

## Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 March 2007

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 31 March 2007 and focuses on those clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07. It is the second 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 2006/07:

- A total of 463 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services.
- 95 individuals discontinued from the scheme – the main reason given was ‘managed discontinuation of SP’.

On 31 March 2007:

- 323 individuals were receiving substitute medication.
- 290 of those individuals had been stabilised. Almost half (49%) of clients were stabilised on methadone, a further 47% were stabilised on buprenorphine. The remainder (4%) were stabilised on dihydrocodeine.
- 260 of those individuals had been stabilised and had been subject to at least one review.
- At review stage, 21% reported heroin as their main problem drug, compared to 78% when first assessed for substitute prescribing treatment.
- Of those individuals who had injected, 15% reported injecting in the four weeks prior to review, compared to 54% 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	10
9. Additional Treatment	11
10. Prescription of Benzodiazepines	11
11. Viral Testing During Treatment	11
12. Stabilised Clients	13
13. Prescribing Responsibility	14
14. Client Review / Discontinuation (SP3)	14
15. Substitute Medication at Review	14
16. Main Problem Drug Comparison	16
17. Salivary/Urinalysis Testing	16
18. Injecting Behaviour at Review	17
19. Client Details at Review	17
20. Discontinuation	18
21. 2006/07 Activity Compared to 2005/06	19
22. Acknowledgements	19
23. Editorial Notes	19
24. NISRA	20
25. Future Publications	20
Annexes	
A Map	21
B Main Tables	22
C Comparative Information for 2005/06	64
D Substitute Prescribing Forms	67

## 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. Details of other related research projects are available online at:

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_research/public\\_health/statistics\\_and\\_research-drugs\\_alcohol-2.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm)

## Participation in the Substitute Prescribing Database

Up to the end of March 2007, there were a total of 720 referrals (relating to 585 individuals) to the Substitute Prescribing scheme. During 2006/07, 463 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services in Northern Ireland.

### Chart 1: Progress of clients.

#### **During 2006/07:**

**463 clients were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services<sup>(1)</sup>.**

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

#### **On 31 March 2007:**

43 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).

**323 clients were receiving Substitute Prescribing medication<sup>(2)</sup>, of these:**

33 clients had not yet been stabilised.

**290 clients had been stabilised, of these:**

**260 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 2006/07 – they had an SP1 form completed on or before 31/3/2007 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2006).

(2) These clients were in receipt of SP medication on 31/3/2007 – they had not discontinued by 31/3/2007, 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 client's 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 463 individuals who were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07.

### Geography

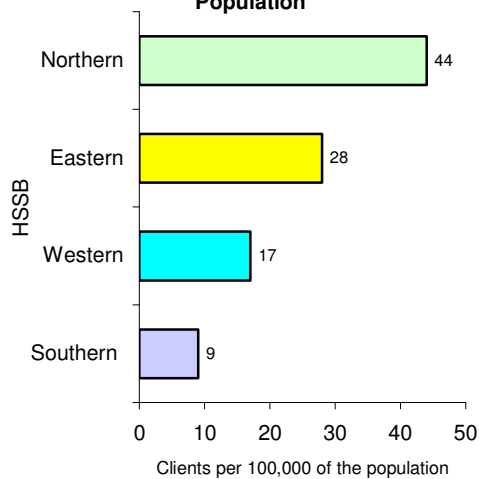
2.3 Map 1 (Annex A) and Table 1 (Annex B) provide a breakdown of the 463 clients who were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07 by Health & Social Services Board (HSSB). The largest proportion of all those receiving treatment were in the Northern HSSB (42%), while a further 41% were receiving treatment in the Eastern HSSB. More than one in ten (11%) were receiving treatment in the Western HSSB and the remaining 6% 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, (440 clients) 97% 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, below. The Northern HSSB reports the highest incidence of referrals for Substitute Prescribing (45 clients per 100,000 population). This is followed by the Eastern HSSB (28 clients per 100,000 population), Western HSSB (17 clients per 100,000 population) and Southern HSSB (9 clients per 100,000 population).

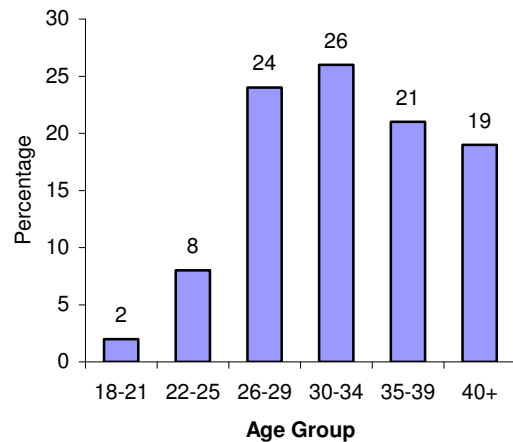
**Figure 1: Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07 by HSSB Population**



### Age and Gender of Service Users

**2.6** The mean age, on 31 March 2007, of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services was 34 years. Figure 2 shows that half of clients (50%) were aged between 26 and 34 years – 24% were aged 26-29 years and 26% were aged 30-34 years. One in ten (10%) were aged under 25 years – 2% were aged 18-21 years and 8% were aged 22-25 years (Table 2).

**Figure 2: Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07 by age group**



**2.7** Table 3 shows that males accounted for almost three quarters (73%) of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07.

## 3 Drugs of Misuse

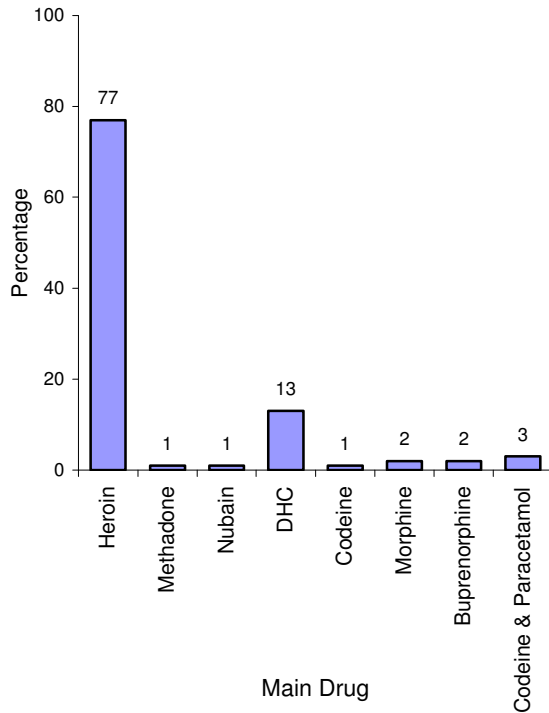
### Background

**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 more than three-quarters (77%) of clients reporting using it. Dihydrocodeine (DHC) is the second most commonly reported main problem drug with 13% of clients reporting using it.

**Figure 3: Main Problem Drug Reported**



**3.3** As can be seen in Table 4, 19 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 (15 clients). Codeine, although addictive, is a less powerful opiate and is used in common over the counter pain relief medications. 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 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 86% of clients from the Northern HSSB, 69% of clients from the Eastern HSSB, 64% of clients from the Western HSSB and by 28

of the 30 clients (93%) from the Southern HSSB.

**3.5** Almost one in five (19%) Eastern HSSB clients reported DHC as their main problem drug whilst 11% of clients from the Northern HSSB reported that their main problem drug was DHC. Codeine & paracetamol was the main problem drug for 16% of clients from the Western HSSB. Two of the thirty clients (7%) in the Southern HSSB reported that their main problem drug was buprenorphine.

### Main Drug of Misuse by Age

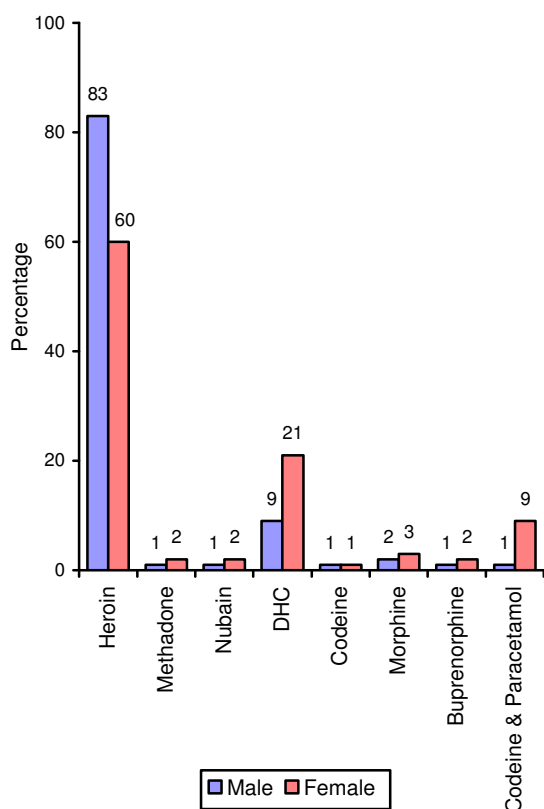
**3.6** Table 5 shows that heroin was the most commonly reported main drug across all age groups. The proportion of clients reporting heroin as their main problem drug ranged from 86% in the 26-29 age group to 61% in the 40 years and over age group.

**3.7** The proportion of clients that reported DHC as their main problem drug was highest in the 40 years and over age group (22%) and lowest in the 35-39 age group (7%). A further 8% of clients in the 40 years and over age group reported codeine & paracetamol as their main problem drug.

### Main drug of Misuse by Gender

**3.8** Figure 4 (Table 6), shows that heroin was the most frequently reported main problem drug for both males and females – 83% of males and 60% of females reported it as their main problem drug. Almost one in ten males (9%) reported DHC as their main problem drug compared to 21% of females.

Figure 4: Main Drug of Misuse by Gender



### All Drugs of Misuse

**3.9** 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 82% of clients. Diazepam was the next most commonly reported drug, reported by 44% of clients. More than one third of clients reported DHC (36%) and cannabis (35%) as problem drugs.

## 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. Almost three fifths (58%) of clients reported that their main route of administration was injecting, a further 21% took their main problem drug orally, while one fifth (20%) smoked their main problem drug.

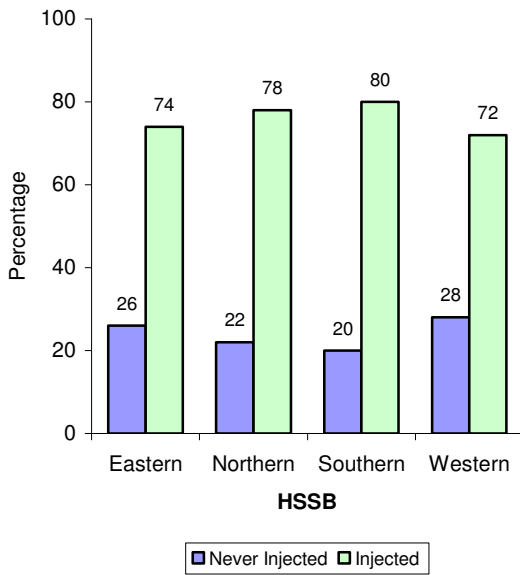
**4.3** Almost all of those that reported injecting (262 out of 269 clients), stated that their main problem drug was heroin. All of those who said that their main problem drug was nubain, reported injecting it (4 clients) compared to three of the eleven (27%) clients who reported that their main drug was morphine, reported that their main route of administration was injecting.

**4.4** Almost three quarters (73%) of clients who reported that their main problem drug was heroin, injected it, 26% smoked it and one client sniffed it. All clients that reported using methadone, DHC, codeine, buprenorphine and codeine & paracetamol took them orally.

### Injecting Behaviour by HSSB

**4.5** Table 9 and Figure 5 show that more than three quarters (76%) of clients reported that they had injected at some time in their lives. In the Southern HSSB, 80% of clients reported that they had injected at some stage in their lives. In the Northern HSSB 78% had injected, compared to 74% in the Eastern HSSB and 72% in the Western 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 35-39 years compared to the lowest proportion (73%) aged 30-34 years. Less than one in four (23%) clients that reported that they had injected were females – 27% of those aged 30-34 years that had ever injected were female compared to 16% of clients that had ever injected aged 35-39 years.

## 5 Blood Borne Virus Testing

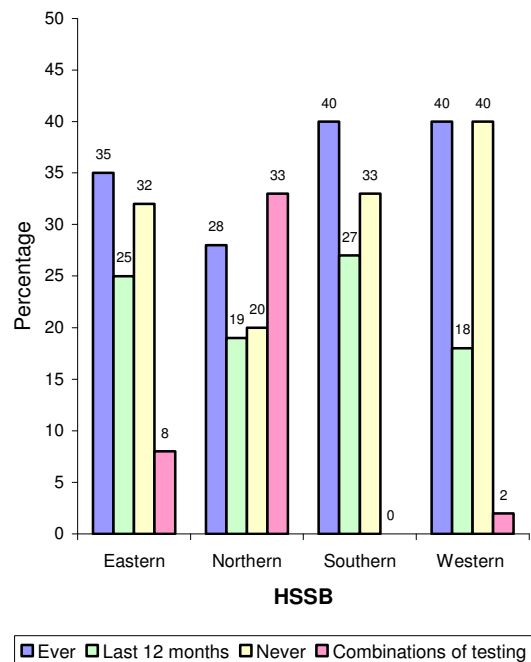
5.1 The SP1 form records if individuals presenting for treatment have been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B (Hep B) or Hepatitis C (Hep C). Clients are asked if they have ever been tested; if they have been tested within the last 12 months; or if they have never been tested.

5.2 Table 11 shows that one third of clients (33%) reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of their SP1 form. Just over a fifth (22%) reported that they have been tested for all three viruses within the past 12 months. More than a quarter (28%) of clients had never been tested for any of the three viruses.

### Blood Borne Virus Testing by HSSB

5.3 Table 11 and Figure 6 show that 40% of clients in both the Southern HSSB and the Western HSSB reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of the SP1 form. More than a third (35%) of clients in the Eastern HSSB and 28% of 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 a quarter (27%) of clients in the Southern HSSB, compared with a quarter (25%) of clients in the Eastern HSSB, 19% in the Northern HSSB and 18% in the Western HSSB had been tested for all three viruses within the last 12 months.

Figure 6: Blood Borne Virus Testing by HSSB



**5.4** In the Western HSSB, 40% of clients reported that they have never been tested for any of the three viruses. One third (33%) of clients in the Southern HSSB and 32% of clients in the Eastern HSSB had never been tested for any of the three viruses, compared to 20% of clients in the Northern HSSB.

### Virus Testing by Age

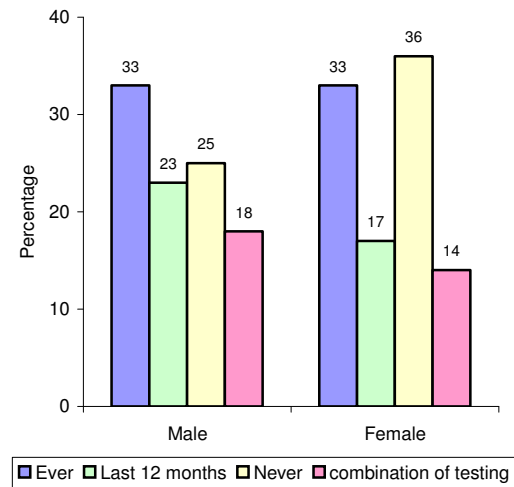
**5.5** Table 12 shows that 44% of clients aged 35-39 years compared to none of those aged 18-21 years reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of the SP1 form. In the 26-29 age group, 28% had been tested for all three viruses in the last 12 months, compared with 10% of those aged 35-39 years. Two of the seven clients aged 18-21 (29%) had been tested for all three viruses in the last 12 months.

**5.6** In the over 40 years age group, 30% had never been tested for any of the three viruses. A quarter (25%) of both the 30-34 age group and 35-39 age group had never been tested for any, compared to 26% in the 26-29 age group.

### Virus Testing by Gender

**5.7** Table 13 and Figure 7 show that a third (33%) of both males and females reported that they had been tested for all three viruses more than 12 months prior to the completion of the SP1 form. A larger proportion of males than females had been tested for all three viruses within the last 12 months - 23% of males compared to 17% of females. Just over a third of females (36%) compared to a quarter of males (25%) reported that they have never been tested for any of the three viruses.

**Figure 7: Blood Borne Virus Testing by Gender**



### Hepatitis B Vaccinations

**5.8** Table 14 shows that more than half (53%) of clients at initial assessment stage had not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course. At initial assessment stage, 28% of clients had received all three injections in the course. This compares to 9% of clients that had received one injection in the course; the same proportion (9%) had received two injections.

### Hepatitis B Vaccinations by HSSB

**5.9** Just over three quarters (76%) of clients in the Western HSSB reported that they had not started the Hepatitis B vaccination course (Table 14). Two thirds (67%) of clients in the Eastern HSSB, compared to 36% in the Northern HSSB and 30% in the Southern HSSB reported that they had not started the course.

**5.10** In the Northern HSSB, 41% of clients had received all three injections in the course compared to 22% in the Eastern HSSB and 18% of clients in the Western HSSB. One of the thirty clients (3%) in the Southern HSSB had completed the course.

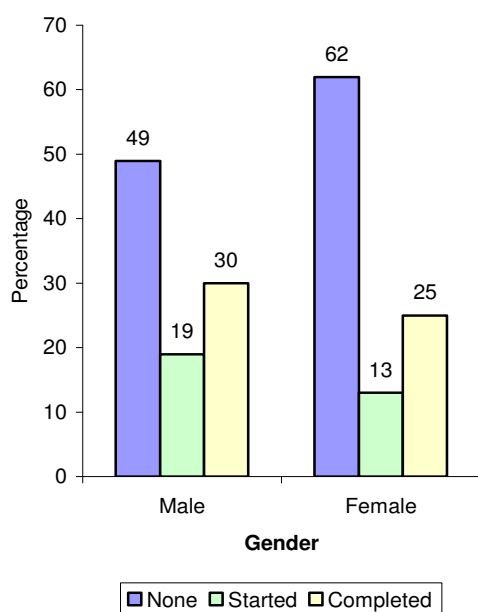
## Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Age

**5.11** Table 15 shows that 70% of clients aged 22-25 years compared to 46% clients aged 30-34 years had not started the vaccination course. Similar proportions of the 26-29 age group and 35-39 age group had completed the course – 33% and 31% respectively.

## Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Gender

**5.12** Table 16 and Figure 8 show that 62% of females and almost half (49%) of males reported that they had not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course. A larger proportion of males than females had completed the course of three injections - 30% of males compared to 25% of females.

**Figure 8: Hep B Vaccination Course by gender**



\* For 5 clients, it is not known whether they started the course or not

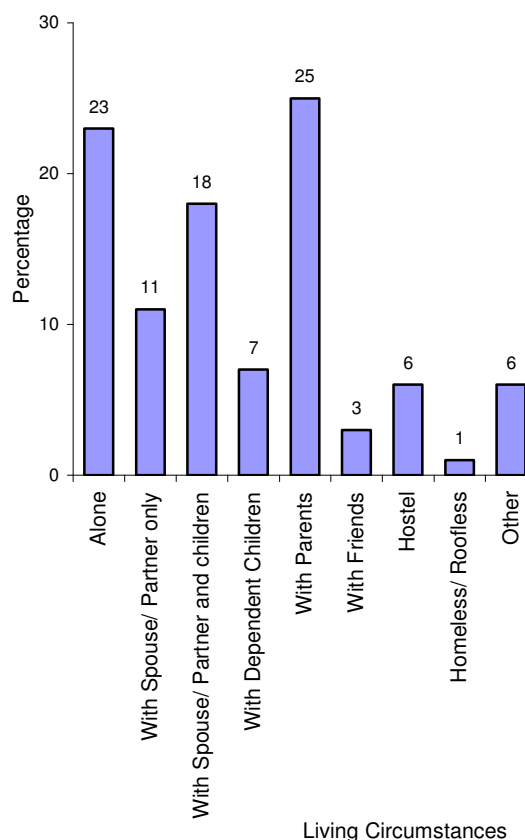
## 6 Client Details

**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.

### Personal Living Circumstances

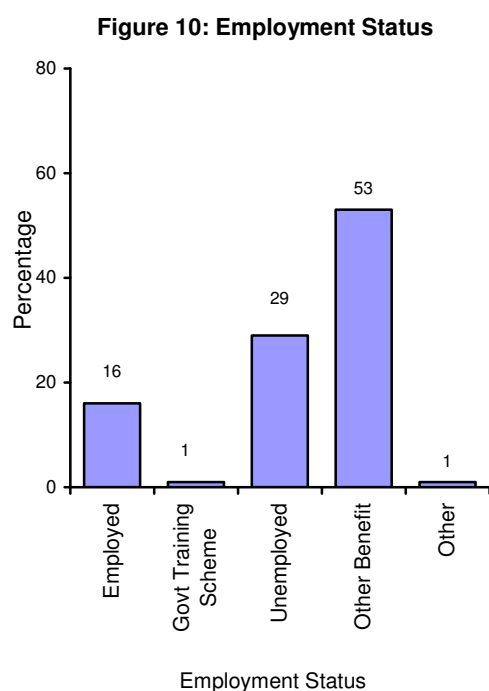
**6.2** Table 17 and Figure 9 show that a quarter of clients (25%) reported that they were currently living with their parents. A further 23% reported that they lived alone. At assessment stage 18% reported that they were living with 'spouse/partner and children' whilst 11% reported that they were living with 'spouse/partner only'. Seven percent reported that they were living with 'dependent children'. One percent reported that they were living with 'dependent children'.

**Figure 9: Personal Living Circumstances**



## Employment Status

**6.3** Table 18 and Figure 10 show that more than half (53%) of clients reported that they were receiving benefits not linked to Job Seekers Allowance or government training schemes. This compares to 29% of clients who reported that they were unemployed and receiving Job Seeker's Allowance, and a further 16% 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 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 client's substitute medication, their supervision and treatment, and any testing for HIV/Hepatitis that they have been offered or undertaken.

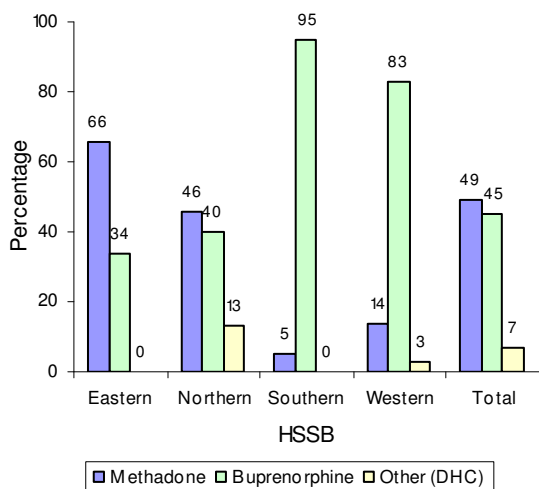
**7.3** Information in the remaining sections of this report is presented based on the information held on the Substitute Prescribing database as of 31 March 2007. As of 31 March 2007, a total of 43 clients were at assessment stage – no subsequent information had been received about them since their SP1 form had been completed. A further two clients were reported to be on a waiting list to begin receiving substitute medication. On 31 March 2007, a total of 323 clients were in receipt of substitute medication - information in sections eight to eleven of this report is presented on these clients.

## 8 Substitute Medication

### Type of Substitute Medication

**8.1** Table 19 and Figure 11 show details of the 323 clients who were in receipt of substitute medication (whether they had stabilised or not) on 31 March 2007. A slightly higher proportion of clients were in receipt of methadone (49%) than buprenorphine (45%). A further 7% of clients were being prescribed DHC as their substitute drug.

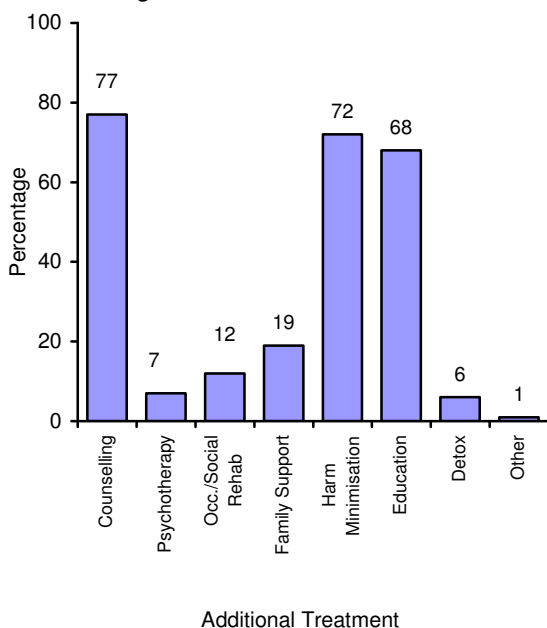
**Figure 11: Substitute Medication by HSSB**



## 9 Additional Treatment

**9.1** Table 20 and Figure 12 show the uptake of additional treatment by clients in receipt of substitute medication. More than three in four (77%) clients were in contact with Counselling Services while 72% were involved in Harm Minimisation work. More than two thirds (68%) were in Education programmes and 19% were involved with Family Support programmes.

**Figure 12: Additional Treatment**



## Additional Treatment by HSSB

**9.2** Table 20 shows that all 20 clients in the Southern HSSB were receiving counselling. In the Western HSSB 97% were receiving counselling compared to 79% in the Northern HSSB and 68% in the Eastern HSSB. In the Northern HSSB 85% were involved in Harm Minimisation work compared to 68% in the Eastern HSSB, 48% in the Western HSSB and 40% in the Southern HSSB. Almost all clients in the Southern HSSB were involved in Psychotherapy sessions (95%) and Education programmes (90%).

## 10 Prescription of Benzodiazepines

**10.1** The SP2 form also records if clients are being prescribed benzodiazepines. Table 21 shows that of the 323 clients who were on substitute medication at 31 March 2007, half (50%) were being prescribed benzodiazepines. In the Northern HSSB, 66% of clients were being prescribed benzodiazepines compared to 42% in the Eastern HSSB and 28% in the Western HSSB. In the Southern HSSB, one client on substitute medication was being prescribed benzodiazepines.

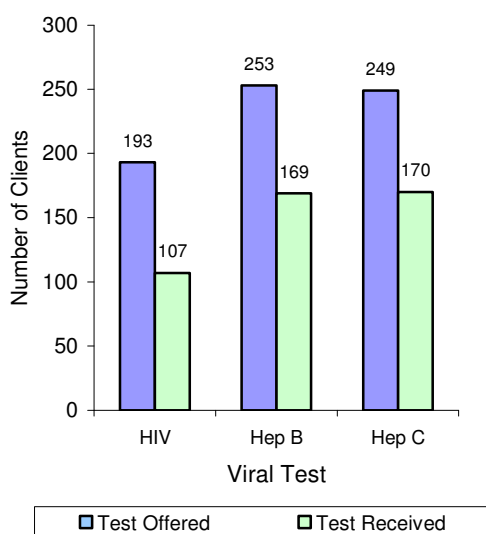
## 11 Viral Testing During Treatment

**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 Of the 323 clients receiving substitute medication 193 clients (60%) were offered a test for HIV – 107 clients (55% of those who were offered the test) took the test (Figure 13).

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



## HIV Tests by HSSB

11.3 Nineteen of the twenty clients in the Southern HSSB were offered the test for HIV - seventeen took the test (89% of those offered it). In the Western HSSB, 22 of the 29 clients (76%) were offered HIV tests – 15 of the 22 offered the test, took the test (68%). In the Eastern HSSB, 73% of clients were offered HIV tests – 41% of those offered the test, took the test. In the Northern HSSB, 41% of clients were offered HIV tests – 62% of those offered the test, took the test.

## Hepatitis B Tests

11.4 Of the 323 clients receiving substitute medication 253 clients (78%) were offered a test for Hepatitis B – 169

clients (67% of those who were offered the test) had taken the test.

## Hepatitis B Tests by HSSB

11.5 Table 22 shows that 19 of the clients in the Southern HSSB were offered the test for Hepatitis B and 17 took the test. Of the clients in the Northern HSSB, 79% were offered a Hepatitis B test, of these, 85% took the test. In both the Eastern and Western HSSBs, 76% were offered Hepatitis B tests. Fifteen clients (68% of those offered the test) in the Western HSSB took the test, compared to 39% of clients in the Eastern HSSB.

## Hepatitis C Tests

11.6 Of the clients receiving substitute medication 249 clients (77%) were offered a test for Hepatitis C, of these, 170 (68%) took the test. Of the clients who took the test for Hepatitis C, 22% tested positive.

## Hepatitis B Tests by HSSB

11.7 Nineteen of the twenty clients in the Southern HSSB were offered the test for Hepatitis C. Of these 17 were tested and 10 tested positive for Hepatitis C. In the Northern HSSB, 78% were offered a Hepatitis C test. Of these, 85% took the test and 12% tested positive for Hepatitis C.

11.8 Twenty two (76%) of the twenty nine clients in the Western HSSB were offered Hepatitis C tests. Of these, 15 took the test and three tested positive for Hepatitis C. In the Eastern HSSB, 74% were offered the Hepatitis C test – 42% of those took the test and 33% 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.

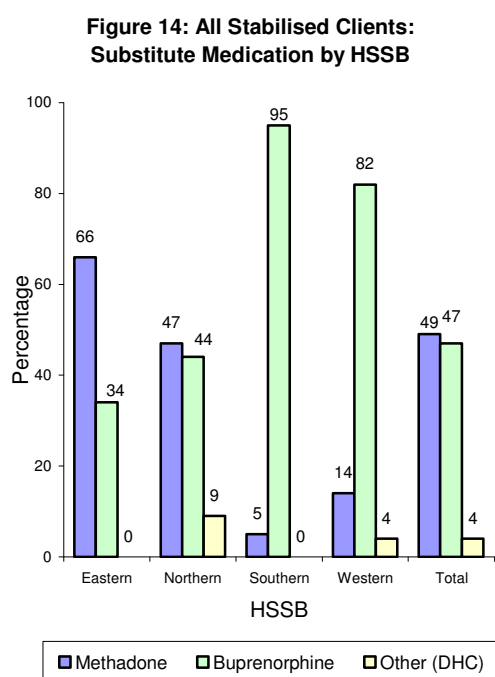
## 12 Stabilised Clients

**12.1** Table 23 shows that 290 (90%) of the 323 clients receiving substitute medication on 31 March 2007 were stabilised. Information in sections 12 and 13 of this report is presented on these 290 clients who were stabilised on their substitute medication.

**12.2** All 20 clients in the Southern HSSB who were receiving substitute medication were stabilised. Almost all clients in the Eastern HSSB and 28 of the 29 clients who were receiving substitute medication in the Western HSSB were stabilised. In comparison, 80% of clients in the Northern HSSB receiving substitute medication were stabilised.

### Substitute Medication

**12.3** Table 24 and Figure 14 show that 142 (49%) of stabilised clients were being prescribed methadone compared to 136 (47%) who were being prescribed buprenorphine. A further 12 (4%) were stabilised on DHC.



## Stabilised Clients by HSSB

**12.4** Two thirds (66%) of clients in the Eastern HSSB compared to almost half (47%) of clients in the Northern HSSB, 14% of clients in the Western HSSB and 5% of clients in the Southern HSSB were stabilised on methadone. Almost all (95%) clients in the Southern HSSB, together with 82% of clients in the Western HSSB were stabilised on buprenorphine. In the Northern HSSB, 44% were stabilised on buprenorphine to 34% of clients in the Eastern HSSB. Almost one in ten (9%) of the stabilised clients in the Northern HSSB were stabilised on DHC compared to 4% of stabilised clients in the Western HSSB.

### Dosages of Substitute Medication

**12.5** Tables 25a to 27b show the different levels of dosage of methadone, buprenorphine and DHC for the 290 clients that are stabilised.

#### Methadone

**12.6** Table 25b shows that 142 clients have stabilised on methadone. Their dosages range from 12 to 200 milligrams, with an average dosage of 68.6 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 30% were being prescribed a dosage of between 40 and 60 milligrams.

#### Buprenorphine

**12.7** Table 26b shows that a further 136 clients have stabilised on buprenorphine. Dosages of buprenorphine range from 2 to 24 milligrams, with an average dosage of 11.1 milligrams (Table 26a). Table 26b shows that almost a third (32%) of clients were being prescribed a dosage of 12

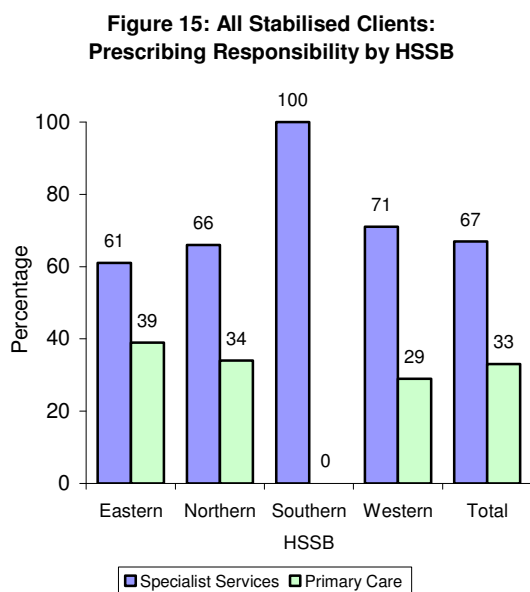
milligrams whilst a further 21% were being prescribed a dosage of 8 milligrams.

### Dihydrocodeine (DHC)

**12.8** Table 27b shows that 12 clients were stabilised on DHC, whose dosages range from 30 milligrams to 480 milligrams, with an average dosage of 267.5 milligrams (Table 27a). Three clients were being prescribed a dosage of 240 milligrams and three were being prescribed a dosage of 300 milligrams of DHC (Table 27b).

## 13 Prescribing Responsibility

**13.1** Table 28 and Figure 15 show that prescribing responsibility remains with specialist services for two thirds (67%) of stabilised clients. Prescribing responsibility for all twenty stabilised clients in the Southern HSSB remains with specialist services. Prescribing responsibility remains with specialist services for 20 (71%) of the 28 stabilised clients in the Western HSSB, compared to 66% of stabilised clients in the Northern HSSB and 61% of stabilised clients in the Eastern HSSB.



## 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** On 31 March 2007, a total of 260 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 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

**15.1** Table 29 shows the substitute medication for all 290 stabilised clients collected on the SP2 form when they stabilised. It also shows the current substitute medication for the 260 clients who have been subject to at least one

review – 136 are being prescribed methadone, 112 are being prescribed buprenorphine and 12 are being prescribed DHC.

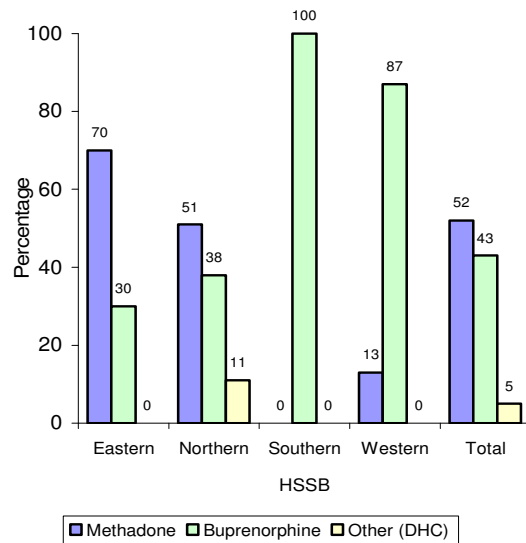
**15.2** Of those clients stabilised on methadone, 89% have been subject to at least one review. Similar proportions of clients who stabilised on buprenorphine (91%) and DHC (92%) have been subject to at least one review.

**15.3** Of those clients who stabilised on methadone, 87% were still receiving it at their latest review. The corresponding figures for buprenorphine and DHC are 80% and 75% respectively. However, there has been some crossover between stabilisation medication and review medication for 19 of the 260 clients.

### Substitute Medication at Review by HSSB

**15.4** Table 30 and Figure 16 show that 70% of clients in the Eastern HSSB compared to just over half (51%) of clients in the Northern HSSB and 13% of clients in the Western HSSB were being prescribed methadone at the time of their latest review. All 18 clients in the Southern HSSB, together with 87% of clients in the Western HSSB were stabilised on buprenorphine. In the Northern HSSB 38% of clients were stabilised on buprenorphine compared with 30% of clients in the Eastern HSSB. Just over one in ten (11%) clients in the Northern HSSB were stabilised on DHC.

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



### Dosage of Substitute Medication

**15.5** For the 136 clients who were stabilised on methadone at review stage, dosages range from 18 milligrams to 190 milligrams, with an average dosage of 74.8 milligrams (Table 31a). Table 31b shows that 57% of clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 61 and 100 milligrams of methadone whilst just over a quarter (26%) of clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 40 and 60 milligrams.

**15.6** Dosages for the 112 clients who were stabilised on buprenorphine at review stage ranged from 0.4 to 24 milligrams, with an average dosage of 11.5 milligrams (Table 32a). Almost a quarter (23%) of clients were on a dosage of 12 milligrams compared to 20% who were on a dosage of 16 milligrams (Table 32b).

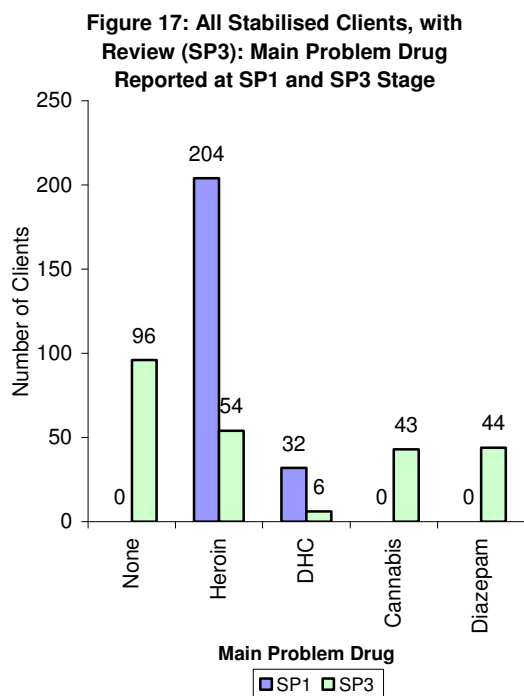
**15.7** Table 33a shows that the dosages of DHC being prescribed at review stage for the remaining 12 clients ranged from 120 to 720 milligrams with an average dosage of 327.5 milligrams. Four clients were on a dosage of 360 milligrams (Table 33b).

## Comparison of Dosage between Stabilisation and Review

**15.8** Although there has been a crossover between stabilisation medication and review medication for 19 of the 260 clients, Tables 25a to 33b can be used to compare the difference in the average dosage of substitute medication between stabilisation and review. The average dosage of methadone has increased from 68.6 milligrams at stabilisation to 74.8 milligrams for stabilised clients at their latest review. The average dosage of buprenorphine has increased slightly from 11.1 milligrams to 11.5 milligrams whilst the average dosage of DHC has increased from 267.5 to 327.5 milligrams.

## 16 Main Problem Drug Comparison

**16.1** Table 34 and Figure 17 show, for the 260 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** When first assessed, 204 (78%) clients with at least one review reported heroin as their main problem drug; at review, this figure had fallen to 21%. The number of clients reporting DHC as their main problem drug had decreased from 32 clients who had at least one review when the SP1 form was completed to 6 clients at review. At review, 17% of clients reported either cannabis or diazepam as their main problem drug.

## Main Problem Drug at Review

**16.3** Of the 204 clients, who had stabilised and reached review stage, and reported heroin as their main problem drug when their SP1 form was completed, 69 clients (34%) reported that they no longer have a main problem drug. A further 51 clients (25%) still report heroin as their main problem drug, 35 clients (17%) reported diazepam and 32 clients (16%) reported cannabis as their main problem drug. Of the 32 clients who had reported DHC as their main problem drug at SP1 stage, 18 clients (56%) reported that they have no problem drug at their latest review while a further 6 (19%) reported 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 HSSBs in terms of testing for illicit drugs and therefore, comparisons between HSSBs 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 of the clients that had stabilised and reached review (251 clients) had received at least one salivary or

urinalysis test - nine clients in the Northern HSSB had not been tested. The largest proportion of clients tested (43%) were clear of illicit drugs. Almost a quarter (24%) of clients had failed one test while a further 34% of clients had failed more than one test.

### Salivary/Urinalysis Testing by HSSB

**17.3** In the Southern HSSB, all 18 clients who were tested were clear of illicit drugs. In the Western HSSB 14 out of the 23 clients tested (61%) had failed more than one test. In the Northern HSSB, more than half (55%) of clients had tested clear of illicit drugs while 38% had failed one test. In the Eastern HSSB, almost a quarter (24%) had tested clear whilst 58% had failed more than one test.

## 18 Injecting Behaviour at Review

**18.1** Table 36 shows that over half (54%) of clients at review stage, who had ever injected, reported that they had injected in the four weeks prior to the completion of their SP1 form. At their latest review, this figure had fallen to 15%. Of those who said that they had injected in the four weeks prior to the completion of their SP1 form, 77% reported that they had not injected in the four weeks prior to their review. However, 7% of 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.

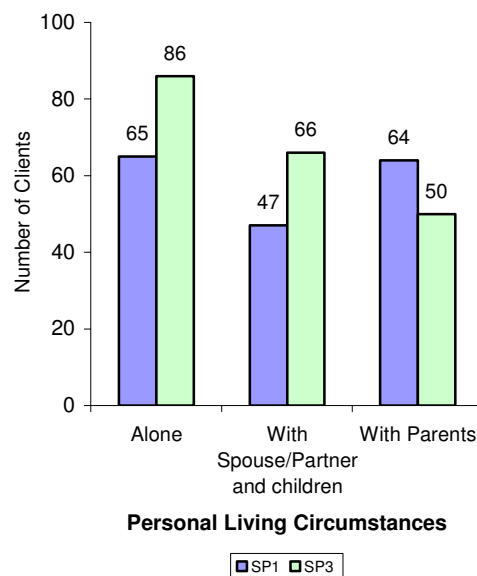
## 19 Client Details at Review

### 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. The number of clients living alone has increased from 65 to 86 clients at review stage. Six clients who were living alone at the time their SP1 form was completed reported that they were living 'with dependent children' at the time of their review and four reported they were now living 'with spouse / partner only'. There was an increase in the number of clients living 'with spouse/partner and children' from 47 at initial assessment to 66 at review.

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

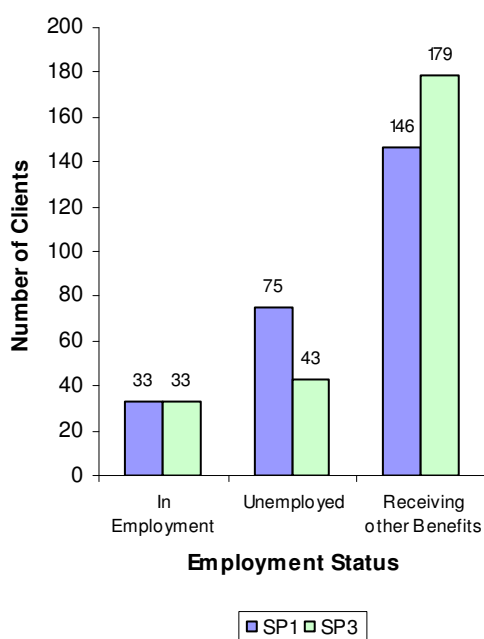


**19.2** Of those who reported that they were living 'with spouse/partner only' at the time their SP1 form was completed, 5 clients (17%) reported that they were living alone at the time of their review. The number of clients who reported that they were living 'with parents' has decreased from 64 at the time their SP1 form was completed to 50 clients at review stage.

## Employment Status

**19.3** 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.

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



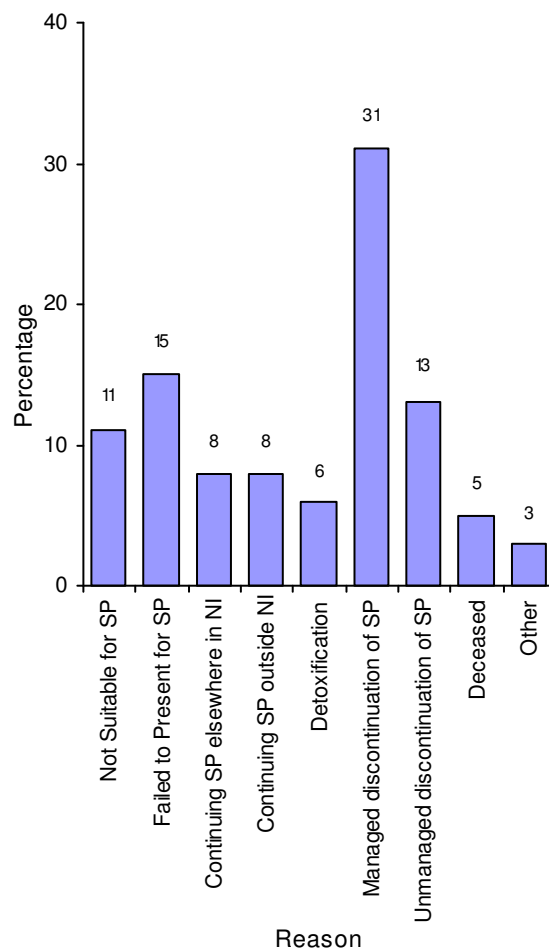
**19.4** The number of clients in employment at the time their SP1 form was completed and at review stage has stayed the same (33 clients). However, nine clients who originally reported that they were unemployed, one client who originally reported that they were 'receiving other benefits' and a further client who reported to be a student reported that they were in employment at review stage.

**19.5** The overall number of clients who reported that they were 'unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)' at the time their SP1 form was completed, has decreased from 75 to 43 at review stage. The number of clients 'receiving other benefits' increased from 146, to 179 at review stage.

## 20 Discontinuation from Substitute Prescribing Treatment

**20.1** Table 39 and Figure 20 show that 95 clients discontinued from Substitute Prescribing treatment between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007. The largest proportion (31%) underwent 'managed discontinuation' whilst 13% underwent 'unmanaged discontinuation'. A further 15% of clients were discontinued for failing to present for treatment. More than one in ten (11%) were discontinued because they were 'not suitable for Substitute Prescribing'.

**Figure 20: Reason for Discontinuation**



## **21 2006/07 Activity Compared to 2005/06**

**21.1** During 2006/07 there were a total of 463 individuals in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services. This represents an 11% increase when compared to the 419 clients in contact during 2005/06. (Table C1)

**21.2** Map C1 shows a breakdown of the number of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services by HSSB area during 2006/07 and 2005/06. Across each of the four areas the number of clients has increased: in the NHSSB the figure has increased from 183 to 194; in the EHSSB it has increased from 181 to 189; in the WHSSB the figure has increased from 33 to 50; and in the SHSSB the number of clients in contact with services has increased from 22 to 30.

**21.3** During 2006/07 a total of 95 clients discontinued from treatment (at any stage of treatment). This represents an increase of 23% on the corresponding figure (77) for 2005/06.

### **On 31 March 2007**

**21.4** A total of 323 clients were being prescribed substitute medication on 31 March 2007. This compared to 284 clients on 31 March 2006, an increase of 39 clients or 14%.

**21.5** On 31 March 2007, 290 of the 323 clients being prescribed substitute medication had been stabilised. At the end of March 2006, 259 of the 284 clients being prescribed substitute medication had been stabilised. This represents a 12% increase in the number of clients that had been stabilised.

**21.6** Of the 290 clients that had reached stabilisation by 31 March 2007, 260 had been subject to at least one review. The

same figures for 31 March 2006 show that 226 of 259 clients that had reached stabilisation had been subject to at least one review.

## **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. 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 online at

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_research/public\\_health/statistics\\_and\\_research-drugs\\_alcohol-2.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm)

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**

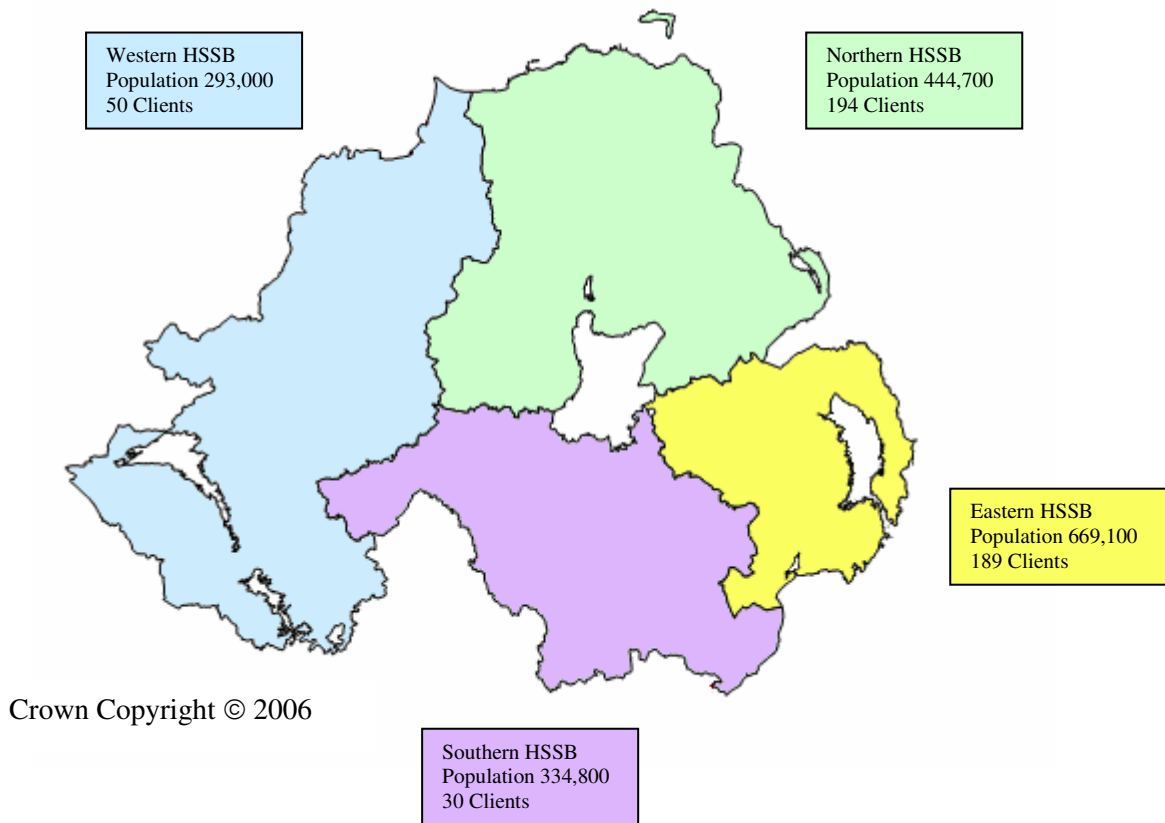
**24.1** The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is the principal source of official statistical information about Northern Ireland. Further information is available from the NISRA website at [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk) or via e-mail at [info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk](mailto:info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk).

## **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 2008. Updates on key statistics may be published from time to time.

**ANNEX A**

**Map 1: All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07 by HSSB**



NB Health & Social Services Board population figures based on NISRA Census mid-year estimates 2006.

## **ANNEX B – MAIN TABLES**

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Table 1	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07 by HSSB	25
Table 2	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Age by HSSB	26
Table 3	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Gender by HSSB	27
Table 4	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by HSSB	28
Table 5	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by Age	29
Table 6	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by Gender	30
Table 7	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: All Drugs of Misuse by HSSB	31
Table 8	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by Route of Administration	32
Table 9	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Ever Injected by HSSB	33
Table 10	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Ever Injected by Age and Gender	34
Table 11	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by HSSB	35
Table 12	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Age	36
Table 13	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2006/07: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Gender	37
Table 14	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Hep B Vaccination Course by HSSB	38
Table 15	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Hep B Vaccination Course by Age	39
Table 16	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Hep B Vaccination Course by Gender	40

Table 17	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Personal Living Circumstances by Gender and HSSB	41
Table 18	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Employment Status	42
Table 19	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: substitute medication by HSSB	43
Table 20	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: Additional Treatment by HSSB	44
Table 21	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: Benzodiazepine Prescription by HSSB	45
Table 22	All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: Those who were offered and those who have taken a test for HIV, Hep B and Hep C by HSSB	46
Table 23	Clients stabilised on 31 March 2007 as a percentage of Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March, by HSSB	47
Table 24	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Substitute Medication by HSSB	48
Table 25a	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Methadone Dosage	49
Table 25b	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Methadone Dosages	49
Table 26a	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Buprenorphine Dosage	50
Table 26b	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Buprenorphine Dosages	50
Table 27a	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Dosage of DHC	51
Table 27b	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Dosages of DHC	51
Table 28	All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Prescribing Responsibility by HSSB	52
Table 29	Substitute Prescribing medication at stabilisation compared to Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 review on 31 March 2007	53
Table 30	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Substitute Medication by HSSB	54
Table 31a	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Methadone Dosage	55
Table 31b	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Methadone Dosages	55
Table 32a	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Buprenorphine Dosage	56
Table 32b	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Buprenorphine Dosages	56

Table 33a	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: DHC Dosage	57
Table 33b	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: DHC Dosages	57
Table 34	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Main Problem Drug reported at SP1 and SP3 Stage	58
Table 35	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Results of Salivary/Urinalysis Testing	59
Table 36	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Comparison of SP1 and SP3 reports of injecting in the last four weeks	60
Table 37	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Personal Living Circumstances at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)	61
Table 38	All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Employment Status at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)	62
Table 39	Reason for Discontinuation during 2006/07	63

**Table 1: All clients<sup>(1)</sup> in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07 by HSSB**

**numbers and percentages**

---

<b>HSSB</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Eastern</b>	189	41
<b>Northern</b>	194	42
<b>Southern</b>	30	6
<b>Western</b>	50	11
<b>Total</b>	463	100

(1) These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2006/07 – they were referred on or before 31/3/2007 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2006)

**Table 2: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Age by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

<b>Age</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>18-21 years</b>	2	4	0	1	7
<b>22-25 years</b>	8	23	0	6	37
<b>26-29 years</b>	33	57	9	14	113
<b>30-34 years</b>	54	48	7	11	120
<b>35-39 years</b>	46	35	10	8	99
<b>40 years &amp; over</b>	46	27	4	10	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>463</b>

Percentages

<b>18-21 years</b>	1	2	0	2	2
<b>22-25 years</b>	4	12	0	12	8
<b>26-29 years</b>	17	29	30	28	24
<b>30-34 years</b>	29	25	23	22	26
<b>35-39 years</b>	24	18	33	16	21
<b>40 years &amp; over</b>	24	14	13	20	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 3: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Gender by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Male</b>	132	147	26	32	337
<b>Female</b>	57	47	4	18	126
<b>Total</b>	189	194	30	50	463

Percentages

<b>Male</b>	70	76	87	64	73
<b>Female</b>	30	24	13	36	27
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 4: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by HSSB**

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Main Drug</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Heroin</b>	131	166	28	32	357
<b>Methadone</b>	1	1	0	2	4
<b>Nubain</b>	0	0	0	4	4
<b>Dihydrocodeine</b>	36	22	0	1	59
<b>Codeine</b>	3	1	0	0	4
<b>Morphine</b>	9	1	0	1	11
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	3	2	2	1	8
<b>Other Drugs</b>	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Codeine &amp; Paracetamol</b>	6	1	0	8	15
<b>Total</b>	189	194	30	50	463

**Percentages**

<b>Heroin</b>	69	86	93	64	77
<b>Methadone</b>	1	1	0	4	1
<b>Nubain</b>	0	0	0	8	1
<b>Dihydrocodeine</b>	19	11	0	2	13
<b>Codeine</b>	2	1	0	0	1
<b>Morphine</b>	5	1	0	2	2
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	2	1	7	2	2
<b>Other Drugs</b>	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Codeine &amp; Paracetamol</b>	3	1	0	16	3
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 5: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by Age**

<b>numbers and percentages</b>							
<b>Main Drug</b>	<b>18-21 years</b>	<b>22-25 years</b>	<b>26-29 years</b>	<b>30-34 years</b>	<b>35-39 years</b>	<b>40 years &amp; over</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Heroin</b>	5	30	97	88	84	53	357
<b>Methadone</b>	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
<b>Nubain</b>	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
<b>Dihydrocodeine</b>	1	4	9	19	7	19	59
<b>Codeine</b>	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
<b>Morphine</b>	0	1	0	4	3	3	11
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	0	1	2	2	2	1	8
<b>Other Drugs</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Codeine &amp; Paracetamol</b>	0	1	1	5	1	7	15
<b>Total</b>	7	37	113	120	99	87	463
 <b><u>Percentages</u></b>							
<b>Heroin</b>	71	81	86	73	85	61	77
<b>Methadone</b>	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
<b>Nubain</b>	0	0	2	1	0	1	1
<b>Dihydrocodeine</b>	14	11	8	16	7	22	13
<b>Codeine</b>	0	0	2	0	2	0	1
<b>Morphine</b>	0	3	0	3	3	3	2
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	0	3	2	2	2	1	2
<b>Other Drugs</b>	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Codeine &amp; Paracetamol</b>	0	3	1	4	1	8	3
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 6: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by Gender**

numbers and percentages

Main Drug	Male	Female	Total
Heroin	281	76	357
Methadone	2	2	4
Nubain	2	2	4
Dihydrocodeine	32	27	59
Codeine	3	1	4
Morphine	7	4	11
Buprenorphine	5	3	8
Other Drugs	1	0	1
Codeine & Paracetamol	4	11	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>463</b>

Percentages

Heroin	83	60	77
Methadone	1	2	1
Nubain	1	2	1
Dihydrocodeine	9	21	13
Codeine	1	1	1
Morphine	2	3	2
Buprenorphine	1	2	2
Other Drugs	0	0	0
Codeine & Paracetamol	1	9	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 7: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: All Drugs of Misuse by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
<b><u>Persons</u></b>	<b>189</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>463</b>
Heroin	143	175	29	34	381
Diazepam	96	86	6	15	203
Dihydrocodeine	74	78	1	12	165
Cannabis	67	69	5	20	161
Methadone	13	11	1	4	29
Crack Cocaine	11	29	0	3	43
Temazepam	30	8	1	4	43
Morphine	32	4	0	2	38
Cocaine	16	18	1	9	44
Ecstasy	2	13	0	6	21
Amphetamines	8	11	0	4	23
Buprenorphine	8	6	4	2	20
Benzodiazepines	8	4	0	0	12
Codeine	9	7	0	0	16
Codeine & Paracetamol	12	7	1	13	33
Stimulants - Others	5	6	0	2	13
Other Opiates	5	2	0	3	10
Nubain	0	0	0	7	7
Other Hypnotics	3	2	0	0	5
LSD	0	2	0	2	4
Other Drugs	2	4	0	3	9
Diamorphine	1	0	0	0	1
Barbiturates	1	1	0	0	2
<b><u>Percentages</u></b>					
Heroin	76	90	97	68	82
Diazepam	51	44	20	30	44
Dihydrocodeine	39	40	3	24	36
Cannabis	35	36	17	40	35
Methadone	7	6	3	8	6
Crack Cocaine	6	15	0	6	9
Temazepam	16	4	3	8	9
Morphine	17	2	0	4	8
Cocaine	8	9	3	18	10
Ecstasy	1	7	0	12	5
Amphetamines	4	6	0	8	5
Buprenorphine	4	3	13	4	4
Benzodiazepines	4	2	0	0	3
Codeine	5	4	0	0	3
Codeine & Paracetamol	6	4	3	26	7
Stimulants - Others	3	3	0	4	3
Other Opiates	3	1	0	6	2
Nubain	0	0	0	14	2
Other Hypnotics	2	1	0	0	1
LSD	0	1	0	4	1
Other Drugs	1	2	0	6	2
Diamorphine	1	0	0	0	0
Barbiturates	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 8: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Main Drug by Route of Administration**

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Main Drug</b>	<b>Inject</b>	<b>Oral</b>	<b>Smoke</b>	<b>Sniff</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Heroin</b>	262	0	94	1	357
<b>Methadone</b>	0	4	0	0	4
<b>Nubain</b>	4	0	0	0	4
<b>Dihydrocodeine</b>	0	59	0	0	59
<b>Codeine</b>	0	4	0	0	4
<b>Morphine</b>	3	8	0	0	11
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	0	8	0	0	8
<b>Other Drugs</b>	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Codeine &amp; Paracetamol</b>	0	15	0	0	15
<b>Total</b>	269	99	94	1	463

<b><u>Percentages</u></b>					
<b>Heroin</b>	73	0	26	0	100
<b>Methadone</b>	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Nubain</b>	100	0	0	0	100
<b>Dihydrocodeine</b>	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Codeine</b>	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Morphine</b>	27	73	0	0	100
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Other Drugs</b>	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Codeine &amp; Paracetamol</b>	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	58	21	20	0	100

**Table 9: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Ever Injected by HSSB**

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Ever Injected</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Never Injected</b>	50	42	6	14	112
<b>Injected</b>	139	152	24	36	351
<b>Total</b>	189	194	30	50	463
 <b><u>Percentages</u></b>					
<b>Never Injected</b>	26	22	20	28	24
<b>Injected</b>	74	78	80	72	76
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 10: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Ever Injected by Age and Gender**

**numbers and percentages**

Age	Injected		Never Injected		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
18-21 years	3	1	2	1	7
22-25 years	21	6	8	2	37
26-29 years	65	22	14	12	113
30-34 years	67	25	19	9	120
35-39 years	68	13	12	6	99
40 years & over	47	13	11	16	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>463</b>
<b><u>Percentages</u></b>					
18-21 years	75	25	67	33	100
22-25 years	78	22	80	20	100
26-29 years	75	25	54	46	100
30-34 years	73	27	68	32	100
35-39 years	84	16	67	33	100
40 years & over	78	22	41	59	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 11: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: 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	67	55	12	20	154
Tested in Last 12 months for all	47	37	8	9	101
Never Tested for any	61	39	10	20	130
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	1	23	0	1	25
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	29	0	0	30
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	4	0	0	0	4
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	2	4	0	0	6
Other Combinations of Testing	6	7	0	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>463</b>

**Percentages**

Ever Tested for all	35	28	40	40	33
Tested in Last 12 months for all	25	19	27	18	22
Never Tested for any	32	20	33	40	28
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	1	12	0	2	5
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	15	0	0	6
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	2	0	0	0	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	3	4	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 12: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Age**

numbers and percentages

HIV/Hep B & Hep C Test	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years & over	Total
Ever Tested for all	0	8	36	36	44	30	154
Tested in Last 12 months for all	2	6	32	29	10	22	101
Never Tested for any	4	16	29	30	25	26	130
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	0	3	1	9	7	5	25
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	1	3	10	8	6	2	30
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	0	0	1	2	2	1	6
Other Combinations of Testing	0	1	4	6	1	1	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>463</b>

**Percentages**

Ever Tested for all	0	22	32	30	44	34	33
Tested in Last 12 months for all	29	16	28	24	10	25	22
Never Tested for any	57	43	26	25	25	30	28
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	0	8	1	8	7	6	5
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	14	8	9	7	6	2	6
Ever Tested for HIV, Never Tested for both Hep B & Hep C	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Ever Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	0	0	1	2	2	1	1
Other Combinations of Testing	0	3	4	5	1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 13: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: 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	112	42	154
Tested in Last 12 months for all	79	22	101
Never Tested for any	85	45	130
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	19	6	25
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	24	6	30
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	6	0	6
Other Combinations of Testing	8	5	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>463</b>

**Percentages**

Ever Tested for all	33	33	33
Tested in Last 12 months for all	23	17	22
Never Tested for any	25	36	28
Never Tested for HIV, Ever tested for both Hep B & Hep C	6	5	5
Never Tested for HIV, Tested for both Hep B & Hep C in last 12 months	7	5	6
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	2	0	1
Other Combinations of Testing	2	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 14: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Hep B Vaccination Course by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	Eastern	Northern	Southern	Western	Total
None	127	70	9	38	244
1 Injection	8	21	14	0	43
2 Injections	8	24	6	2	40
3 Injections	42	79	1	9	131
Not Known	4	0	0	1	5
<b>Total189</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>463</b>

Percentages

None	67	36	30	76	53
1 Injection	4	11	47	0	9
2 Injections	4	12	20	4	9
3 Injections	22	41	3	18	28
Not Known	2	0	0	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 15: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Hep B Vaccination Course by Age**

**numbers and percentages**

Hep B Vaccinations	18-21 years	22-25 years	26-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years & over	Total
None	4	26	55	55	49	55	244
1 Injection	1	0	8	15	12	7	43
2 Injections	1	1	13	13	6	6	40
3 Injections	1	9	37	36	31	17	131
Not Known	0	1	0	1	1	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>463</b>

**Percentages**

None	57	70	49	46	49	63	53
1 Injection	14	0	7	13	12	8	9
2 Injections	14	3	12	11	6	7	9
3 Injections	14	24	33	30	31	20	28
Not Known	0	3	0	1	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 16: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Hep B Vaccination Course by Gender**

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	Male	Female	Total
None	166	78	244
1 Injection	34	9	43
2 Injections	32	8	40
3 Injections	100	31	131
Not Known	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>463</b>

**Percentages**

None	49	62	53
1 Injection	10	7	9
2 Injections	9	6	9
3 Injections	30	25	28
Not Known	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 17: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: 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	39	6	33	13	8	0	5	4	108
With spouse/ partner only	14	9	18	4	4	1	1	2	53
With spouse/ partner and children	24	19	13	7	5	1	12	4	85
With dependent children	1	10	1	14	1	1	0	3	31
With parents	25	6	65	6	3	0	8	3	116
With friends	4	2	6	0	3	0	0	0	15
Hostel	15	3	2	0	2	1	2	1	26
Homeless/Roofless	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other Specify	9	2	7	3	0	0	4	1	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>463</b>
<b><u>Percentages</u></b>									
Alone	30	11	22	28	31	0	16	22	23
With spouse/ partner only	11	16	12	9	15	25	3	11	11
With spouse/ partner and children	18	33	9	15	19	25	38	22	18
With dependent children	1	18	1	30	4	25	0	17	7
With parents	19	11	44	13	12	0	25	17	25
With friends	3	4	4	0	12	0	0	0	3
Hostel	11	5	1	0	8	25	6	6	6
Homeless/Roofless	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Specify	7	4	5	6	0	0	13	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 18: All clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2006/07: Employment Status**

---

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
In employment	73	16
On Govt. Training Scheme	4	1
Student	2	0
Unemployed (Job Seeker's Allowance)	135	29
Receiving other Benefit	246	53
Other	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 19: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: substitute medication by HSSB**

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Substitute Medication</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Methadone</b>	83	69	1	4	157
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	42	60	19	24	145
<b>Other (DHC)</b>	0	20	0	1	21
<b>Total</b>	125	149	20	29	323

**Percentages**

<b>Methadone</b>	66	46	5	14	49
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	34	40	95	83	45
<b>Other (DHC)</b>	0	13	0	3	7
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 20: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: Additional Treatment by HSSB**

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Additional Treatment</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Counselling</b>	85	117	20	28	250
<b>Psychotherapy</b>	1	4	19	0	24
<b>Occupational/Social Rehabilitation</b>	3	35	1	0	39
<b>Family Support</b>	12	41	6	1	60
<b>Harm Minimisation Work</b>	85	126	8	14	233
<b>Education</b>	91	91	18	21	221
<b>Detoxification</b>	10	6	1	1	18
<b>Other</b>	1	2	0	1	4
<b>Total</b>	125	149	20	29	323

**Percentages<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>Counselling</b>	68	79	100	97	77
<b>Psychotherapy</b>	1	3	95	0	7
<b>Occupational/Social Rehabilitation</b>	2	23	5	0	12
<b>Family Support</b>	10	28	30	3	19
<b>Harm Minimisation Work</b>	68	85	40	48	72
<b>Education</b>	73	61	90	72	68
<b>Detoxification</b>	8	4	5	3	6
<b>Other</b>	1	1	0	3	1
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

(1) All figures expressed as a percentage of those on Substitute Prescribing (323 Clients overall)

**Table 21: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: Benzodiazepine Prescription by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

<b>Benzodiazepines Prescribed?</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Not Prescribed</b>	72	51	19	19	161
<b>Prescribed</b>	53	98	1	8	160
<b>Not Known</b>	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	125	149	20	29	323

**Percentages**

<b>Not Prescribed</b>	58	34	95	66	50
<b>Prescribed</b>	42	66	5	28	50
<b>Not Known</b>	0	0	0	7	1
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 22: All Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March 2007: Those who were offered and those who have taken a test for HIV, Hep B and Hep C by HSSB**

<b>numbers and percentages</b>						
<b>Test</b>		<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Persons</b>		125	149	20	29	323
<b>HIV</b>	<b>No. Offered</b>	91	61	19	22	193
	<b>No. Taken</b>	37	38	17	15	107
<b>Hep B</b>	<b>No. Offered</b>	95	117	19	22	253
	<b>No. Taken</b>	37	100	17	15	169
<b>Hep C</b>	<b>No. Offered</b>	92	116	19	22	249
	<b>No. Taken</b>	39	99	17	15	170
	<b>Positive Test</b>	13	12	10	3	38
	<b>Referral to Liver Specialist</b>	13	11	10	3	37
<b><u>Percentages</u></b>						
<b>Persons</b>		100	100	100	100	100
<b>HIV</b>	<b>No. Offered</b>	73	41	95	76	60
	<b>No. Taken<sup>(1)</sup></b>	41	62	89	68	55
<b>Hep B</b>	<b>No. Offered</b>	76	79	95	76	78
	<b>No. Taken<sup>(1)</sup></b>	39	85	89	68	67
<b>Hep C</b>	<b>No. Offered</b>	74	78	95	76	77
	<b>No. Taken<sup>(1)</sup></b>	42	85	89	68	68
	<b>Positive Test<sup>(2)</sup></b>	33	12	59	20	22
	<b>Referral to Liver Specialist<sup>(3)</sup></b>	100	92	100	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 2007 as percentage of Clients receiving Substitute Prescribing medication on 31 March, by HSSB**

	<u>numbers and percentages</u>				
<b>Persons</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>On Substitute Prescribing medication</b>	125	149	20	29	323
<b>Stabilised</b>	123	119	20	28	290
<b>Number stabilised as % of number on Substitute Prescribing medication</b>	98%	80%	100%	97%	90%

**Table 24: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Substitute Medication by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

<b>Substitute Medication</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Methadone</b>	81	56	1	4	142
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	42	52	19	23	136
<b>Other (DHC)</b>	0	11	0	1	12
<b>Total</b>	123	119	20	28	290

Percentages

<b>Methadone</b>	66	47	5	14	49
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	34	44	95	82	47
<b>Other (DHC)</b>	0	9	0	4	4
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 25a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Methadone Dosage**

---

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>
<b>Mean</b>	68.6
<b>Median</b>	70
<b>Minimum</b>	12
<b>Maximum</b>	200

**Table 25b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Methadone Dosages**

---

<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 40	17	12
40 to 60	42	30
61 to 100	73	51
101 to 150	9	6
151 and above	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 26a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Buprenorphine Dosage**

---

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>
<b>Mean</b>	11.1
<b>Median</b>	12
<b>Minimum</b>	2
<b>Maximum</b>	24

**Table 26b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Buprenorphine Dosages**

---

<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
2	2	1
2.8	1	1
4	3	2
6	8	6
8	28	21
8.8	1	1
10	17	13
11	1	1
12	44	32
14	7	5
16	20	15
18	1	1
20	1	1
24	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 27a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: DHC Dosage**

---

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>
<b>Mean</b>	267.5
<b>Median</b>	270
<b>Minimum</b>	30
<b>Maximum</b>	480

**Table 27b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: DHC Dosages**

---

<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
30	1	8
180	2	17
240	3	25
300	3	25
360	2	17
480	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 28: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2007: Prescribing Responsibility by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

<b>Prescribing Responsibility</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Specialist Services</b>	75	79	20	20	194
<b>Primary Care</b>	48	40	0	8	96
<b>Total</b>	123	119	20	28	290

**Percentages**

<b>Specialist Services</b>	61	66	100	71	67
<b>Primary Care</b>	39	34	0	29	33
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 29: Substitute Prescribing medication at stabilisation compared to Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 Review on 31 March 2007**

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	16	123	1	2	126	142
	Buprenorphine	13	13	109	1	123	136
	Other (DHC)	1	0	2	9	11	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>290</b>

<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	11	87	1	1	89	100
	Buprenorphine	10	10	80	1	91	100
	Other (DHC)	8	0	17	75	92	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 30: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
Substitute Medication by HSSB**

numbers and percentages

<b>Substitute Medication</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Methadone</b>	77	56	0	3	136
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	33	41	18	20	112
<b>Other (DHC)</b>	0	12	0	0	12
<b>Total</b>	110	109	18	23	260

Percentages

<b>Methadone</b>	70	51	0	13	52
<b>Buprenorphine</b>	30	38	100	87	43
<b>Other (DHC)</b>	0	11	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 31a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
Methadone Dosage**

---

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>
<b>Mean</b>	74.8
<b>Median</b>	75
<b>Minimum</b>	18
<b>Maximum</b>	190

**Table 31b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
Methadone Dosages**

---

<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 40	6	4
40 to 60	36	26
61 to 100	78	57
101 to 150	15	11
151+	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 32a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
Buprenorphine Dosage**

---

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>
<b>Mean</b>	11.5
<b>Median</b>	12
<b>Minimum</b>	0.4
<b>Maximum</b>	24

**Table 32b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
Buprenorphine Dosages**

---

<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0.4	1	1
2.8	2	2
4	5	4
4.4	1	1
6	8	7
8	21	19
8.8	1	1
10	9	8
12	26	23
14	7	6
16	22	20
18	4	4
20	3	3
24	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 33a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: DHC Dosage**

---

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>
<b>Mean</b>	327.5
<b>Median</b>	330
<b>Minimum</b>	120
<b>Maximum</b>	720

**Table 33b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: DHC Dosages**

---

<b>Dosage in Milligrams</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
120	1	8
180	1	8
240	3	25
300	1	8
360	4	33
450	1	8
720	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 34: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	
Heroin	69	51	32	35	6	2	0	4	0	5	204
Methadone	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nubain	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Dihydrocodeine	18	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
Codeine	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Morphine	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Buprenorphine	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Codeine & Paracetamol	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Percentages</b>											
Heroin	34	25	16	17	3	1	0	2	0	2	100
Methadone	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Nubain	33	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100
Dihydrocodeine	56	6	16	19	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
Codeine	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	0	100
Morphine	17	17	33	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	100
Buprenorphine	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Codeine & Paracetamol	50	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	33	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) 'Other Drugs' includes ecstasy, other hypnotics, benzodiazepines, Temazepam, morphine and codeine & paracetamol

**Table 35: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Results of Salivary /Urinalysis Testing<sup>(1)</sup>**

**numbers and percentages**

<b>Result</b>	<b>Eastern</b>	<b>Northern</b>	<b>Southern</b>	<b>Western</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sample Clear of Illicit Drugs</b>	26	55	18	8	107
<b>1 Failed Test</b>	20	38	0	1	59
<b>More than 1 Failed Test</b>	64	7	0	14	85
<b>Total</b>	110	100 <sup>(2)</sup>	18	23	251 <sup>(2)</sup>

**Percentages**

<b>Sample Clear of Illicit Drugs</b>	24	55	100	35	43
<b>1 Failed Test</b>	18	38	0	4	24
<b>More than 1 Failed Test</b>	58	7	0	61	34
<b>Total</b>	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) Nine clients in the Northern HSSB had not taken Salivary / Urinalysis Testing.

**Table 36: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
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
<b>Injected in the Last Four Weeks, at Assessment (SP1)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	24	84	1	109
	<b>No</b>	7	86	1	94
	<b>Total</b>	31	170	2	203 <sup>(1)</sup>

Percentages

		Injected in the Last Four weeks, at Review (SP3)			
		Yes	No	Unknown	Total
<b>Injected in the Last Four Weeks, at Assessment (SP1)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	22	77	1	100
	<b>No</b>	7	91	1	100
	<b>Total</b>	15	84	1	100

(1) there were 57 clients who have never injected, and therefore have been excluded from this table

**Table 37: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007: Personal Living Circumstances at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)**

numbers and percentages

Personal Living Circumstances on SP3										
Personal Living Circumstances on SP1	Alone	With spouse/ partner only	With spouse/ partner and children	With dependent children	With parents	With friends	Hostel	In Prison/YOC	Other – specify <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Alone	48	4	3	6	3	0	1	0	0	65
With spouse/partner only	5	12	8	1	2	0	0	0	1	29
With spouse/partner and children	2	1	42	1	1	0	0	0	0	47
With dependent children	3	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	2	16
With parents	12	5	8	0	38	0	0	0	1	64
With friends	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8
Hostel	9	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	16
Homeless/Roofless	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Other – specify <sup>(1)</sup>	2	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Percentages</b>										
Alone	74	6	5	9	5	0	2	0	0	100
With spouse/partner only	17	41	28	3	7	0	0	0	3	100
With spouse/partner and children	4	2	89	2	2	0	0	0	0	100
With dependent children	19	0	13	50	6	0	0	0	13	100
With parents	19	8	13	0	59	0	0	0	2	100
With friends	50	13	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	100
Hostel	56	6	0	0	6	0	31	0	0	100
Homeless/Roofless	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	100
Other – specify <sup>(1)</sup>	17	0	17	17	33	8	0	0	8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

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

**Table 38: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2007:  
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	22	0	0	5	5	1	33
On Government Training Scheme	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)	9	0	0	27	39	0	75
Receiving Other Benefits	1	0	3	10	132	0	146
Other	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>260</b>
<b><u>Percentages</u></b>							
In Employment	67	0	0	15	15	3	100
On Government Training Scheme	0	0	0	50	50	0	100
Student	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)	12	0	0	36	52	0	100
Receiving Other Benefits	1	0	2	7	90	0	100
Other	0	33	0	0	67	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 39: Reason for Discontinuation during 2006/07****numbers and percentages**

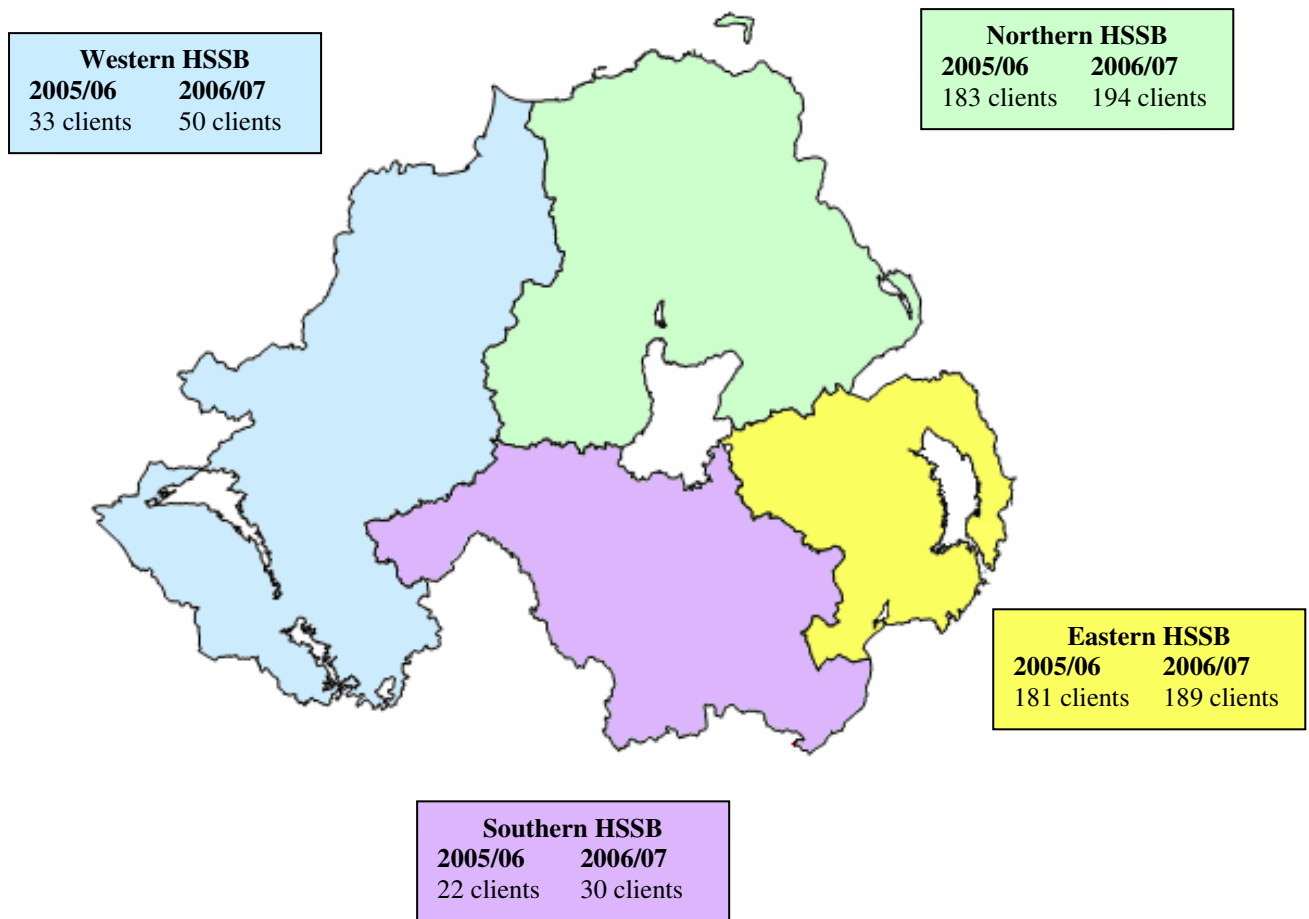
---

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Not suitable for SP	10	11
Failed to present for SP	14	15
Continuing SP elsewhere in NI	8	8
Continuing SP outside NI	8	8
Detoxification	6	6
Managed discontinuation of SP	29	31
Unmanaged discontinuation of SP	12	13
Deceased	5	5
Other	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>

**ANNEX C – Comparative Information for 2005/06**

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Map C1	All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 by HSSB	65
Table C1	2006/07 activity compared to 2005/06.	66

**Map C1: All Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2005/06 by HSSB**



Crown Copyright © 2006

(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 C1: 2006/07 activity compared to 2005/06.

numbers

Breakdown of Clients	2005/06	2006/07	% Change
<b><u>During the year</u></b>			
Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during the year	419	463	+11
Clients Discontinued during the year	77	95	+23
<b><u>On 31 March</u></b>			
Clients in receipt of Substitute Prescribing Medication	284	323	+14
Clients Stabilised	259	290	+12
Clients Stabilised with at least 1 Review	226	260	+15



**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)

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) \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF GP PRACTICE

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

Send this copy to: DRUG & ALCOHOL INFORMATION & RESEARCH UNIT, ANNEX 2, CASTLE BUILDINGS, BELFAST BT4 3SQ (PHONE: 028 90 522 520)

**CLIENT REFERENCE**

Agency Code       SP REF

Agency Reporter  Key Worker

Date form completed (dd/mm/yy)

**REASON FOR REVIEW**

Please tick as appropriate Regular Review   
 Review requested by Client   
 Review requested by Services   
 Other (Please Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of next scheduled Review (month/year)

**SUBSTITUTE MEDICATION**

SUBSTITUTE DRUG USED: Methadone  Buprenorphine  Other (Please Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

DOSAGE: Dose (milligrams)  Daily  Alternate Days  Other (Please Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

SUPERVISION ARRANGEMENTS: All doses supervised  All doses supervised (except wk-ends etc)  Other (Please Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**DRUG USE (PLEASE COMPLETE IN RESPECT OF ANY CURRENT PROBLEM DRUG USE BY CLIENT)**

NB: ONLY DRUGS BEING CURRENTLY USED SHOULD BE INCLUDED (SUBSTITUTE DRUG SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED)

Problem drug	Drug used	Daily	Frequency (Please tick)			Route(s)	Prescribed? Yes/No/Both	Use in the last 4 Weeks (Y/N)
			Wkly	Mthly	Occnal			
Problem drug 1								
Problem drug 2								
Problem drug 3								
Problem drug 4								
Problem drug 5								

DOES CLIENT SHOW SIGNS OF PROBLEM ALCOHOL USE? (Please tick) Yes  No  Don't Know

**SALIVARY TESTING / URINALYSIS**

HAS A SALIVA TEST / URINALYSIS BEEN CARRIED OUT SINCE LAST REVIEW? Yes  No

IF YES - WERE SAMPLES CLEAR? Yes  No - 1 Negative test  No - More than 1 Negative test  Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

IF SAMPLE(S) NOT CLEAR - PLEASE INDICATE WHAT WAS FOUND (tick all that apply): Opiates  Ecstasy  Benzodiazepines  Cannabis  Cocaine  Stimulants  Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

SUBSTITUTE DRUG METABOLITES PRESENT? Yes - present on all occasions  Missing on one occasion  Missing more than once  Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**INJECTING**

HAS CLIENT INJECTED IN PAST 4 WEEKS? Yes  No  Don't Know

IF YES: HAS CLIENT SHARED INJECTING EQUIPMENT IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS? Yes  No  Don't Know

**CLIENT DETAILS / OTHER INFORMATION**

LIVING WITH (tick one only): Alone  With spouse/partner only  With spouse/partner and children  With dependant children only  With parents  With friends  Hostel  Homeless / Roofless  In Prison/YOC  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (tick one only): In employment  On Govt training scheme  Student  Unemployed (Job Seekers Allowance)  Receiving Other Benefit  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

BEHAVIOUR: Please indicate any problems with the clients behaviour: (tick all that apply) No reported problems  Missed doses  Time-keeping problems  ID problems (Pharmacy)  Attitudes towards staff  Missed appointments  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Is Client being prescribed benzodiazepines? Yes  No

**DISCONTINUATION (please complete form above to best of your ability)**

DATE CLIENT DISCONTINUED SUBSTITUTE PRESCRIBING (dd/mm/yy):

REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF SUBSTITUTE PRESCRIBING (tick one only): Not suitable for Substitute Prescribing  Failed to present for Substitute Prescribing  Continuing Substitute Prescribing elsewhere in Northern Ireland  Continuing Substitute Prescribing outside Northern Ireland  Detoxification  Managed discontinuation of Substitute Prescribing  Unmanaged discontinuation of Substitute Prescribing  Deceased  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Send this copy to: DRUG & ALCOHOL INFORMATION & RESEARCH UNIT, ANNEX 2, CASTLE BUILDINGS, BELFAST BT4 3SQ (PHONE: 028 90 522 520)

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

### Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Publication Date
1/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2006	March 2007
2/2007	Census of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services in Northern Ireland: 1 March 2007	August 2007
3/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007	August 2007
5/2007	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007	October 2007

### Results from the 2002/2003 Drug Prevalence Survey

*Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland*

Number	Title	Publication Date
Bulletin 5	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Polydrug Use Results	March 2007
Bulletin 6	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Sedatives, Tranquillisers or Anti-Depressants Results	March 2007

### Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
Knowledge and Use of Alcohol, Cigarettes and Drugs in Primary School Survey 2006	January 2007

Copies of these publications can be obtained online at:

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_research/public\\_health/statistics\\_and\\_research-drugs\\_alcohol-2.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/public_health/statistics_and_research-drugs_alcohol-2.htm)