Drug Abuse and Drug Dependence Treatment Situation

According to recent statistical data:

- Cannabis users made 3.3% of the population, and then followed by 2.2% cocaine users, 1.8% cocaine base, users and 0.2% for opioids users. (2006 data).
- Medical drugs (stimulants and tranquilizers) have a life prevalence of 7.7%
- The use of marihuana, cocaine, and PBC is 4 times greater in men than in women; while in the case of inhalants women outnumber men.
- Out of the total number of registered drug users in the country, 85.6% are men and 14.4% women.

Demand for treatment:

- Around 1’301,143 persons (12.1%) demand some type of orientation and treatment by consumption of alcohol beverages; while 0.8%, approximately 85,000 persons, needs to access some type of treatment for the undue use of some type of illegal and for the multi-consumption.
- Specialized drug treatment institutions: out-patient treatment services in hospitals and private centers offering homecare services (therapeutic communities), in 2005 they cared for 544 patients and in 2007 they cared for 597.
• DEVIDA, through the Drug Consumption Prevention and Drug Addicts Rehabilitation Program, directed the design and construction of an information system in order to become aware of the profile of the persons who demand treatment due to drug abuse or drug dependence. In order to meet this objective, the Information Network on the Demand for Treatment concerning Abuse or Dependency of Psychotropic Substances (RIDET), is being implemented.

• The types of treatment centers that have reported to RIDET are health centers for out-patient treatment centers, such as the Centers for out-patient treatment and Daycare for Psychotropic Substance Consumers and Dependents (CADES). Confidential help lines, which provide consultations, are available through DEVIDA, Habla Franco (www.hablafranco.gob.pe) and CEDRO “lugar de escucha” (A place to listen).

The following drug treatment services available in urban areas:

• Primary health services: 1st level care service (Health Centers / Support Hospitals): 34 drug orientation and counseling programs nationwide.

• Specialized facilities for drug treatment: 2nd and 3rd level health care (Hospitals, Centers offering out-patient and/or in-patient services): 01 mental health national institute which offers out-patient and in-patient treatment, 02 specialized hospitals offering out-patient and in-patient treatment, 01 therapeutic community model center offering out-patient and in-patient treatment, 01 ESSALUD hospital offering out-patient and in-patient treatment, 09 Hospitals / Centers out-patient and daycare treatment.

• Prisons: 07 Drug Treatment and/or counseling Programs in Prisons: Most of them are located in Lima, the capital of Peru, one in the district of Chorrillos (Jail for Women), Lurigancho (Ward 16), San Jorge, Cañete for Men, Huancayo for Men, Arequipa for Men, Tacna for Women.

• Concerning the number of beds available for public service treatment with MINSA, there are 151 beds for in-patients due to drugs in the department of Lima. No information is available on the breakdown by department.

The following drug treatment services available in rural areas:

• Primary health care services and counseling

HIV/AIDS Situation

• Until the end of 2009 there has been a grand total of 76,000 (23,446 AIDS cases and 36,138 HIV cases).

• Out of the total 80% are men and 20% are women.

In Peru, the use of endo-venous drugs doesn’t exist, 96% of transmission cases are due to alcohol/spirits, which are intrinsically related to unsafe sexual activities. These facts are based on a study on alcohol, drugs, and sexual vulnerabilities, by the Peruvian University Cayetano Heredia in coordination with UNODC and UNAIDS, which affirms that alcohol/spirits, marihuana, and cocaine, directly produce lack of artiveness.

Training of Trainers

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In the course of the year 2008 general practitioners, physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, trained drug counsellors, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists and outreach workers obtained specialized two day training on drug dependence treatment. The courses were conducted by the Ministry of Health and by DEVIDA. The topics treated in the courses included for example motivation and intervention strategies or habits for prevention and risk reduction as well as practical guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of drug addiction.

**National Counterparts**

- National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)
- Ministry of Health (Dr. Manuel Escalante, Director of National Mental Health Strategy).
- The National Coordination Team
- Rehabilitation Centre of Ñaña
- National Network of Therapeutic Communities

**Academic Institutions**

- National University of San Marcos (UNMSM)
- Cesar Vallejo University

**Treatment Centre Details**

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## UN System

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