

Addictions – new highs and new lows

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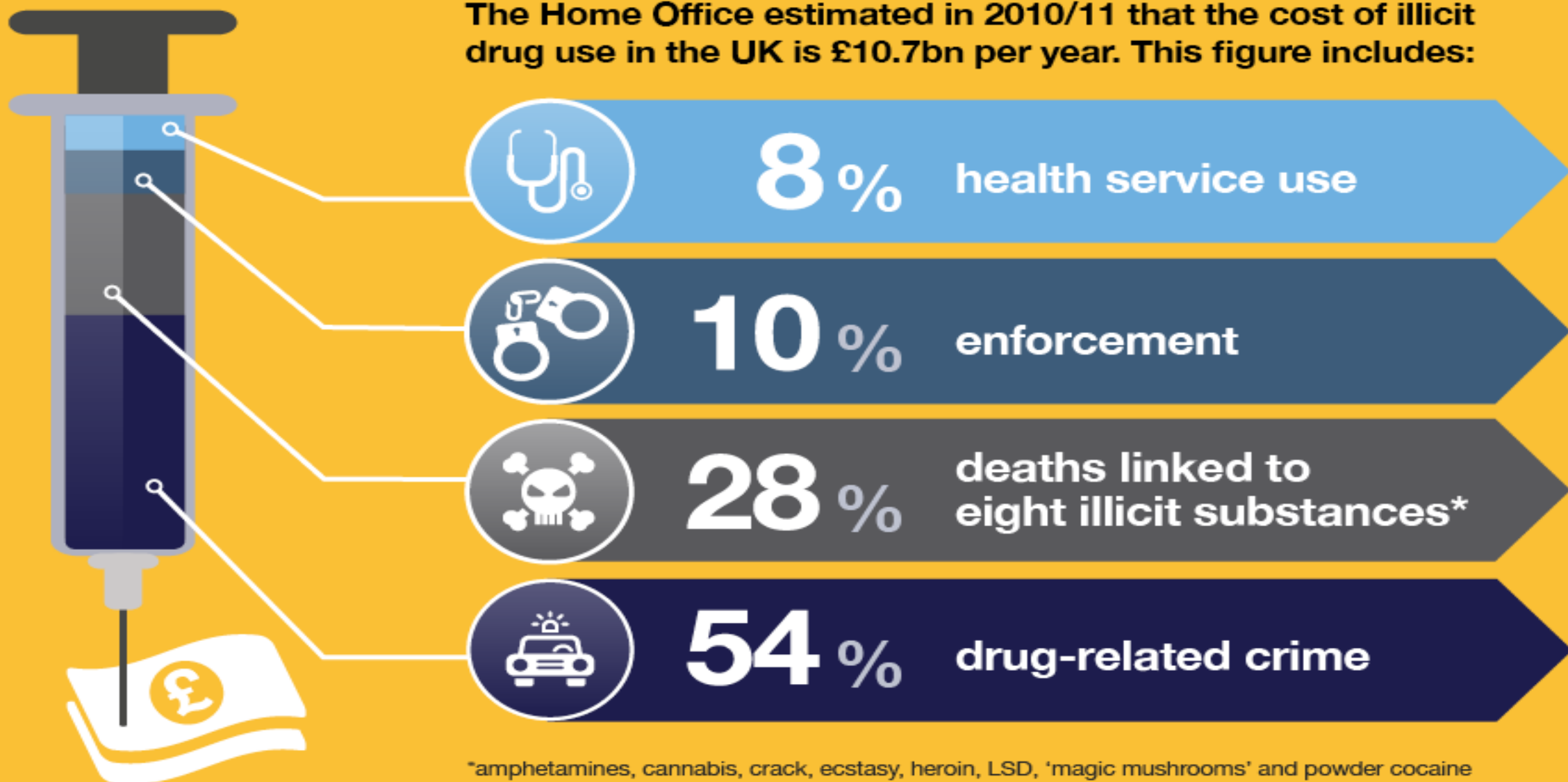
Brief Headlines

- Consultant and training posts down ~65% since 2010
- Numerous areas with no addictions training
- Successful treatment down, mortality up
- More state services outside NHS than inside
- Also covid

Funding

- £535million spent on addictions in 2013-14
- £452million in 2017-18
 - Cut of 15.5% in real terms, and from 25% to 17% as a proportion of budget
 - Following handing of public health grant to local councils
- Estimated £212million disinvestment since 2013
- Average cost to the taxpayer is £31,438 pa
- PHE - £2.50 saved for every £1 spent on addictions treatment
- 45% of crimes due to funding drug use
- Hospital admissions for illicit drug poisoning 40% higher than 2005/06

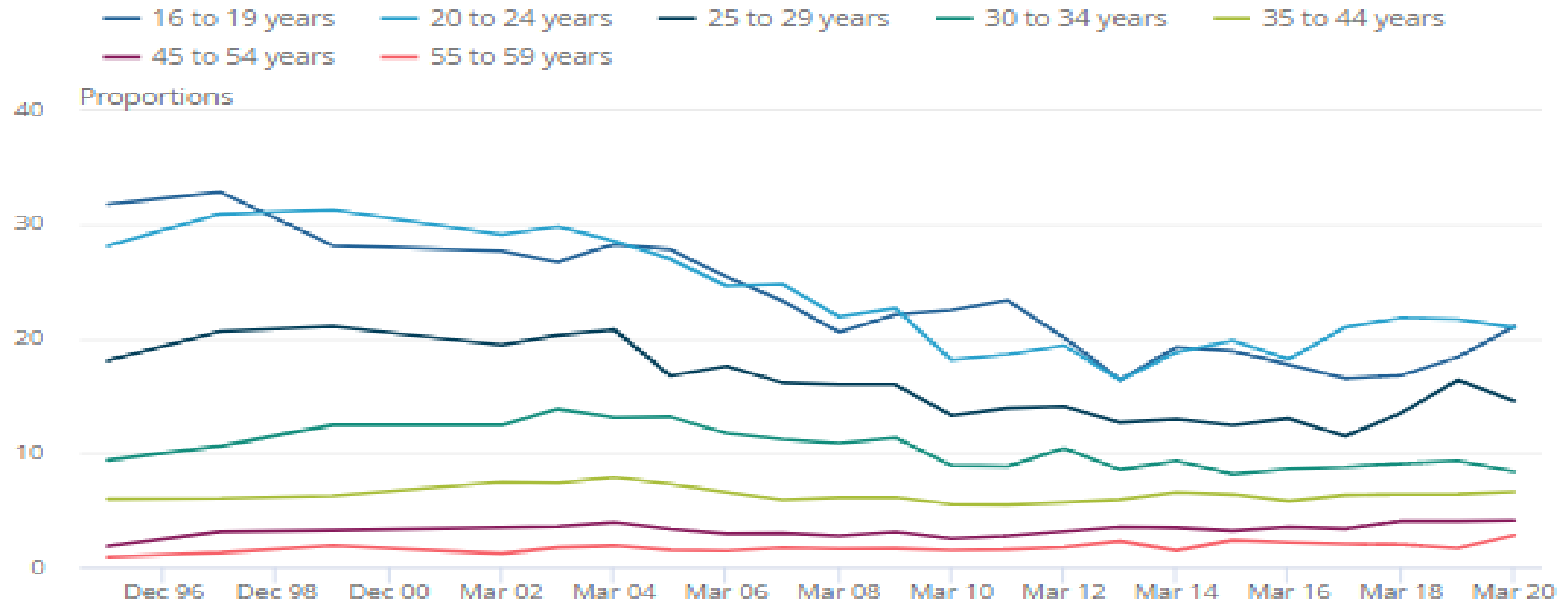
The Home Office estimated in 2010/11 that the cost of illicit drug use in the UK is £10.7bn per year. This figure includes:



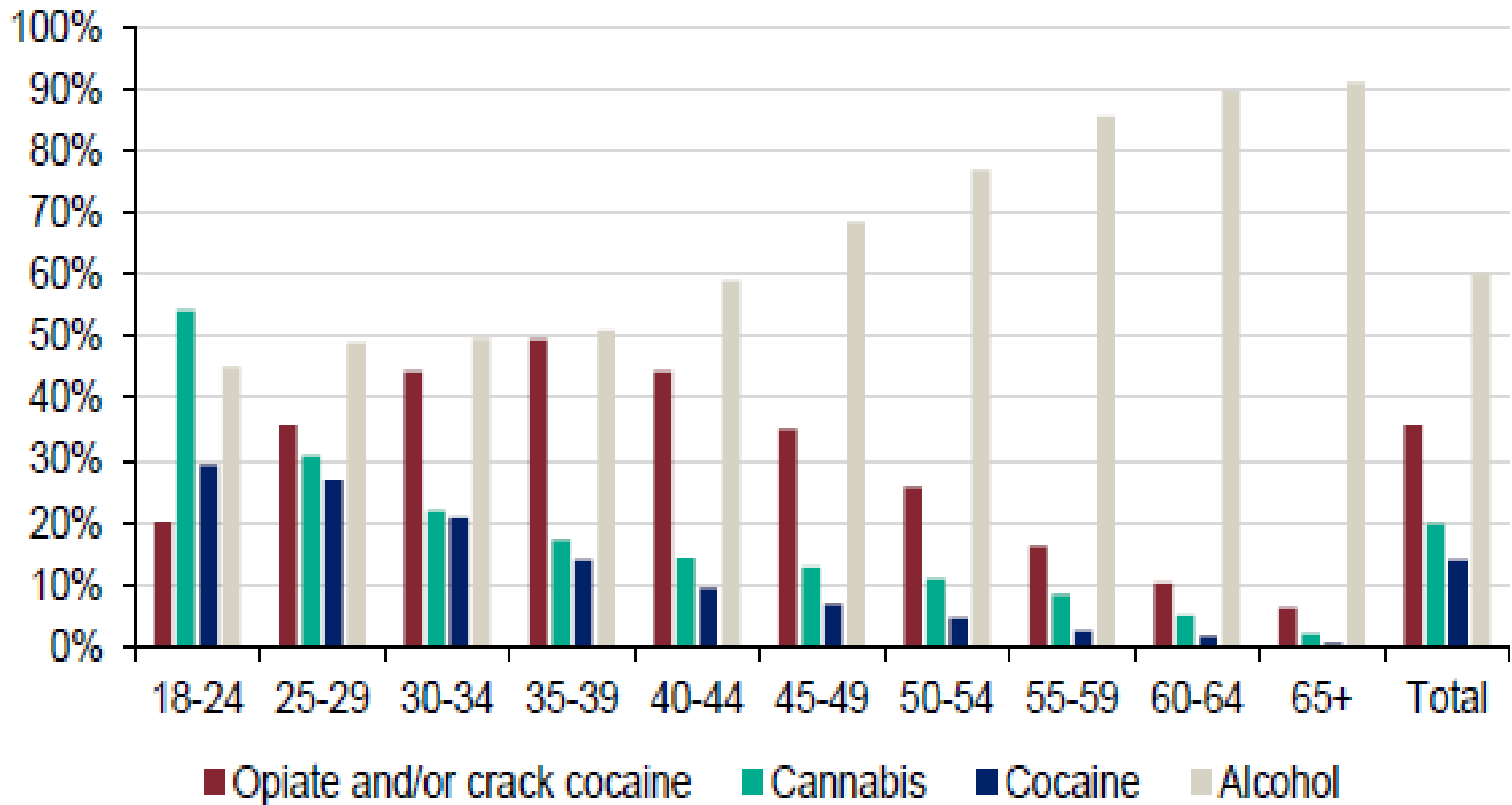
*amphetamines, cannabis, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, 'magic mushrooms' and powder cocaine

Drug use

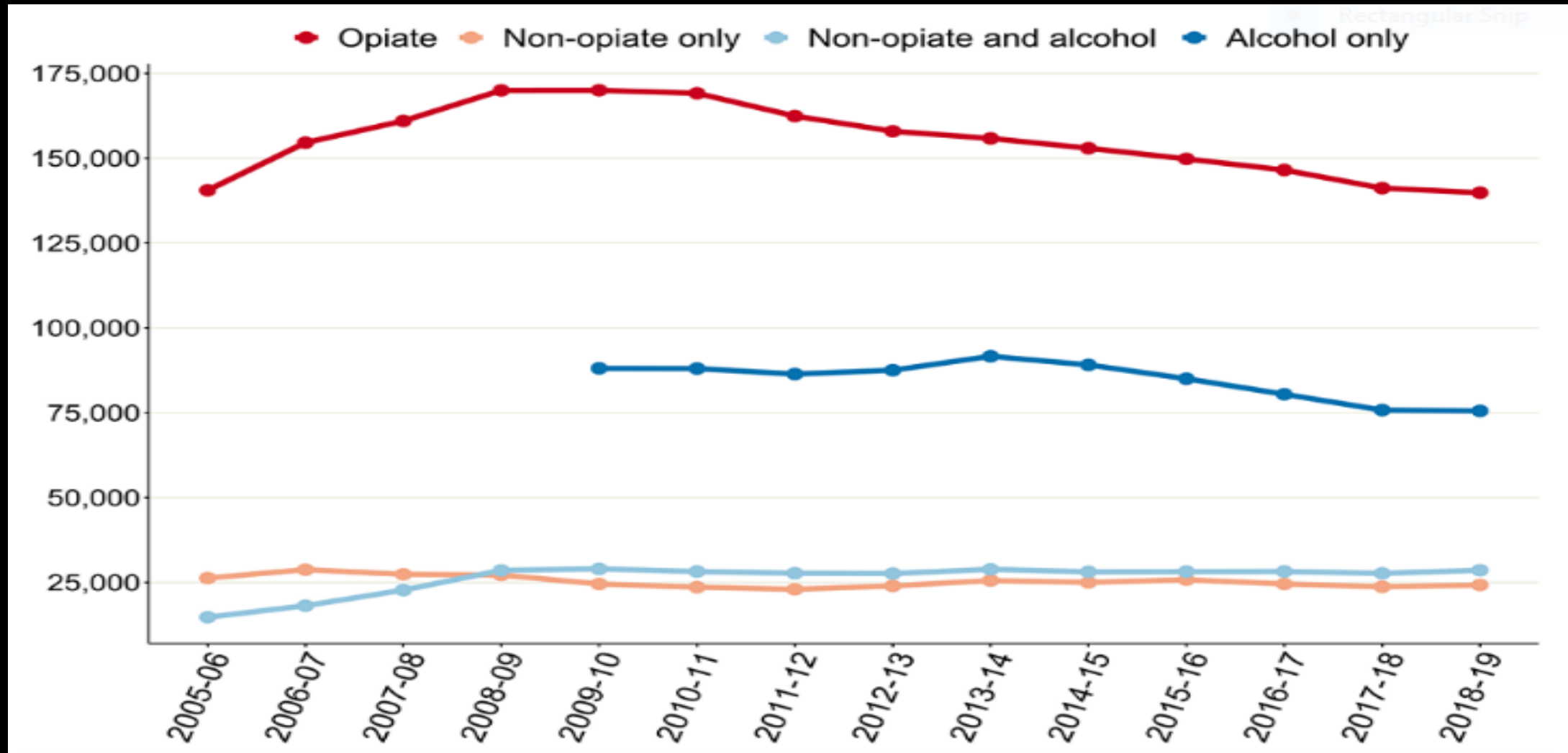
Proportion of adults who reported using a drug in the last year by age, England and Wales, year ending December 1995 to year ending March 2020



AGE OF PRESENTATION

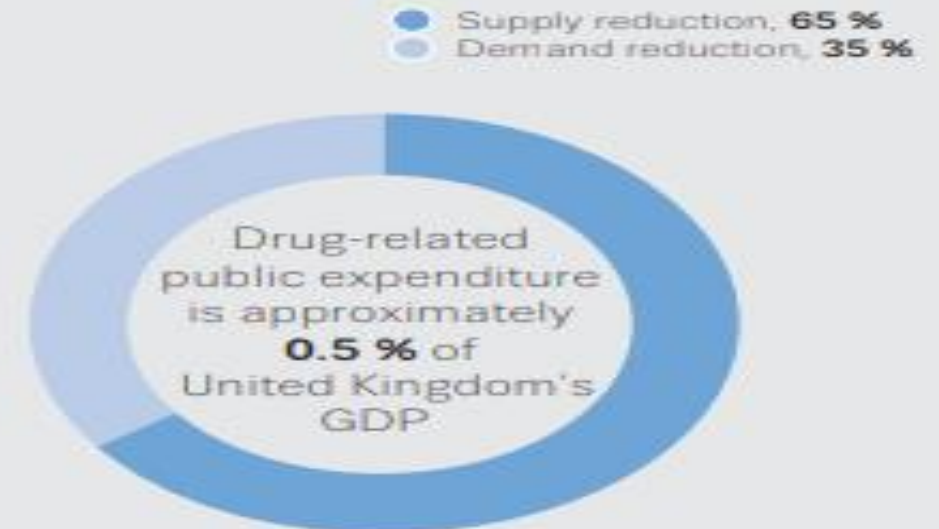
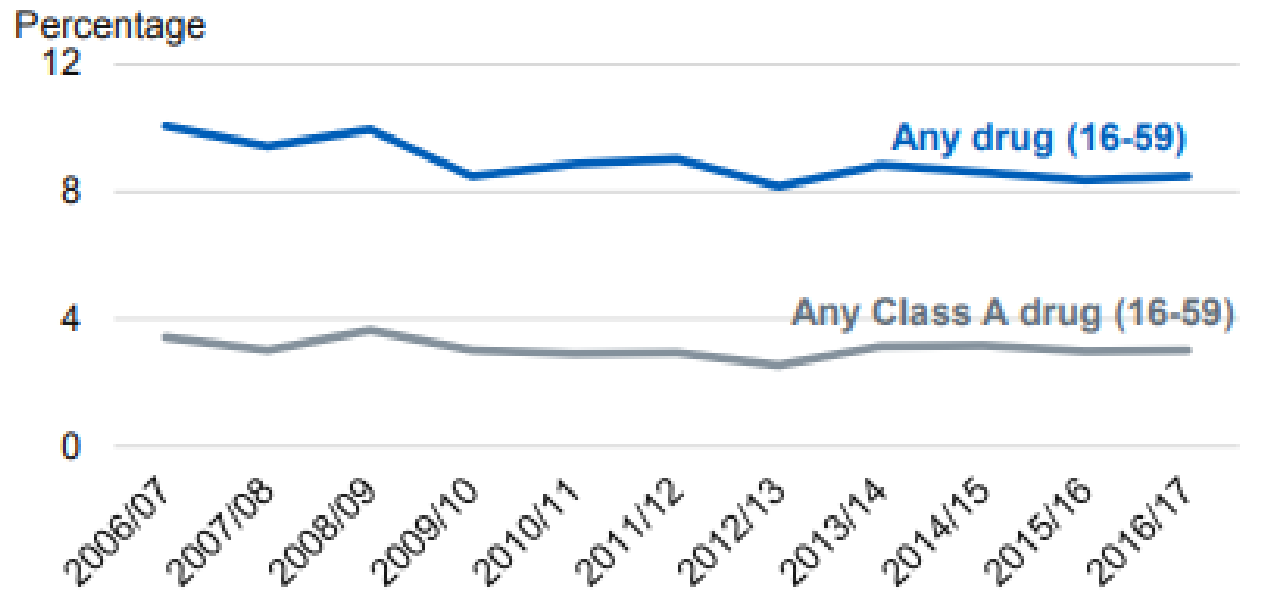


People accessing treatment



Drug Strategy 2017

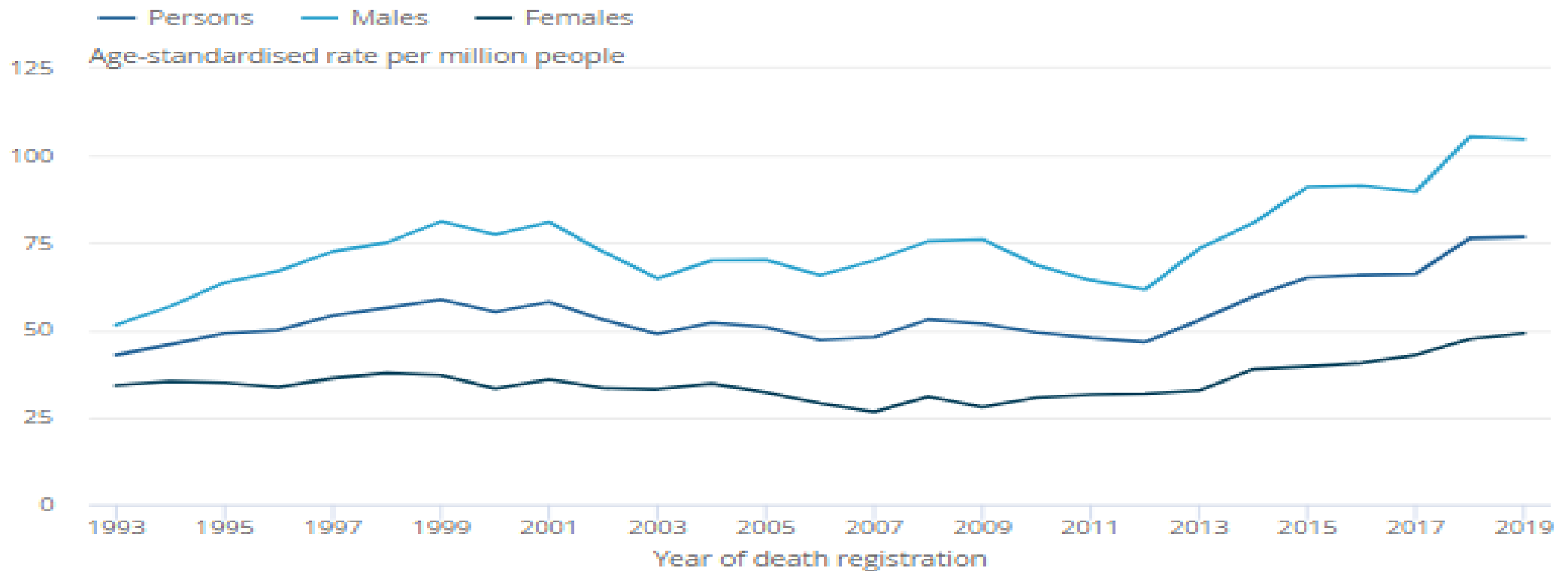
- Reducing demand
- Restricting supply
- Building recovery
- Global action



NB: Based on estimates of the United Kingdom's labelled and unlabelled public expenditure in 2010.

Drug-related death

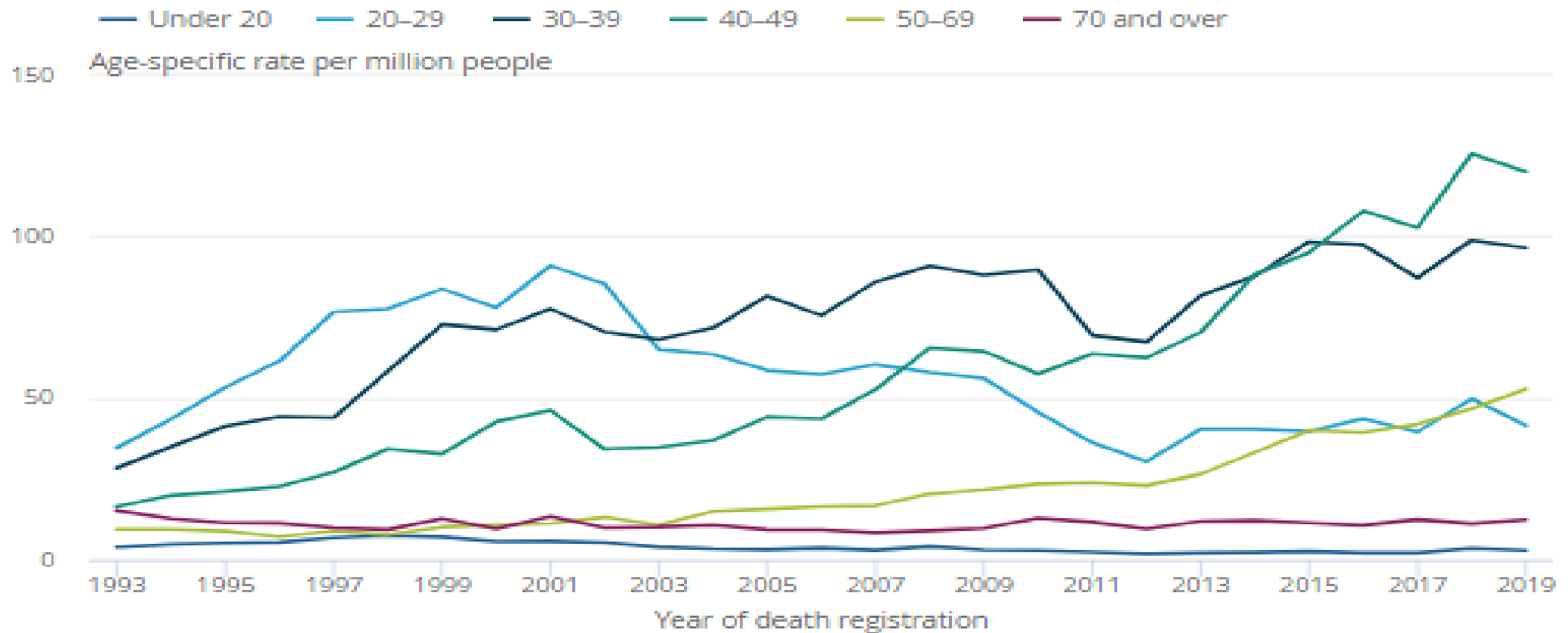
Age-standardised mortality rates for deaths related to drug poisoning, by sex, England and Wales, registered between 1993 and 2019



4,393 deaths registered in 2019 – 0.8% increase on previous year, highest recorded number

Age at death

Age-specific mortality rates for deaths related to drug misuse, by age group, England and Wales, registered between 1993 and 2019



Deaths per drug type

Number of deaths		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
All drug poisonings		4,359	3,756	3,744	3,674	3,346	2,955	2,597	2,652
Any opiate	Any opiate (excl paracetamol compounds)	2,208	1,985	2,039	1,989	1,786	1,592	1,290	1,439
	Heroin and Morphine	1,336	1,164	1,209	1,201	952	765	579	596
	Methadone	419	367	413	434	394	429	414	486
	Tramadol	220	185	184	208	240	220	175	154
	Codeine not from compound formulation	169	156	131	128	136	130	73	88
	Dihydrocodeine not from compound formulation	97	94	100	94	86	102	103	109
Cocaine		637	432	371	320	247	169	139	112
Benzodiazepine	Any benzodiazepine	420	391	406	366	372	342	284	293
Zopiclone/Zolpidem		143	126	94	87	100	86	83	71
Pregabalin		187	136	111	90	38	33	4	4
Gabapentin		93	60	59	49	26	9	8	4
Antidepressant	Any antidepressant	518	484	460	447	517	466	468	393
Paracetamol	Any paracetamol	210	218	219	197	200	226	182	207

Alcohol treatment – NICE recommendations

- For harmful drinkers (high-risk drinkers) and people with mild alcohol dependence, offer a psychological intervention (such as cognitive behavioural therapies, behavioural therapies or social network and environment-based therapies) focused specifically on alcohol-related cognitions, behaviour, problems and social networks
- For service users who typically drink over 15 units of alcohol per day, and/or who score 20 or more on the AUDIT, consider offering:
 - an assessment for and delivery of a community-based assisted withdrawal, or
 - assessment and management in specialist alcohol services if there are safety concerns (see 1.3.4.5) about a community-based assisted withdrawal

The new “Orange Book”

- Specific headlines:
 - Criminal justice/prison treatment expanded
 - More guidance for commissioners
 - Novel psychoactive substances discussed
 - Coerced detox, “forced” recovery and targets for reduction all specifically not recommended
 - Successful maintenance, planned detoxification, dose optimisation and psychosocial interventions all recommended
- Contingency management, heroin prescription good
- Dihydrocodeine and other opiates bad

Scotland's first heroin-assisted treatment service launched in Glasgow

The Pharmaceutical Journal | 29 NOV 2019 | By Corrinne Burns

The Enhanced Drug Treatment Service will provide diamorphine to patients with heroin addiction, as well as counselling and welfare support.



Drug consumption rooms are a 'distraction' says UK minister

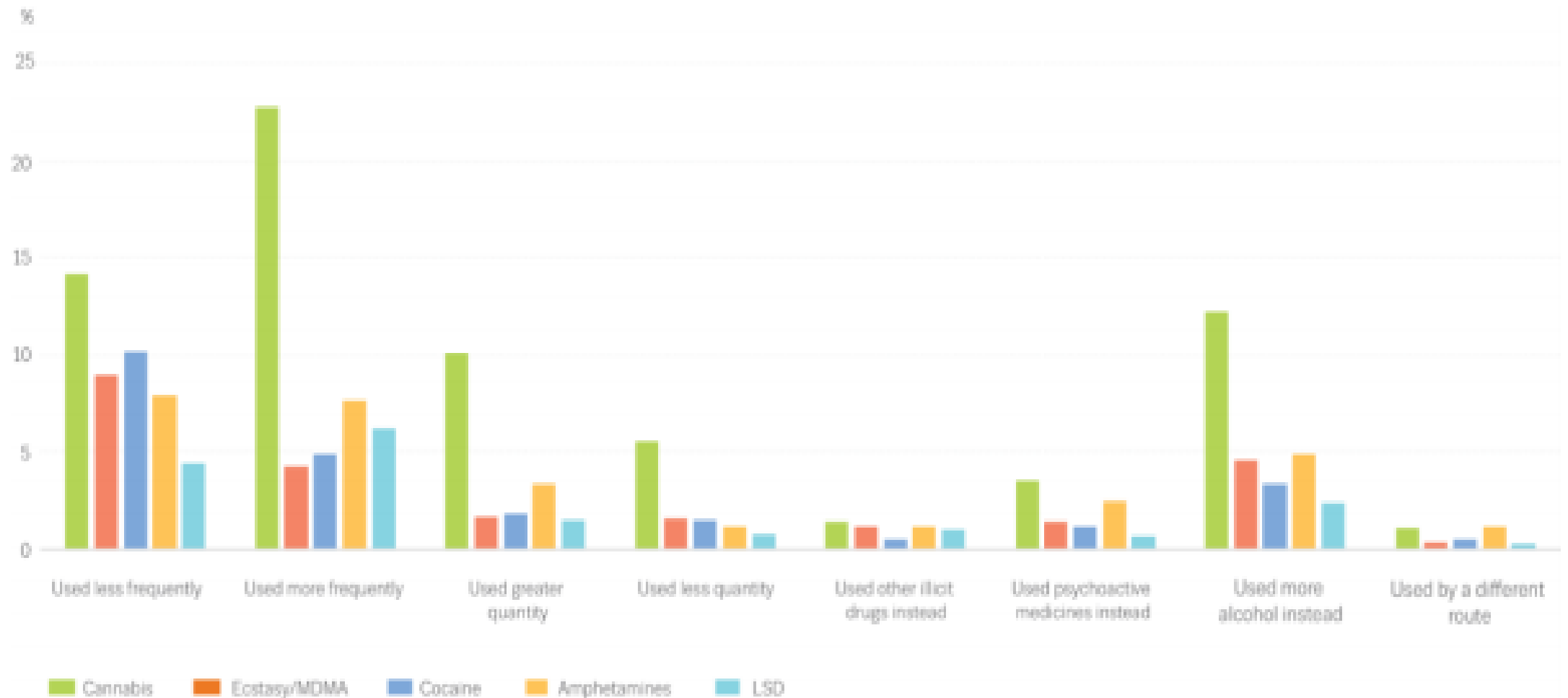
🕒 27 February 2020

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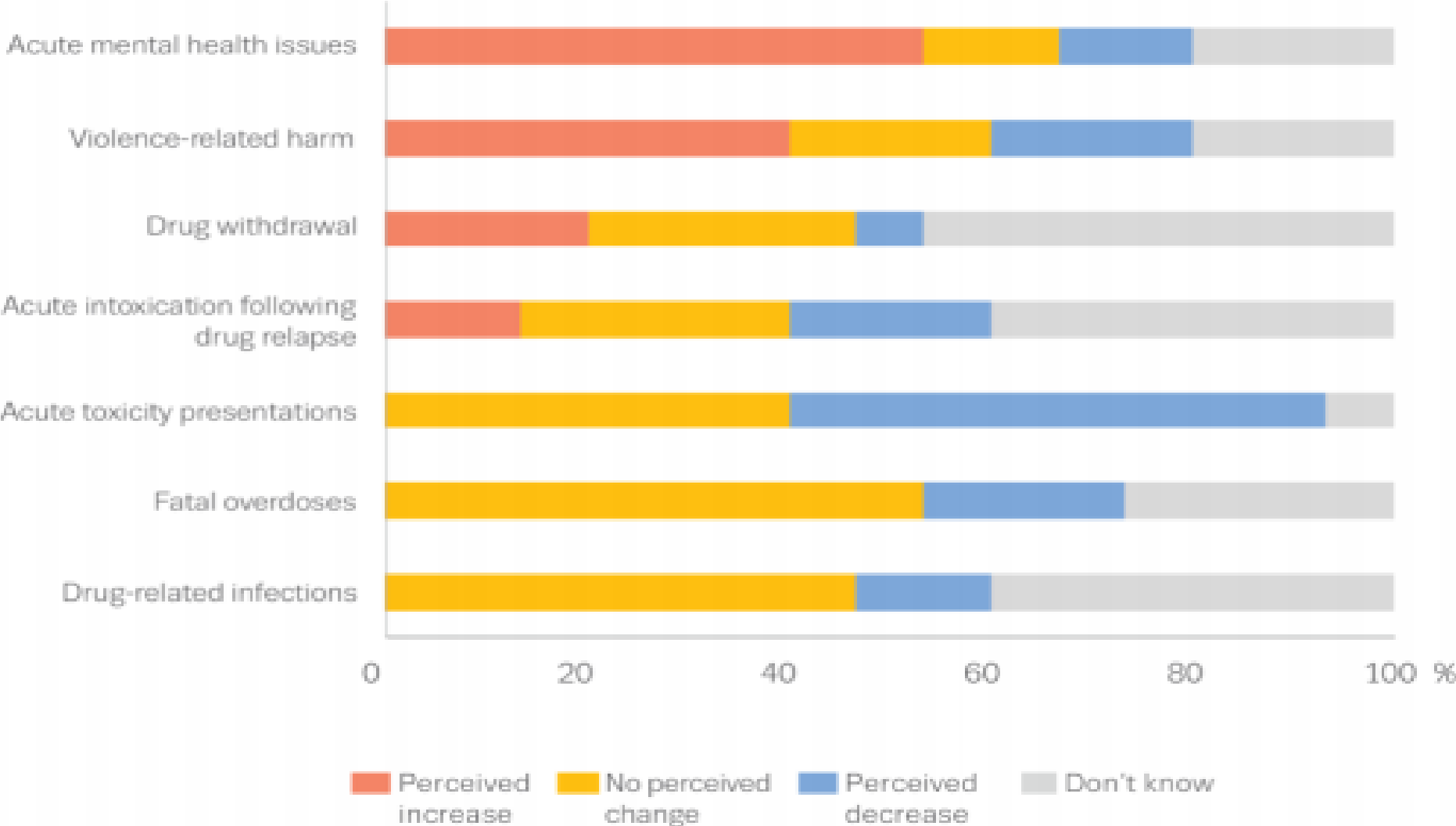
Scotland drug deaths



EWSD-COVID respondents (%) reporting how their use of drugs changed after the implementation of COVID-19 containment measures



Perceived changes in drug-related emergency presentations after the implementation of COVID-19 containment measures (based on 15 lead clinicians' opinion)





Peter Krykant @PeteKrykant OPC · 10 May



🔔 Breaking News

Glasgow Overdose Prevention Service has just been awarded its first official funding to help provide [#safeconsumption](#) in the city.

Thanks to [@euronpud](#) we can now use this small allocation of money to improve service delivery.

Very emotional day.

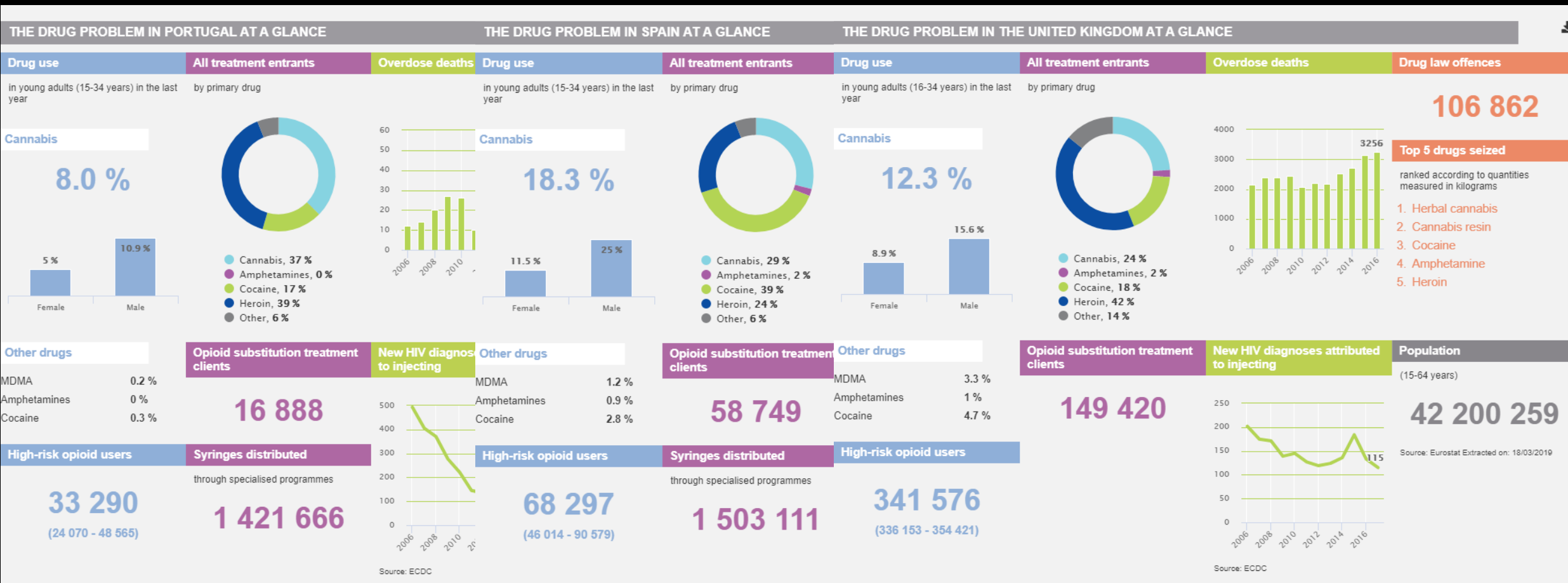


In the 15 years of treatment data starting from 2005 to 2006, there has been a total of 1,011,762 different people in contact with drug and alcohol treatment services. By 31 March 2020:

- 144,805 (14%) were still engaged in treatment
- 402,518 (40%) had left before they completed their treatment and had not returned
- 464,439 (46%) had completed their treatment and not returned



EMCDDA report 2019



Portugal

Spain

UK