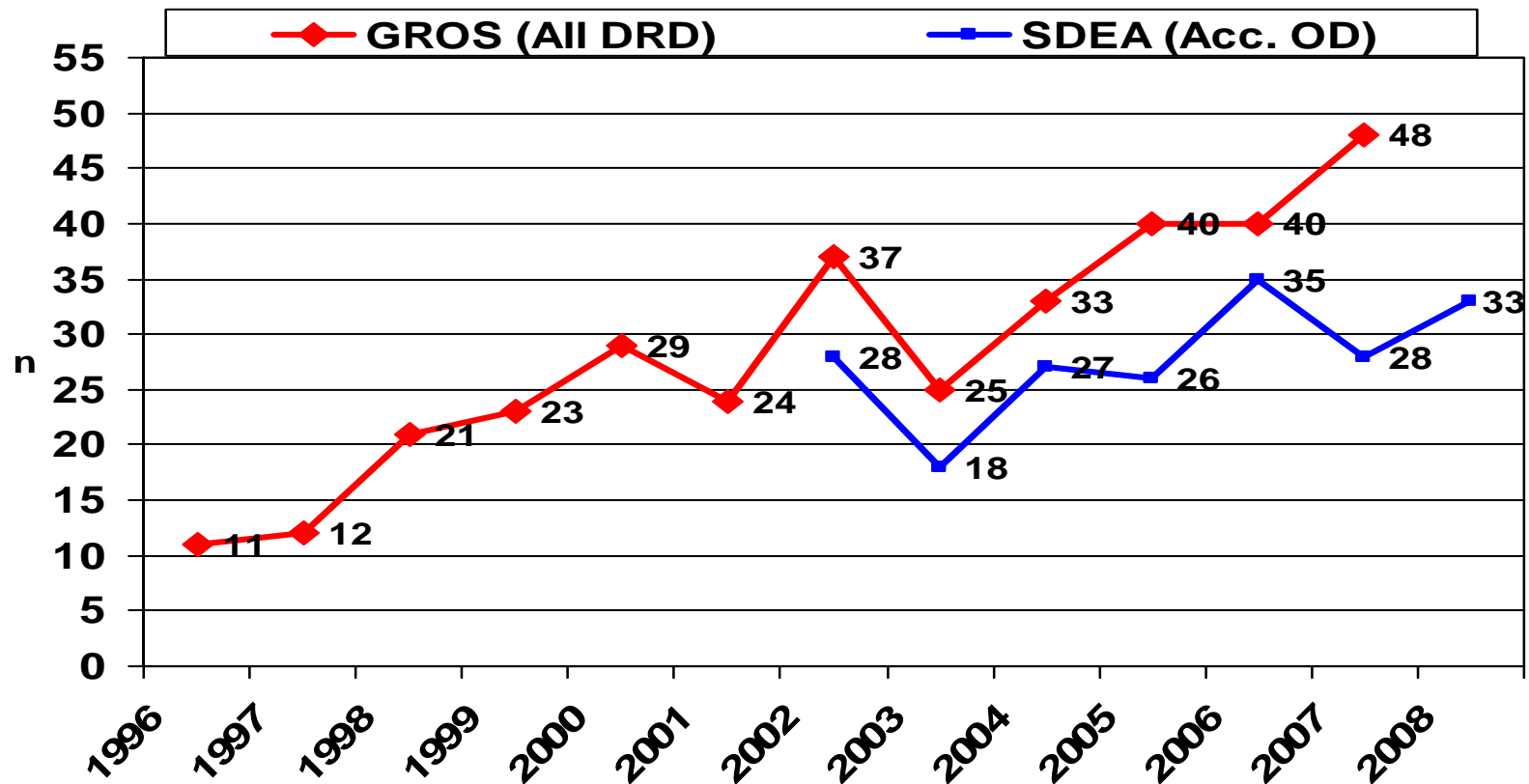


Drug-Related Death Trends in Lanarkshire

Andrew McAuley

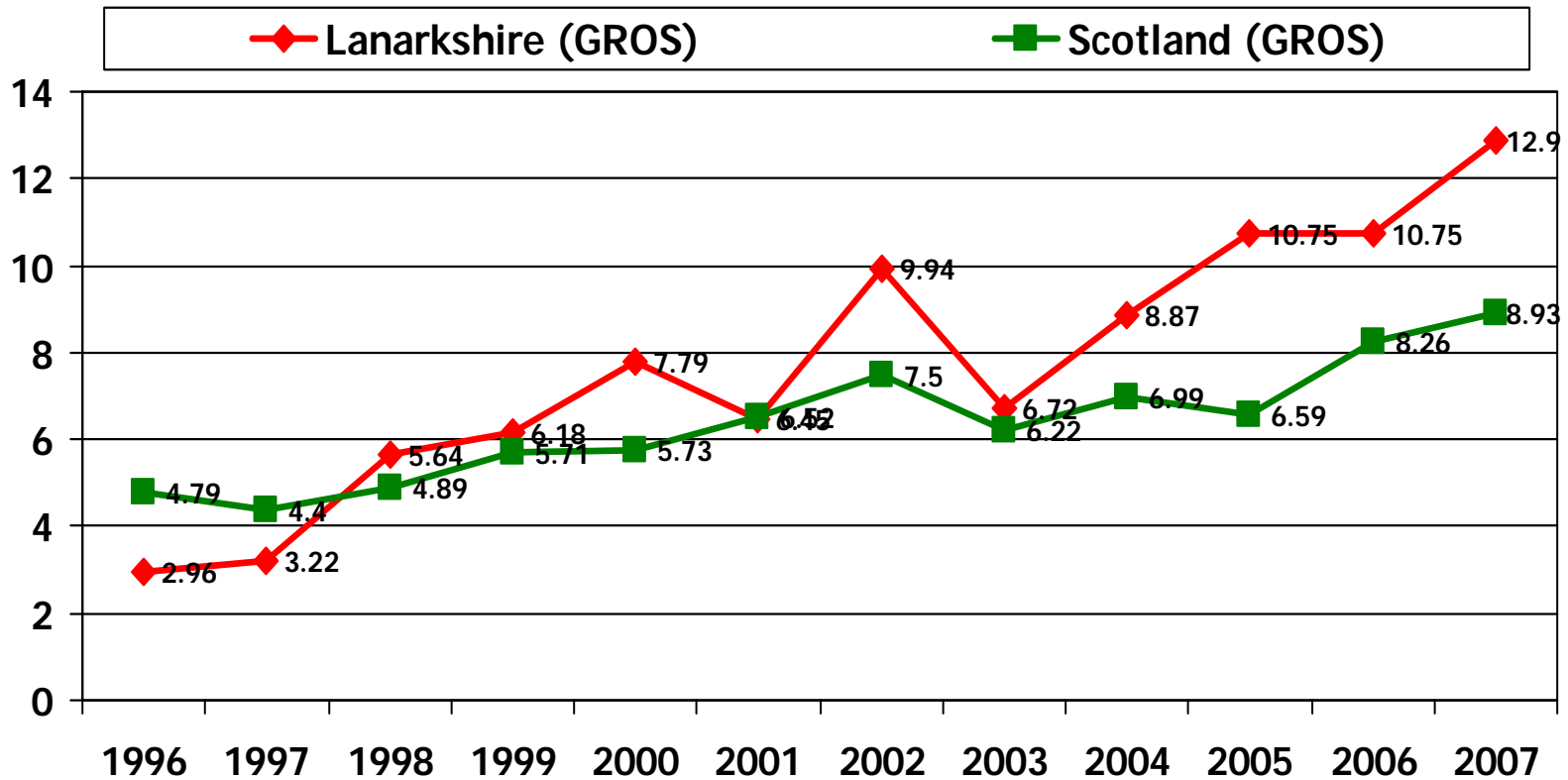
Lanarkshire Drug-Related Deaths



NB: 2008 data includes 1 unconfirmed case

DRD Prevalence

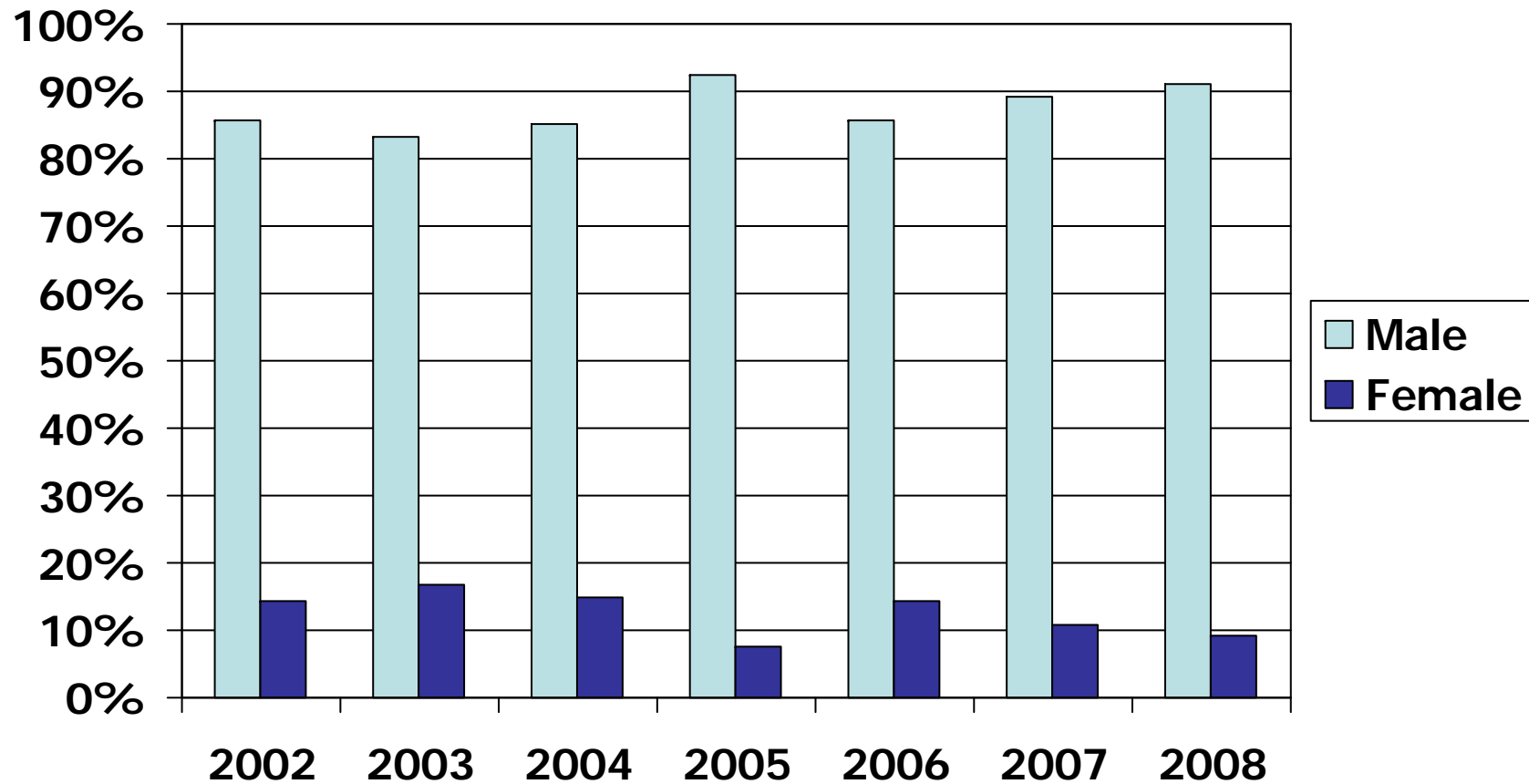
(DRDs per 100,000 popn)



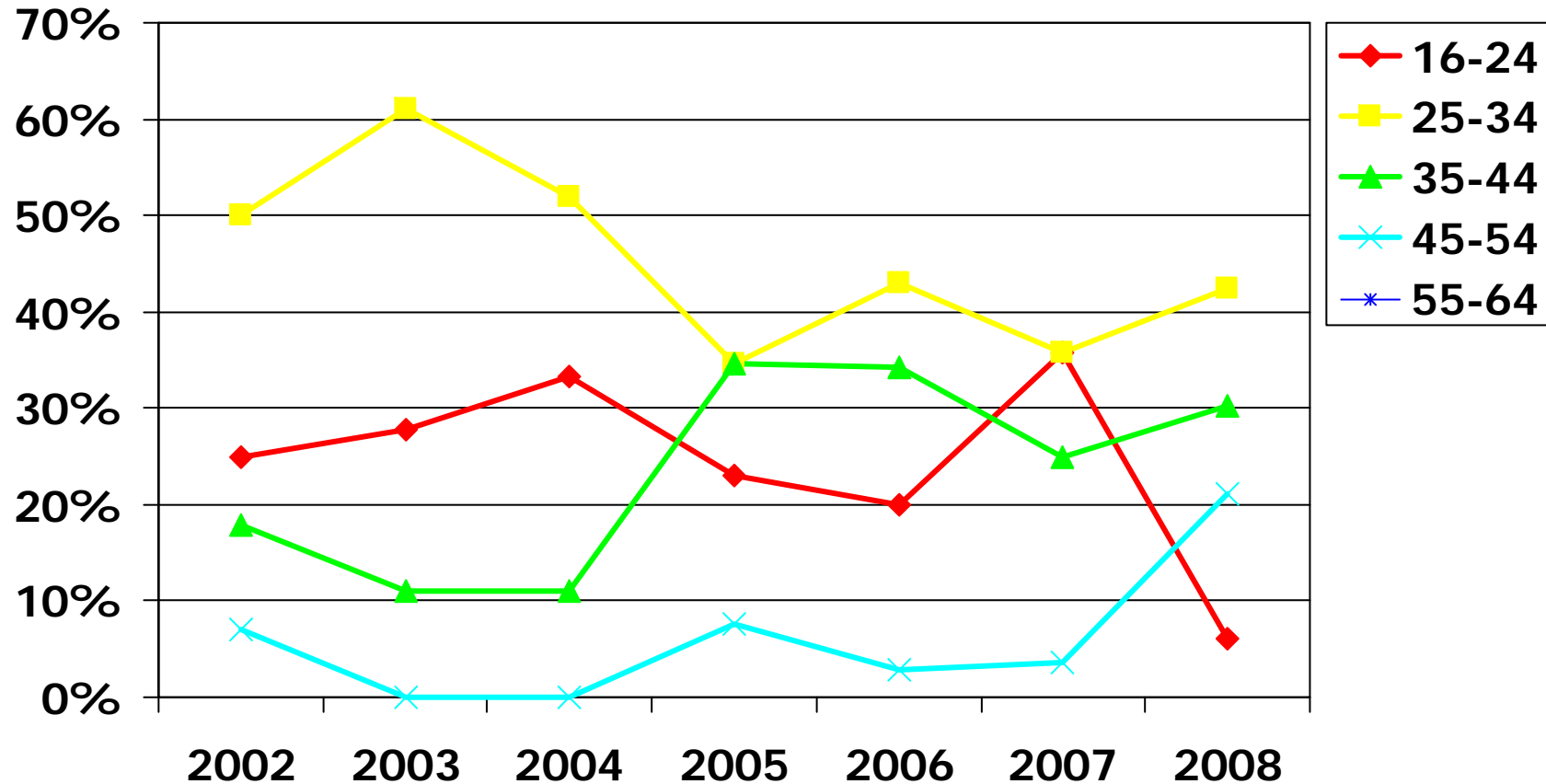
Lanarkshire population: 372,095

Scotland population: 5,094,800

DRD (Accidental OD) by Gender

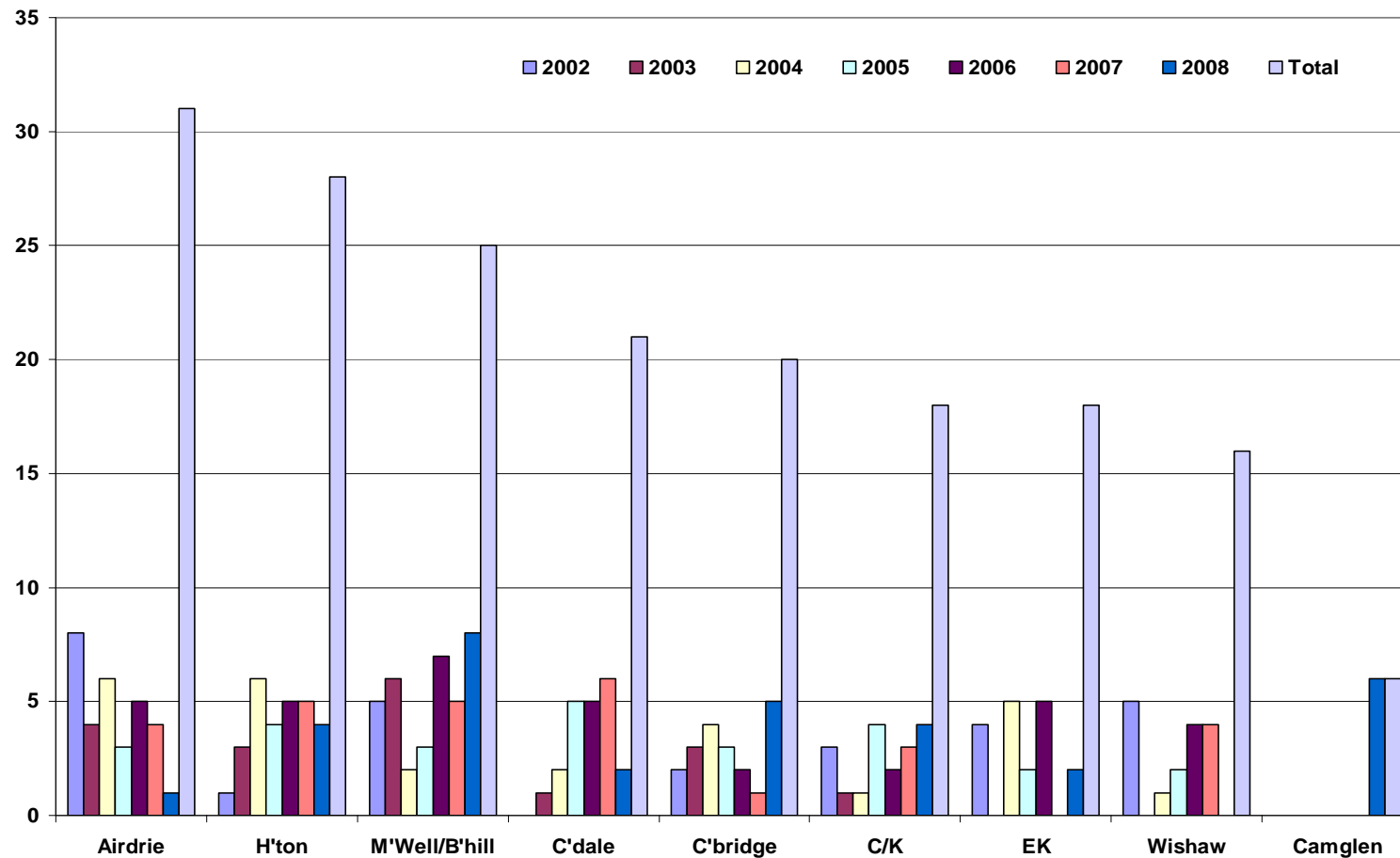


DRD (Accidental OD) by Age



Ave. (mean) age up from 30 (2002) to 33 (2006) to 35 (2008)

DRD (Accidental OD) by Locality



63% of DRDs are in North Lanarkshire

DRD (Accidental OD) by Toxicology

- 1 drug involved, n=195 (100%)
- 2 drugs involved, n=96 (49%)
- 3 drugs involved, n=12 (6%)
- Main combination is heroin / alcohol.

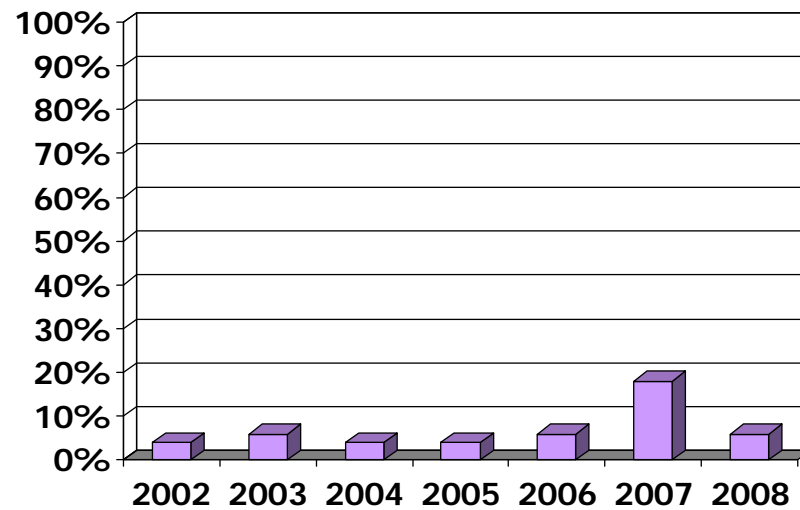
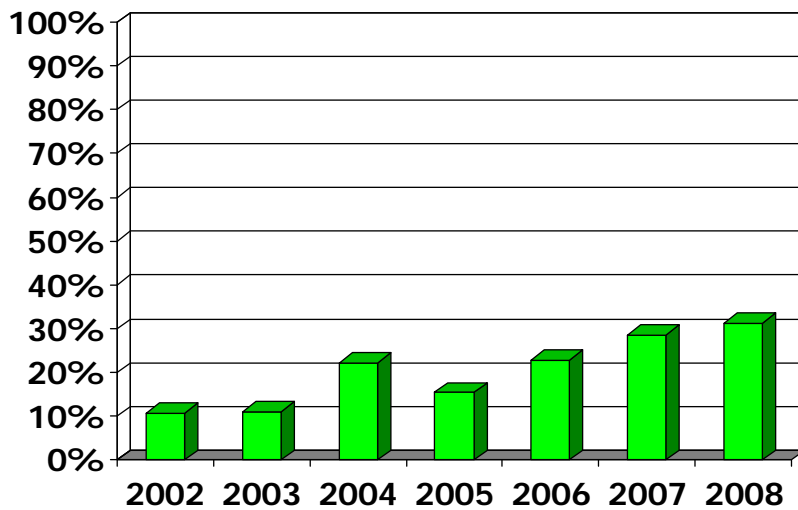
NB: 2008 data includes 1 unconfirmed case not included in toxicology analysis above.

DRD (Accidental OD) by Toxicology

- Opiates/Opioids involved in 90% of DRDs.
- Alcohol involved in 30% of DRDs.
- Methadone involved in 21% of DRDs.

NB: 2008 data includes 1 unconfirmed case not included in toxicology analysis above.

DRD (Accidental OD) by Methadone / Cocaine Involvement



NB: 2008 data includes 1 unconfirmed case not included in toxicology analysis above.

Summary

- DRDs in Lanarkshire continue to increase.
- Local DRD rate is lower than national figure.
- Mostly affect men in their early 30's.
- Victims getting older year-on-year.
- More likely in North Lanarkshire but gap narrowing.
- Mainly opiate-related.
- Poly-drug use common (e.g. Heroin / alcohol)
- Increasing rates of methadone-related death.
- Cocaine 'boom' has yet to make an impact.