

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31st March 2006

This bulletin summarises information on individuals referred to the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Scheme (SPS). It relates to those referred up to and including the 31st March 2006 and focuses primarily on those clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06. It is the first bulletin reporting on information collected on the Substitute Prescribing Database (SPD), which was established in April 2004. It collects detailed data, including information on drugs misused and injecting behaviour on these individuals at various stages throughout their course of Substitute Prescribing treatment.

Summary

During 2005/06:

- A total of 419 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services.
- 77 individuals discontinued from the Scheme – the main reason given was ‘failing to present for treatment’.

On 31 March 2006:

- 284 individuals were receiving substitute medication.
- 259 of those individuals had been stabilised. The same proportion were stabilised on Methadone (48%) and Buprenorphine (48%). The remainder (4%) were stabilised on Dihydrocodeine.
- 226 of those individuals had been stabilised and had been subject to at least one review.
- At review stage, less than one in four (24%) reported heroin as their main problem drug, compared to more than four in five (83%) when first assessed for substitute prescribing treatment.
- Of those individuals who injected, less than one in six (16%) had injected in the four weeks prior to their review, compared to over half (53%) who had injected in the four weeks prior to their first assessment.

Contents	Page
1. Introduction	2
2. Profile of service users (SP1)	3
3. Drugs of misuse	4
4. Injecting and other routes of administration	6
5. Blood borne virus testing	7
6. Client details	9
7. Client Stabilisation Form (SP2)	10
8. Substitute Medication	11
9. Additional Treatment	11
10. Prescription of Benzodiazepines	12
11. Viral Testing During Treatment	12
12. Stabilised Clients	13
13. Prescribing Responsibility	14
14. Client Review / Discontinuation (SP3)	15
15. Substitute Medication at Review	15
16. Main Problem Drug Comparison	17
17. Salivary Testing	17
18. Injecting Behaviour at Review	18
19. Client Details at Review	18
20. Discontinuation	19
21. 2005/06 activity compared to 2004/05	20
22. Acknowledgements	20
23. Editorial Notes	20
24. NISRA	21
25. Future Publications	21
Annexes	
A Map	22
B Main Tables	23
C Comparative Information for 2004/05	65
D Substitute Prescribing Forms	69

1. Introduction

1.1 The scale and pattern of drug misuse in Northern Ireland differs from that in other parts of the UK. For many years the number of heroin dependent persons was small and the Northern Ireland Committee on Drug Misuse (NICDM) considered that it was not appropriate to introduce a widespread Substitute Prescribing programme in Northern Ireland. The Drug Strategy for Northern Ireland requested that NICDM should keep the situation under review.

1.2 Subsequently NICDM asked the DHSSPS to commission research to establish more accurately the number of problem heroin users in Northern Ireland. The report: *Prevalence of Problem Heroin Use in Northern Ireland* was published in March 2002 and estimated that there were between 695 and 1250 problem heroin users in Northern Ireland. The DHSSPS also commissioned a report: *Review of Research on Substitute Prescribing for Opiate Dependence and Implications for Northern Ireland*. This report, together with the DHSSPS's response to the recommendations in contained, was published in January 2003, and recommended the development of Substitute Prescribing services.

1.3 The Substitute Prescribing Implementation Group was created by the DHSSPS and in February 2004 *Northern Ireland Guidelines on Substitution Treatment for Opiate Dependence* were published. The new guidelines, including the arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation of Substitute Prescribing, were introduced on 1 April 2004.

1.4 Subsequently the Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit (DAIRU), in conjunction with the treatment services responsible for delivering Substitute Prescribing,

developed a series of monitoring forms. The Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database (SPD) has been developed and is maintained by DAIRU. All data is supplied in an anonymised form to DAIRU for input to the SPD.

1.5 The Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database (SPD) was developed and, using the SP1, SP2 and SP3 forms, data collection began on 1 April 2004. The SPD is maintained by the Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit (DAIRU) located within DHSSPS. All data is supplied in an anonymised form to DAIRU for input to the SPD.

1.6 There are currently thirteen statutory specialist drug services from across Northern Ireland supplying data on problem drug users presenting to be considered for Substitute Prescribing treatment.

1.7 It is important to note that the SPD holds information only on those with problem opiate use who have been assessed for Substitute Prescribing treatment (for more information see Annex C). It does not provide information on other opiate users who have not engaged in Substitute Prescribing or other drug users. It therefore cannot be used as a reflection of the scale or nature of problem opiate use in Northern Ireland. A number of other strands of research instigated by the Information and Research Working Group complement this bulletin. Details of these and other research projects are available online at:

www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-pubs.htm

Participation in the Substitute Prescribing Database

Up to the end of March 2006, there were a total of 538 referrals (relating to 467 individuals) to the Substitute Prescribing scheme. During 2005/06, 419 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services in Northern Ireland.

Chart 1: Progress of clients.

During 2005/06:

419 clients were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services⁽¹⁾.

77 clients discontinued treatment (at various stages of Substitute Prescribing treatment).

On 31 March 2006:

56 clients were at assessment (SP1) stage, no further information had been received on them.

2 clients were waiting to begin receiving Substitute Prescribing medication (SP2).

284 clients were receiving Substitute Prescribing medication⁽²⁾, of these:

25 clients had not yet been stabilised.

259 clients had been stabilised, of these:

226 clients had been stabilised and had been subject to at least one review (SP3).

(1) These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2005/06 – they had an SP1 form completed on or before 31/3/2006 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2005).

(2) These clients were in receipt of SP medication on 31/3/2006, - they had not discontinued by 31/3/2006, had an SP2 form completed and were not waiting to begin receiving SP medication.

1.8 Subsequent analyses within this report will be based on the sections in bold text in Chart 1.

2. Profile of Service Users (SP1)

2.1 The information presented in this section has been collected using the SP1 Form (Annex D), which is completed following assessment if the client is considered suitable for Substitute Prescribing treatment. The SP1 form collects information such as the clients personal details, their referral details, their drug use, their treatment history and their living circumstances.

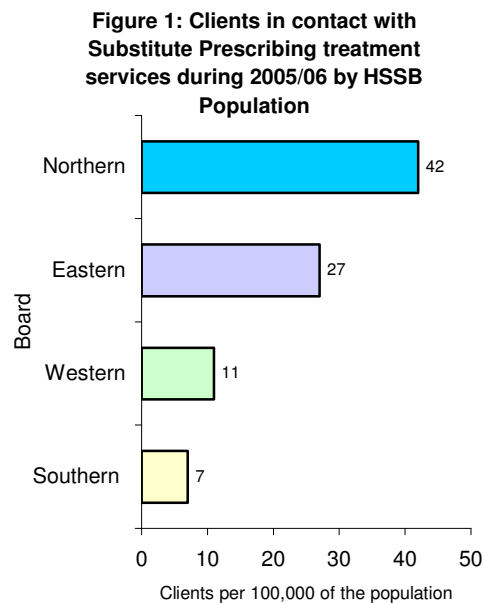
2.2 Information in sections two to six of this report is presented on the 419 individuals who were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06.

Geography

2.3 Map 1 (Annex A) and Table 1 (Annex B) provide a breakdown of the 419 clients who were receiving Substitute Prescribing treatment during 2005/06 by Health & Social Services Board (HSSB) area. More than two in five (44%) were receiving treatment in the Northern HSSB, a further 43% were receiving treatment in the Eastern HSSB. Less than one in ten (8%) were receiving treatment in the Western HSSB whilst one in twenty (5%) were receiving treatment in the Southern HSSB.

2.4 It should be noted that these figures are based on where people presented for treatment, not their place of residence. Data on place of residence for those included in the database are incomplete as only 5-figure postcodes are collected and, in some instances, this information is missing or erroneous. For clients whose area of residence could be determined, (405 Clients) 98% lived in the same HSSB

area as they were treated in. This suggests that HSSB of treatment is a good proxy for HSSB of residence.

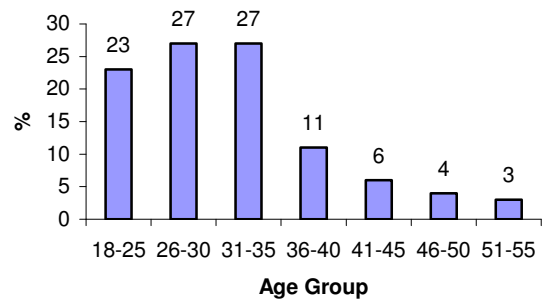


2.5 The incidence of treatment per 100,000 HSSB population is shown in Figure 1. The Northern HSSB reports the highest incidence of referrals for Substitute Prescribing (42 clients per 100,000 population). This is followed by the Eastern HSSB (27 clients per 100,000 population), Western HSSB (11 clients per 100,000 population) and Southern HSSB (7 clients per 100,000 population).

Age and Gender of Service Users

2.5 The mean age of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 was 32 years. Figure 2 shows that more than three in four clients were aged between 18 and 35 years – almost one in four (23%) were aged 18-25 years, 27% were aged 26-30 years and a further 27% were aged 31-35 years (Table 3). Three individuals were removed from the analysis as they were aged under 18 years old (16 or 17).

Figure 2: Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 by age group



2.6 Table 4 shows that males accounted for almost three-quarters (72%) of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06.

3 Drugs of Misuse

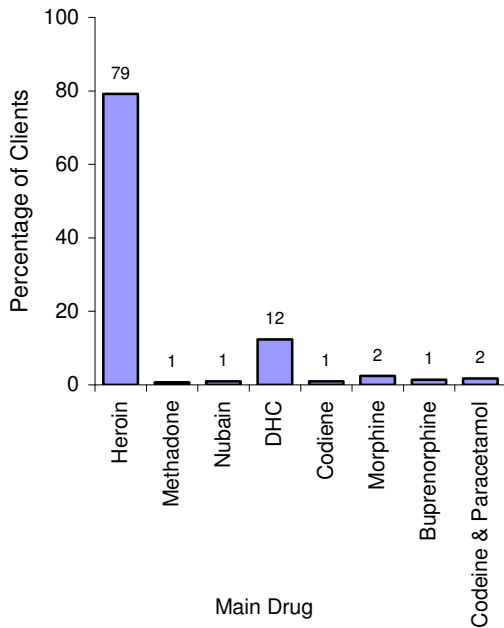
Background

3.1 Eligibility for Substitute Prescribing is based on the presence of opiate dependency, although Substitute Prescribing treatment may be deemed suitable in some cases where there is problematic use of non-opiates. The database records information on the main problem drug for the client and up to four other drugs that the client may be using; these drugs do not have to be opiates.

Main Drug of Misuse

3.2 Table 4 (Figure 3) shows that heroin is the most commonly reported main problem drug with almost four in five (79%) clients reporting using it. Dihydrocodeine is the second most commonly reported main problem drug with almost one in eight (12%) clients reporting using it.

Figure 3: Main Problem Drug Reported



3.3 As can also be seen in Table 5, 11 clients have been assessed as suitable for Substitute Prescribing where they have reported that their main problem drug is either codeine (4 clients) or codeine & paracetamol (7 clients). Codeine, although addictive, is a less powerful opiate and is used in common household pain relief medications that can be bought over the counter. Normally clients would not be considered for Substitute Prescribing for problems with codeine however, the clients in these cases were using the drugs to such an extent that their lives were in danger and clinical judgement ruled that this was an appropriate intervention.

Main Drug of Misuse by HSSB

3.4 Table 4 shows that the main problem drug reported across all four HSSBs was Heroin. Heroin was reported as the main problem drug for almost nine in ten (86%) clients from Northern HSSB, almost three in four (72%) clients from the Eastern HSSB, more than two in three (67%) clients in the Western HSSB and by 21

(96%) of the 22 clients from the Southern HSSB.

3.5 Almost one in five (18%) Eastern HSSB clients reported Dihydrocodeine (DHC) as their main problem drug whilst almost one in eight (12%) of clients from the Western HSSB reported that Nubain was their main problem drug. One in ten (10%) clients from the Northern HSSB reported that their main problem drug was DHC. One client in the 22 in the Southern HSSB reported that their main problem drug was Buprenorphine.

Main Drug of Misuse by Age

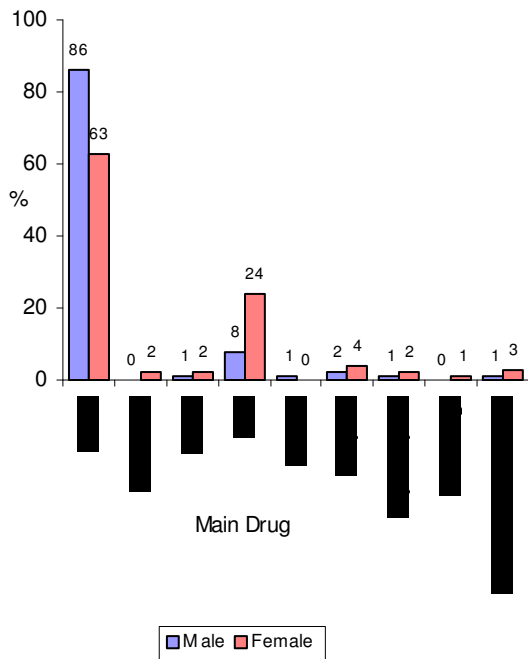
3.6 Table 5 shows that Heroin was the most commonly reported main drug across all age groups except for those clients in the 46-50 age group. More than four in five (84%) clients in the 18-25 age group reported Heroin as their main problem drug. Similar figures, ranging from more than four in five (83%) for those aged 31-35 years to almost two in three (62%) for those aged 51-55 years were reported for Heroin.

3.7 Less than two in five (38%) of those in the 46-50 age group reported Heroin as their main problem drug. However, half (50%) of the clients from this age group reported DHC as their main problem drug and whilst more than one in eight (13%) reported Codeine & Paracetamol as their main problem drug.

Main drug of Misuse by Gender

3.7 Figure 4 (Table 6), shows that Heroin was the most frequently reported main drug for both males and females – more than four in five (86%) males and almost two in three (63%) females reported it as their main drug. Almost one in four females (24%) compared to less than one in ten (8%) males reported DHC as their main drug.

Figure 4: Main Drug of Misuse by Gender



All Drugs of Misuse

3.8 Up to five problem drugs can be recorded on the SP1 form, although the main problem drug should be an opiate. Table 7 shows the full range of problem drugs reported. Heroin was the most commonly reported drug of misuse – reported by more than four in five (84%) of clients. Diazepam was the next most commonly reported drug, reported by almost half (45%) of clients. Both DHC and Cannabis were reported by more than one in three (37%) of clients.

4 Injecting and other routes of administration

4.1 Clients are asked about their injecting behaviour at two stages on the SP1 form. In the Drug Use Profile section of the form they are asked about the route of administration of each of the drugs they use and in the Drug Treatment Details section of the form they are asked about their injecting/sharing history.

4.2 Table 8 shows the route of administration recorded for the main problem drug for each client. Three in five (60%) clients reported that the route of administration for their main problem drug was injecting.

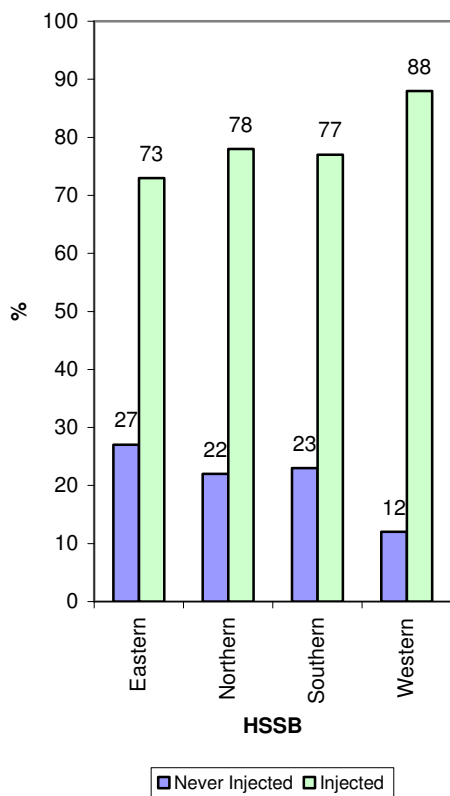
4.3 Almost three in four (74%) of clients who reported that their main drug was Heroin, injected it. All 4 clients who said that their main drug was Nubain, reported that they injected it. Three of the ten (30%) clients who reported that their main drug was Morphine and one of the six (17%) clients who reported that their main drug was Buprenorphine, reported that their main route of administration was injecting. A further one in five (20%) clients stated that they smoked their main problem drug – the main drug was Heroin in all these cases. Almost one in five (19%) took the drug reported as the main problem orally – in most cases this was dihydrocodeine.

4.4 A quarter of heroin users (84 clients, 25%) reported that they smoked it. All clients that reported using methadone, dihydrocodeine, codeine and codeine & paracetamol took them orally.

Injecting Behaviour by HSSB

4.5 Table 9 and Figure 5 show that more than three in four (76%) clients reported that they had injected at some time in their lives. Almost nine in ten (88%) clients in the Western HSSB reported that they had injected at some stage in their lives. Almost four in five (78%) clients in the Northern HSSB had injected compared to more than three in four (77%) in the Southern HSSB and almost three in four (73%) in the Eastern HSSB.

Figure 5: Ever Injected by HSSB



Injecting Behaviour by Age and Gender

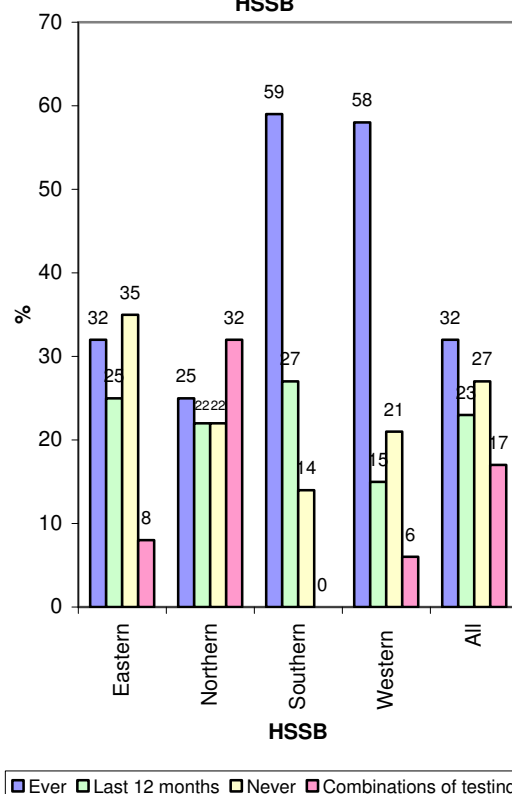
4.6 Table 10 shows the breakdown of clients that have ever engaged in injecting behaviour by gender and age. More than three in four (77%) clients presenting for treatment who reported that they had ever injected were male. The highest proportion of males (84%) that had ever injected were aged 31-35 years compared to the lowest proportion (71%) aged 46-50 years. Less than one in four (23%) clients that reported that they had ever injected were females – three in ten (30%) females aged 26-30 years had ever injected compared to almost one in six (16%) females age 31-35 years.

5 Blood Borne Virus Testing

5.1 The SP1 form records if individuals presenting for treatment have been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B (Hep B) or Hepatitis C (Hep C). Clients are asked if they have ever been tested, if they have been tested within the last 12 months, or if they have never been tested.

5.2 Table 11 shows that almost one in three (32%) reported that they had been tested for all three more than twelve months prior to the completion of their SP1 form whilst almost one in four (23%) reported that they have been tested for all three viruses within the past twelve months. More than one in four (27%) clients reported that they have never been tested for any of the three viruses.

Figure 6: Blood Borne Virus Testing by HSSB



Blood Borne Virus Testing by HSSB

5.3 Table 11 and Figure 6 show that almost three in five clients in both the Southern HSSB (59%) and the Western HSSB (58%) reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of the SP1 form. Almost one in three (32%) clients in the Eastern HSSB and one in four (25%) clients in the Northern HSSB reported that they had been tested more than 12 months prior to the completion of their SP1 form. More than one in four (27%) clients in the Southern HSSB compared to one in four (25%) in the Eastern HSSB, more than one in five (22%) in the Northern HSSB and more than one in seven (15%) in the Western HSSB had been testing for all three within the last 12 months.

5.4 More than one in three (35%) clients in the Eastern HSSB reported that they have never been tested for any of the three viruses. More than one in five clients in the Northern HSSB (22%) and the Western HSSB (21%) had never been tested compared to one in seven (14%) clients in the Southern HSSB.

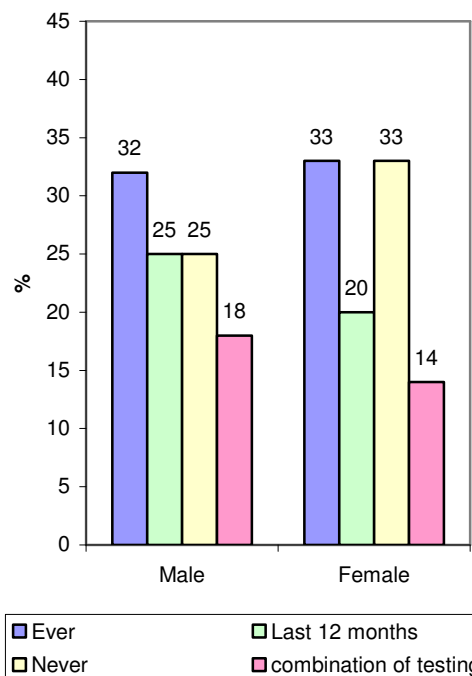
Virus Testing by Age

5.5 Table 12 shows that more than half (54%) of clients aged 51-55 years compared to just over one in ten (13%) clients aged 46-50 years reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of the SP1 form. More than one in three (36%) clients aged 41-45 years compared to one in six (16%) clients aged 36-40 years had been testing for all three within the last 12 months.

5.6 Over half (56%) of clients aged 46-50 years reported that they have never been tested for any of the three viruses. More than three in ten (31%) clients aged 36-40 years had never been tested compared to

more than one in seven (15%) clients aged 51-55 years.

Figure 7: Blood Borne Virus Testing by Gender



Virus Testing by Gender

5.7 Table 13 and Figure 7 show that one in three (33%) females and almost one in three (32%) males reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of the SP1 form. One in five (20%) females compared to one in four (25%) males had been testing for all three within the last 12 months. One in three (33%) females compared to one in four (25%) males reported that they have never been tested for any of the three viruses.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations

5.8 More than half (52%) of clients at initial assessment stage have not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course (Table 14). Almost three in ten (29%) clients had received all three injections in the course.

More than one in ten (11%) had received one injection in the course whilst a further 8% had received two injections.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations by HSSB

5.9 Almost three in four (72%) clients in the Eastern HSSB reported that they had not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course (Table 14). Three in five (60%) clients in the Western HSSB, one in three (33%) in the Northern HSSB and almost one in three (23%) in the Southern HSSB reported that they had not taken the course.

5.10 More than two in five (43%) clients in the Northern HSSB compared to one in three (33%) in the Western HSSB and almost one in five (18%) clients in the Eastern HSSB had received all three injections in the course. No clients in the Southern HSSB had completed the course.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Age

5.11 Table 15 shows that almost nine in ten (88%) clients aged 46-50 years compared to more than two in five (44%) clients aged 18-25 years had not taken the course. Almost two in five (38%) clients aged 18-25 years compared to one in five (20%) clients aged 41-45 years had completed the course. No clients aged 46-50 years had completed the course.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Gender

5.12 Table 16 and Figure 8 show that three in five (60%) females and almost one in two (49%) males reported that they had not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course. Almost one in three (31%) males compared to more than one in five (22%) females had completed the course of three injections.

6 Client details

6.1 The Client Details section of the SP1 form collects information from the client in relation to their living circumstances and their employment status.

Figure 8: Hep B Vaccination Course by gender

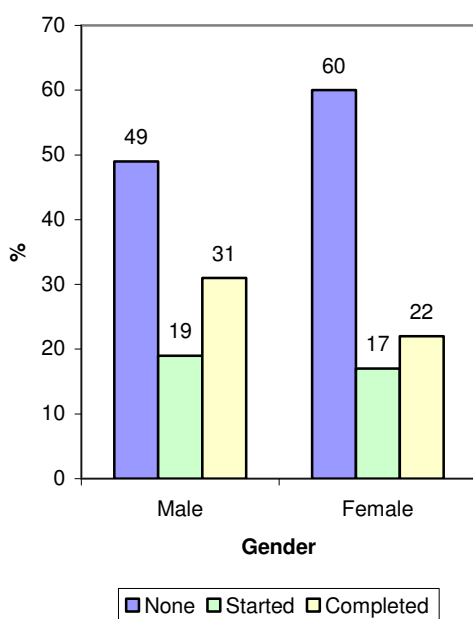
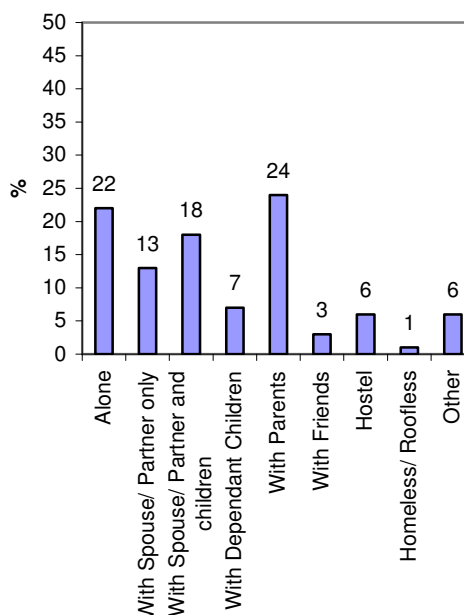


Figure 9: Personal Living Circumstances

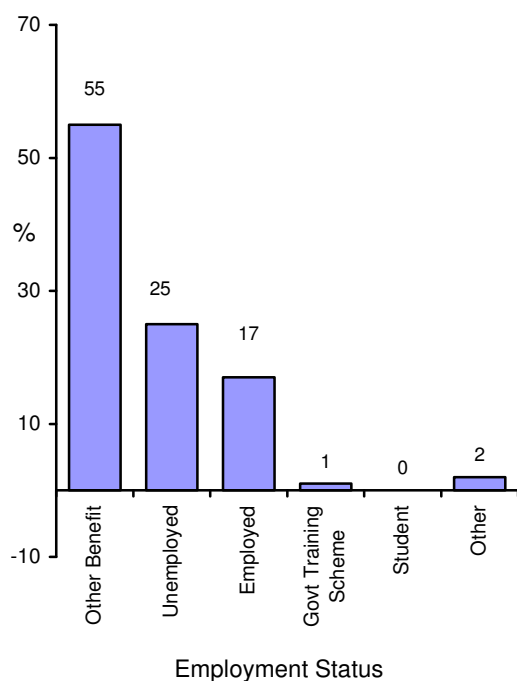


Personal Living Circumstances

6.2 Table 17 and Figure 9 show that almost one in four clients (24%) reported that they were currently living with their parents. More than one in five (22%) reported that they lived alone. Almost one in five (18%) reported that they were living with 'spouse/partner and children' whilst more than one in ten (13%) reported that they were living with 'spouse/partner'. Seven percent reported that they were living with dependent children.

Employment Status

Figure 10: Employment Status



6.3 Table 18 and Figure 10 show that more than half (55%) of clients reported that they were receiving benefits not linked to Job Seekers Allowance or government training schemes. One in four clients (25%) reported that they were unemployed and receiving Job Seeker's Allowance. One in six clients (17%) were in employment.

7 Client Stabilisation Form (SP2)

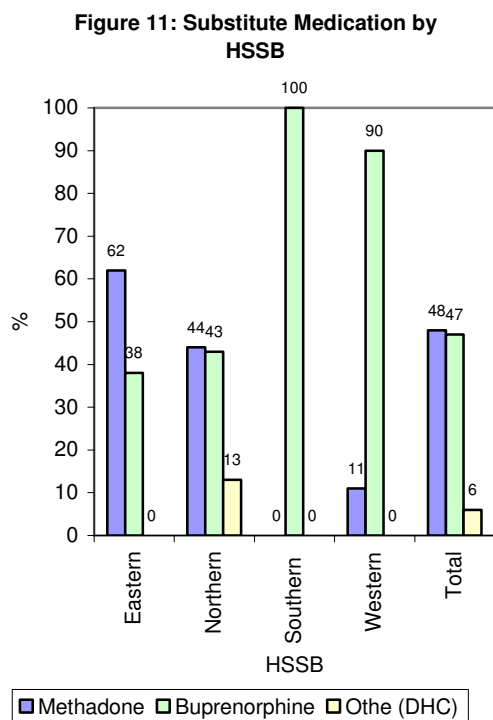
7.1 The information presented in this section has been collected using the SP2 Form (Annex D). The SP2 form is completed in one of three situations:

- the client has stabilised on Substitute medication, or,
- if three months after completion of their SP1 form:
 - they either are still on a waiting list to begin receiving Substitute medication, or,
 - they have begun Substitute medication but have not yet stabilised.

7.2 The SP2 form collects information on the clients substitute medication, their supervision and treatment and any testing for HIV/Hepatitis that they have been offered or undertaken. The SP2 form is also used to record if, three months after the SP1 form has been completed, the client is on a waiting list to begin receiving substitute medication.

7.1 Information in the remaining sections of this report is presented based on the information held on the Substitute Prescribing database as of 31st March 2006. As of 31 March 2006, a total of 56 clients were at assessment stage – no subsequent information had been received about them since their SP1 form had been completed. A further two clients were reported to be on a waiting list to begin receiving Substitute Prescribing medication. On 31 March 2006, a total of 284 clients were in receipt of Substitute Prescribing medication - information in sections 7 to 11 of this report is presented on these 284 clients.

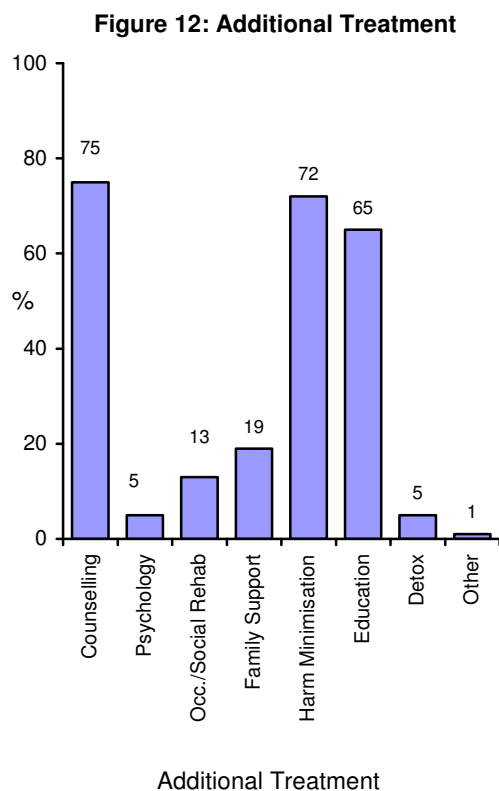
8 Substitute Medication



Type of Substitute Medication

8.1 Table 19 and Figure 11 show details of the 284 clients who were in receipt of substitute medication (whether they have stabilised or not) on 31 March 2006. Similar proportions were in receipt of Methadone (48%) and Buprenorphine (47%). A further 6% of clients were being prescribed Dihydrocodeine (DHC) as their substitute drug.

9 Additional Treatment



9.1 Table 20 and Figure 12 show the uptake of additional treatment by HSSB. Three in four (75%) clients were in receipt of Counselling services whilst almost three in four (72%) were involved in Harm Minimisation Work. More than two in three (65%) were in Education programmes. Almost one in five (19%) were involved with Family Support programmes. All clients in the Southern HSSB were receiving counselling in comparison to more than nine in ten (95%) in the Western HSSB, more than four in five (82%) in the Northern HSSB and almost two in three (63%) in the Eastern HSSB. More than four in five (83%) clients in the Northern HSSB were involved in Harm Minimising Work compared to more than seven in ten (71%) in the Eastern HSSB, almost half (47%) in the Western HSSB and almost one in ten (8%) in the Southern HSSB. More than four in five (84%) clients in the Western Board were involved in Education

programmes compared to almost three in four (74%) in the Eastern HSSB, almost three in five (56%) in the Northern HSSB and half (50%) the clients in the Southern HSSB.

10 Prescription of Benzodiazepines

10.1 The SP2 form also records if clients are being prescribed benzodiazepines. Table 21 shows that of the 284 clients who were on Substitute Prescribing at 31st March 2006, almost half (49%) were being prescribed benzodiazepines. Almost two in three (65%) clients in the Northern HSSB were being prescribed Benzodiazepines compared to more than two in five (43%) in the Eastern HSSB and one in twenty (5%) in the Western HSSB. No clients in the Southern HSSB were being prescribed Benzodiazepines.

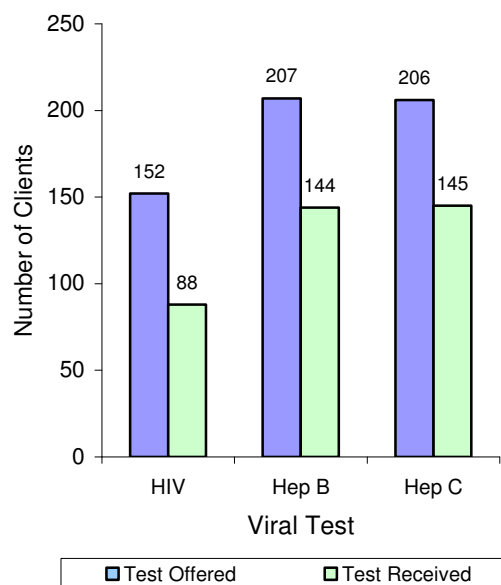
11 Viral Testing During Treatment

11.1 The SP2 form records if, during this treatment episode, the client has been offered a test for each of HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C and if offered, whether they took the tests. Where tests for Hepatitis C have been taken, the result of the test is recorded and where the results of the test have been positive, the SP2 form records if the client has been referred to a liver specialist (table 22).

HIV Tests

11.2 More than half (54%) of the 284 clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication were offered a test for HIV – almost three in five (58%) of those who were offered the test actually took the test (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Number of Clients being Offered and Receiving Viral Tests



11.3 All clients in the Southern HSSB were offered and took the tests for HIV. More than four in five (84%) clients in the Western HSSB were offered HIV tests – almost two in three (63%) of those offered the test, took the test. Over half (56%) of clients in the Eastern HSSB were offered HIV tests – almost half (48%) of those offered the test, took the test. More than two in five (43%) clients in the Northern HSSB were offered HIV tests – three in five (60%) of those offered the test, took the test.

Hepatitis B Tests

11.4 Almost three in four (73%) of the 284 clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication were offered a test for Hepatitis B – seven in ten (70%) of those who were offered the test have actually taken the test.

11.5 All clients in the Southern HSSB were offered and took the tests for Hepatitis B. More than four in five (84%) clients in the Western HSSB were offered HIV tests, of these, almost two in three

(63%) took the test. Four in five (80%) clients in the Northern HSSB were offered Hepatitis B tests – more than four in five (82%) of those offered the test, took the test. Three in five (60%) clients in the Eastern HSSB were offered Hepatitis tests – almost half (47%) of those offered the test, took the test.

Hepatitis C Tests

11.6 Almost three in four (73%) of the 284 clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication were offered a test for Hepatitis C, of these, seven in ten (70%) took the test. Almost one in four (23%) clients who took the test tested positive for Hepatitis C.

11.7 All clients in the Southern HSSB were offered and took the tests for Hepatitis C. Of these, two in three (67%) clients tested positive for Hepatitis C. More than four in five (84%) clients in the Western HSSB were offered Hepatitis C tests. Whilst almost two in three (63%) of those who were offered the test, took the test, one in five (20%) of those who took the test, tested positive for Hepatitis C.

11.8 Four in five (80%) clients in the Northern HSSB were offered Hepatitis C tests. Of these, more than four in five (82%) took the test – of these, more than one in ten (11%) tested positive for Hepatitis C. Less than three in five (59%) clients in the Eastern HSSB were offered the test – less than half (49%) of these actually took the test. More than one in three (37%) of those tested were positive for Hepatitis C.

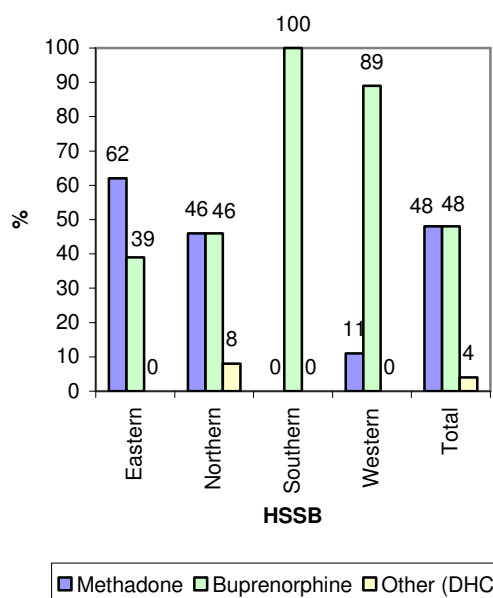
11.9 Almost all (97%) clients who tested positive for Hepatitis C were referred to a Liver Specialist.

12 Stabilised Clients

12.1 Table 23 shows that 259 (91%) of the 284 clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006 were stabilised. Information in sections 12 and 13 of this report is presented on these 259 clients who are stabilised on their Substitute Prescribing medication.

12.2 All clients in the Southern HSSB who were receiving Substitute Prescribing medication were stabilised. Almost all (98%) clients in the Eastern HSSB who were receiving Substitute Prescribing medication were stabilised. More than nine in ten (95%) clients who were receiving Substitute Prescribing medication in the Western HSSB were stabilised compared to more than four in five (84%) of clients in the Northern HSSB.

Figure 14: All Stabilised Clients: Substitute Medication by HSSB



12.3 Table 24 and Figure 14 show that almost half (48%) of clients were stabilised on Methadone, almost half (48%) were stabilised on Buprenorphine whilst a further 4% were stabilised on Dihydrocodiene (DHC).

Stabilised Clients by HSSB

12.2 Almost two in three (62%) clients in the Eastern HSSB compared to almost half (46%) of clients in the Northern HSSB and more than one in ten (11%) clients in the Western HSSB were stabilised on methadone. All clients in the Southern HSSB, together with almost nine in ten (89%) clients in the Western HSSB were stabilised on Buprenorphine. Almost half (46%) of clients in the Northern HSSB and less than two in five (39%) clients in the Eastern HSSB were stabilised on Buprenorphine. Less than one in ten (8%) clients in the Northern HSSB were stabilised on Dihydrocodiene.

Dosages of Substitute Medication

12.3 Tables 25a to 27b inclusive show the different levels of dosage of Methadone, Buprenorphine and Dihydrocodiene for the 259 clients that are stabilised.

Methadone

12.4 Table 25 shows that 125 clients have stabilised on methadone. Their dosages range from 10 to 200 milligrams, with an average dosage of 67.9 milligrams (Table 25a). Table 25b shows that more than half (51%) of these clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 61 and 100 milligrams whilst a further three in ten (29%) were being prescribed a dosage of between 40 and 60 milligrams.

Buprenorphine

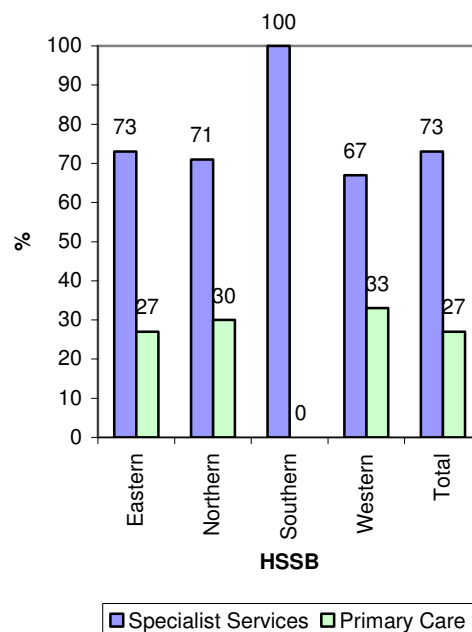
12.5 Table 26 shows that a further 125 clients who have stabilised on Buprenorphine. Dosages of Buprenorphine range from 2 to 20 milligrams, with an average dose of 11.1 milligrams (Table 26a). Table 26b shows that one in three (33%) clients were being prescribed a dosage of 12 milligrams whilst more than one in five (21%) were being prescribed a dose of 8 milligrams.

Dihydrocodiene (DHC)

12.6 Table 27 also shows that nine clients were stabilised on Dihydrocodiene. Their dosages range from 180 milligrams to 480 milligrams, with an average dosage of 306.7 milligrams. Three clients were being prescribed a dose of 240 milligrams whilst a further three clients were being prescribed a dose of 360 milligrams of Dihydrocodiene (table 27b).

13 Prescribing Responsibility

Figure 15: All Stabilised Clients: Prescribing Responsibility by HSSB



13.1 Table 28 and Figure 15 show that prescribing responsibility remains with specialist services for almost three in four (73%) stabilised clients. Prescribing responsibility for all twelve stabilised clients in the Southern HSSB remains with specialist services. Prescribing responsibility for almost three in four (73%) stabilised clients in the Eastern HSSB, compared to more than seven in ten (71%) stabilised clients in the Northern HSSB and more than two in three (67%) stabilised clients in the Western HSSB remains with specialist services.

14 Client Review / Discontinuation Form (SP3)

14.1 The information presented in this section has been collected using the SP3 Form (Annex D). The SP3 form is completed in one of three situations:

- the client has still not stabilised (three months after the 3-month 'non stabilised' SP2 form), or,
- they have been stabilised and are now subject to the 3-month review, or,
- they have discontinued treatment (which can happen at any stage of their treatment).

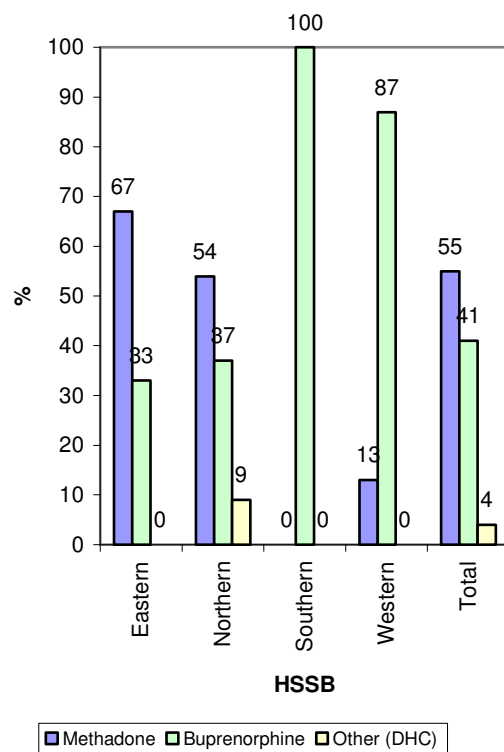
14.2 The SP3 form collects information on the reason for the client review, details of their substitute medication, their current drug use, results of any salivary testing / urinalysis testing that they may have taken, if the client is currently injecting and details of their current personal living circumstances. If the SP3 form is being completed because the client has discontinued then the date of discontinuation and reason for discontinuation are recorded.

14.3 The remaining sections of this report are based on the information held on the Substitute Prescribing database as of 31st March 2006.

14.4 On 31 March 2006, a total 226 stabilised clients had been subject to at least one review. The information presented in sections 14 to 19 is based on the details recorded at the latest review for these 226 clients. Details of those clients who discontinued from Substitute Prescribing treatment is covered in section 20 of this report.

15 Substitute Prescribing medication at Review

Figure 16: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3): Substitute Medication by HSSB



15.1 Table 29 shows the substitute medication for all 259 stabilised clients collected on the SP2 form when they stabilised. It also shows the current Substitute Prescribing medication for the 226 clients who have been subject to a

review – 124 are being prescribed Methadone, 93 are being prescribed Buprenorphine and 9 are being prescribed Dihydrocodiene.

15.2 More than nine in ten (96%) clients who stabilised on Methadone have been subject to at least one review and that almost four in five clients who stabilised on Buprenorphine (79%) and Dihydrocodiene (78%) have been subject to at least one review.

15.3 More than nine in ten (94%) clients who stabilised on Methadone were still receiving it at their latest review. The corresponding figures for Buprenorphine and Dihydrocodiene are 73% and 67% respectively. However, there has been some crossover between stabilisation medication and review medication for 12 of the 226 clients. Subsequent analysis in this section focuses on the Substitute Prescribing medication at review.

15.4 Table 30 shows that more than two in three (67%) clients in the Eastern HSSB compared to more than half (54%) of clients in the Northern HSSB and more than one in ten (13%) clients in the Western HSSB were being prescribed Methadone at the time of their latest review. All clients in the Southern HSSB, together with almost nine in ten (87%) clients in the Western HSSB were stabilised on Buprenorphine. Almost two in five (37%) of clients in the Northern HSSB and one in three (33%) clients in the Eastern HSSB were stabilised on Buprenorphine. Less than one in ten (9%) clients in the Northern HSSB were stabilised on Dihydrocodiene.

Dosage of Substitute Medication

15.4 For the 124 clients who were stabilised on Methadone at review stage, dosages range from 6 milligrams to 150 milligrams, with an average dosage of 70.3

milligrams (Table 31a). Almost half (48%) of clients were being prescribed a dose of between 61 and 100 milligrams of methadone whilst almost three in ten (28%) clients were being prescribed a dose of between 40 and 60 milligrams (Table 31b).

15.3 Dosages for the 93 clients who were stabilised on Buprenorphine at review stage ranged from 2 to 20 milligrams, with an average dose of 11.6 milligrams (Table 32a). Table 32b shows that almost one in four clients were on a dose of 12 (24%) and 16 (23%) milligrams respectively.

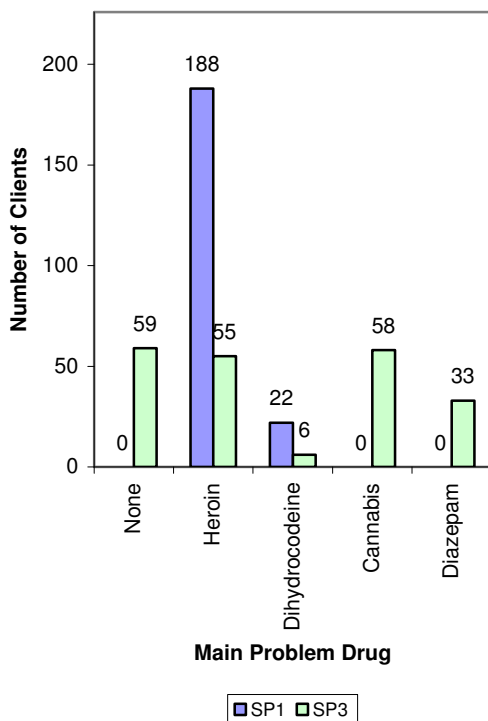
15.4 Table 33a shows that dosages of Dihydrocodiene being prescribed at review stage for the remaining 9 clients ranged from 120 to 720 milligrams with an average dose of 373.3 milligrams. Three clients were on a dosage of 360 milligrams (table 32b).

Comparison of Dosage between Stabilisation and Review

15.5 Although there has been a crossover between stabilisation medication and review medication for 12 of the 226 clients, Tables 25a to 33b can be used to examine the difference in the average dose of substitute medication between stabilisation and review. The average dose of Methadone has increased from 67.9 milligrams at stabilisation to 70.3 milligrams for stabilised clients with review. The average dosage of Buprenorphine has increased slightly from 11.1 milligrams to 11.6 milligrams whilst the average dose of Dihydrocodiene has increased from 306.7 milligrams to 373.3 milligrams.

16 Main Problem Drug Comparison

Figure 17: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3): Main Problem Drug Reported at SP1 and SP3 Stage



16.1 Table 34 and Figure 17 show, for the 226 clients who have been subject to at least one review, a comparison between the main problem drug recorded on their SP1 form and the main problem drug recorded at their review.

16.2 More than one in four (26%) at review stage reported that they have no problem drug – these include almost one in four (23%) clients who reported Heroin as their main problem drug on their SP1 form. More than four in five (83%) clients reported Heroin as their main problem drug when first assessed. At review, this figure had fallen to less than one in four (24%). The number of clients reporting Dihydrocodeine as their main problem drug has decreased from 22 when the SP1 form was completed to 6 clients at review. These changes result in less harmful drugs being reported at review stage as the main

problem drug – more than one in four (26%) clients reported Cannabis as their main problem drug whilst more than one in seven (15%) reported Diazepam as their main problem drug.

Main Problem Drug at Review

16.3 Of the 188 clients, who have stabilised and reached review stage, and reported Heroin as their main problem drug when their SP1 form was completed, 44 (23%) report that they no longer have a main problem drug. A further 53 clients (28%) still report heroin as their main problem drug, 50 clients (27%) report cannabis and 27 clients (14%) report diazepam as their main problem drug. Of the 22 clients who had dihydrocodeine as their main problem drug, almost half (10 clients, 46%) reported that they have no problem drug at their latest review while a further 4 (18%) report that their main problem drug is now diazepam.

17 Salivary/Urinalysis Testing

17.1 Table 35 shows the information recorded in the Salivary Testing / Urinalysis section on the SP3 form. It should be noted that there are methodological differences across and between boards in terms of testing for illicit drugs and therefore, comparisons between boards should be made with caution. These differences may be attributable to type of test used, timing issues or client or clinical needs.

17.2 Almost all (219 clients) of the clients that had stabilised and reached review had received at least one salivary or urinalysis test - nine clients in the Northern HSSB had not been tested. Almost two in five (39%) clients had tested clear of illicit drugs. One in five (20%) clients had failed one test whilst a further two in five (41%) clients had failed more than one test.

Salivary/Urinalysis Testing by HSSB

17.3 In the Southern HSSB, eight clients out of nine who were tested had produced samples that were clear of illicit drugs. In the Western HSSB 12 out of the 15 clients tested had failed more than one test. In the Northern HSSB, more than half (57%) of clients had tested clear of illicit drugs while more than a third (35%) had failed one test. In the Eastern HSSB, more than one in five (22%) had tested clear whilst almost seven in ten (69%) had failed more than one drug test.

18 Injecting Behaviour at Review

18.1 Table 36 shows that over half (53%) of clients at review stage said that they had injected in the four weeks prior to their first assessment. At their review, this figure had fallen to less than one in six (16%). Almost four in five (79%) who said that they had injected in the four weeks prior to the completion of their SP1 form, reported that they had not injected in the four weeks prior to their review. However, one in eight (12%) clients who reported that they had not injected in the four weeks prior to the completion of their SP1 form confirmed that they had injected during the four weeks prior to their review.

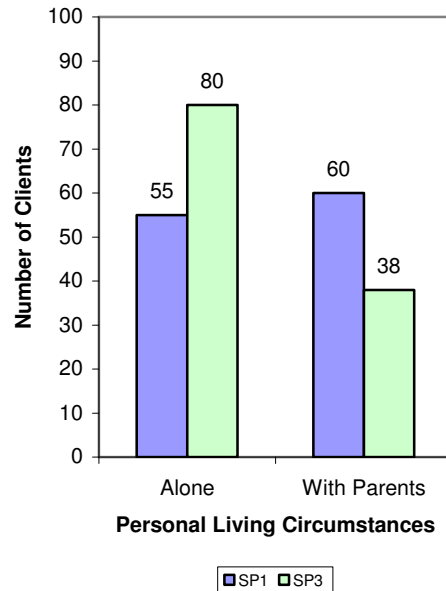
19 Client details at review

Personal Living Circumstances

19.1 Table 37 and Figure 18 show that the personal living arrangements at review stage of the majority of clients has not changed since their SP1 form was completed.

19.2 The number of clients living alone has increased from the 55 who were living alone at the time their SP1 form was completed to 80 clients at review stage.

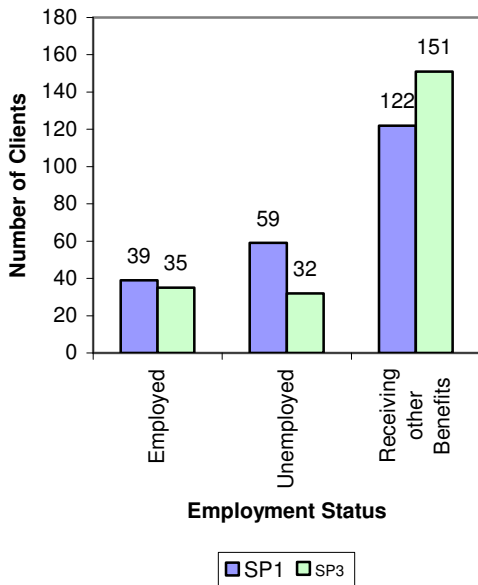
Figure 18: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3): Personal Living Circumstances at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)



19.3 However, 8 clients who were living alone at the time their SP1 form was completed reported that they were living 'with spouse / partner only' at the time of their review. Three in ten (30%) clients who reported that they were living 'with parents' at the time their SP1 form was completed reported that they were living alone at the time of their review.

19.4 The number of clients who reported that they were living 'with parents' has decreased from the 60 at the time their SP1 form was completed to 38 clients at review stage.

Figure 19: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3): Employment Status at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)



Employment Status

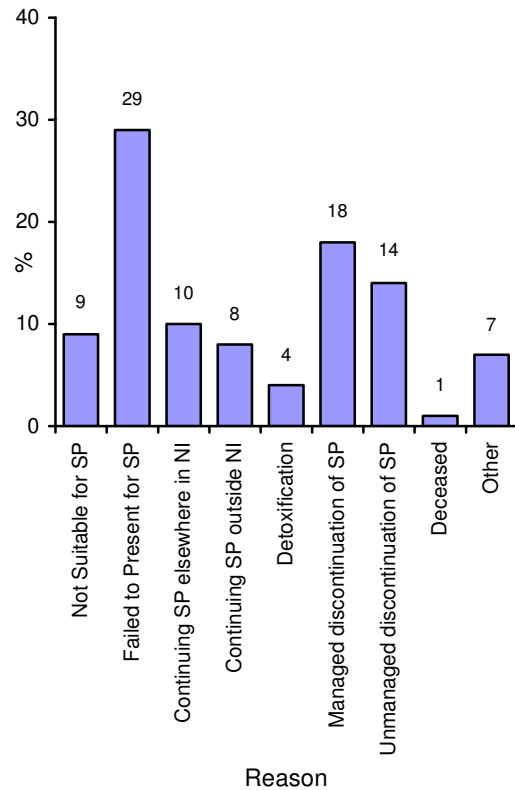
19.5 Table 38 and Figure 19 show that the employment status at review stage of the majority of clients has not changed since their SP1 form was completed.

19.6 The number of clients in employment has decreased from 39 who were in employment at the time their SP1 form was completed to 35 clients at review stage. However, five clients who originally reported that they were unemployed and a further three clients who originally reported that they were 'receiving other benefits' reported, at review stage, that they were in employment.

19.7 The number of unemployed clients has decreased from 59 who reported that they were 'unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)' at the time their SP1 form was completed to 32 at review stage. The number of clients 'receiving other benefits' increased from 122, to 151 at review stage.

20 Discontinuation from Substitute Prescribing Treatment

Figure 20: Reason for Discontinuation



20.1 Table 39 and Figure 20 show that 77 clients discontinued from Substitute Prescribing treatment between 1 April 2005 and 31st March 2006. Almost three in ten (29%) were discontinued for failing to present for treatment. Almost one in four (18%) underwent 'managed discontinuation'. 14 clients (18%) were discontinued in order to continue Substitute Prescribing either elsewhere in Northern Ireland or outside Northern Ireland.

21 2005/06 activity compared to 2004/05.

21.1 Up to the end of March 2005, there were a total of 345 referrals (relating to 323 individuals) to the Substitute Prescribing scheme. As a result, 323 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services in Northern Ireland during 2004/05.

During the year

21.2 Map C1 and Table C1 provides a breakdown of clients by HSSB area. Almost half (46%) of clients were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services in the Northern HSSB. More than two in five (44%) were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services in the Eastern HSSB. The corresponding figures for the Western HSSB and Southern HSSB were 7% and 3% respectively.

21.3 The figure of 419 clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 represents an increase of 30% in the number of clients across Northern Ireland.

21.4 During 2004/05 a total of 60 clients discontinued from treatment (at any stage of treatment). The corresponding figure for 2005/06 was 77, representing an increase of 28% in the number of clients discontinued.

On 31 March

21.5 On 31 March 2005, a total of 193 clients were being prescribed Substitute Prescribing medication. By 31st March 2006 this figure had increased by 47% to 284 clients.

21.6 On 31st March 2005, 179 of the 193 clients being prescribed Substitute Prescribing medication had been

stabilised. At the end of March 2006 this figure had risen to 259 clients, representing an increase of 45%.

21.7 147 of the 179 clients that were stabilised had reached review stage. By the end of March 2006, this figure had increased to 226 clients - an increase of 54%.

22 Acknowledgements

22.1 DAIRU would like to thank all the people involved in collecting the information presented in this bulletin – particularly the treatment agencies who have collected and provided data, and individuals presenting for treatment for providing the information and allowing it to be used. DAIRU are also grateful to members of the Regional Substitute Prescribing Group and Dr Ian McMaster in DHSSPS for their support and assistance.

23 Editorial Notes

23.1 Data were first collected for the Substitute Prescribing database in Northern Ireland from 1 April 2004.

23.2 Percentages may not always add to 100 due to rounding.

23.3 Any comments or questions concerning the data contained in this publication, or requests for further information, should be addressed to:

DAIRU
Annex 2
Castle Buildings
Stormont
Belfast BT4 3SQ
Telephone: 028 9052 2520
Fax: 028 90 52 3288
E-mail: DAIRU@dhsspsni.gov.uk

23.4 Further copies of this publication can be obtained from the above address, or on-line at

<http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/stats&research/pubs.asp>

Many other statistical and research reports from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety's Information and Analysis Directorate are available at this web address.

24 The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

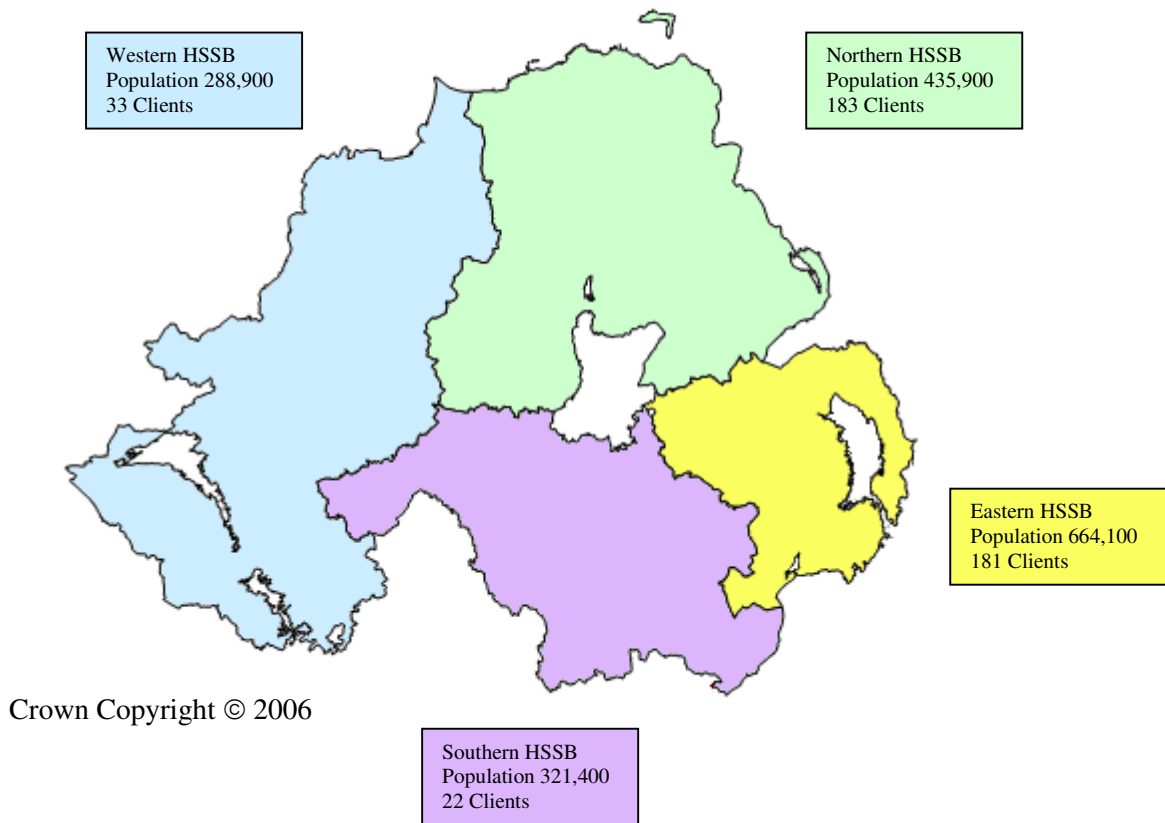
24.1 The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is the principal source of official statistical information about Northern Ireland. Further information is available from the NISRA website at www.nisra.gov.uk or via e-mail at info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.

25 Future Publications

25.1 This Substitute Prescribing publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next Substitute Prescribing Statistical Bulletin will be published in September 2007. Updates on key statistics may be published from time to time.

ANNEXE A

Map 1: All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 by HSSB



NB Health & Social Services Board population figures based on NISRA Census mid-year estimates 2004.

ANNEX B – MAIN TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 1	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 by HSSB	26
Table 2	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Age by HSSB	27
Table 3	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Gender by HSSB	28
Table 4	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by HSSB	29
Table 5	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by Age	30
Table 6	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by Gender	31
Table 7	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: All Drugs of Misuse by HSSB	32
Table 8	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by Route of Administration	33
Table 9	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Ever Injected by HSSB	34
Table 10	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Ever Injected by Age and Gender	35
Table 11	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by HSSB	36
Table 12	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Age	37
Table 13	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2005/06: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Gender	38
Table 14	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Hep B Vaccination Course by HSSB	39
Table 15	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Hep B Vaccination Course by Age	40
Table 16	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Hep B Vaccination Course by Gender	41

Table 17	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Personal Living Circumstances by Gender and HSSB	42
Table 18	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Employment Status	43
Table 19	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: substitute medication by HSSB	44
Table 20	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: Additional Treatment by HSSB	45
Table 21	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: Benzodiazepine Prescription by HSSB	46
Table 22	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: Those who were offered and those who have taken a test for HIV, Hep B and Hep C by HSSB	47
Table 23	Clients stabilised on 31 March 2006 as a percentage of Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March, by HSSB	48
Table 24	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Substitute Medication by HSSB	49
Table 25a	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Methadone Dosage	50
Table 25b	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Methadone Dosages	50
Table 26a	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Buprenorphine Dosage	51
Table 26b	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Buprenorphine Dosages	51
Table 27a	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Dosage of DHC	52
Table 27b	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Dosages of DHC	52
Table 28	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Prescribing Responsibility by HSSB	53
Table 29	Substitute Prescribing medication at stabilisation compared to Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 review by 31 March 2006	54
Table 30	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Substitute Medication by HSSB	55
Table 31a	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Methadone Dosage	56
Table 31b	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Methadone Dosages	56
Table 32a	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Buprenorphine Dosage	57
Table 32b	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Buprenorphine Dosages	57

Table 33a	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: DHC Dosage	58
Table 33b	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: DHC Dosages	58
Table 34	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Main Problem Drug reported at SP1 and SP3 Stage	59
Table 35	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Results of Salivary/Urinalysis Testing	60
Table 36	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Comparison of SP1 and SP3 reports of injecting in the last four weeks	61
Table 37	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Personal Living Circumstances at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)	62
Table 38	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Employment Status at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)	63
Table 39	Reason for Discontinuation during 2005/06	64

Table 1: All clients⁽¹⁾ in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 by HSSB

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Number	Percentage
Eastern	181	43
Northern	183	44
Southern	22	5
Western	33	8
Total	419	100

(1) These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2005/06 – they were referred on or before 31/3/2006 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2005)

Table 2: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Age by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Age	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
18-25 years	21	63	5	6	95
26-30 years	44	46	7	17	114
31-35 years	60	40	6	5	111
36-40 years	22	20	0	3	45
41-45 years	15	7	3	0	25
46-50 years	9	5	1	1	16
51-55 years	10	2	0	1	13
Total	181	183	22	33	419

Percentages

18-25 years	12	34	23	18	23
26-30 years	24	25	32	52	27
31-35 years	33	22	27	15	27
36-40 years	12	11	0	9	11
41-45 years	8	4	14	0	6
46-50 years	5	3	5	3	4
51-55 years	6	1	0	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Gender by HSSB

<u>numbers and percentages</u>					
Gender	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Male	126	135	19	23	303
Female	55	48	3	10	116
Total	181	183	22	33	419
<u>Percentages</u>					
Male	70	74	86	70	72
Female	30	26	14	30	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Main Drug	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Heroin	131	158	21	22	332
Methadone	0	1	0	2	3
Nubain	0	0	0	4	4
Dihydrocodeine	33	18	0	1	52
Codeine	2	2	0	0	4
Morphine	8	1	0	1	10
Buprenorphine	2	1	1	2	6
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	1
Codeine & Paracetamol	5	1	0	1	7
Total	181	183	22	33	419

Percentages

Heroin	72	86	96	67	79
Methadone	0	1	0	6	1
Nubain	0	0	0	12	1
Dihydrocodeine	18	10	0	3	12
Codeine	1	1	0	0	1
Morphine	4	1	0	3	2
Buprenorphine	1	1	5	6	1
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	0
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	1	0	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by Age

numbers and percentages

Main Drug	18-25 years	26-30 years	31-35 years	36-40 years	41-45 years	46-50 years	51-55 years	Total
Heroin	80	92	92	35	19	6	8	332
Methadone	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Nubain	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Dihydrocodeine	9	12	13	4	4	8	2	52
Codeine	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Morphine	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	10
Buprenorphine	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	7
Total	95	114	111	45	25	16	13	419
<u>Percentages</u>								
Heroin	84	81	83	78	76	38	62	79
Methadone	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	1
Nubain	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Dihydrocodeine	10	11	12	9	16	50	15	12
Codeine	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Morphine	2	2	2	4	4	0	8	2
Buprenorphine	2	2	1	0	0	0	8	1
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	2	0	4	4	13	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by Gender

numbers and percentages

Main Drug	Male	Female	Total
Heroin	259	73	332
Methadone	1	2	3
Nubain	2	2	4
Dihydrocodeine	24	28	52
Codeine	4	0	4
Morphine	5	5	10
Buprenorphine	4	2	6
Other Drugs	0	1	1
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	3	7
Total	303	116	419

Percentages

Heroin	86	63	79
Methadone	0	2	1
Nubain	1	2	1
Dihydrocodeine	8	24	12
Codeine	1	0	1
Morphine	2	4	2
Buprenorphine	1	2	1
Other Drugs	0	1	0
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	3	2
Total	100	100	100

Table 7: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: All Drugs of Misuse by HSSB

numbers and percentages

	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
<u>Persons</u>	181	183	22	33	419
Heroin	140	164	22	24	350
Diazepam	92	81	4	13	190
Dihydrocodeine	71	74	1	9	155
Cannabis	71	64	1	17	153
Methadone	10	12	3	4	29
Crack Cocaine	9	29	0	3	41
Temazepam	31	8	1	1	41
Morphine	29	2	0	2	33
Cocaine	7	14	3	9	33
Ecstasy	3	14	0	4	21
Amphetamines	11	10	0	2	23
Buprenorphine	8	7	3	4	22
Benzodiazepines	9	4	0	0	13
Codeine	7	9	0	1	17
Codeine & Paracetamol	10	5	0	2	17
Stimulants - Others	6	3	0	2	11
Other Opiates	6	2	0	2	10
Nubain	0	0	0	6	6
Other Hypnotics	3	2	0	0	5
LSD	1	2	0	2	5
Other Drugs	1	1	0	0	2
Diamorphine	1	0	0	0	1
<u>Percentages</u>					
Heroin	77	90	100	73	84
Diazepam	51	44	18	39	45
Dihydrocodeine	39	40	5	27	37
Cannabis	39	35	5	52	37
Methadone	6	7	14	12	7
Crack Cocaine	5	16	0	9	10
Temazepam	17	4	5	3	10
Morphine	16	1	0	6	8
Cocaine	4	8	14	27	8
Ecstasy	2	8	0	12	5
Amphetamines	6	6	0	6	6
Buprenorphine	4	4	14	12	5
Benzodiazepines	5	2	0	0	3
Codeine	4	5	0	3	4
Codeine & Paracetamol	6	3	0	6	4
Stimulants - Others	3	2	0	6	3
Other Opiates	3	1	0	6	2
Nubain	0	0	0	18	1
Other Hypnotics	2	1	0	0	1
LSD	1	1	0	6	1
Other Drugs	1	1	0	0	1
Diamorphine	1	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Main Drug by Route of Administration

numbers and percentages

Main Drug	Inject	Oral	Other	Smoke	Sniff	Total
Heroin	245	2	0	84	1	332
Methadone	0	3	0	0	0	3
Nubain	4	0	0	0	0	4
Dihydrocodeine	0	52	0	0	0	52
Codeine	0	4	0	0	0	4
Morphine	3	7	0	0	0	10
Buprenorphine	1	3	1	0	1	6
Other Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	1
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	7	0	0	0	7
Total	253	79	1	84	2	419

Percentages

Heroin	74	1	0	25	0	100
Methadone	0	100	0	0	0	100
Nubain	100	0	0	0	0	100
Dihydrocodeine	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine	0	100	0	0	0	100
Morphine	30	70	0	0	0	100
Buprenorphine	17	50	17	0	17	100
Other Drugs	0	100	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	60	19	0	20	1	100

Table 9: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Ever Injected by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Ever Injected	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Never Injected	49	41	5	4	99
Injected	132	142	17	29	320
Total	181	183	22	33	419

Percentages

Never Injected	27	22	23	12	24
Injected	73	78	77	88	76
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Ever Injected by Age and Gender

numbers and percentages

Age	Injected		Never Injected		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
18-25 years	54	17	15	9	95
26-30 years	62	27	13	12	114
31-35 years	79	15	12	5	111
36-40 years	23	7	9	6	45
41-45 years	13	5	3	4	25
46-50 years	5	2	4	5	16
51-55 years	9	2	2	0	13
Total	245	75	58	41	419

Percentages

18-25 years	76	24	63	38	100
26-30 years	70	30	52	48	100
31-35 years	84	16	71	29	100
36-40 years	77	23	60	40	100
41-45 years	72	28	43	57	100
46-50 years	71	29	44	56	100
51-55 years	82	18	100	0	100
Total	77	23	59	41	100

Table 11: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by HSSB

numbers and percentages

HIV/Hep B & Hep C Test	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Ever Tested for all	57	45	13	19	134
Tested in Last 12 months for all	46	41	6	5	98
Never Tested for any	64	40	3	7	114
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	2	18	0	1	21
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	0	31	0	0	31
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	3	0	0	1	4
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	3	0	0	4
Other Combinations of Testing	8	5	0	0	13
Total	181	183	22	33	419

Percentages

Ever Tested for all	32	25	59	58	32
Tested in Last 12 months for all	25	22	27	15	23
Never Tested for any	35	22	14	21	27
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	1	10	0	3	5
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	0	17	0	0	7
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	2	0	0	3	1
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	2	0	0	1
Other Combinations of Testing	4	3	0	0	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 12: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Age

numbers and percentages

HIV/Hep B & Hep C Test	18-25 years	26-30 years	31-35 years	36-40 years	41-45 years	46-50 years	51-55 years	Total
Ever Tested for all	26	36	42	13	8	2	7	134
Tested in Last 12 months for all	20	34	20	7	9	5	3	98
Never Tested for any	26	24	33	14	6	9	2	114
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	2	5	6	7	0	0	1	21
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	15	7	8	1	0	0	0	31
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Other Combinations of Testing	4	7	1	0	1	0	0	13
Total	95	114	111	45	25	16	13	419

Percentages

Ever Tested for all	27	32	38	29	32	13	54	32
Tested in Last 12 months for all	21	30	18	16	36	31	23	23
Never Tested for any	27	21	30	31	24	56	15	27
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	2	4	5	16	0	0	8	5
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	16	6	7	2	0	0	0	7
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	1
Other Combinations of Testing	4	6	1	0	4	0	0	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Gender

numbers and percentages

HIV/Hep B & Hep C Test	Male	Female	Total
Ever Tested for all	96	38	134
Tested in Last 12 months for all	75	23	98
Never Tested for any	76	38	114
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	17	4	21
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	24	7	31
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	4	0	4
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	4	0	4
Other Combinations of Testing	7	6	13
Total	303	116	419

Percentages

Ever Tested for all	32	33	32
Tested in Last 12 months for all	25	20	23
Never Tested for any	25	33	27
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	6	3	5
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	8	6	7
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	1	0	1
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	0	1
Other Combinations of Testing	2	5	3
Total	100	100	100

Table 14: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Hep B Vaccination Course by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
None	131	61	5	20	217
1 Injection	6	24	14	0	44
2 Injections	8	20	3	1	32
3 Injections	32	78	0	11	121
Not Known	4	0	0	1	5
Total	181	183	22	33	419

Percentages

None	72	33	23	60	52
1 Injection	3	13	64	0	11
2 Injections	4	11	14	3	8
3 Injections	18	43	0	33	29
Not Known	2	0	0	3	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 15: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Hep B Vaccination Course by Age

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	18-25 years	26-30 years	31-35 years	36-40 years	41-45 years	46-50 years	51-55 years	Total
None	42	55	52	30	15	14	9	217
1 Injection	8	16	15	1	3	1	0	44
2 Injections	9	8	10	2	2	1	0	32
3 Injections	36	34	31	12	5	0	3	121
Not Known	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	5
Total	95	114	111	45	25	16	13	419

Percentages

None	44	48	47	67	60	88	69	52
1 Injection	8	14	14	2	12	6	0	11
2 Injections	10	7	9	4	8	6	0	8
3 Injections	38	30	28	27	20	0	23	29
Not Known	0	1	3	0	0	0	8	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 16: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Hep B Vaccination Course by Gender

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	Male	Female	Total
None	147	70	217
1 Injection	33	11	44
2 Injections	24	8	32
3 Injections	95	26	121
Not Known	4	1	5
Total	303	116	419

Percentages

None	49	60	52
1 Injection	11	10	11
2 Injections	8	7	8
3 Injections	31	22	29
Not Known	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100

Table 17: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Personal Living Circumstances by Gender and HSSB

numbers and percentages

Personal Living Circumstances	Eastern		Northern		Southern		Western		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Alone	38	8	25	11	5	0	4	1	92
With spouse/ partner only	14	8	17	6	3	2	2	1	53
With spouse/ partner and children	19	15	17	8	6	1	8	2	76
With dependant children	1	13	0	13	1	0	0	2	30
With parents	20	6	57	7	2	0	6	2	100
With friends	4	1	5	0	1	0	2	0	13
Hostel	18	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	24
Homeless/Roofless	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other Specify	10	2	8	3	0	0	0	2	25
Total	126	55	135	48	19	3	23	10	419

Percentages

Alone	30	15	19	23	26	0	17	10	22
With spouse/ partner only	11	15	13	13	16	67	9	10	13
With spouse/ partner and children	15	27	13	17	32	33	35	20	18
With dependant children	1	24	0	27	5	0	0	20	7
With parents	16	11	42	15	11	0	26	20	24
With friends	3	2	4	0	5	0	9	0	3
Hostel	14	4	2	0	5	0	4	0	6
Homeless/Roofless	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Specify	8	4	6	6	0	0	0	20	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 18: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06: Employment Status

numbers and percentages

Employment Status	Number	%
In employment	70	17
On Govt. Training Scheme	3	1
Student	1	0
Unemployed (Job Seeker's Allowance)	106	25
Receiving other Benefit	231	55
Other	8	2
Total	419	100

Table 19: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: substitute medication by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Substitute Medication	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Methadone	74	59	0	2	135
Buprenorphine	46	57	12	17	132
Other (DHC)	0	17	0	0	17
Total	120	133	12	19	284

Percentages

Methadone	62	44	0	11	48
Buprenorphine	38	43	100	90	47
Other (DHC)	0	13	0	0	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 20: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: Additional Treatment by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Additional Treatment	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Counselling	75	109	12	18	214
Psychotherapy	0	3	11	0	14
Occupational/Social Rehabilitation	2	32	2	0	36
Family Support	12	35	8	0	55
Harm Minimisation Work	85	110	1	9	205
Education	89	74	6	16	185
Detoxification	11	4	0	0	15
Other	1	2	0	1	4
Total	120	133	12	19	284

Percentages⁽¹⁾

Counselling	63	82	100	95	75
Psychotherapy	0	2	92	0	5
Occupational/Social Rehabilitation	2	24	17	0	13
Family Support	10	26	67	0	19
Harm Minimisation Work	71	83	8	47	72
Education	74	56	50	84	65
Detoxification	9	3	0	0	5
Other	1	2	0	5	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(1) All figures expressed as a percentage of those on Substitute Prescribing (284 Clients overall)

Table 21: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: Benzodiazepine Prescription by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Benzodiazepines Prescribed?	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Not Prescribed	69	46	12	16	143
Prescribed	51	87	0	1	139
Not Known	0	0	0	2	2
Total	120	133	12	19	284

Percentages

Not Prescribed	58	35	100	84	50
Prescribed	43	65	0	5	49
Not Known	0	0	0	11	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 22: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2006: Those who were offered and those who have taken a test for HIV, Hep B and Hep C and by HSSB

numbers and percentages						
Test		Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Persons		120	133	12	19	284
HIV	No. Offered	67	57	12	16	152
	No. Taken	32	34	12	10	88
Hep B	No. Offered	72	107	12	16	207
	No. Taken	34	88	12	10	144
Hep C	No. Offered	71	107	12	16	206
	No. Taken	35	88	12	10	145
	Positive Test	13	10	8	2	33
	Referral to Liver Specialist	13	10	7	2	32
<u>Percentages</u>						
Persons		100	100	100	100	100
HIV	No. Offered	56	43	100	84	54
	No. Taken⁽¹⁾	48	60	100	63	58
Hep B	No. Offered	60	80	100	84	73
	No. Taken⁽¹⁾	47	82	100	63	70
Hep C	No. Offered	59	80	100	84	73
	No. Taken⁽¹⁾	49	82	100	63	70
	Positive Test⁽²⁾	37	11	67	20	23
	Referral to Liver Specialist⁽³⁾	100	100	88	100	97

(1) Number of tests taken expressed as a percentage of the number of tests offered.

(2) Number of positive Hep C tests expressed as a percentage of the number of Hep C tests taken.

(3) Number of referrals expressed as percentage of positive Hep C tests.

Table 23: Clients stabilised on 31 March 2006 as percentage of Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March, by HSSB

	<u>numbers and percentages</u>				
Persons	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
On Substitute Prescribing medication	120	133	12	19	284
Stabilised	117	112	12	18	259
Number stabilised as % of number on Substitute Prescribing medication	98	84	100	95	91

Table 24: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Substitute Medication by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Substitute Medication	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Methadone	72	51	0	2	125
Buprenorphine	45	52	12	16	125
Other (DHC)	0	9	0	0	9
Total	117	112	12	18	259

Percentages

Methadone	62	46	0	11	48
Buprenorphine	39	46	100	89	48
Other (DHC)	0	8	0	0	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 25a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Methadone Dosage

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	67.9
Minimum	10
Maximum	200

Table 25b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Methadone Dosages

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
Less than 40	16	13
40 to 60	36	29
61 to 100	64	51
101 to 150	8	6
151 and above	1	1
Total	125	100

Table 26a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Buprenorphine Dosage

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	11.1
Minimum	2
Maximum	20

Table 26b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Buprenorphine Dosages

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
2	1	1
2.8	1	1
4	2	2
6	9	7
8	26	21
8.8	1	1
10	14	11
11	1	1
12	41	33
14	5	4
16	22	18
18	1	1
20	1	1
Total	125	100

Table 27a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: DHC Dosage

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	306.7
Minimum	180
Maximum	480

Table 27b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: DHC Dosages

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
180	1	11
240	3	33
300	1	11
360	3	33
480	1	11
Total	9	100

Table 28: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2006: Prescribing Responsibility by HSSB

numbers and percentages

Prescribing Responsibility	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Specialist Services	85	79	12	12	188
Primary Care	32	33	0	6	71
Total	117	112	12	18	259

Percentages

Specialist Services	73	71	100	67	73
Primary Care	27	30	0	33	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 29: Substitute Prescribing medication at stabilisation compared to Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 Review by 31 March 2006

numbers and percentages

<u>Persons</u>		No SP3 Review as yet	Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 Review stage			Total	Overall Total
			Methadone	Buprenorphine	Other (DHC)		
Substitute Prescribing medication at SP2 Stabilisation	Methadone	5	117	1	2	120	125
	Buprenorphine	26	7	91	1	99	125
	Other (DHC)	2	0	1	6	7	9
	Total	33	124	93	9	226	259

<u>Percentages</u>		No SP3 Review as yet	Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 Review stage			Total	Overall Total
			Methadone	Buprenorphine	Other (DHC)		
Substitute Prescribing medication at SP2 Stabilisation	Methadone	4	94	1	2	96	100
	Buprenorphine	21	6	73	1	79	100
	Other (DHC)	22	0	11	67	78	100
	Total	13	48	36	3	87	100

**Table 30: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Substitute Medication by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

Substitute Medication	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Methadone	67	55	0	2	124
Buprenorphine	33	38	9	13	93
Other (DHC)	0	9	0	0	9
Total	100	102	9	15	226

Percentages

Methadone	67	54	0	13	55
Buprenorphine	33	37	100	87	41
Other (DHC)	0	9	0	0	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 31a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Methadone Dosage**

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	70.3
Minimum	6
Maximum	150

**Table 31b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Methadone Dosages**

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
Less than 40	14	11
40 to 60	35	28
61 to 100	60	48
101 to 150	15	12
Total	124	100

**Table 32a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Buprenorphine Dosage**

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	11.6
Minimum	2
Maximum	20

**Table 32b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Buprenorphine Dosages**

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
2	1	1
2.4	1	1
3.6	1	1
4	6	6
6	5	5
8	11	12
10	13	14
12	22	24
14	5	5
16	21	23
18	4	4
20	3	3
Total	93	100

Table 33a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: DHC Dosage

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	373.3
Minimum	120
Maximum	720

Table 33b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: DHC Dosages

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
120	1	11
240	1	11
300	1	11
360	3	33
420	1	11
480	1	11
720	1	11
Total	9	100

Table 34: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Main Problem Drug reported at SP1 and SP3 Stage

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug at SP1	Main Problem Drug at SP3										Total
	No Reported Problem Drug	Heroin	Cannabis	Diazepam	Dihydrocodeine	Stimulants - Others	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Codeine	Other Drugs ⁽¹⁾	
Heroin	44	53	50	27	4	1	0	3	3	3	188
Methadone	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Nubain	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dihydrocodeine	10	0	3	4	2	0	1	1	0	1	22
Codeine	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Morphine	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	59	55	58	33	6	2	2	4	3	4	226

Percentages

Heroin	23	28	27	14	2	1	0	2	2	2	100
Methadone	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	100
Nubain	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Dihydrocodeine	46	0	14	18	9	0	5	5	0	5	100
Codeine	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Morphine	33	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Buprenorphine	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	100
Total	26	24	26	15	3	1	1	2	1	2	100

(1) 'Other Drugs' includes Ecstasy, other Hypnotics, Benzodiazepines and Temazepam

Table 35: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Results of Salivary /Urinalysis Testing⁽¹⁾

numbers and percentages

Result	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
Sample Clear of Illicit Drugs	22	54	8	2	86
1 Failed Test	9	33	0	1	43
More than 1 Failed Test	69	8	1	12	90
Total	100	95 ⁽²⁾	9	15	219 ⁽²⁾

Percentages

Sample Clear of Illicit Drugs	22	57	89	13	39
1 Failed Test	9	35	0	7	20
More than 1 Failed Test	69	8	11	80	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(1) It should be noted that there are methodological differences across and within boards in terms of testing for illicit drugs and therefore, comparisons between boards should be made with caution. These differences may be attributable to type of test used, timing issues or client or clinical needs.

(2) Seven clients in the Northern HSSB had not taken Salivary / Urinalysis Testing.

**Table 36: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Comparison of SP1 and SP3 reports of injecting in the last four weeks**

numbers and percentages

		Injected in the Last Four weeks, at Review (SP3)			
		Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Injected in the Last Four Weeks, at Assessment (SP1)	Yes	19	74	1	94
	No	10	74	1	85
	Total	29	148	2	179 ⁽¹⁾

Percentages

		Injected in the Last Four weeks, at Review (SP3)			
		Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Injected in the Last Four Weeks, at Assessment (SP1)	Yes	20	79	1	100
	No	12	87	1	100
	Total	16	83	1	100

(1) there were 47 clients who have never injected, and therefore have been excluded from this table

Table 37: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006: Personal Living Circumstances at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)

numbers and percentages

Personal Living Circumstances on SP1	Personal Living Circumstances on SP3								Total
	Alone	With spouse/ partner only	With spouse/ partner and children	With dependant children	With parents	With friends	Hostel	Other – specify ⁽¹⁾	
Alone	37	8	3	2	2	0	2	1	55
With spouse/partner only	8	13	4	1	3	0	0	2	31
With spouse/partner and children	4	4	24	2	1	0	1	0	36
With dependant children	2	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	17
With parents	18	4	5	0	31	1	0	1	60
With friends	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Hostel	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8
Homeless/Roofless	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other – specify*	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	12
Total	80	33	39	19	38	2	7	8	226
Percentages									
Alone	67	15	6	4	4	0	4	2	100
With spouse/partner only	26	42	13	3	10	0	0	7	100
With spouse/partner and children	11	11	67	6	3	0	3	0	100
With dependant children	12	0	12	77	0	0	0	0	100
With parents	30	7	8	0	52	2	0	2	100
With friends	40	20	0	0	0	20	20	0	100
Hostel	63	0	0	0	0	0	25	13	100
Homeless/Roofless	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Other – specify*	17	25	8	8	8	0	8	25	100
Total	35	15	17	8	17	1	3	4	100

(1) The majority of these clients are living with other family relatives

**Table 38: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) by 31 March 2006:
Employment Status at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)**

numbers and percentages

Employment Status on SP1	Employment Status on SP3						Total
	In Employment	On Government Training Scheme	Student	Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)	Receiving Other Benefits	Other	
In Employment	26	0	0	5	8	0	39
On Government Training Scheme	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)	5	1	1	14	37	1	59
Receiving Other Benefits	3	1	3	12	103	0	122
Other	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Total	35	3	4	32	151	1	226
<u>Percentages</u>							
In Employment	67	0	0	13	21	0	100
On Government Training Scheme	0	50	0	0	50	0	100
Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)	9	2	2	24	63	2	100
Receiving Other Benefits	3	1	3	10	84	0	100
Other	25	0	0	25	50	0	100
Total	16	1	2	14	67	0	100

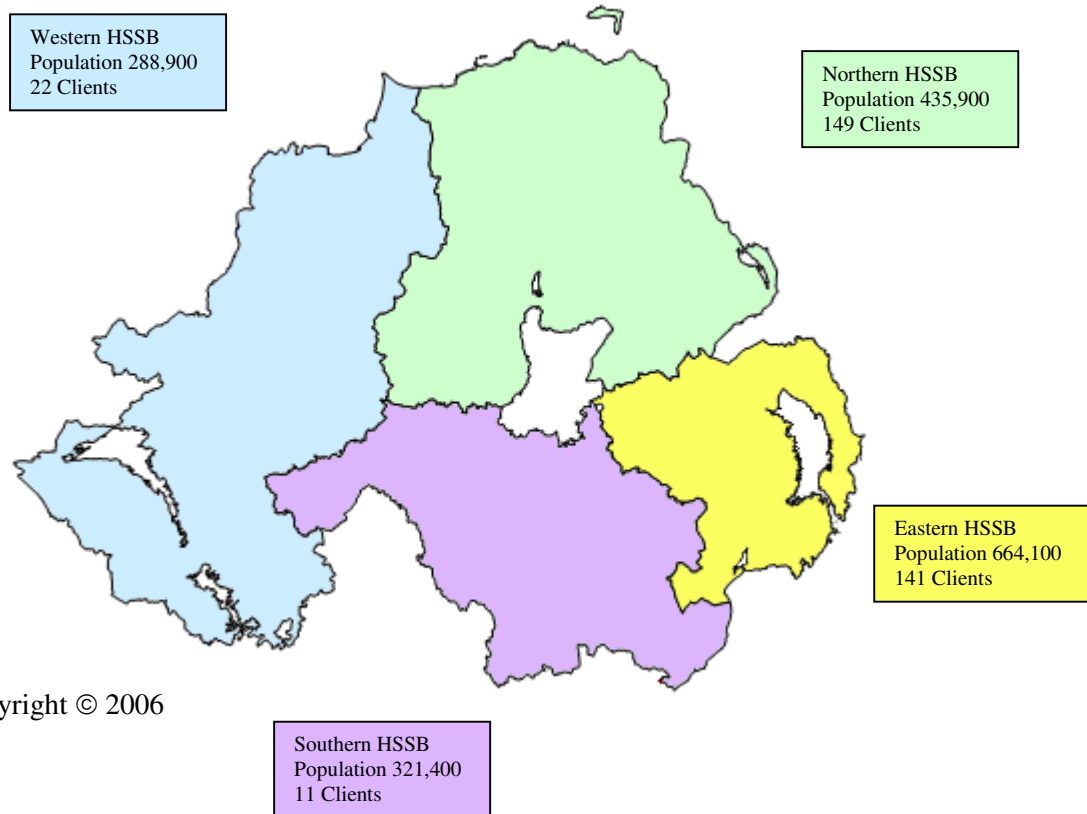
Table 39: Reason for Discontinuation during 2005/06**numbers and percentages**

Reason	Number	Percentage
Not suitable for SP	7	9
Failed to present for SP	22	29
Continuing SP elsewhere in NI	8	10
Continuing SP outside NI	6	8
Detoxification	3	4
Managed discontinuation of SP	14	18
Unmanaged discontinuation of SP	11	14
Deceased	1	1
Other	5	7
Total	77	100

ANNEX C – Comparative Information for 2004/05

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Map C1	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2004/05 by HSSB	66
Table C1	All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2004/05 by HSSB	66
Table C2	2005/06 activity compared to 2004/05.	67

Map C1: All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2004/05 by HSSB



Crown Copyright © 2006

NB: Health & Social Services Board population figures based on NISRA Census mid-year estimates 2004.

Table C1: All clients⁽¹⁾ in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2004/05 by HSSB

numbers and percentages

HSSB	Number	Percentage
Eastern	141	44
Northern	149	46
Southern	11	3
Western	22	7
Total	323	100

(1) These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2004/05 – they were referred on or before 31/3/2005 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2004).

Table C2: 2005/06 activity compared to 2004/05.

numbers

Breakdown of Clients	2004/05	2005/06	% Change
<u>During the year</u>			
Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during the year	323	419	+30
Clients Discontinued during the year	60	77	+28
<u>On 31 March</u>			
Clients in receipt of Substitute Prescribing Medication	193	284	+47
Clients Stabilised	179	259	+45
Clients Stabilised with at least 1 Review	147	226	+54

CLIENT REFERENCE

Agency Code

Agency Reporter

Date form completed

SP REF

Key Worker

Is Client on waiting list for Substitute Prescribing treatment? Yes No

SUBSTITUTE MEDICATION

SUBSTITUTE DRUG USED:

 Methadone

 Buprenorphine

Other (Specify) _____

Date of first dose (dd/mm/yy)

DOSAGE:

 Daily

 Alternate Days

Other (Please Specify) _____

Dose (milligrams)

Has Stabilisation been achieved? Yes No

SUPERVISION & TREATMENT

WHO HAS PRESCRIBING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS CLIENT? (tick one only):

 Specialist Services

 Primary Care (GP) →

NAME OF GP PRACTICE

SUPERVISION ARRANGEMENTS (tick one only):

 All doses supervised

 All doses supervised (except wk-ends etc)

 Other (please specify) _____

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT (tick all that apply):

 Counselling

 Psychotherapy

 Occupational / Social rehabilitation

 Family Support

 Harm minimisation work

 Education

 Detoxification (alcohol / benzodiazepines etc)

 Other (Please Specify) _____

NOMINATED PHARMACY:

OTHER INFORMATION

Is the Client being prescribed Benzodiazepines Yes No Don't Know

TESTING FOR HIV / HEPATITIS

Has the client been offered a test for the following within the current treatment episode?

(a) HIV Yes No

(b) Hepatitis B Yes No

(c) Hepatitis C Yes No

Has the client been tested for the following within the current treatment episode?

(a) HIV Yes No

(b) Hepatitis B Yes No

(c) Hepatitis C Yes No

 If yes to c: Did client test positive to Hepatitis C? Yes No

 If Yes – Has client been referred to a liver specialist? Yes No

Has client started a Hepatitis B vaccination course within current treatment episode? Yes No

Recent and Future Publications from the Drug and Alcohol Information and Research Unit

Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Published
1/2006	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2005	March 2006
2/2006	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006	September 2006
3/2006	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006	October 2006

Results from the 2002/2003 Drug Prevalence Survey

Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

Number	Title	Published
Bulletin 3	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Cannabis Results	October 2005
Bulletin 4	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Cocaine Results	January 2006
Bulletin 5	All Ireland Drug Prevalence Survey 2002/2003: Technical Report	February 2006

Research Reports

Title	Published
<i>Estimating the Prevalence of Problem Opiate and Problem Cocaine Use in Northern Ireland. The Centre for Drug Misuse Research, University of Glasgow</i>	April 2006
Secondary Analysis of the 2003 Young Persons Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (Drugs, Solvents, Alcohol). <i>Social and Market Research</i>	November 2005
Adult Drinking Patterns in Northern Ireland 2005.	October 2006

Copies of these publications can be obtained on-line at:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-pubs.htm