

A 10-year overview of opioids abuse in Greece through the treatment demand -and other indicators

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Headline points

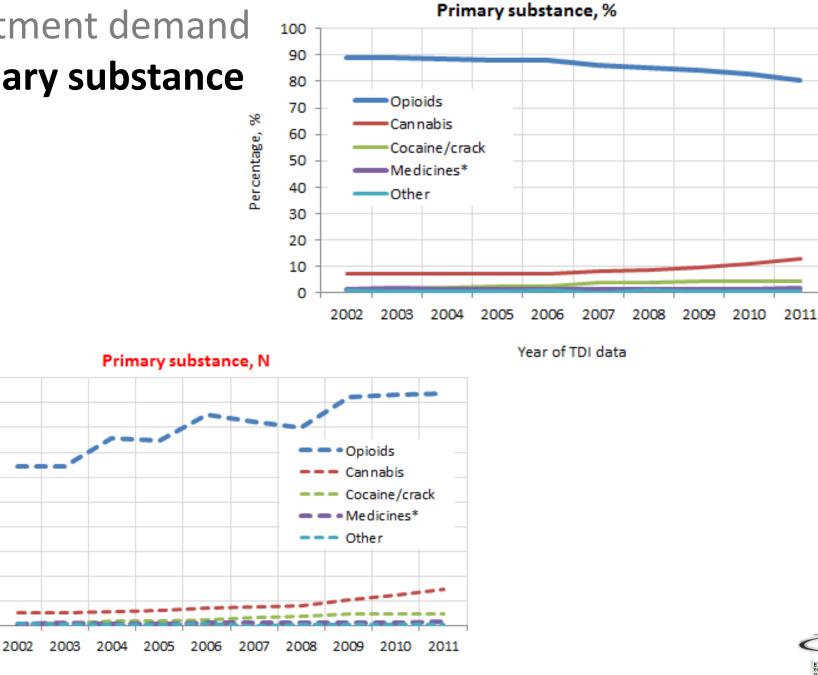
- 1. Opioids increase in numbers, yet decrease in proportions
- 2. Demands get older
- 3. Previous-treatments outnumber first-treatments (revolving door)
- 4. Sniffing dominates, although injection starts hitting back
- 5. Polydrug use increases (prescription drugs)
- 6. Daily use shows downward trend and so do current injecting and sharing
- 7. Social indicators get worse, but *family* plays a key role
- 8. Harm reduction interventions have only recently improved their *coverage*
- 9. Cheap and poor quality heroin increases health related risks



Treatment demand Primary substance

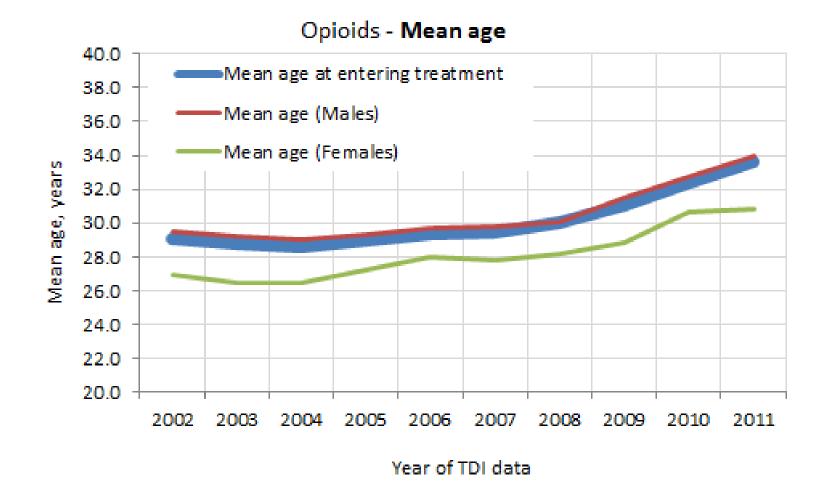
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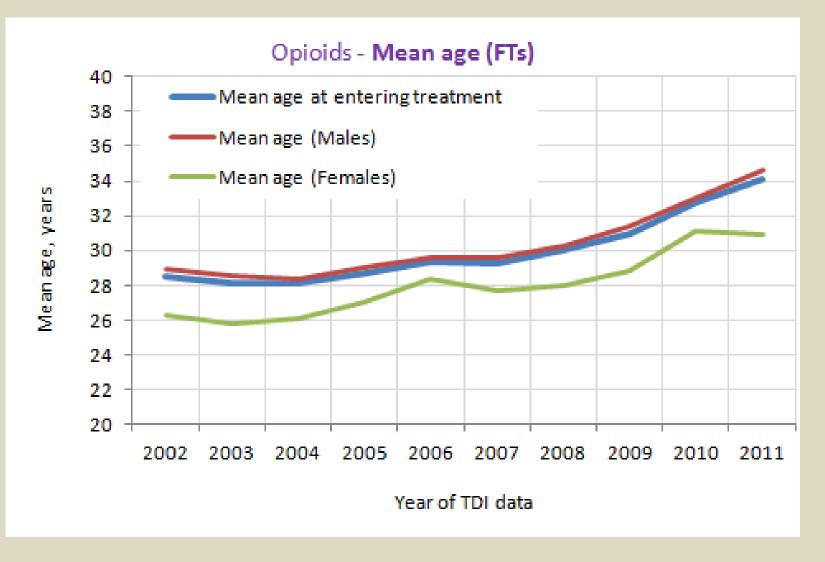
Number,



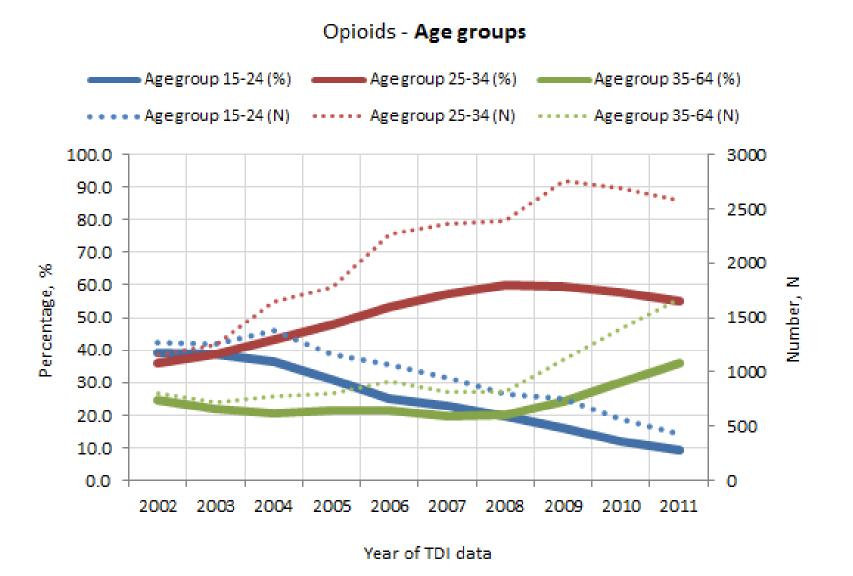


Treatment demand for opioids Mean age

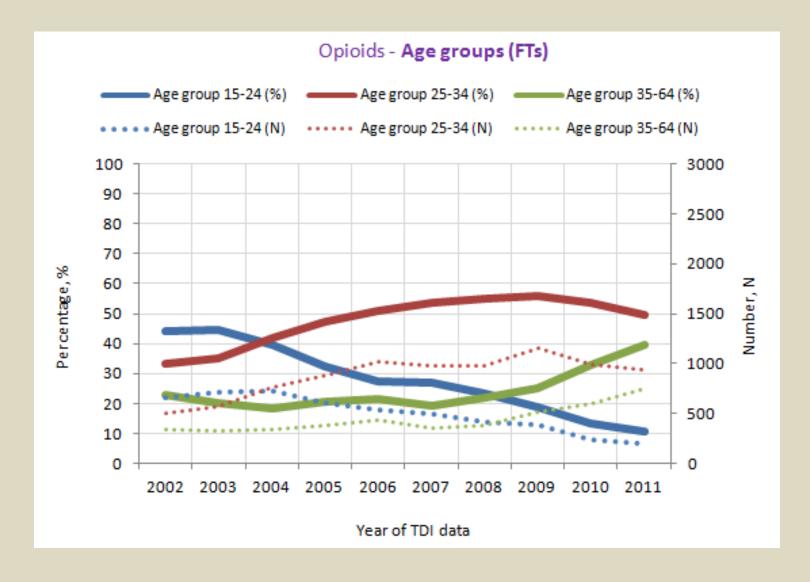




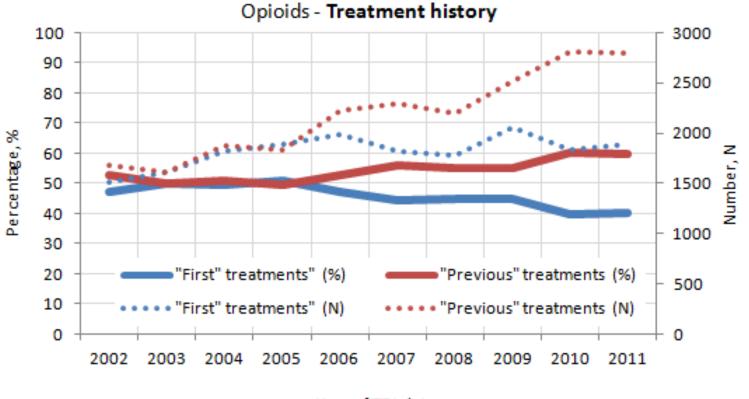
Treatment demand for opioids Age groups



REITOX Focal Point of the EMCDDA - Greece | 2012

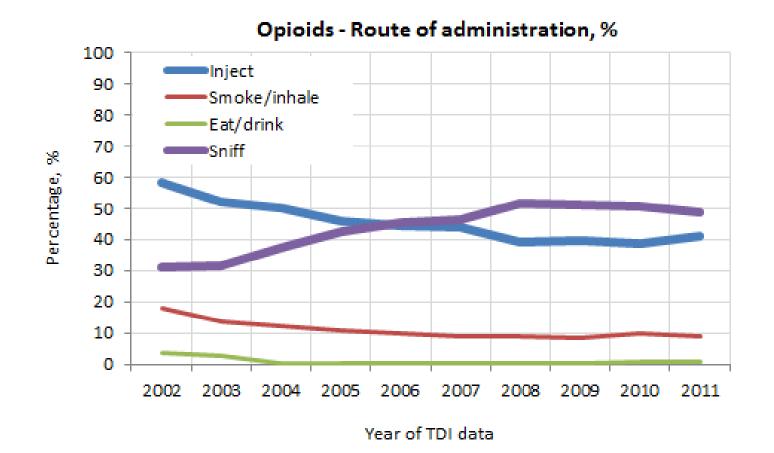


Treatment demand for opioids Treatment history

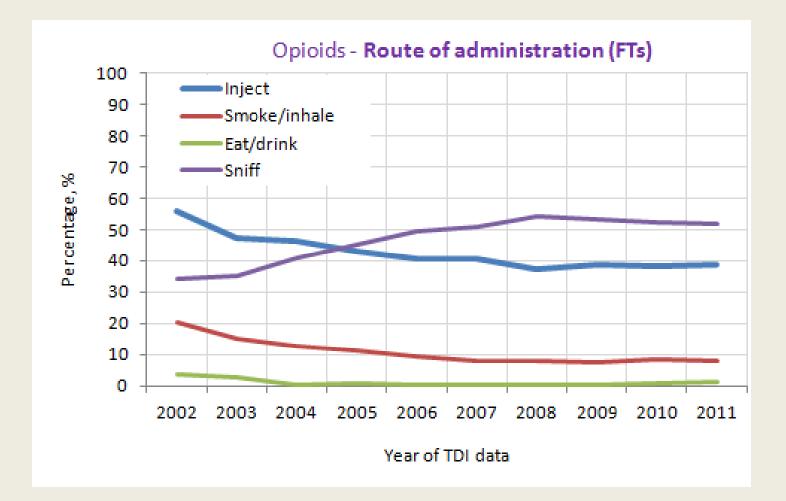




Treatment demand for opioids Route of administration



V REITOX Focal Point of the EMCDDA - Greece | 2012

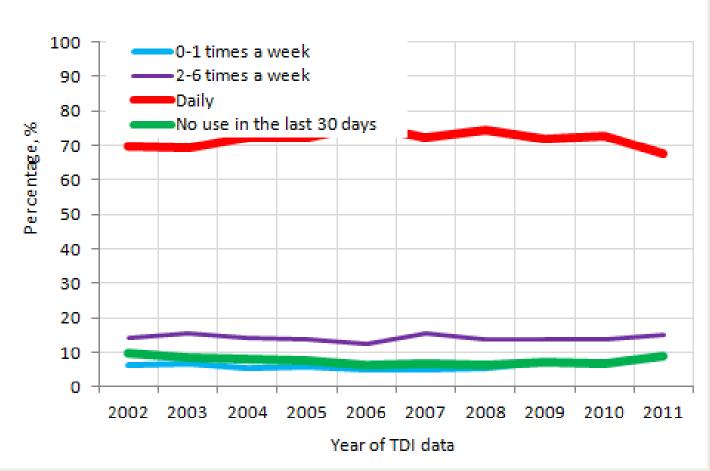


Treatment demand for opioids

Frequency of use

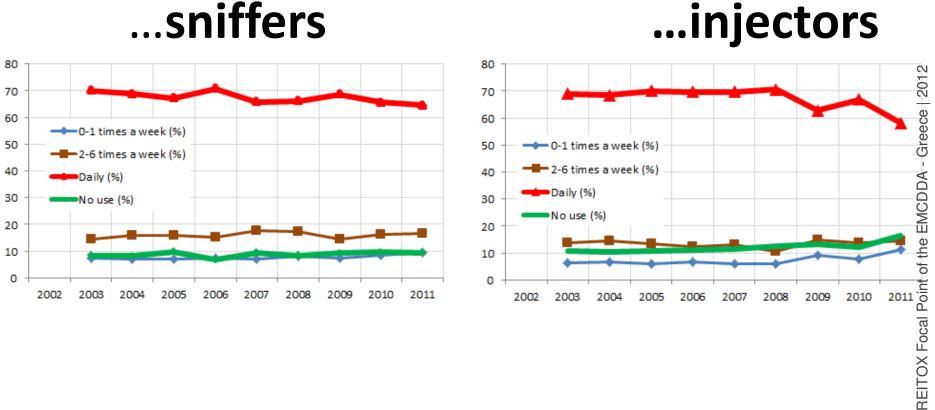
Opioids - Frequency of use in the last 30 days, %





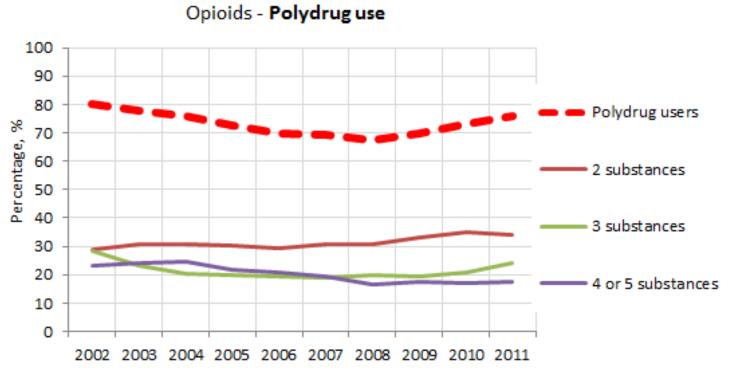
Opioids - Frequency of use in the last 30 days (FTs)

Treatment demand for opioids Frequency of use in the last 30 days among opioid...



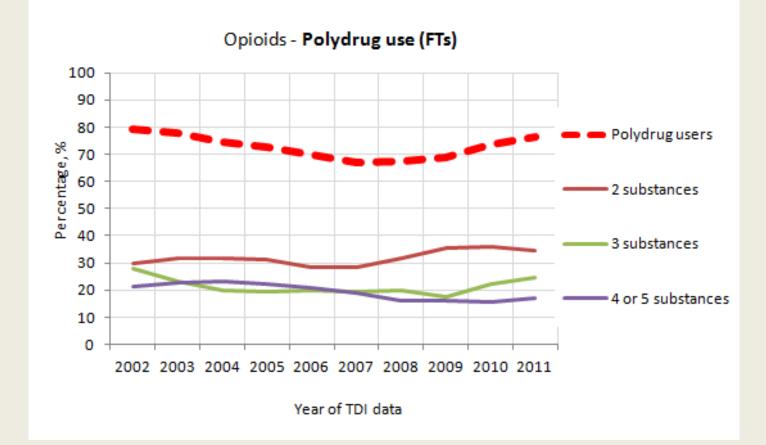


Treatment demand for opioids **Polydrug use**

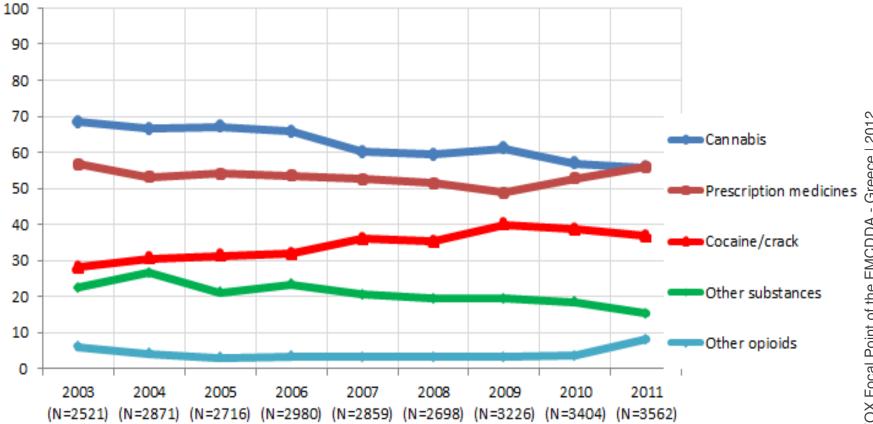


Year of TDI data





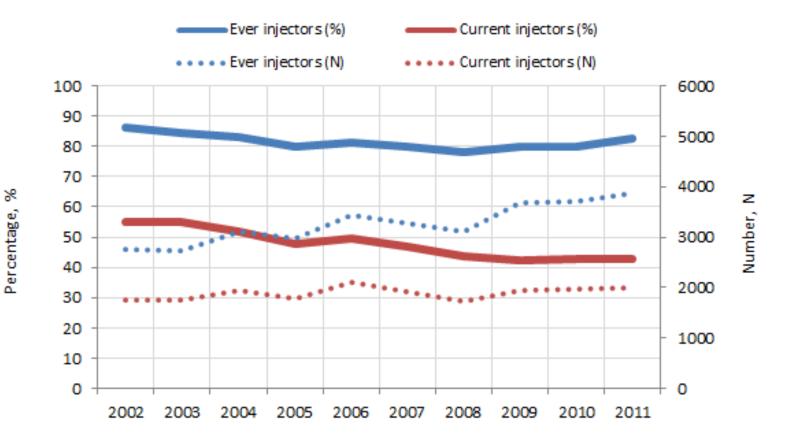
Treatment demand for opioids **Secondary substances**



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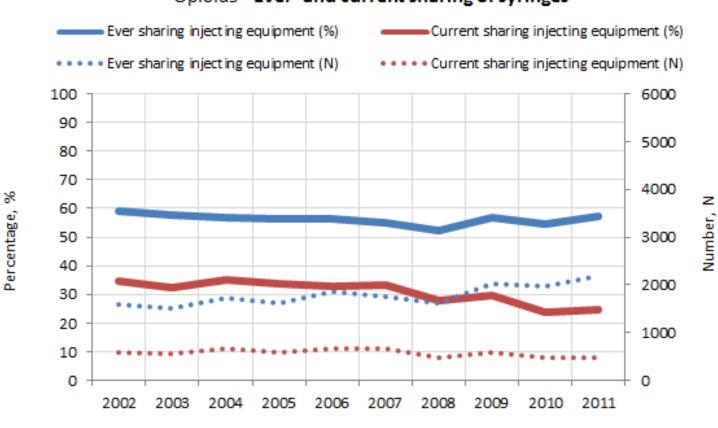
Treatment demand for opioids **Injecting**



Opioids - Ever -and current injecting



Treatment demand for opioids Sharing syringes

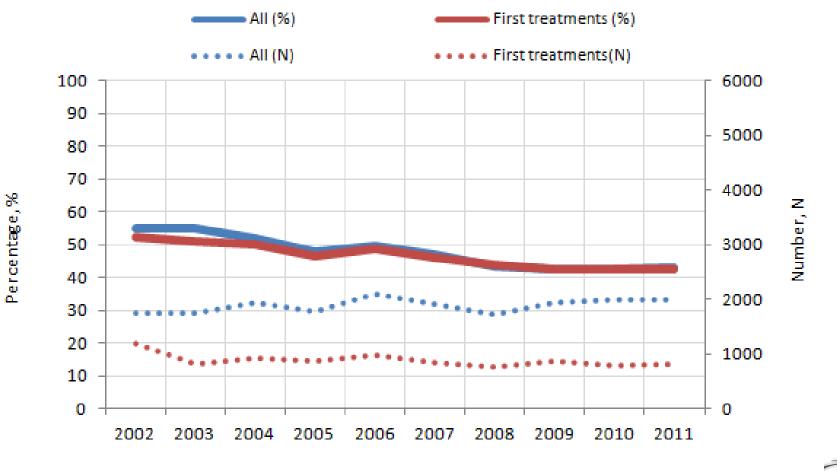


Opioids - Ever -and current sharing of syringes

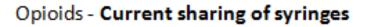


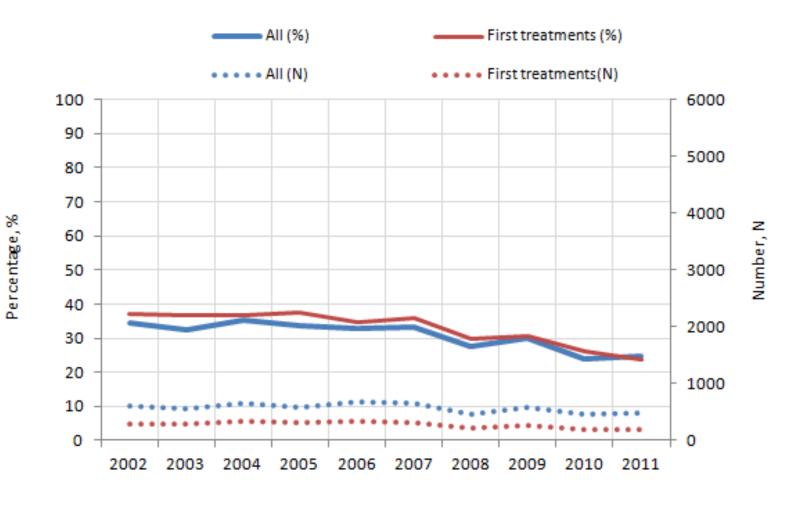
Treatment demand for opioids Current injecting





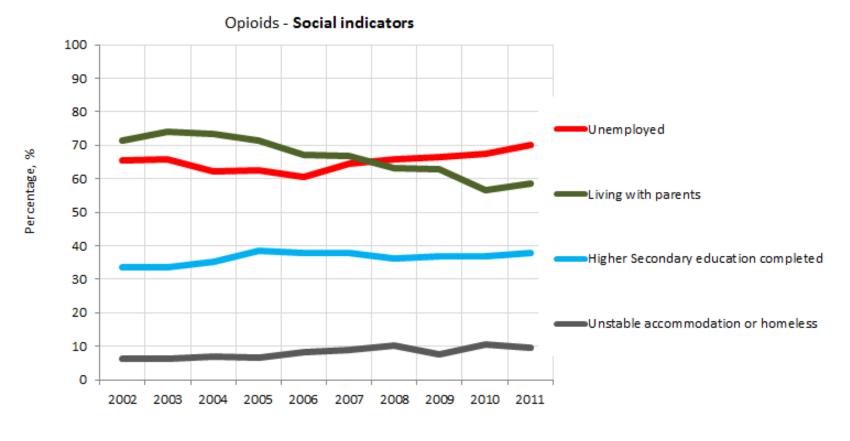
Treatment demand for opioids Current sharing





REITOX Focal Point of the EMCDDA - Greece | 2012

Treatment demand for opioids Social indicators (selection)



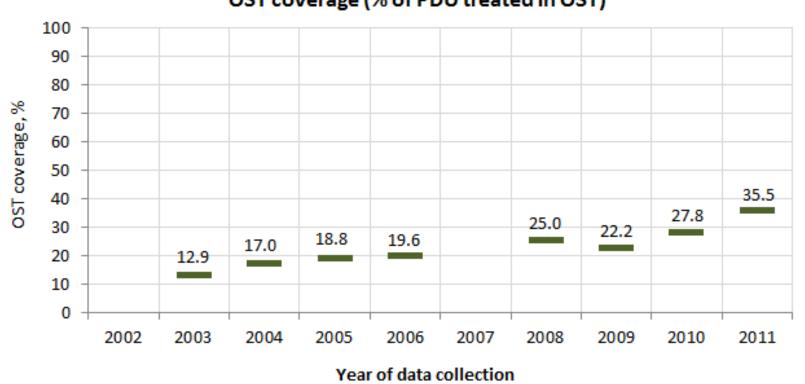


Markets Purity and prices

- Low purity of heroin, currently determined at 10-15% (trafficking level) and 5% (user level). Frequent adulterants: *paracetamol* and *caffeine*, *benzos* (diazepam, flunitrazepam, alprazolam) strychnine, barbiturates, cocaine, sulpiride, dextromethorphan.
- Decreasing heroin prices: Heroin brown: from 44-75€ in 2001 to 8-20€ in 2011; heroin white: from 44-75€ in 2001 to 20-50€ in 2011



Harm reduction **OST coverage**

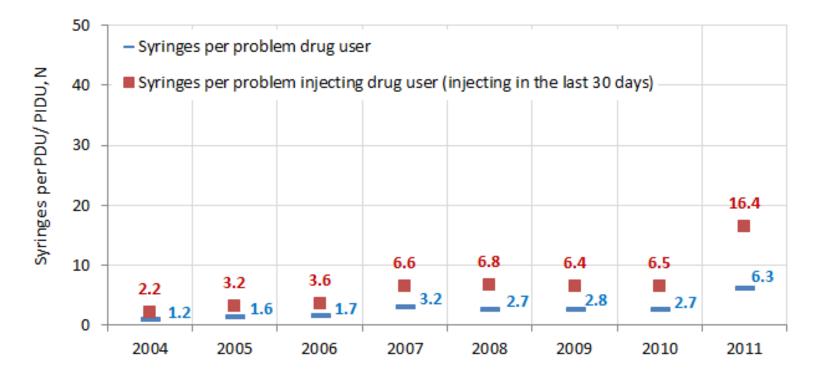


OST coverage (% of PDU treated in OST)

Notes: Data for 2002 and 2007 are not available. Source: REITOX Focal Point of the EMCDDA - Greece.



Harm reduction Needles & syringes programs coverage



Source: REITOX Focal Point of the EMCDDA - Greece.



Further need for ...

- Advanced analyses on existing TDI data
- Synthesis of data from different indicators
- Inclusion of multilevel indicators (e.g. police operations; syringes distributed)
- Qualitative input (focus groups with active users and street-work
- Study of risk perceptions among active users



Acknowledgements

Manina **Terzidou**, Head, Greek REITOX Focal Point Professor Clive **Richardson**, Panteion University & Greek REITOX Focal Point Ioulia **Bafi**, Greek REITOX Focal Point (OST data) Ioanna **Siamou**, Greek REITOX Focal Point (NSP data)

and

the Heads and the personnel of treatment centres, and low threshold settings that provide data to the Greek Focal Point

Contact:

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Supporting slides Opioids

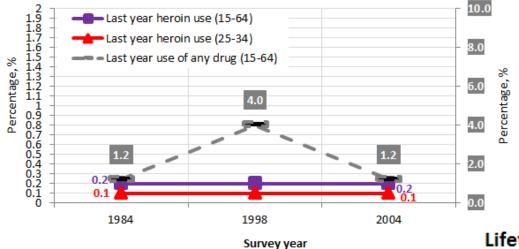
Indicators

- 1. General population data (1984-2004)
- 2. Student population / ESPAD data (1984-2011)
- 3. PDU estimates (capture-recapture)
- 4. Treatment demand data (>95% coverage)
- 5. Price & Purity
- 6. Needle & syringe programs



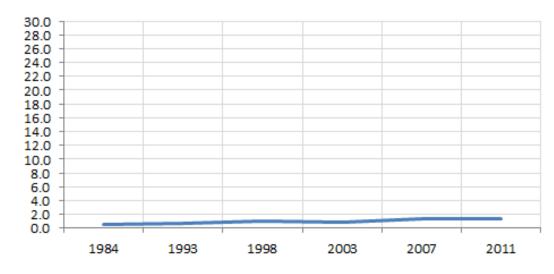
General population Heroin users

Heroin use in the population (lifetime)



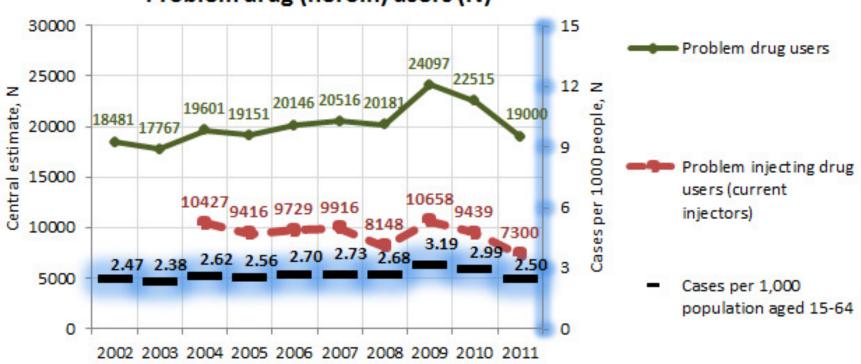
Source: University Mental Health Research Institute.

Lifetime heroin use (students 13-17 year olds)



Source: University Mental Health Research Institute.

Problem drug use indicator Opioid users estimates

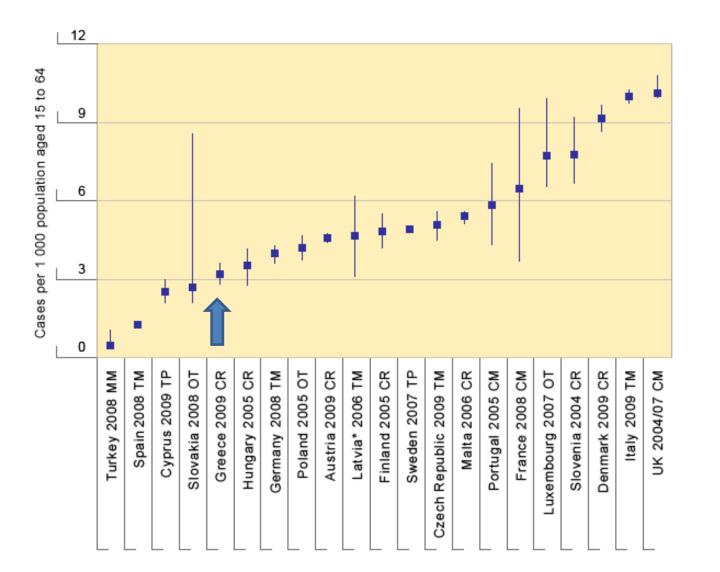


Problem drug (heroin) users (N)

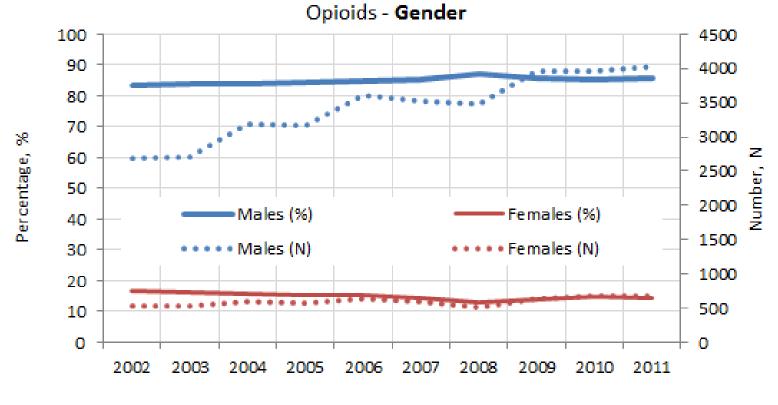
Notes:

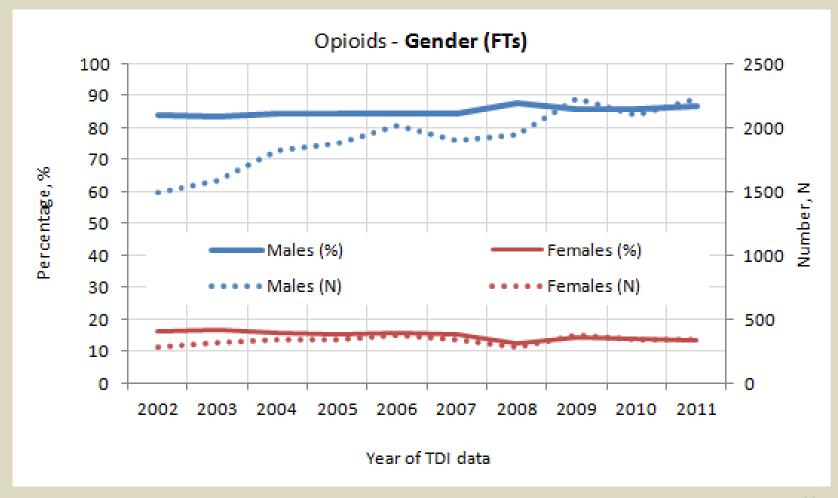
- 1. Estimates for 2011 are preliminary
- 2. PDU is defined as someone who will at some point seek treatment for heroin use;
- 3. PDU estimate: the estimated size of the "hidden population" of users who did not attend any therapeutic service during a year 30
- 4. Method: capture –recapture; 3 TDI sources

Estimates of the prevalence of problem drug use (rate per 1 000 population aged 15 to 64), studies from 2004 to 2009 - last study available (Source EMCDDA; Figure PDU-1.

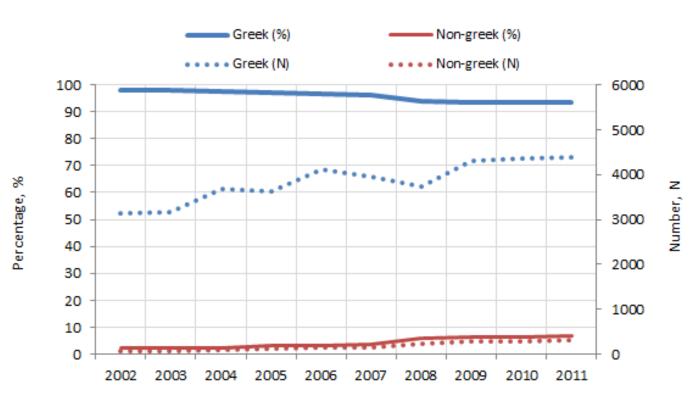


Treatment demand for opioids Gender



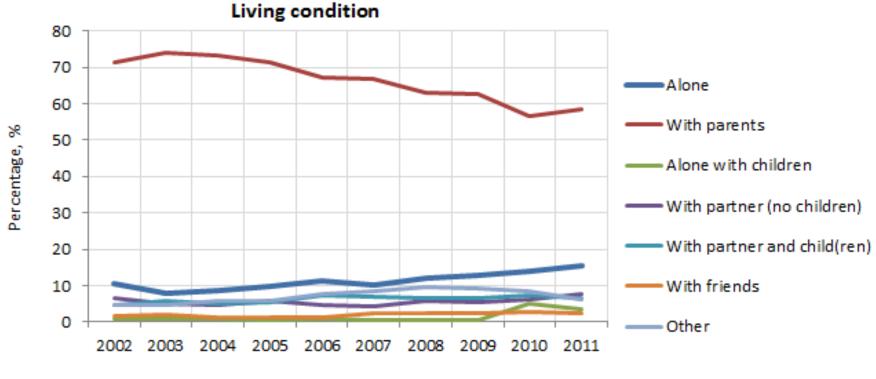


Treatment demand for opioids Nationality



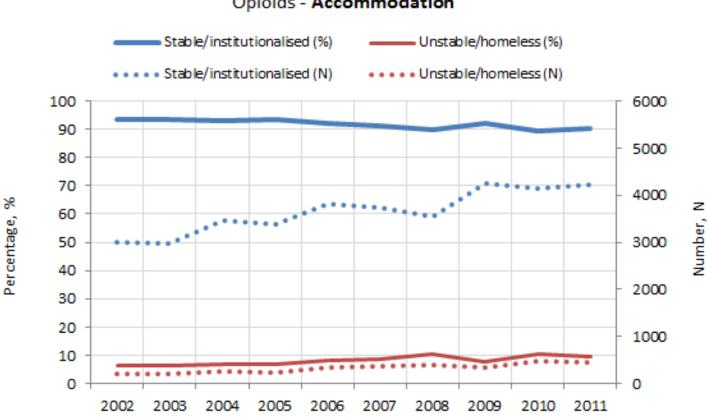
Nationality

Treatment demand for opioids Living condition



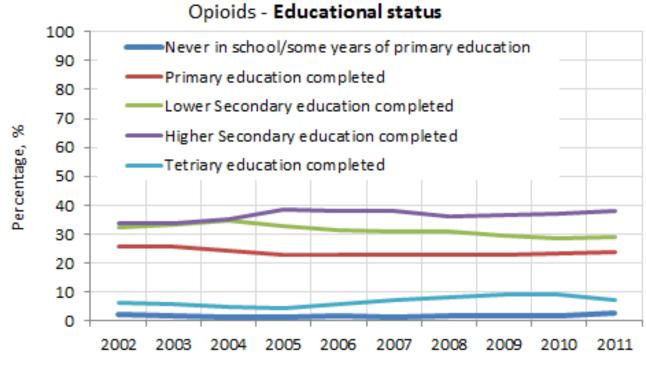
Year of TDI data

Treatment demand for opioids Accommodation

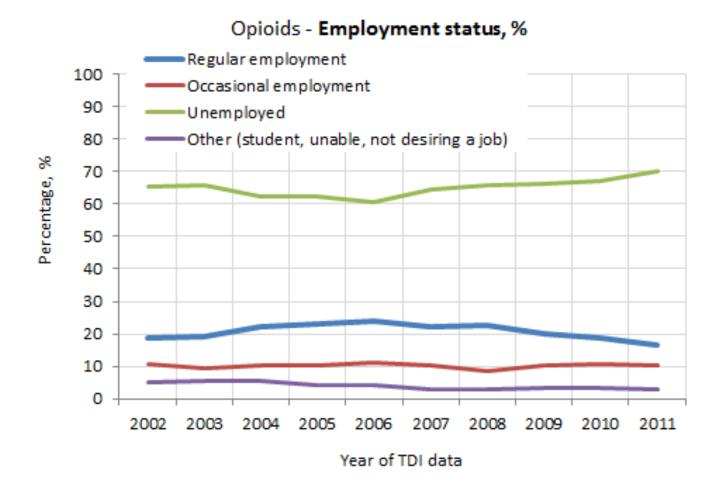


Opioids - Accommodation

Treatment demand for opioids Educational status



Treatment demand for opioids Employment status

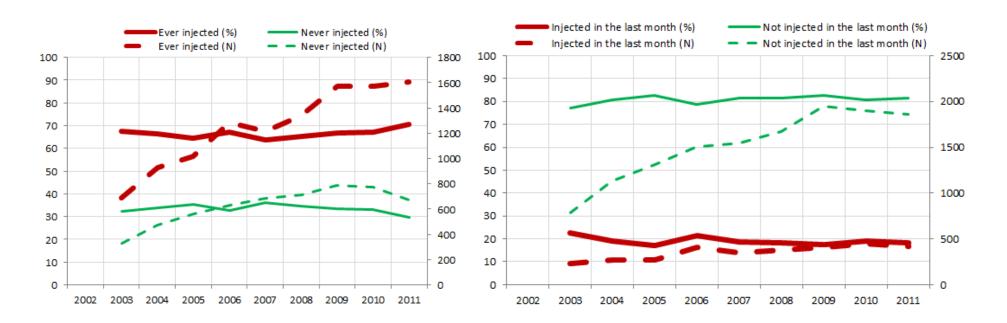


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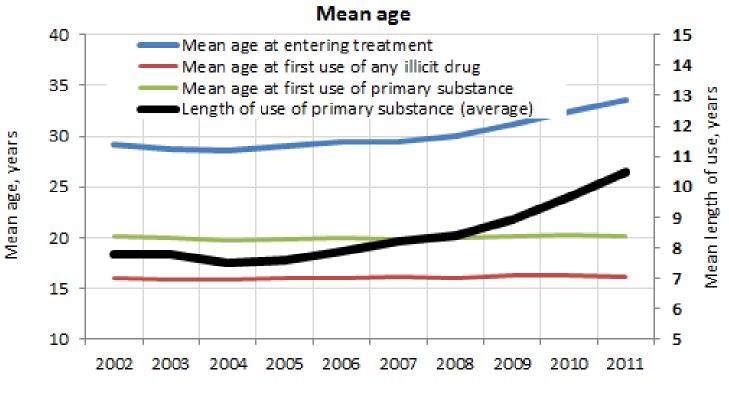
Injectors among sniffers

current injectors

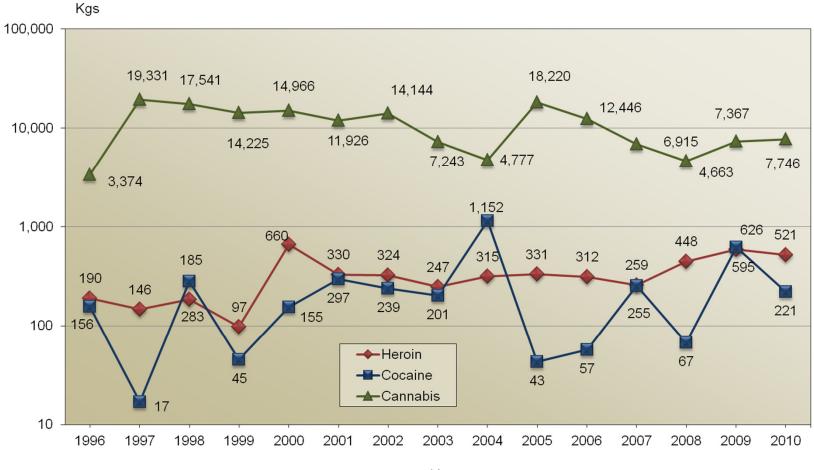
ever injectors



Treatment demand for opioids Mean ages

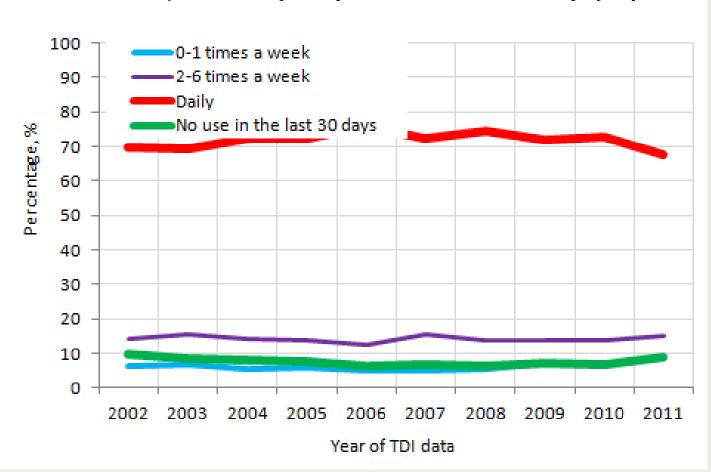


Seized quantities of heroin, cocaine and cannabis (1996-2010)



Years

FIRST TREATMENTS



Opioids - Frequency of use in the last 30 days (FTs)

