

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Database: 31 March 2009

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 2009 and focuses on those clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2008/09. It is the fourth 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 2008/09:

- A total of 550 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services, compared to 507 in 2007/08.
- 79 individuals discontinued from the scheme – the main reason given was ‘failed to present for Substitute Prescribing’.

On 31 March 2009:

- 429 individuals were receiving substitute medication. This is compared to 367 individuals on 31 March 2008, an increase of 17%.
- 400 of those individuals had been stabilised. Half (50%) of clients were stabilised on methadone, and a further 48% were stabilised on buprenorphine.
- 364 of those individuals had been stabilised and had been subject to at least one review.
- At review stage, 24% reported heroin as their main problem drug, compared to 75% when first assessed for substitute prescribing treatment.
- Of those individuals who had injected, 16% reported injecting in the four weeks prior to review, compared to 56% who had injected in the four weeks prior to their first assessment.

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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 Public Health Information and Research Branch (PHIRB) formerly known as 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 PHIRB. All data is supplied in an anonymised form to PHIRB 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.

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

Participation in the Substitute Prescribing Database

1.8 Up to the end of March 2009, there were a total of 1061 referrals (relating to 791 individuals) to the Substitute Prescribing Scheme. During 2008/09, 550 individuals were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services in Northern Ireland.

Chart 1: Progress of clients.

During 2008/09:

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

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

On 31 March 2009:

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

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

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

29 clients had not yet been stabilised.

400 clients had been stabilised,
of these:

364 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 2008/09 – they had an SP1 form completed on or before 31/3/2009 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2008).

(2) These clients were in receipt of SP medication on 31/3/2009 – they had not discontinued by 31/3/2009, had an SP2 form completed and were not waiting to begin receiving SP medication.

1.9 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 550 individuals who were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2008/09.

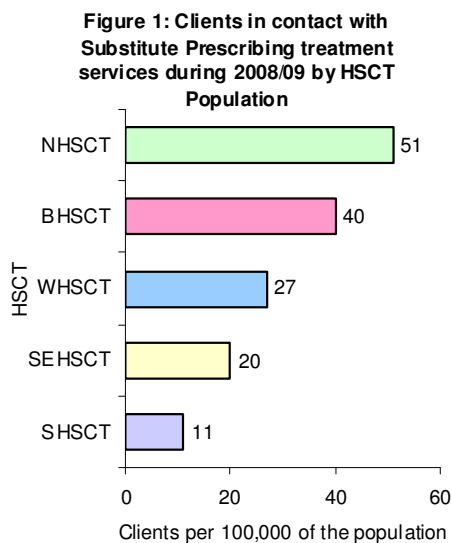
Geography

2.3 Map 1 (Annex A) and Table 1 (Annex B) provide a breakdown of the 550 clients who were in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2008/09 by Health & Social Care Trust (HSCT). The largest proportion of all those receiving treatment were in the Northern HSCT (42%), while a further 24% were receiving treatment in the Belfast HSCT. More than one in ten were receiving treatment in the Western (15%) and South Eastern (12%) HSCTs and the remaining 7% were receiving treatment in the Southern HSCT.

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, (514 clients) 97% lived in the same HSCT area as they were treated in. This suggests that HSCT of treatment is a good proxy for HSCT of residence.

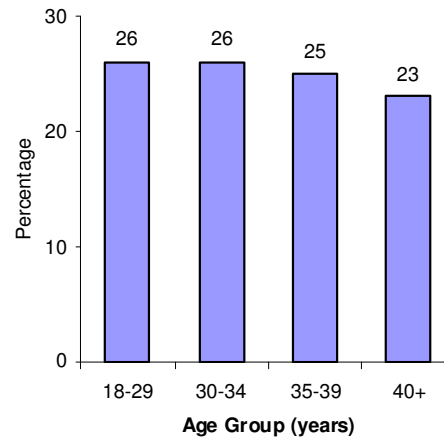
2.5 The incidence of treatment per 100,000 HSCT population is shown in Figure 1, below. The Northern HSCT reports the highest incidence of referrals for Substitute Prescribing (51 clients per 100,000 population). This is followed by the Belfast HSCT (40 clients per 100,000 population), Western HSCT (27 clients per 100,000 population), South Eastern HSCT (20 clients per 100,000 population) and the Southern HSCT (11 clients per 100,000 population).



Age and Gender of Service Users

2.6 The mean age, on 31 March 2009, of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services was 35 years. Figure 2 shows that over a quarter of clients were aged between 18 and 29 years (26%) and between 30 and 34 years (26%), a quarter (25%) were aged 35-39 years and 23% were aged 40 years and over (Table 2).

Figure 2: Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during 2008/09 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 2008/09.

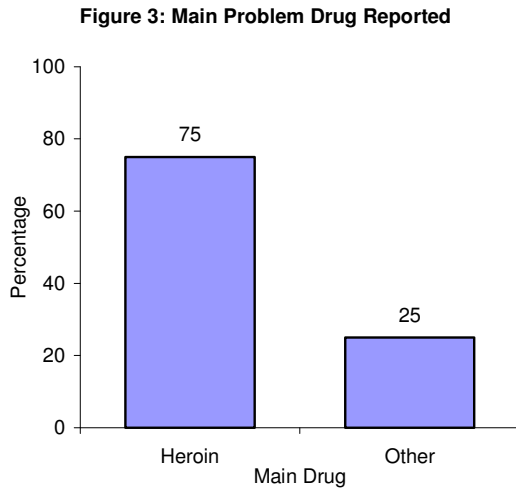
3 Drugs of Misuse

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 three-quarters (75%) of clients reporting using it.



Main Drug of Misuse by Health and Social Care Trust

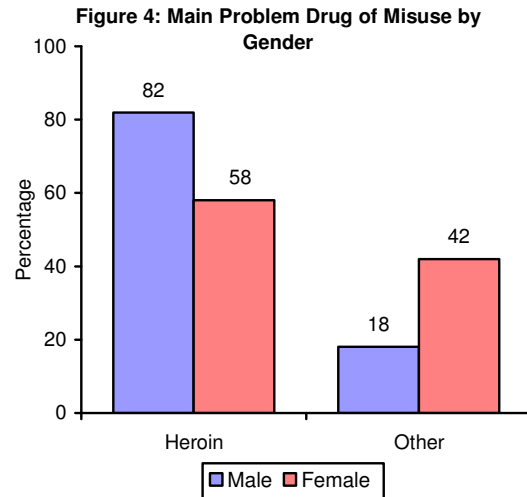
3.3 Table 4 shows that heroin was the most commonly reported main drug of misuse across the four HSCTs. The Southern HSCT had the largest proportion (85%) of clients who reported heroin as their main drug, followed by the Northern and Belfast HSCTs (each 82%), the South Eastern HSCT (58%) and then the Western HSCT (55%).

Main Drug of Misuse by Age

3.4 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 80% for those aged 26-29 years to 67% for those aged 40-44 years.

Main drug of Misuse by Gender

3.5 Figure 4 (Table 6), shows that heroin was the most frequently reported main problem drug for both males and females – 82% of males and 58% of females reported it as their main problem drug.



All Drugs of Misuse

3.6 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 79% of clients. Benzodiazepines were the next most commonly reported drug, reported by 41% of clients. Almost one third of clients reported DHC (32%) and cannabis (32%) as problem drugs.

4 Injecting and Other Routes of Administration

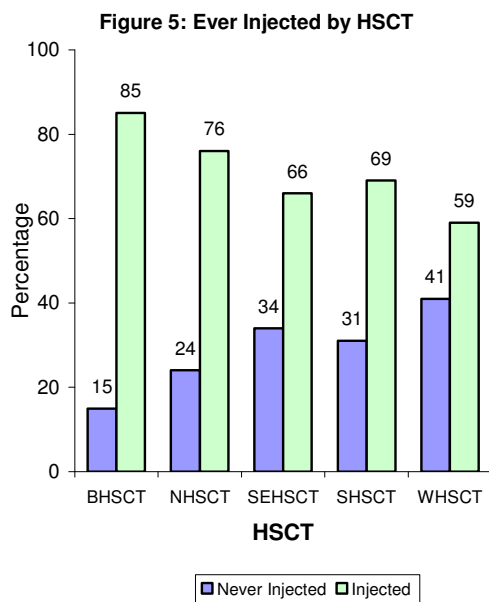
4.1 Clients are asked about their injecting behaviour at two stages on the SP1 form. In the Drug Use Profile section of the form they are asked about the route of administration of each of the drugs they use and in the Drug Treatment Details section of the form they are asked about their injecting/sharing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

4.2 Table 8 shows the route of administration recorded for the main problem drug for each client. More than half (55%) of clients reported that their main route of administration was injecting.

4.3 Almost all of those that reported injecting (294 out of 304 clients; 97%), stated that their main problem drug was heroin.

Injecting Behaviour by Health and Social Care Trust

4.4 Table 9 and Figure 5 show that almost three quarters (74%) of clients reported that they had injected at some time in their lives. In the Belfast HSCT 85% had injected at some stage in their life and in the Northern HSCT 76% of clients had ever injected. In the Southern HSCT more than two thirds (69%), 66% in the South Eastern HSCT and 59% in the Western HSCT had injected at some point in their life.



Injecting Behaviour by Age and Gender

4.5 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 (86%) who had ever injected were aged 45 years and over compared to

the lowest proportion (72%) aged 30-34 years. Less than one in four (23%) clients who reported that they had injected were female – 28% of those aged 30-34 years who had ever injected were female compared to 14% of clients who had ever injected aged 45 years and over.

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 11a shows that over two fifths (43%) of clients reported that they had ever been tested for HIV, one fifth (20%) had been tested in the last 12 months, and almost two fifths (37%) had never been tested for HIV. Table 11b shows that over two fifths (45%) of clients had ever been tested for Hep B, one quarter (25%) had been tested in the last 12 months, and nearly one third (30%) had never been tested for Hep B. Table 11c shows that over two fifths (45%) had been tested for Hep C, one quarter (25%) had been tested in the last 12 months and almost one third (30%) had never been tested for Hep C.

Blood Borne Virus Testing by Health and Social Care Trust

5.3 Around four fifths of clients in the Belfast HSCT (80%) and in the Southern HSCT (79%) had ever been tested, or been tested in the last 12 months, for HIV. In comparison, just under three fifths of clients in the Northern HSCT (59%) and around half of clients in the Western HSCT (52%) and South Eastern HSCT (50%) have ever been tested, or been tested in the last 12 months, for HIV.

Virus Testing by Age

5.4 Table 12a shows that around one quarter of clients aged 18-25 years (24%), 30-34 years (25%) and 45 years and over (25%) had been tested for HIV within the last 12 months, while just under one fifth of those aged 26-29 years (19%) and 35-39 years (19%) had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months. This compares to 8% of clients aged 40-44 years who had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months. Table 12b shows that around one quarter of clients aged 18-25 years (28%), 26-29 years (29%), 30-34 years (28%), 35-39 years (26%) and 45 years and over (25%) had been tested for Hep B in the last 12 months, compared to just over one in ten (11%) of those aged 40-44 years. Similarly, Table 12c shows that around one quarter of clients aged 18-25 years (28%), 26-29 years (29%), 30-34 years (28%), 35-39 years (26%) and 45 years and over (27%) had been tested for Hep C in the last 12 months, compared to just over one in ten (11%) of those aged 40-44 years.

Virus Testing by Gender

5.5 Table 13a shows that around one fifth of both male (21%) and female (19%) clients had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months, a larger proportion of male (44%) than female (41%) clients had ever been tested for HIV, and a smaller proportion of male (35%) than female (40%) clients had never been tested for HIV. Table 13b shows that a larger proportion of male (27%) than female (20%) clients had been tested for Hep B in the last 12 months, around two fifths of both male (46%) and female (44%) clients had ever been tested for Hep B. A smaller proportion of male (27%) than female (36%) clients had never been tested for Hep B. Table 13c shows that a larger proportion of male (27%) than female (20%) clients had been tested for Hep C in

the last 12 months, more than two fifths of both male (46%) and female (44%) clients had ever been tested for Hep C. A smaller proportion of male (27%) than female (36%) clients had never been tested for Hep C.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations

5.6 Table 14 shows that more than half (54%) of clients at initial assessment stage had not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course. Over one quarter (29%) of clients had received all three injections in the course. Less than one tenth (8%) had received one injection in the Hepatitis B vaccination course and 8% had received two injections. The South Eastern HSCT had the largest proportion of clients (80%) who had not taken the Hepatitis B vaccination course, followed by the Western HSCT (72%) and the Belfast HSCT (62%). More than two fifths (42%) of clients in the Northern HSCT and almost one quarter (23%) in the Southern HSCT had not taken the Hep B vaccination course.

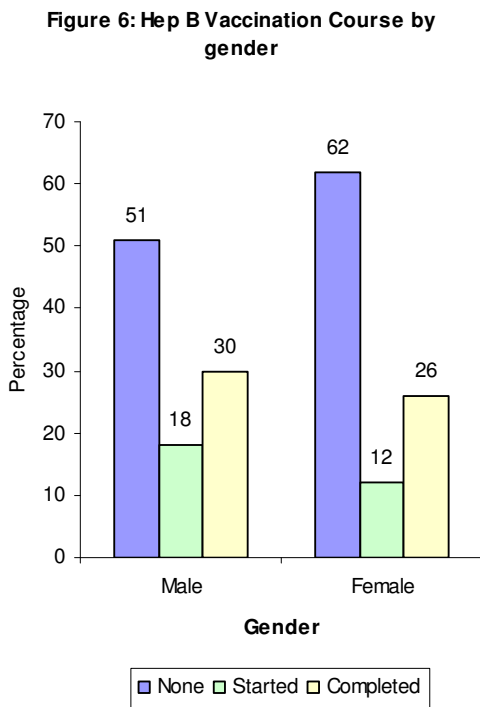
Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Age

5.7 Table 15 shows that less than one third of clients aged 18-29 years (29%), 30-34 years (31%) and 35-39 years (31%) had completed the three injections in the vaccination course, compared to almost a quarter (24%) of those aged 40 years and over. Over half of clients in each age group had not had any injections, this ranged from 51% of those aged 35-39 to 60% of those aged 40 and over.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Gender

5.8 Table 16 and Figure 6 show that over three fifths (62%) of females and over half (51%) 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 26% of females.



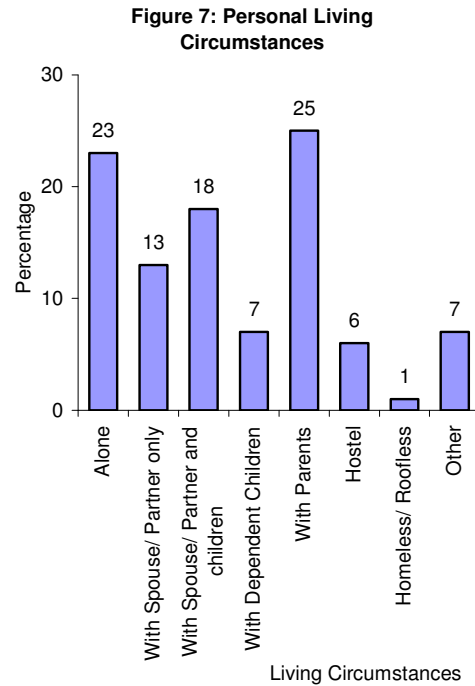
* For 5 clients, it is not known whether they started the course or not

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 7 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' while 13% reported that they were living with 'spouse/partner only'. Seven percent reported that they were living with 'dependent children'.

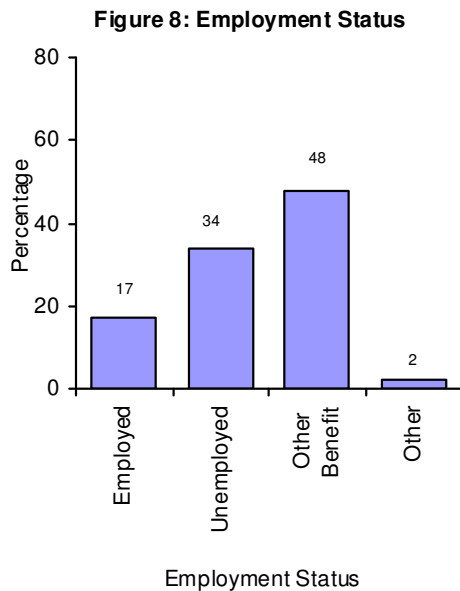


Personal Living Circumstances by Gender

6.3 The largest proportion (29%) of male clients lived with their parents, almost a quarter (24%) lived alone and 16% lived with 'spouse/partner and children', while for female clients, the largest proportion (23%) lived with 'spouse/partner and children', just over a fifth lived alone or lived with dependent children (each 21%).

Employment Status

6.4 Table 18 and Figure 8 show that almost half (48%) of clients reported that they were receiving benefits (not including pensions). This compares to 34% of clients who reported that they were unemployed, and a further 17% 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 2009. As of 31 March 2009, a total of 36 clients were at assessment stage – no subsequent information had been received about them since their SP1 form had been completed. A further six clients were reported to be on a waiting list to begin receiving substitute medication. On 31 March 2009, a total of 429 clients were in receipt of substitute medication - information in sections 8 to 11 of this report is presented on these 429 clients.

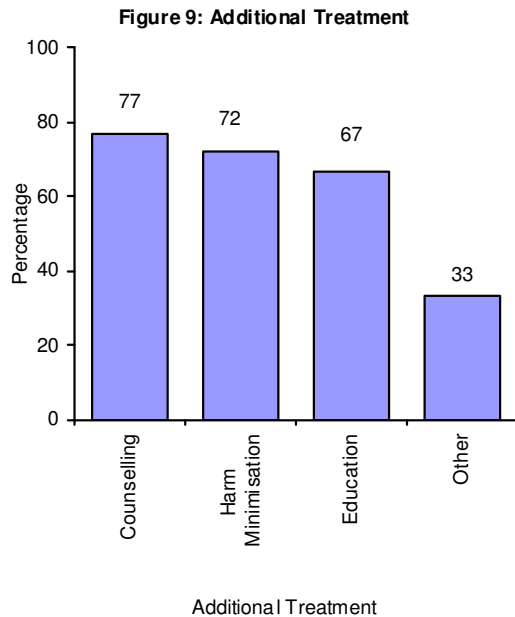
8 Substitute Medication

Type of Substitute Medication

8.1 Table 19 shows details of the 429 clients who were in receipt of substitute medication (whether they had stabilised or not) on 31 March 2009. A slightly higher proportion of clients were in receipt of methadone (50%) than buprenorphine (48%).

9 Additional Treatment

9.1 Table 20 and Figure 9 show the uptake of additional treatment by clients in receipt of substitute medication. Almost four fifths (77%) clients were in contact with Counselling Services while 72% were involved in Harm Minimisation Work. Approximately two thirds of clients (67%) were in Education programmes.



Additional Treatment by Health and Social Care Trust

9.2 Table 20 shows that all 26 clients in the Southern HSCT were receiving counselling. In the Western HSCT 94% were receiving counselling compared to 86% in the South Eastern HSCT, 73% in the Northern HSCT and 68% in the Belfast HSCT. In the Northern HSCT 85% of clients were involved in Harm Minimisation Work compared to 82% in the Belfast HSCT, 58% in the Southern HSCT, 48% in the Western HSCT and 41% in the South Eastern HSCT.

10 Prescription of Benzodiazepines

10.1 The SP2 form also records if clients are being prescribed benzodiazepines. Table 21 shows that of the 429 clients who were on substitute medication at 31 March 2009, half (50%) were being prescribed benzodiazepines.

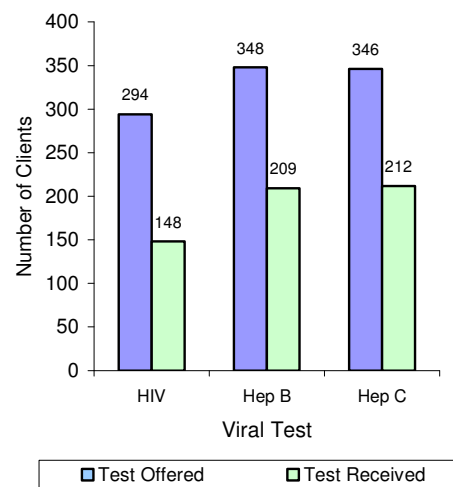
11 Viral Testing During Treatment

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

HIV Tests

11.2 Of the 429 clients receiving substitute medication 294 clients (69%) were offered a test for HIV – 148 clients (50% of those who were offered the test) took the test (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Number of Clients being Offered and Receiving Viral Tests



HIV Tests by Health and Social Care Trust

11.3 Twenty five of the twenty six clients in the Southern HSCT were offered the test for HIV - 23 took the test (92% of those offered it). In the Belfast HSCT, 94% of clients were offered HIV tests – 41% of those offered the test, took the test.

In the Northern HSCT, 55% of clients were offered HIV tests – 60% of those offered the test, took the test. Approximately three fifths of clients in both the South Eastern (61%) and Western (58%) HSCTs were offered HIV tests.

Hepatitis B Tests

11.4 Of the 429 clients receiving substitute medication 348 clients (81%) were offered a test for Hepatitis B – 209 clients (60% of those who were offered the test) had taken the test.

Hepatitis B Tests by Health and Social Care Trust

11.5 Table 22 shows that 25 of the 26 clients in the Southern HSCT were offered the test for Hepatitis B and 23 took the test. In the Belfast HSCT, 94% were offered the Hepatitis B test and 41% took it. Of the clients in the Northern HSCT, 83% were offered a Hepatitis B test, of these, 80% took the test. Almost two thirds of clients (65%) in the South Eastern HSCT, and almost three fifths (58%) in the Western HSCT were offered a test for Hepatitis B.

Hepatitis C Tests

11.6 Of the clients receiving substitute medication 346 clients (81%) were offered a test for Hepatitis C and of these, 212 (61%) took the test. Of the clients who took the test for Hepatitis C, 21% tested positive.

Hepatitis C Tests by Health and Social Care Trust

11.7 Twenty three of the 25 clients in the Southern HSCT who were offered the test for Hepatitis C, took it. In the Belfast HSCT 93% of clients were offered a Hepatitis C test and 42% took it. In the Northern HSCT, 83% were offered a

Hepatitis C test and 81% took it. In the South Eastern HSCT 65% of clients were offered the test and 14% took it and in the Western HSCT 58% of clients were offered the test and 61% took it.

11.8 Almost all (98%) clients who tested positive for Hepatitis C were referred to a liver specialist.

12 Stabilised Clients

12.1 Table 23 shows that 400 (93%) of the 429 clients receiving substitute medication on 31 March 2009 were stabilised. Information in sections 12 and 13 of this report is presented on these 400 clients who were stabilised on their substitute medication.

12.2 All 26 clients in the Southern HSCT and almost all clients in the Belfast HSCT (98%) who were receiving substitute medication were stabilised. In comparison, approximately nine in ten clients in the Northern HSCT (92%), the Western HSCT (91%) and the South Eastern HSCT (88%) in receipt of substitute medication were stabilised.

Substitute Medication

12.3 Table 24 and shows that 198 (50%) of stabilised clients were being prescribed methadone compared to 193 (48%) who were being prescribed buprenorphine.

Dosages of Substitute Medication

12.4 Tables 25a to 26b show the different levels of dosage of methadone and buprenorphine for the 391 clients that are stabilised on these substitute drugs.

Methadone

12.5 Table 25b shows that 198 clients have stabilised on methadone. Their

dosages range from 5 to 200 milligrams, with an average dosage of 68.7 milligrams (Table 25a). Table 25b shows that more than half (52%) of these clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 61 and 100 milligrams while a further 28% were being prescribed a dosage of between 41 and 60 milligrams.

Buprenorphine

12.6 Table 26b shows that a further 193 clients have stabilised on buprenorphine. Dosages of buprenorphine range from 2 to 24 milligrams, with an average dosage of 11.6 milligrams (Table 26a). Table 26b shows that 37% of clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 5 and 10 milligrams and just under two thirds (32%) were being prescribed a dosage of between 11 and 15 milligrams with a further 26% being prescribed a dosage of 16 milligrams or more.

13 Prescribing Responsibility

13.1 Table 27 and Figure 11 show that prescribing responsibility remains with specialist services for almost two thirds (66%) of stabilised clients. Prescribing responsibility for all 26 stabilised clients in the Southern HSCT remains with specialist services. In the South Eastern HSCT prescribing responsibility remains with specialist services for 90% of the 50 stabilised clients. Prescribing responsibility remains with specialist services for 38 (79%) of the 48 stabilised clients in the Western HSCT, compared to 57% of stabilised clients in the Northern HSCT and 56% of stabilised clients in the Belfast HSCT.

Figure 11: All Stabilised Clients: Prescribing Responsibility by HSCT



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 2009, a total of 364 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.

15 Substitute Prescribing Medication at Review

15.1 Table 28 shows the substitute medication for all 364 stabilised clients at review, it shows the Substitute Prescribing Medication at SP2 stabilisation and if they were on the same medication or on different medication at their last review in 2008/09.

15.2 Of those clients who stabilised on methadone, 99% were still being prescribed it at their latest review. The corresponding figure for buprenorphine was 85%. A small proportion (9%) of clients who had stabilised changed their SP medication at review stage.

Substitute Medication at Review

15.3 Table 29 shows that almost three fifths (57%) of clients were being prescribed methadone at the time of their latest review, and just over two fifths (41%) were being prescribed buprenorphine.

Dosage of Substitute Medication

15.4 For the 209 clients who were stabilised on methadone at review stage, dosages range from 4 milligrams to 210 milligrams, with an average dosage of 72.9 milligrams (Table 30a). Table 30b shows that 57% of clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 61 and 100 milligrams of methadone while just under a quarter (22%) of clients were being prescribed a dosage of between 41 and 60 milligrams.

15.5 Dosages for the 148 clients who were stabilised on buprenorphine at review stage ranged from 1.6 to 26 milligrams, with an average dosage of 12.1 milligrams (Table 31a). Just over one third of clients (36%) were being prescribed a dosage of buprenorphine of 16 milligrams or more, a third (33%) were being prescribed a dosage of between 5 and 10 milligrams and a further 22% were being prescribed a dosage of between 11 and 15 milligrams (Table 31b).

Comparison of Dosage between Stabilisation and Review

15.6 Although there has been a crossover between stabilisation medication and review medication for 31 of the 364 clients, Tables 25a to 31b 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 68.7 milligrams at stabilisation to 72.9 milligrams for stabilised clients at their latest review. The average dosage of buprenorphine has increased slightly from 11.6 milligrams to 12.1 milligrams.

16 Main Problem Drug Comparison

16.1 Table 32 shows, for the 364 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 Just over a third (35%) of clients who had stabilised and reached review stage, reported no problem drug at review stage, just under one quarter (24%) reported heroin as their main problem drug, 18% reported cannabis and 15% reported diazepam as their main problem drug at review. Of those who had reported heroin to be their main problem drug at

initial assessment (SP1), almost one third (31%) reported no problem drug at review stage, 29% reported heroin to still be their main problem drug, 19% reported cannabis and 13% reported diazepam as their main problem drug at review.

17 Salivary/Urinalysis Testing

17.1 Table 33 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 HSCTs in terms of testing for illicit drugs and therefore, comparisons between HSCTs 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 nine in ten clients that had stabilised and reached review (313 of 364 clients) had received at least one salivary or urinalysis test - 47 clients had not been tested and 4 clients had been tested but results were not known at the time the review form had been completed. More than two fifths of clients tested had more than one failed test (41%) and had sample clear of illicit drugs (43%). The remaining 15% had one failed test.

Salivary/Urinalysis Testing by HSCT

17.3 Almost four fifths (78%) of stabilised clients at review in the Belfast HSCT who had received at least one salivary or urinalysis test had failed more than one test, 13% were clear of illicit drugs and 9% failed one test. In comparison, almost two thirds (65%) of these clients in the Northern HSCT had sample clear of illicit drugs, 29% had failed one test and 6% had failed more than one test. In the South Eastern HSCT almost half (46%) had sample clear of illicit drugs, while 71% of these clients in

the Western HSCT failed more than one test.

18 Injecting Behaviour at Review

18.1 Table 34 shows that over four fifths (84%) of stabilised clients at review stage reported not injecting in the last 4 weeks. At SP1 stage the corresponding figure was 44% (116 of the 263 clients). Of those who said that they had injected in the four weeks prior to the completion of their SP1 form, 78% reported that they had not injected in the four weeks prior to their review. However, 22% of clients who reported that they had 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 35 shows that for clients who were living with their parents at their initial assessment (SP1) more than half (53%) were still living with their parents, 20% were living alone, and 12% were living with spouse/partner only at their review stage. Nearly three quarters (70%) of clients living alone at their initial assessment were still living alone at review stage. Also, 70% of clients living with spouse/partner and children at initial assessment were still living with spouse/partner and children. Of those who live with spouse/partner only, 55% had the same living circumstances at their review, 24% were now living with spouse/partner and children and 18% were now living alone. The other living circumstances with dependent children, with friends, hostel, homeless/roofless and other had a small number of clients in each category.

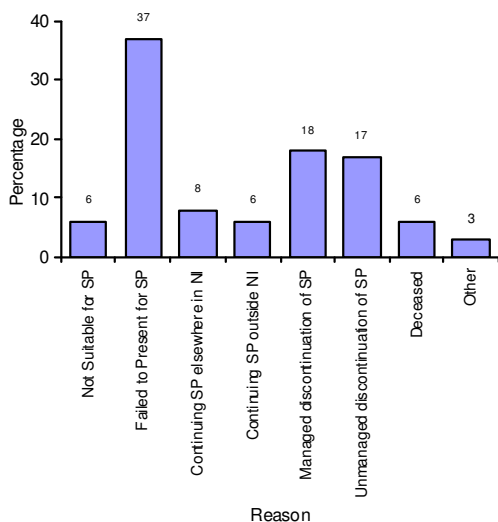
Employment Status

19.2 Table 36 shows that 55% of clients who were in employment at the SP1 stage were still in employment at review stage. The remaining clients were either unemployed (25%), receiving benefits (15%), a student (3%) or on a Government Training Scheme (2%). Of those clients who reported they were unemployed at SP1 stage 46% were still unemployed, 39% were receiving benefits and 11% reported at review stage they were in employment.

20 Discontinuation from Substitute Prescribing Treatment

20.1 Table 37 and Figure 12 show that 79 clients discontinued from Substitute Prescribing treatment between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009. The largest proportion (37%) failed to present for Substitute Prescribing, a further 18% underwent 'managed discontinuation', 17% underwent 'unmanaged discontinuation' and 8% of clients were discontinued because they were 'continuing SP elsewhere in NI'.

Figure 12: Reason for Discontinuation



21 2008/09 Activity Compared to 2007/08

21.1 During 2008/09 there were a total of 550 individuals in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services. This represents an 8% increase when compared to the 507 clients in contact during 2007/08. (Table C1)

21.2 Map C1 shows a breakdown of the number of clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services by HSCT area during 2008/09 and 2007/08. Across four of the five areas the number of clients has increased: in the Northern HSCT the figure has increased from 208 to 231; in the Western HSCT the figure has increased from 70 to 80; in the South Eastern HSCT it has increased from 63 to 67; in the Southern HSCT it increased from 28 to 39; while in the Belfast HSCT the number of clients in contact with services has decreased from 138 to 133.

21.3 During 2008/09 a total of 79 clients discontinued from treatment (at any stage of treatment). This represents a decrease of 8% on the corresponding figure (86) for 2007/08.

On 31 March 2009

21.4 A total of 429 clients were being prescribed substitute medication on 31 March 2009. This compared to 367 clients on 31 March 2008, an increase of 62 clients or 17%.

21.5 On 31 March 2009, 400 of the 429 clients being prescribed substitute medication had been stabilised. At the end of March 2008, 328 of the 367 clients being prescribed substitute medication had been stabilised. This represents a 22% increase in the number of clients that had been stabilised.

21.6 Of the 400 clients that had reached stabilisation by 31 March 2009, 364 (91%) had been subject to at least one review. The same figures for 31 March 2008 show that 295 of 328 (90%) clients that had reached stabilisation had been subject to at least one review.

22 Acknowledgements

22.1 PHIRB 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. PHIRB 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:

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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-h-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

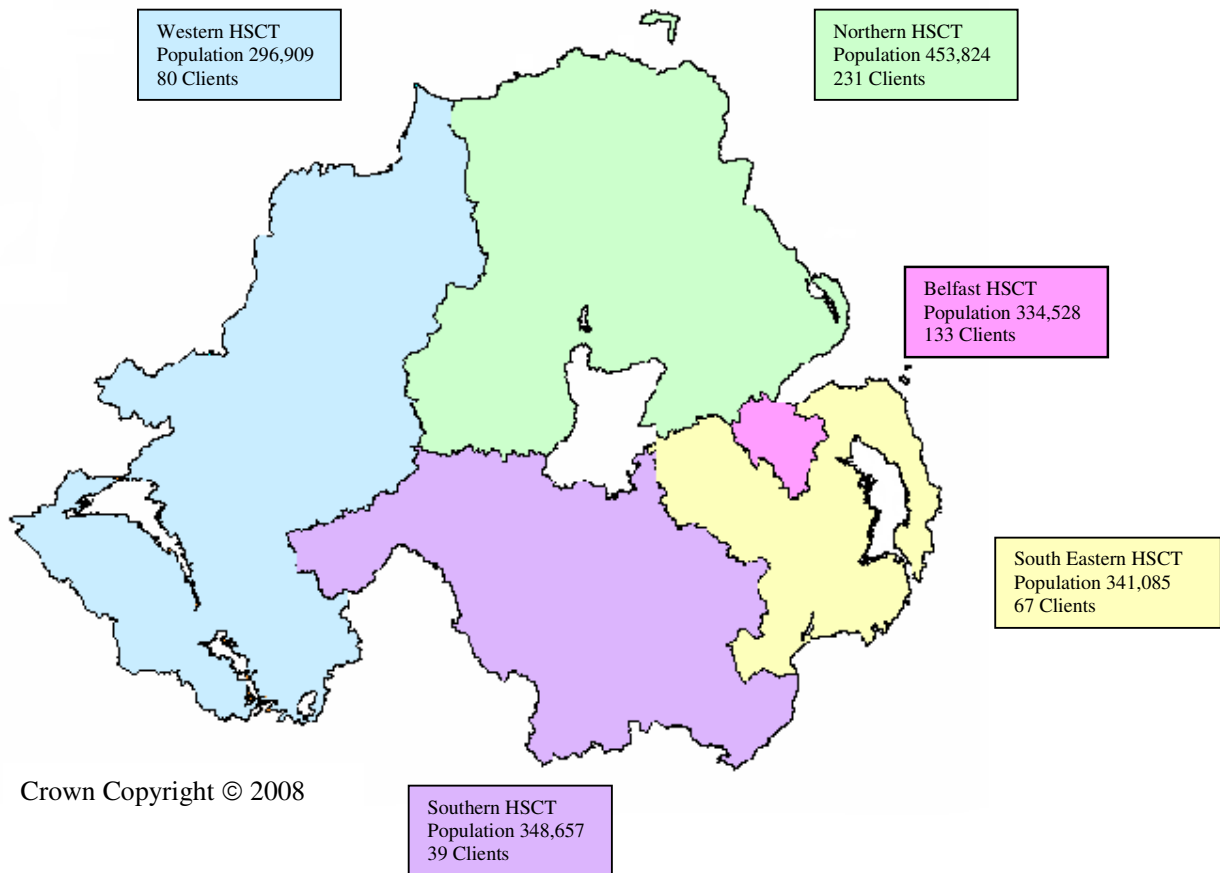
24.1 The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is the principal source of official statistical information about Northern Ireland. Further information is available from the NISRA website at www.nisra.gov.uk or via e-mail at info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk.

25 Future Publications

25.1 This Substitute Prescribing publication will be updated on an annual basis. The next Substitute Prescribing Statistical Bulletin will be published in September 2010. 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 2008/09 by Health and Social Care Trust



NB Health and Social Care Trust population figures based on NISRA Census mid-year estimates 2008.

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Table 1: All Clients ⁽¹⁾ in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09 by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

HSCT	Number	Percentage
Belfast	133	24
Northern	231	42
South Eastern	67	12
Southern	39	7
Western	80	15
Total	550	100

⁽¹⁾ These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2008/09 – they were referred on or before 31/3/2009 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2008).

Table 2: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Age by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Age ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
18-29 years	17	85	11	6	22	141
30-34 years	35	58	21	7	23	144
35-39 years	39	48	18	15	19	139
40 years & over	42	40	17	11	16	126
Total	133	231	67	39	80	550

Percentages

18-29 years	13	37	16	15	28	26
30-34 years	26	25	31	18	29	26
35-39 years	29	21	27	38	24	25
40 years & over	32	17	25	28	20	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Age groups 18-21, 22-25 and 26-29 years have been combined as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 3: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Gender by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Gender	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Male	100	171	46	33	49	399
Female	33	60	21	6	31	151
Total	133	231	67	39	80	550

Percentages

Male	75	74	69	85	61	73
Female	25	26	31	15	39	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Main Drug by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Heroin	109	189	39	33	44	414
Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	24	42	28	6	36	136
Total	133	231	67	39	80	550

Percentages

Heroin	82	82	58	85	55	75
Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	18	18	42	15	45	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown of all the main drug categories has not been presented as it contained cell counts of less than five. The main drug categories have therefore been reduced to 'heroin' and 'other drugs'; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The other drug category includes; Dihydrocodeine, Codeine & Paracetamol, Codeine, Buprenorphine, Nubain, Methadone, Morphine, Tramadol, 'other opiates' and 'other drugs'.

Table 5: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Main Drug by Age

numbers and percentages							
Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	18-25 years ⁽³⁾	26-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45 years & over	Total
Heroin	35	76	108	110	44	41	414
Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	11	19	36	29	22	19	136
Total	46	95	144	139	66	60	550

Percentages

Heroin	76	80	75	79	67	68	75
Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	24	20	25	21	33	32	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown of all the main drug categories has not been presented as it contained cell counts of less than five. The main drug categories have therefore been reduced to 'heroin' and 'other drugs'; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The other drug category includes; Dihydrocodeine, Codeine & Paracetamol, Codeine, Buprenorphine, Nubain, Methadone, Morphine, Tramadol, 'other opiates' and 'other drugs'.

⁽³⁾ Age groups 18-21 and 22-25 years have been combined as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 6: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Main Drug by Gender

numbers and percentages

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Male	Female	Total
Heroin	327	87	414
Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	72	64	136
Total	399	151	550

Percentages

Heroin	82	58	75
Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	18	42	25
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown of all the main drug categories has not been presented as it contained cell counts of less than five. The main drug categories have therefore been reduced to 'heroin' and 'other drugs'; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The other drug category includes; Dihydrocodeine, Codeine & Paracetamol, Codeine, Buprenorphine, Nubain, Methadone, Morphine, Tramadol, 'other opiates' and 'other drugs'.

Table 7: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: All Drugs of Misuse by Health and Social Care Trust

	numbers and percentages					
	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
<u>Persons</u> ⁽¹⁾	133	231	67	39	80	550
Heroin	113	199	41	34	46	433
Benzodiazepines	89	82	22	7	24	224
Dihydrocodeine	58	74	20	5	17	174
Cannabis	57	73	15	8	24	177
Other Opiates	26	-	18	-	23	87
Methadone / Buprenorphine	19	23	5	6	10	63
Cocaine	8	19	-	-	14	49
Crack Cocaine	-	27	0	0	-	39
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	8	6	-	20	39
Ecstasy	-	14	-	-	5	26
Amphetamines	-	9	-	0	-	16
Other Drugs	8	15	6	0	13	42
 <u>Percentages</u>						
Heroin	85	86	61	87	58	79
Benzodiazepines	67	35	33	18	30	41
Dihydrocodeine	44	32	30	13	21	32
Cannabis	43	32	22	21	30	32
Other Opiates	20	-	27	-	29	16
Methadone / Buprenorphine	14	10	7	15	13	11
Cocaine	6	8	-	-	18	9
Crack Cocaine	-	12	0	0	-	7
Codeine & Paracetamol	-	3	9	-	25	7
Ecstasy	-	6	-	-	6	5
Amphetamines	-	4	-	0	-	3
Other Drugs	6	6	9	0	16	8

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 8: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Main Drug by Route of Administration

numbers and percentages

Main Drug ⁽¹⁾	Inject	Other ⁽²⁾	Total
Heroin	294	120	414
Other Drugs ⁽³⁾	10	126	136
Total	304	246	550

Percentages

Heroin	71	29	100
Other Drugs ⁽³⁾	7	93	100
Total	55	45	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown of all main drug and all routes of administration categories have not been presented as it contained cell counts of less than five. Therefore, the main drug categories have been reduced to 'heroin' and 'other drugs', and the routes of administration have been reduced to 'inject' and 'other'; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The other category for route of administration includes; oral, smoke, sniff and 'other'.

⁽³⁾ The other drug category includes; Dihydrocodeine, Codeine & Paracetamol, Codeine, Buprenorphine, Nubain, Methadone, Morphine, Tramadol, 'other opiates' and 'other drugs'.

Table 9: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Ever Injected by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Ever Injected	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Never Injected	20	55	23	12	33	143
Injected	113	176	44	27	47	407
Total	133	231	67	39	80	550
 <u>Percentages</u>						
Never Injected	15	24	34	31	41	26
Injected	85	76	66	69	59	74
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 10: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Ever Injected by Age and Gender

numbers and percentages

Age	Injected		Never Injected		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
18-29 years ⁽¹⁾	75	22	25	19	141
30-34 years	78	31	23	12	144
35-39 years	86	25	20	8	139
40-44 years	38	10	11	7	66
45 years and older	36	6	7	11	60
Total	313	94	86	57	550

Percentages

18-29 years	77	23	57	43	100
30-34 years	72	28	66	34	100
35-39 years	77	23	71	29	100
40-44 years	79	21	61	39	100
45 years and older	86	14	39	61	100
Total	77	23	60	40	100

⁽¹⁾ Age groups 18-21, 22-25 and 26-29 years have been combined as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 11: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV ⁽¹⁾

	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Ever Tested	69	91	-	-	25	234
Tested in Last 12 Months	37	42	-	-	17	111
Never Tested	27	94	33	8	38	200
Total ⁽²⁾	133	227	66	39	80	545

Percentages

Ever Tested	52	40	-	-	31	43
Tested in Last 12 Months	28	19	-	-	21	20
Never Tested	20	41	50	21	48	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown for some categories in the South Eastern and Southern HSCTs have not been presented as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 5 individuals whose test status is unknown.

(b) Hepatitis B ⁽³⁾

	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Ever Tested	62	108	-	-	26	248
Tested in Last 12 Months	39	69	-	-	17	138
Never Tested	32	53	33	7	37	162
Total ⁽⁴⁾	133	230	66	39	80	548

Percentages

Ever Tested	47	47	-	-	33	45
Tested in Last 12 Months	29	30	-	-	21	25
Never Tested	24	23	50	18	46	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽³⁾ A breakdown for some categories in the South Eastern and Southern HSCTs have not been presented as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽⁴⁾ The figures exclude 2 individuals whose test status is unknown.

Table 11 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C⁽¹⁾

	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Ever Tested	63	107	-	-	26	247
Tested in Last 12 Months	39	69	-	-	17	139
Never Tested	31	54	32	8	37	162
Total⁽²⁾	133	230	66	39	80	548
<u>Percentages</u>						
Ever Tested	47	47	-	-	33	45
Tested in Last 12 Months	29	30	-	-	21	25
Never Tested	23	23	48	21	46	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown for some categories in the South Eastern and Southern HSCTs have not been presented as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 2 individuals whose test status is unknown.

Table 12: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Age

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV

	18-25 years⁽²⁾	26-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45 years & over	Total
Ever Tested	10	36	63	65	33	27	234
Tested in Last 12 Months	11	18	36	26	5	15	111
Never Tested	24	39	44	48	27	18	200
Total⁽¹⁾	45	93	143	139	65	60	545

Percentages

Ever Tested	22	39	44	47	51	45	43
Tested in Last 12 Months	24	19	25	19	8	25	20
Never Tested	53	42	31	35	42	30	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The figures exclude 5 individuals whose test status is unknown.

(b) Hepatitis B

	18-25 years⁽²⁾	26-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45 years & over	Total
Ever Tested	12	39	66	65	38	28	248
Tested in Last 12 Months	13	27	40	36	7	15	138
Never Tested	21	27	38	38	21	17	162
Total⁽³⁾	46	93	144	139	66	60	548

Percentages

Ever Tested	26	42	46	47	58	47	45
Tested in Last 12 Months	28	29	28	26	11	25	25
Never Tested	46	29	26	27	32	28	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽²⁾ Age groups 18-21 and 22-25 years have been combined as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The figures exclude 2 individuals whose test status is unknown.

Table 12 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C

	18-25 years ⁽²⁾	26-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45 years & over	Total
Ever Tested	12	38	64	67	38	28	247
Tested in Last 12 Months	13	27	40	36	7	16	139
Never Tested	21	28	40	36	21	16	162
Total ⁽¹⁾	46	93	144	139	66	60	548

Percentages

Ever Tested	26	41	44	48	58	47	45
Tested in Last 12 Months	28	29	28	26	11	27	25
Never Tested	46	30	28	26	32	27	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The figures exclude 2 individuals whose test status is unknown.

⁽²⁾ Age groups 18-21 and 22-25 years have been combined as they contained cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 13: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Blood Borne Virus Testing (HIV/ Hepatitis B & Hepatitis C) by Gender

numbers and percentages

(a) HIV

	Male	Female	Total
Ever Tested	172	62	234
Tested in Last 12 Months	83	28	111
Never Tested	140	60	200
Total ⁽¹⁾	395	150	545

Percentages

Ever Tested	44	41	43
Tested in Last 12 Months	21	19	20
Never Tested	35	40	37
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The figures exclude 5 individuals whose test status was unknown.

(b) Hepatitis B

	Male	Female	Total
Ever Tested	182	66	248
Tested in Last 12 Months	108	30	138
Never Tested	107	55	162
Total ⁽²⁾	397	151	548

Percentages

Ever Tested	46	44	45
Tested in Last 12 Months	27	20	25
Never Tested	27	36	30
Total	100	100	100

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 2 individuals whose test status was unknown.

Table 13 (continued)

(c) Hepatitis C

	Male	Female	Total
Ever Tested	181	66	247
Tested in Last 12 Months	109	30	139
Never Tested	107	55	162
Total ⁽¹⁾	397	151	548

Percentages

Ever Tested	46	44	45
Tested in Last 12 Months	27	20	25
Never Tested	27	36	30
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The figures exclude 2 individuals whose test status was unknown.

Table 14: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Hep B Vaccination Course by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations <small>(1)</small>	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
None	82	98	51	9	56	296
1 Injection	5	28	-	-	-	46
2 Injections	6	19	-	13	-	44
3 Injections	40	86	-	-	14	159
Total ⁽²⁾	133	231	64	39	78	545
Percentages						
None	62	42	80	23	72	54
1 Injection	4	12	-	-	-	8
2 Injections	5	8	-	33	-	8
3 Injections	30	37	-	-	18	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 5 individuals whose test status is unknown.

Table 15: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Hep B Vaccination Course by Age

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	18-29 years ⁽¹⁾	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years & over	Total
None	75	76	71	74	296
1 Injection	13	13	13	7	46
2 Injections	11	10	11	12	44
3 Injections	41	45	43	30	159
Total ⁽²⁾	140	144	138	123	545

Percentages

None	54	53	51	60	54
1 Injection	9	9	9	6	8
2 Injections	8	7	8	10	8
3 Injections	29	31	31	24	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ Age groups 18-21, 22-25 and 26-29 years and 40-44 and 45 years and over have been combined as they contained some cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 5 individuals whose test status was unknown.

Table 16: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Hep B Vaccination Course by Gender

numbers and percentages

Hep B Vaccinations	Male	Female	Total
None	202	94	296
1 Injection	38	8	46
2 Injections	34	10	44
3 Injections	120	39	159
Total ⁽¹⁾	394	151	545

Percentages

None	51	62	54
1 Injection	10	5	8
2 Injections	9	7	8
3 Injections	30	26	29
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The figures exclude 5 individuals whose vaccination status was unknown.

Table 17: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Personal Living Circumstances by Gender

numbers and percentages

Personal Living Circumstances	Male	Female	Total
Alone	96	32	128
With spouse/ partner only	56	16	72
With spouse/ partner and children	63	35	98
With dependent children	5	31	36
With parents	115	24	139
Hostel	27	5	32
Homeless/Roofless	5	0	5
Other⁽¹⁾	32	8	40
Total	399	151	550

Percentages

Alone	24	21	23
With spouse/ partner only	14	11	13
With spouse/ partner and children	16	23	18
With dependent children	1	21	7
With parents	29	16	25
Hostel	7	3	6
Homeless/Roofless	1	0	1
Other	8	5	7
Total	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The 'other' category includes those living with other family relatives and has been combined with those 'living with friends' as they contained some cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 18: All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2008/09: Employment Status

numbers and percentages

Employment Status	Number	%
In employment	91	17
Unemployed	188	34
Receiving Benefits	262	48
Other ⁽¹⁾	9	2
Total	550	100

⁽¹⁾ The other category includes students, pensioners/retired and on Government training scheme.

Table 19: All Clients Receiving Substitute Prescribing Medication on 31 March 2009: Substitute Medication by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Substitute Medication ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Methadone	87	85	31	-	-	213
Buprenorphine	23	90	26	-	-	207
Other	0	8	0	-	-	9
Total	110	183	57	26	53	429
<u>Percentages</u>						
Methadone	79	46	54	-	-	50
Buprenorphine	21	49	46	-	-	48
Other	0	4	0	-	-	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 20: All Clients Receiving Substitute Prescribing Medication on 31 March 2009: Additional Treatment by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Additional Treatment	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Counselling	74	133	48	26	49	330
Harm Minimisation Work	89	155	23	15	25	307
Education	69	114	45	24	33	285
Other⁽¹⁾	23	82	3	23	10	141
Persons⁽²⁾	109	183	56	26	52	426
 Percentages						
Counselling	68	73	86	100	94	77
Harm Minimisation Work	82	85	41	58	48	72
Education	63	62	80	92	63	67
Other⁽¹⁾	21	45	5	88	19	33
Persons	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ The 'other' category includes psychotherapy, occupational & social rehabilitation, family support and detoxification.

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 3 individuals who did not receive any additional treatment.

Table 21: All Clients Receiving Substitute Prescribing Medication on 31 March 2009: Benzodiazepine Prescription by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Benzodiazepines Prescribed? ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Not Prescribed	55	69	32	-	-	214
Prescribed	55	113	25	-	-	214
Total ⁽²⁾	110	182	57	26	53	428

Percentages

Not Prescribed	<i>50</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>50</i>
Prescribed	<i>50</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>50</i>
Total	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The figures exclude 1 individual as it was not known if they were being prescribed benzodiazepines.

Table 22: All Clients Receiving Substitute Prescribing Medication on 31 March 2009: Those Who Were Offered and Those Who Have Taken a Test for HIV, Hep B and Hep C by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages						
Test⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Persons	110	183	57	26	53	429
HIV						
No. Offered	103	100	35	25	31	294
No. Taken	42	60	-	23	-	148
Hep B						
No. Offered	103	152	37	25	31	348
No. Taken	42	121	-	23	-	209
Hep C						
No. Offered	102	151	37	25	31	346
No. Taken	43	122	5	23	19	212
Positive Test	15	18	-	-	-	44
Referral to Liver Specialist	15	17	-	-	-	43
 <u>Percentages</u>						
Persons	100	100	100	100	100	100
HIV						
No. Offered	94	55	61	96	58	69
No. Taken⁽²⁾	41	60	-	92	-	50
Hep B						
No. Offered	94	83	65	96	58	81
No. Taken⁽²⁾	41	80	-	92	-	60
Hep C						
No. Offered	93	83	65	96	58	81
No. Taken⁽²⁾	42	81	14	92	61	61
Positive Test⁽³⁾	35	15	-	-	-	21
Referral to Liver Specialist^{(3) (4)}	100	94	-	-	-	98

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ Number of tests taken expressed as a percentage of the number of tests offered.

⁽³⁾ Number of positive Hep C tests expressed as a percentage of the number of Hep C tests taken.

⁽⁴⁾ Number of referrals expressed as percentage of positive Hep C tests.

Table 23: Clients stabilised on 31 March 2009 as Percentage of Clients Receiving Substitute Prescribing Medication on 31 March, by Health and Social Care Trust

	numbers and percentages					
Persons	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
On Substitute Prescribing medication	110	183	57	26	53	429
Stabilised	108	168	50	26	48	400
Number stabilised as % of number on Substitute Prescribing medication	98	92	88	100	91	93

Table 24: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2009: Substitute Medication by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Substitute Medication⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Methadone	85	79	24	-	-	198
Buprenorphine	23	81	26	-	-	193
Other	0	8	0	-	-	9
Total	108	168	50	26	48	400
 Percentages						
Methadone	79	47	48	-	-	50
Buprenorphine	21	48	52	-	-	48
Other	0	5	0	-	-	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 25a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2009: Methadone Dosage

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	68.7
Median	70.0
Minimum	5.0
Maximum	200.0

Table 25b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2009: Methadone Dosages

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
40 or less	30	15
41 to 60	55	28
61 to 100	102	52
101 and above	11	6
Total	198	100

Table 26a: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2009: Buprenorphine Dosage

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	11.6
Median	12.0
Minimum	2.0
Maximum	24.0

Table 26b: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2009: Buprenorphine Dosages

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
Less than 5	10	5
5 to 10	72	37
11 to 15	61	32
16 and above	50	26
Total	193	100

Table 27: All Stabilised Clients on 31 March 2009: Prescribing Responsibility by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Prescribing Responsibility	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Specialist Services	61	95	45	26	38	265
Primary Care	47	73	5	0	10	135
Total	108	168	50	26	48	400
 <u>Percentages</u>						
Specialist Services	<i>56</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>66</i>
Primary Care	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>34</i>
Total	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

Table 28: Substitute Prescribing Medication at Stabilisation Compared to Substitute Prescribing Medication at SP3 Review on 31 March 2009

numbers and percentages

Persons ⁽¹⁾		Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 Review stage		
		On same SP drug	On different SP drug	Total
Substitute Prescribing medication at SP2 Stabilisation	Methadone	183	2	185
	Buprenorphine	145	26	171
	Other	5	3	8
	Total	333	31	364

Percentages		Substitute Prescribing medication at SP3 Review stage		
		On same SP drug	On different SP drug	Total
Substitute Prescribing medication at SP2 Stabilisation	Methadone	99	1	100
	Buprenorphine	85	15	100
	Other	63	37	100
	Total	91	9	100

⁽¹⁾ The table contains two cell counts of less than five but this information is not disclosive as it has not been specified which substitute prescribing medication the clients are receiving at SP3 Review stage.

**Table 29: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009:
Substitute Medication by Health and Social Care Trust**

numbers and percentages

Substitute Medication ⁽¹⁾	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Methadone	81	94	26	-	-	209
Buprenorphine	18	55	24	-	-	148
Other	0	7	0	-	-	7
Total	99	156	50	24	35	364
 <u>Percentages</u>						
Methadone	82	60	52	-	-	57
Buprenorphine	18	35	48	-	-	41
Other	0	4	0	-	-	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

**Table 30a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009:
Methadone Dosage**

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	72.9
Median	75.0
Minimum	4.0
Maximum	210.0

**Table 30b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009:
Methadone Dosages**

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
40 and less	26	12
41 to 60	45	22
61 to 100	120	57
101 and above	18	9
Total	209	100

**Table 31a: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009:
Buprenorphine Dosage**

Statistic	Dosage in Milligrams
Mean	12.1
Median	12.0
Minimum	1.6
Maximum	26.0

**Table 31b: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009:
Buprenorphine Dosages**

Dosage in Milligrams	Number	Percentage
Less than 5	12	8
5 to 10	49	33
11 to 15	33	22
16 and above	54	36
Total	148	100

Table 32: The Percentage of All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009: Main Problem Drug Reported at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)

numbers and percentages

Main Problem Drug at SP1 ⁽¹⁾	Main Problem Drug at SP3					Total
	No Reported Problem Drug	Cannabis	Heroin	Diazepam	Other Drugs ⁽²⁾	
Heroin	86	52	81	37	19	275
Other drugs ⁽³⁾	43	15	6	18	7	89
Total	129	67	87	55	26	364
Percentages						
Heroin	31	19	29	13	7	100
Other drugs ⁽³⁾	48	17	7	20	8	100
Total	35	18	24	15	7	100

⁽¹⁾ A breakdown of all main drugs has not been presented due to small cell counts. Instead the main drug category on the SP1 form has been reduced to heroin and other drugs and on the SP3 form it has been reduced to no problem drug, cannabis, heroin, diazepam, and other drugs; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The 'other main drug' category at SP3 stage includes; Cocaine, Amphetamines, Dihydrocodeine, Codeine, Diazepam, Tramadol, Speed, other Opiates, Hypnotics –others, Codeine & Paracetamol, and Temazepam.

⁽³⁾ The 'other main drug' category at SP1 stage includes; Methadone, Nubain, Dihydrocodeine, Codeine, Buprenorphine, Opiates – others, Morphine, Codeine & Paracetamol, Tramadol and other drugs.

Table 33: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009: Results of Salivary /Urinalysis Testing⁽¹⁾ by Health and Social Care Trust

numbers and percentages

Result^{(1) (2)}	Belfast	Northern	South Eastern	Southern	Western	Total
Sample Clear of Illicit Drugs	12	72	23	-	-	136
1 Failed Test	9	32	-	-	-	48
More than 1 Failed Test	74	7	-	-	24	129
Total^{(3) (4)}	95	111	50	23	34	313

Percentages

Sample Clear of Illicit Drugs	13	65	46	-	-	43
1 Failed Test	9	29	-	-	-	15
More than 1 Failed Test	78	6	-	-	71	41
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

⁽¹⁾ It should be noted that there are methodological differences across and within trusts 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⁾ A HSCT breakdown has not been presented for all categories as some cells were masked to hide counts of less than five and some (with more than five) to prevent the value in another cell from being calculated; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽³⁾ The figures exclude 47 individuals had not taken salivary / urinalysis test.

⁽⁴⁾ The figures exclude 4 individuals who had taken salivary / urinalysis test but the results were not known at the time the review form was completed.

**Table 34: All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009:
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	Total
Injected in the Last Four Weeks, at Assessment (SP1)	Yes	32	115	147
	No	9	107	116
	Total ⁽¹⁾	41	222	263

Percentages

		Injected in the Last Four weeks, at Review (SP3)		
		Yes	No	Total
Injected in the Last Four Weeks, at Assessment (SP1)	Yes	22	78	100
	No	8	92	100
	Total	16	84	100

⁽¹⁾ The figures exclude 90 individuals who have never injected and 11 individuals whose injecting status in the last 4 weeks was unknown.

Table 35: The Percentage of All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009: Personal Living Circumstances at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)

percentages

		Personal Living Circumstances on SP3									
Personal Living Circumstances on SP1	<u>Percentages</u> ⁽¹⁾	Alone	With spouse/ partner only	With spouse/ partner and children	With dependent children	With parents	With friends	Hostel	In Prison/YOC	Other – specify ⁽²⁾	Total
		Alone	70	9	7	3	7	0	3	1	0
With spouse/partner only	18	55	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	
With spouse/partner and children	4	12	70	7	4	0	0	1	0	100	
With dependent children	5	10	15	70	0	0	0	0	0	100	
With parents	20	12	10	2	53	0	0	0	3	100	
With friends	56	11	0	0	11	11	11	0	0	100	
Hostel	40	0	20	0	0	5	30	5	0	100	
Homeless/Roofless	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Other – specify ⁽²⁾	62	0	15	0	8	8	0	0	8	100	

⁽¹⁾ Numbers are not presented in this table as it contained some cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

⁽²⁾ The majority of these individuals are living with other family relatives.

Table 36: The Percentage of All Stabilised Clients, with Review (SP3) on 31 March 2009: Employment Status at Assessment (SP1) and Review (SP3)

percentages

Employment Status on SP1	Employment Status on SP3						Total
	In Employment	On Government Training Scheme	Student	Unemployed	Receiving Benefits	Other	
Percentages ⁽¹⁾							
In Employment	55	2	3	25	15	0	100
On Government Training Scheme	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Student	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Unemployed	11	1	1	46	39	2	100
Receiving Benefits	3	0	1	15	79	2	100
Other	0	0	0	40	40	20	100

⁽¹⁾ Numbers are not presented in this table as it contained some cell counts of less than five; this is to ensure individuals cannot be identified.

Table 37: Reason for Discontinuation during 2008/09

numbers and percentages

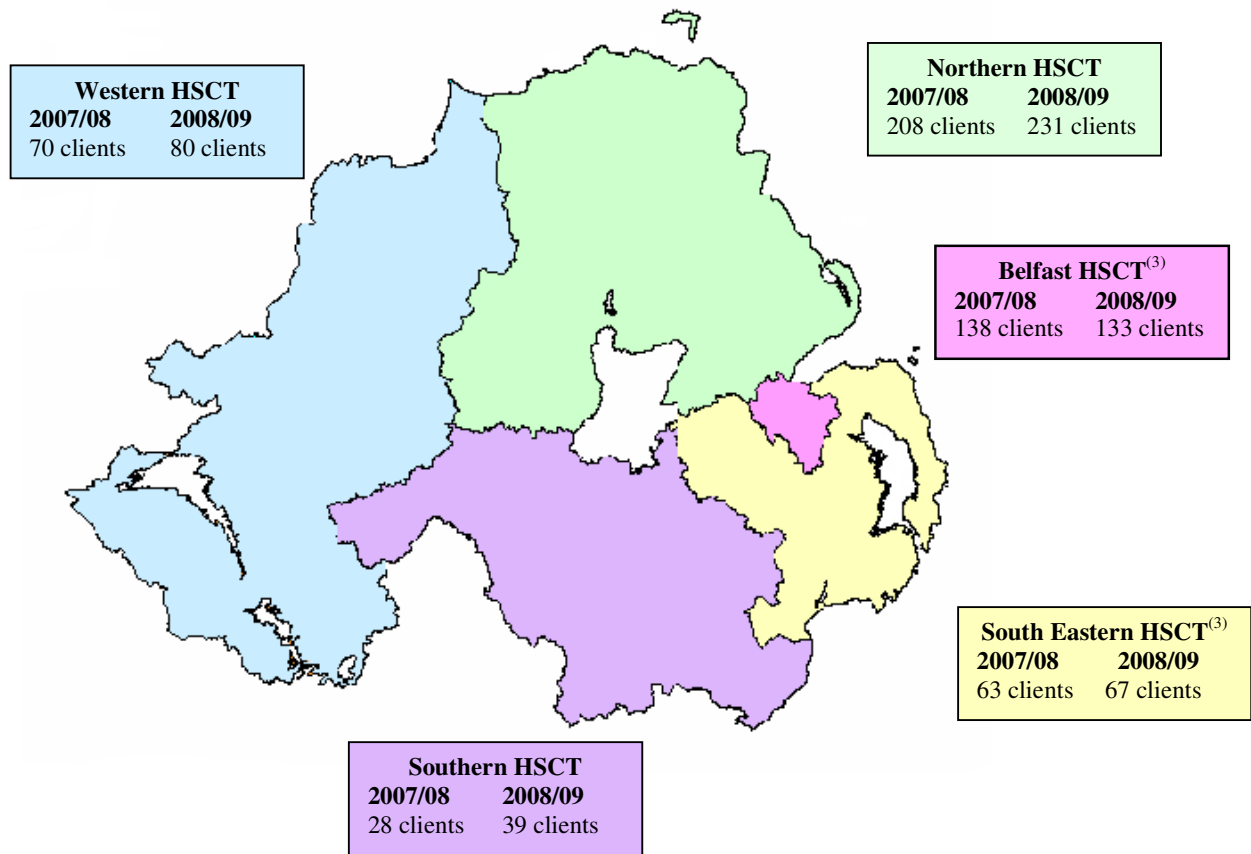
Reason	Number	Percentage
Not suitable for SP	5	6
Failed to present for SP	29	37
Continuing SP elsewhere in NI	6	8
Continuing SP outside NI	5	6
Managed discontinuation of SP	14	18
Unmanaged discontinuation of SP	13	17
Deceased	5	6
Other ⁽¹⁾	2	3
Total	79	100

⁽¹⁾ The table contains one cell count of less than five but this falls within the 'other' category which is not specific and hence not disclosive.

ANNEX C – Comparative Information for 2007/08

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Map C1	All Clients in Contact with Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2007/08 and 2008/09 by Health and Social Care Trust	62
Table C1	2008/09 Activity Compared to 2007/08	63

Map C1: All Clients in Contact With Substitute Prescribing Treatment Services during 2007/08⁽¹⁾ and 2008/09⁽²⁾ by Health and Social Care Trust⁽³⁾



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⁽¹⁾ These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2007/08 – they were referred on or before 31/3/2008 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2007).

⁽²⁾ These clients were at some stage of Substitute Prescribing treatment at some time during 2008/09 – they were referred on or before 31/3/2009 (excludes those who discontinued before 1/4/2008).

⁽³⁾ Although the Health and Social Care Trusts were not in existence in 2007/08, to allow for comparison the figures for Belfast and Southern HSC Trusts have been calculated in the same way as in 2008/09.

Table C1: 2008/09 activity compared to 2007/08

numbers and percentages

Breakdown of Clients	2007/08	2008/09	% Change
<u>During the year</u>			
Clients in contact with Substitute Prescribing treatment services during the year	507	550	+ 8
Clients Discontinued during the year	86	79	- 8
<u>On 31 March</u>			
Clients in receipt of Substitute Prescribing Medication	367	429	+ 17
Clients Stabilised	328	400	+ 22
Clients Stabilised with at least 1 Review	295	364	+ 23

ANNEX D - Substitute Prescribing Forms

NORTHERN IRELAND DRUG MISUSE DATABASE & SUBSTITUTE PRESCRIBING DATABASE
Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form.

SP1
Enquiries: 028 90 522520

CLIENT DATA

First name ADDRESS
 Last name

Initials Post code (if NI) Elsewhere (specify) _____

Date of birth DATE OF: Referral / / SP Ref:

Gender Male Female First face to face contact / / Agency Code

Age completed full time education Consent Withheld for DMD Name of Agency Reporter

REFERRAL DETAILS

REASON FOR ATTENDANCE (tick one only) REFERRAL BY (tick one only) PROPOSED ACTION (tick all that apply)

Wholly own choice? Self
 Persuaded by others? Family/friend
 Required by others? GP
 Tick all that apply below: Hospital
 Financial Social Services
 Legal Non-statutory agency
 Job Legal Requirement
 Family/relationship Psychiatrist/mental health services
 Medical e.g. detoxification Community Addiction Team
 Psychological Education
 Housing Drug Arrest Referral Scheme
 Pregnancy Probation
 Other (specify) _____ Prison / YOC
 Other (specify) _____ Advise screening for HIV / HEP B / HEP C
 Other (specify) _____

Assessment
 Detoxification
 Substitute Prescribing
 Prescribing Contract
 Counselling
 Family support
 Rehabilitation
 Throughcare
 Mentoring
 Education / Information
 No intervention
 HIV / HEP B / HEP C

DRUG USE PROFILE

	Drug used	Age first used	Frequency of use (Please tick)				Route(s)	Prescribed? Yes/No/Both	Use in the last 4 Weeks? (Y/N)
			Daily	Wkly	Mthly	Occnal			
Main problem drug									
Problem drug 2									
Problem drug 3									
Problem drug 4									
Problem drug 5									
Problem Alcohol Use			Average units per week in the last 4 weeks: <input type="text"/>			Is Alcohol the Main Problem?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

DRUG TREATMENT & OTHER INFORMATION

DRUG TREATMENT HISTORY INJECTING/SHARING HISTORY TESTING FOR HIV/HEPATITIS

Ever treated before? Yes No Ever injected? Yes No
 If Yes: age first treated: If Yes: Age first injected?
 Previous Treatment: Detoxification
 Substitute Prescribing
 Prescribing Contract
 Rehabilitation
 Counselling
 Other (specify) _____
 Ever shared? Yes No
 Injected in the last 4 weeks? Yes No
 If Yes:
 In the last 4 Weeks has the client:
 Used Needle & Syringe Exchange? Yes No
 Always used new equipment? Yes No
 Filtered? Yes No
 Bleached? Yes No
 Rotated sites? Yes No
 Shared equipment? Yes No
 Please indicate the if the client has been tested for the following:
 (a) HIV Ever Tested Tested in last 12 months Never tested
 (b) Hepatitis B
 (c) Hepatitis C
 How many injections has the client completed of the Hepatitis B vaccination course? (Please tick)
 0 1 2 3

CLIENT DETAILS

LIVING WITH (tick one only) EMPLOYMENT STATUS (tick one only) LEGAL STATUS (tick all that apply)

Alone In employment
 With spouse/partner only On Govt training scheme
 With spouse/partner and children Student
 With dependant children only Unemployed
 With parents Retired / receiving pension
 With friends Receiving any other Benefit
 Hostel Other status (specify) _____
 Homeless / Roofless
 In Prison/YOC
 Other (specify) _____ Has Client worked in last 12 months? Yes No

Are any of the people you live with drug users? Yes No
 Are you an EU National Yes No
 Ethnic Origin: White
 Chinese
 Irish Traveller
 Indian
 Pakistani
 Bangladeshi
 Black Caribbean
 Black African
 Black Other
 Mixed ethnic group (specify) _____
 Any Other ethnic group (specify) _____

None
 Deferred sentence
 Community supervision
 Awaiting sentence
 Trial pending
 Arrest referral
 In Prison/ YOC
 Other (specify) _____
 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND: Catholic
 Protestant
 None
 Other (specify) _____
 Do not wish to reply

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CLIENT REFERENCE

Agency Code SP REF

Agency Reporter Key Worker

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

SUBSTITUTE MEDICATION

SUBSTITUTE DRUG USED: Methadone Buprenorphine Other (Specify) _____

DOSAGE: Daily Alternate Days Other (Please Specify) _____

Date of first dose (dd/mm/yy) Dose (milligrams)

Has Stabilisation been achieved? Yes No

SUPERVISION & TREATMENT

WHO HAS PRESCRIBING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS CLIENT? (tick one only):
 Specialist Services
 Primary Care (GP) →

NAME OF GP PRACTICE

SUPERVISION ARRANGEMENTS (tick one only):
 All doses supervised
 All doses supervised (except wk-ends etc)
 Other (please specify) _____

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT (tick all that apply):
 Counselling
 Psychotherapy
 Occupational / Social rehabilitation
 Family Support
 Harm minimisation work
 Education
 Detoxification (alcohol / benzodiazepines etc)
 Other (Please Specify) _____

NOMINATED PHARMACY:

OTHER INFORMATION

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

TESTING FOR HIV / HEPATITIS

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

(a) HIV	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Hepatitis B	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Hepatitis C	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

(a) HIV	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Hepatitis B	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Hepatitis C	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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CLIENT REFERENCE

Agency Code [] [] [] SP REF [] [] [] [] [] []
Agency Reporter [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
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	Frequency (Please tick)				Route(s)	Prescribed? Yes/No/Both	Use in the last 4 Weeks (Y/N)
		Daily	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/IOC [] Other (specify) _____
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (tick one only): In employment [] On Govt training scheme [] Student [] Unemployed [] Retired/receiving pension [] Receiving any other Benefit [] Other status (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 []
Detoxification - Unmanaged discontinuation of Substitute Prescribing []
Deceased []
Other (specify) _____

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Recent and Future Publications from the Public Health Information and Research Branch

Statistical Bulletins

Number	Title	Publication Date
1/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Addicts Index 2008	March 2009
2/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme: 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	June 2009
4/2009	Statistics on Smoking Cessation in Northern Ireland: 2008/09	September 2009
5/2009	Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database: 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009	October 2009

Results from the 2006/2007 Drug Prevalence Survey
Published jointly with the National Advisory Committee on Drugs, Ireland

Number	Title	Publication Date
Bulletin 3	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland: Cannabis Results	December 2008
Bulletin 6	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland 2006/7: Sedatives, Tranquillisers or Anti-Depressants Results	March 2009
Bulletin 5	Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland 2006/7: Polydrug Use Results	June 2009

Research Reports

Title	Publication Date
Adult Drinking Patterns in Northern Ireland 2008	December 2008
Secondary Analysis of the 2007 Young Persons' Behaviour and Attitudes Survey (Drugs, Solvents, Alcohol and Smoking)	January 2009

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