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Epidemiology of non medical use of
prescription drugs

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Monitoring of the drug use situation:

- Annual reports questionnaire part II: Drug Abuse, Extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse
- Covers
 - Prevalence of drug use among general population
 - Prevalence of drug use among youth population
 - Injecting drug use
 - Severe/problem drug use
 - New developments in prevalence and pattern of drug use
 - Drug related morbidity
 - Drug related mortality
 - Drug treatment (treatment demand)



Please complete questions Q8-Q9 for the estimate specified in Q7 above

Q8
What is the estimated **LIFETIME** prevalence rate per 100 among the general population?
Specify separately for the female population

Q9
What is the estimated prevalence rate per 100 among the general population in the **REPORTING YEAR**?
Specify separately for the female population

Preferred prevalence measure	
Prevalence measure used	
Preferred age range	15 – 64 years
Age range used	<input type="text" value="15-64"/>
	All % Females %

Last 12 months
<input type="text"/>
15 - 64 years
<input type="text" value="15-64"/>
All % Females %

Class of drugs
Type of drugs

Cannabis type

Opioids

Cocaine type

Amphetamine type

Sedatives & Tranquillisers*

Hallucinogens

Solvents & inhalants

Other drugs

*Non-prescribed/ non-therapeutic use only



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Reporting in the world drug report

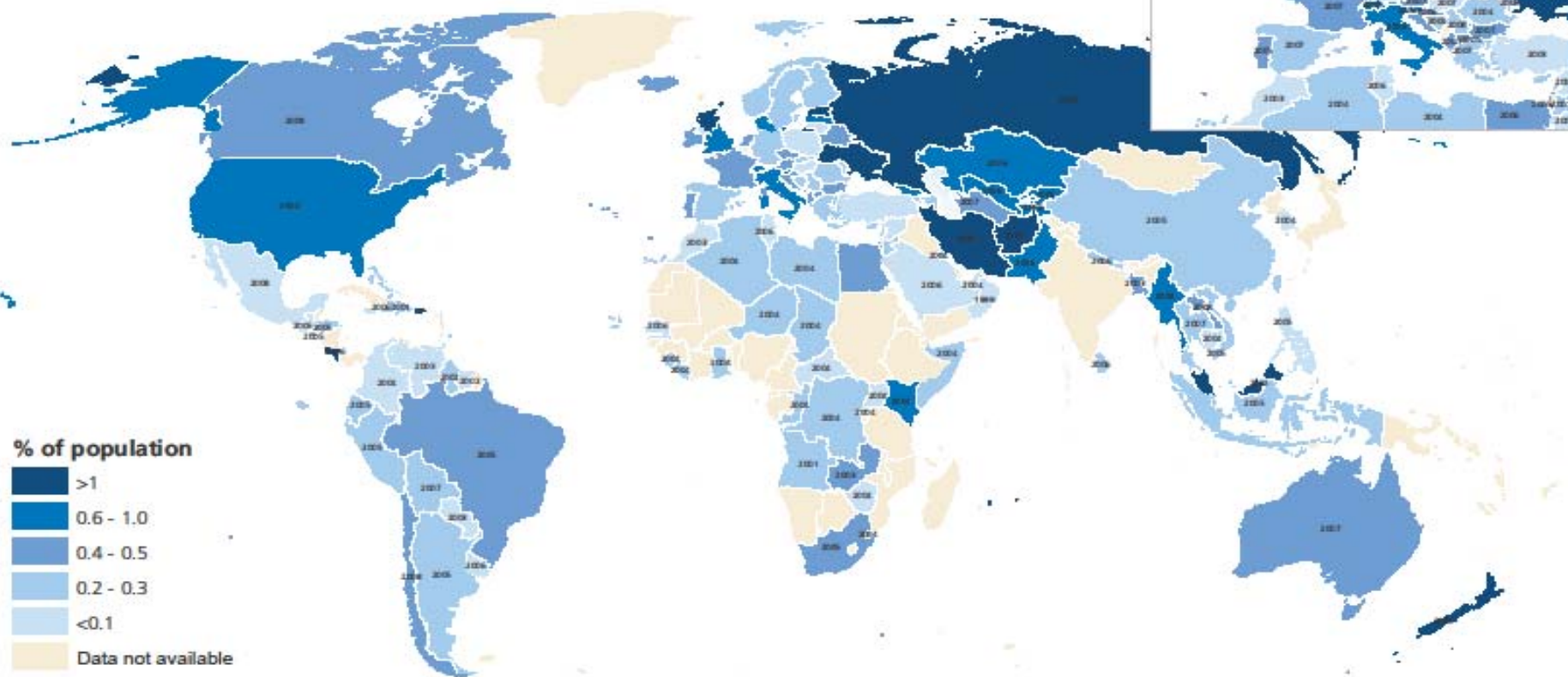
- Consumption statistics and trends based on the ARQ and complemented by other studies
- Major drug types:
 - Opiates (opium, heroin and opioids)
 - Cannabis
 - Cocaine
 - Amphetamine type substances (amphetamine group, and ecstasy group substances)



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Use of opiates including heroin, 2008-2009 (or latest year available)



% of population

- >1
- 0.6 - 1.0
- 0.4 - 0.5
- 0.2 - 0.3
- <0.1
- Data not available

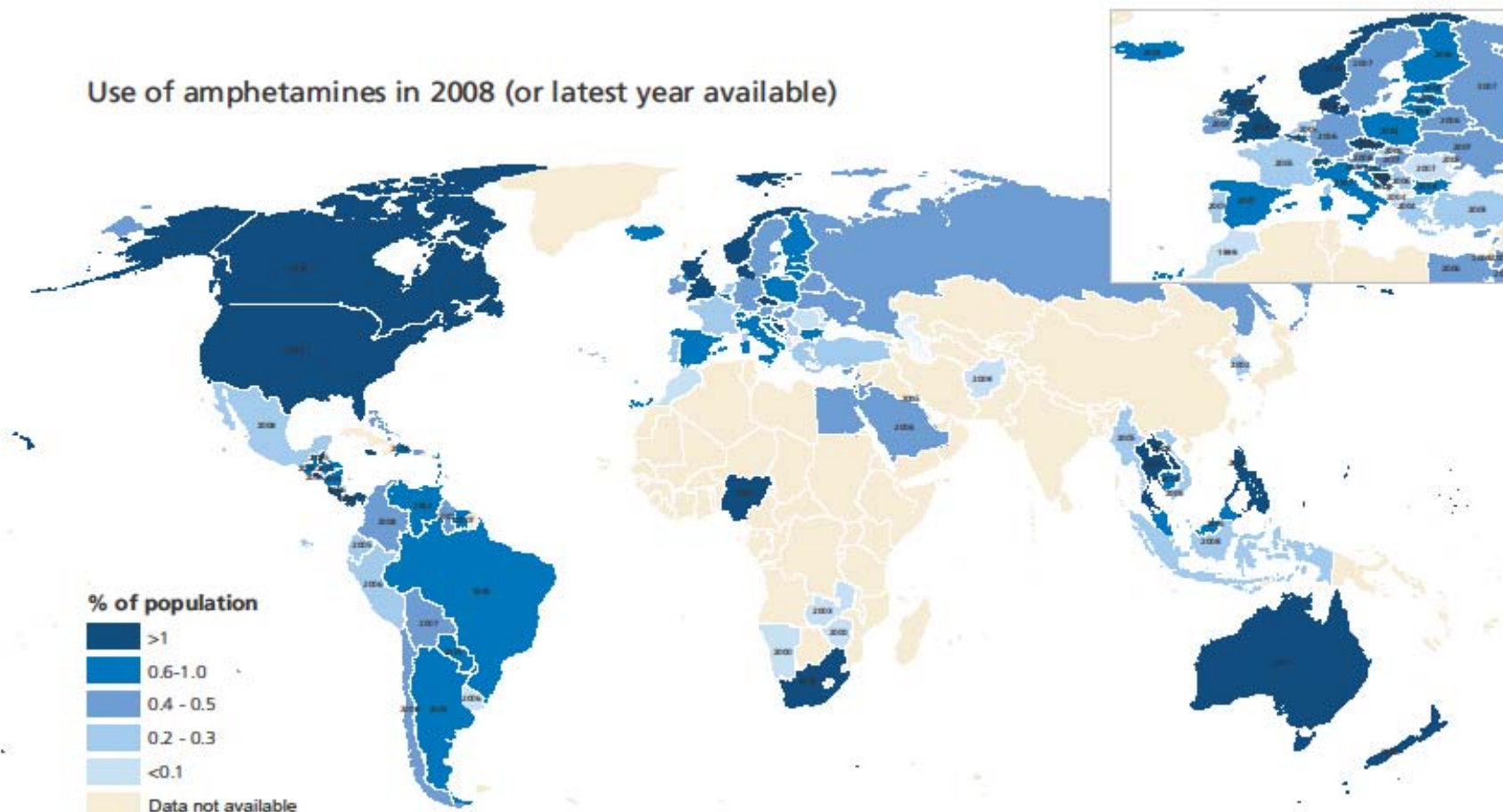
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



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Use of amphetamines in 2008 (or latest year available)

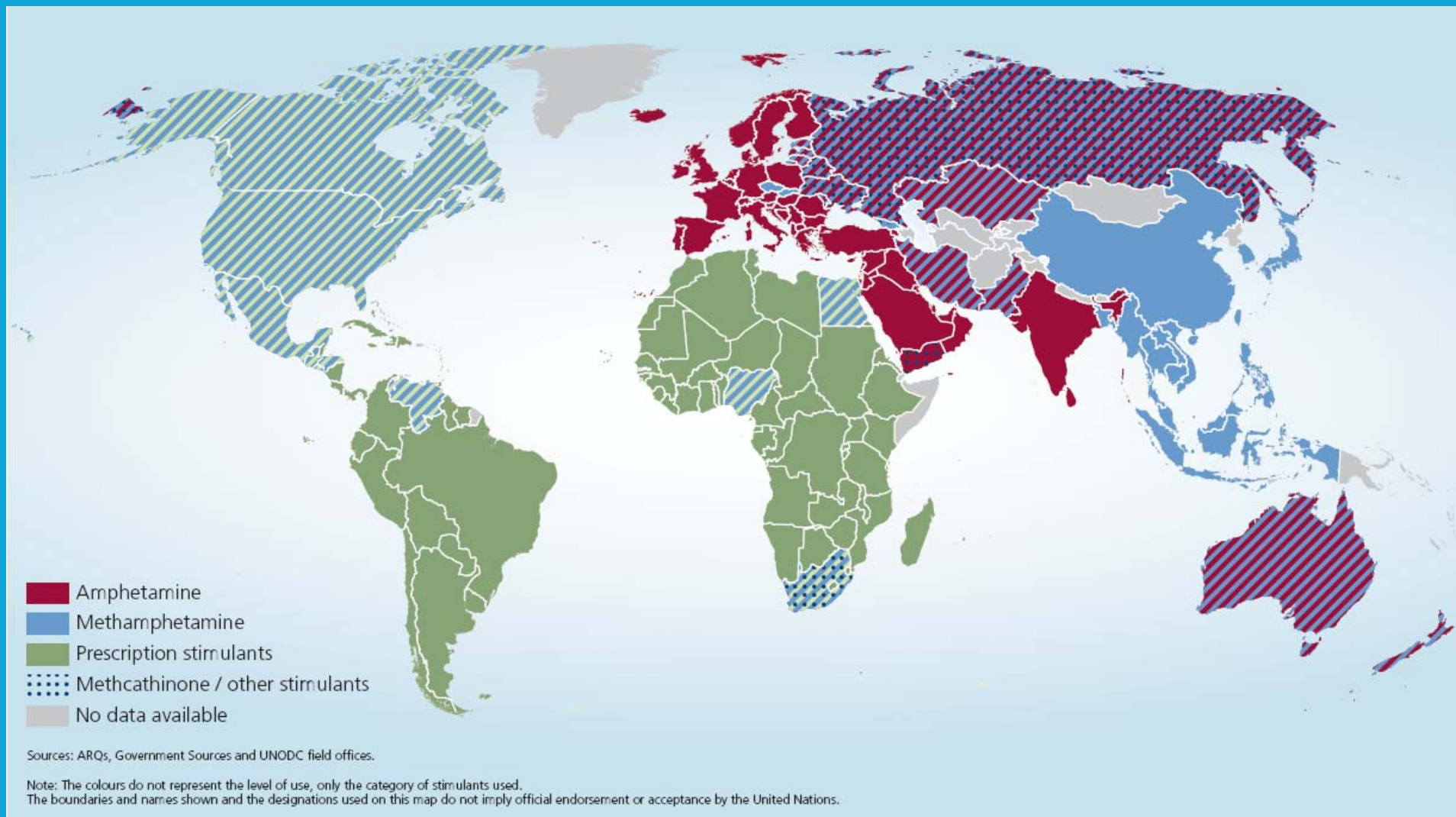


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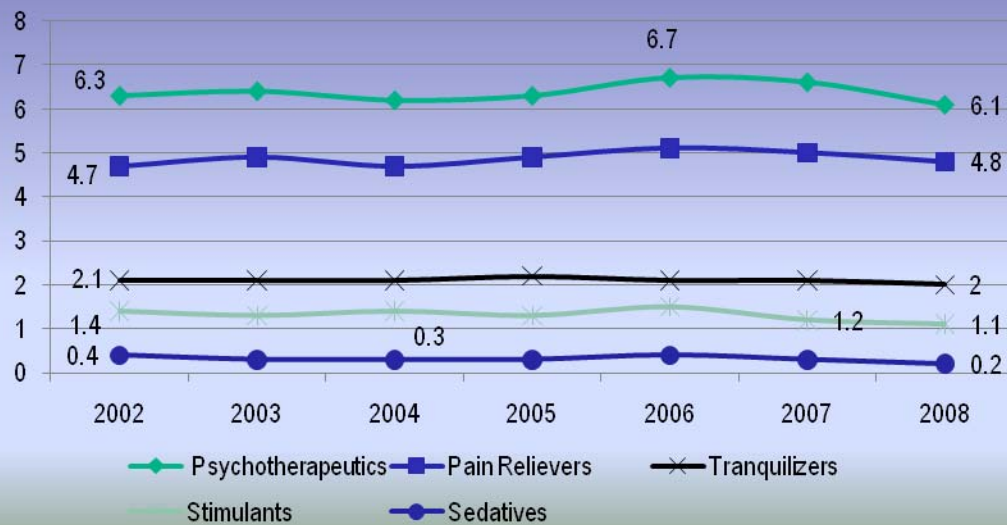
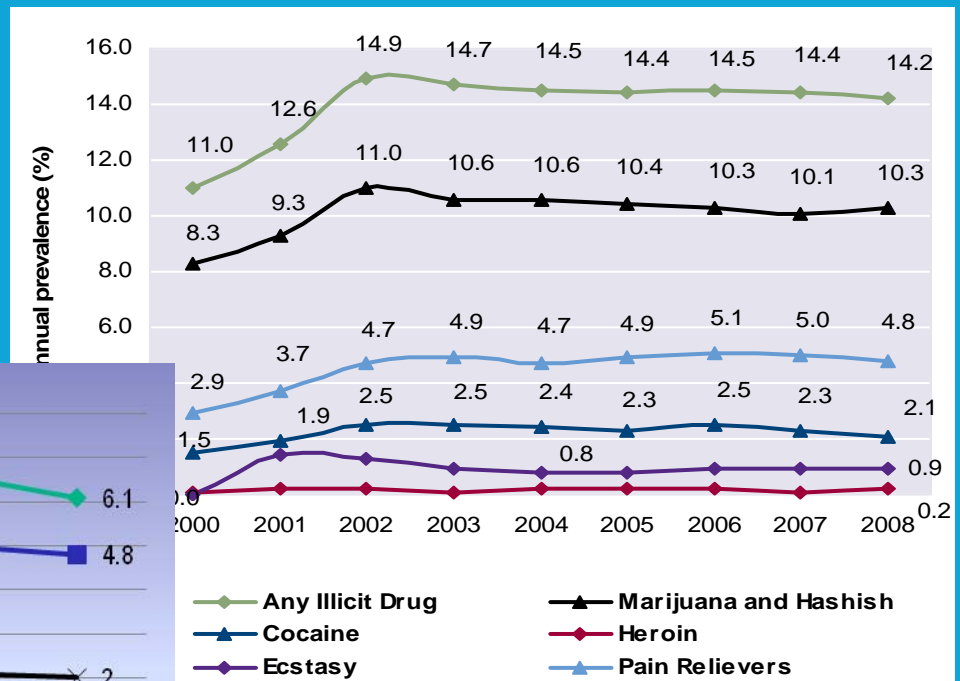
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Trends in non medical user of prescription drugs: North America

- United States:
 - Non medical use of prescription drugs, stable opioids remains a major problem



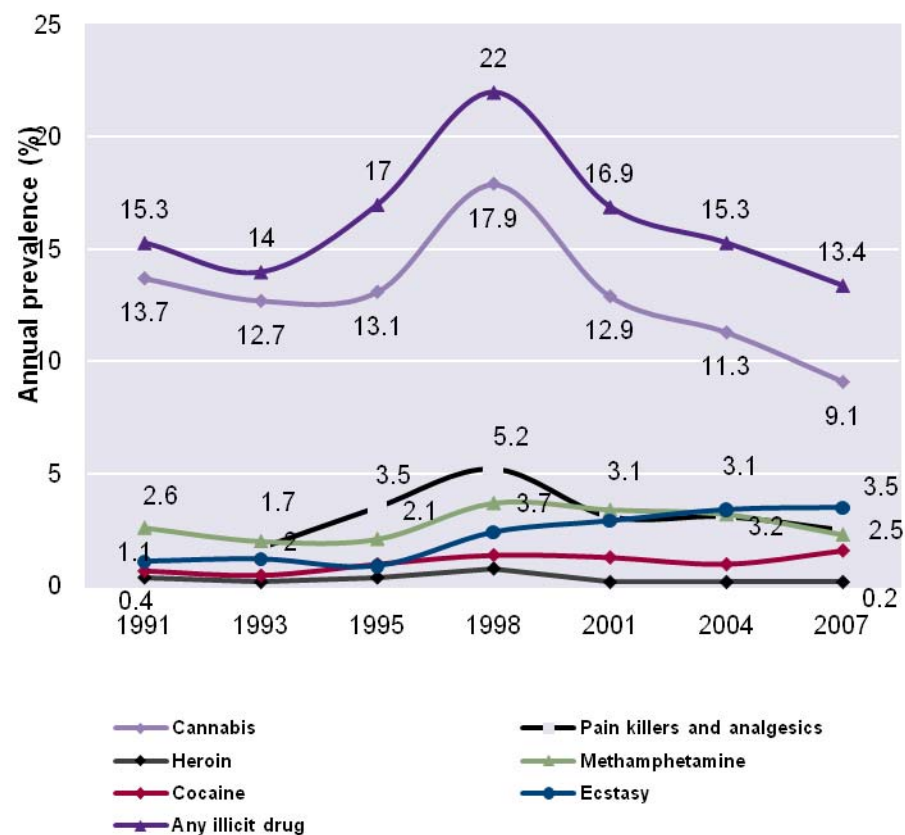
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Results from the 2000-2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings, Office of Applied Studies, US Department of Health and Human Services

Trends:

- Canada:
 - Use of prescription opioids over shadows the use of heroin (0.3% annual prevalence)
 - Stimulants use – 0.3% of adult population in past 12 months
 - Tranquilizers - 0.2% of population reported use to get high
 - Source: CADUMS (2008)
- South America
 - Most countries in South America report use of synthetic opioids
 - Highest prevalence of opioids reported in Brazil and Chile (0.5% of the population)
 - prescription opioids constitute the major problem
 - Other countries, e.g. , Ecuador, Bolivia, have low prevalence
 - Experts in many countries in South America, in particular Ecuador, El Salvador, and Paraguay, report an increase in methamphetamine use over the past year

Australia and New Zealand

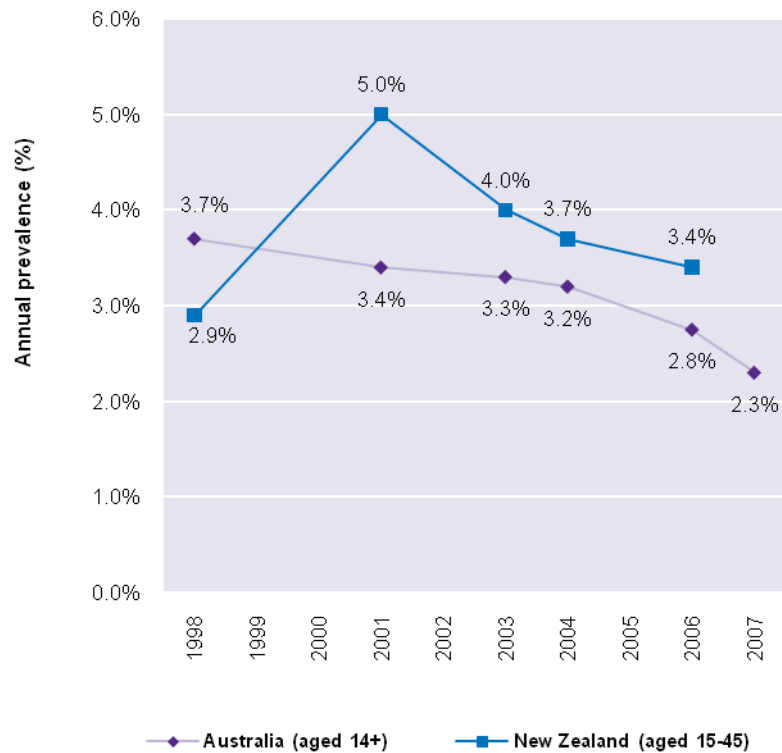
- New Zealand 1.1% prevalence of opioid use
 - Street morphine and methadone are main opioids used
- Australia:
 - Compared to heroin, higher non medical use of opioids including methadone, buprenorphine, morphine and oxycodone



Australia: Annual prevalence of illicit drug use population aged 14 and above 1991 – 2007 (National Strategy Household surveys, Australia)



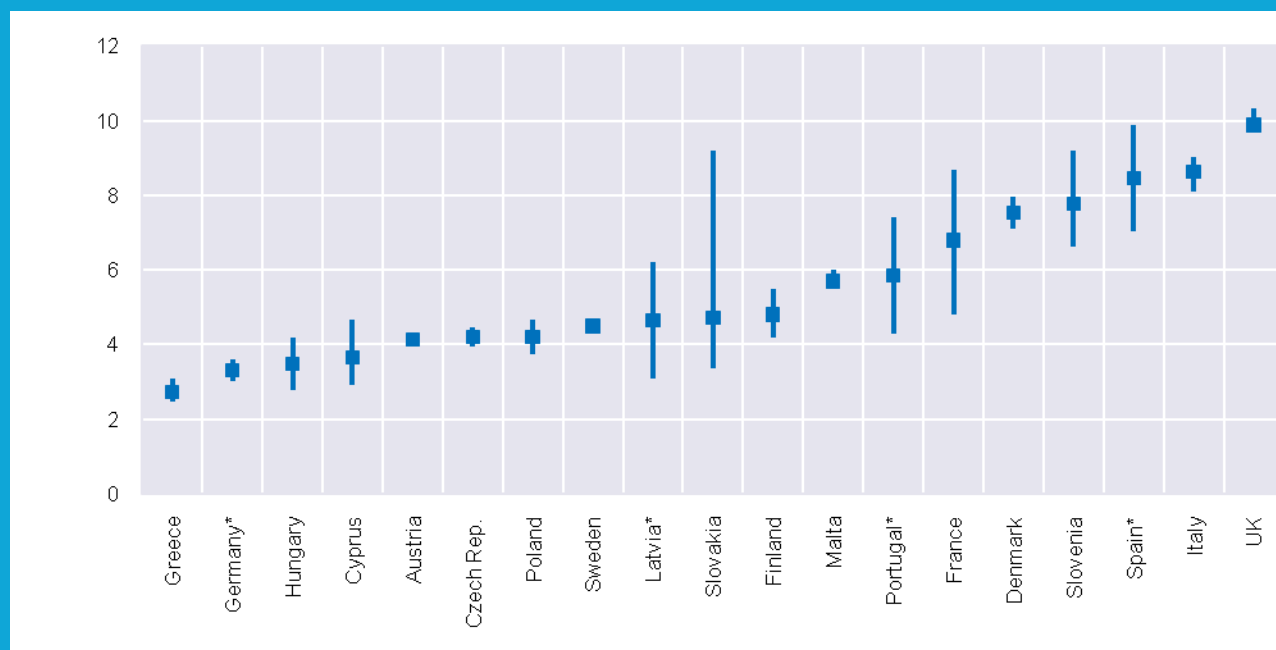
ATS use in New Zealand and Australia



- The prevalence of amphetamine use in New Zealand and Australia remains one of the highest in the world, although there are also signs of declining trends in recent years

Europe

- Decline in heroin use observed in 10 years
- reports of the use of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, and the injection of stimulant drugs, reflect the increasingly multi-faceted nature of problem drug use in Europe (EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin 2009)



Prevalence of problem drug use
(rate/1000)



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Europe

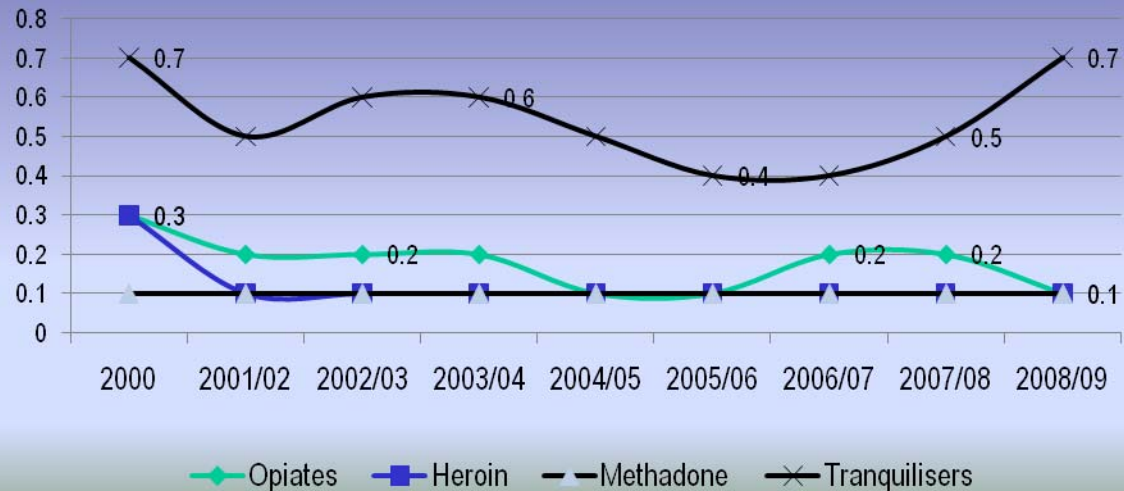
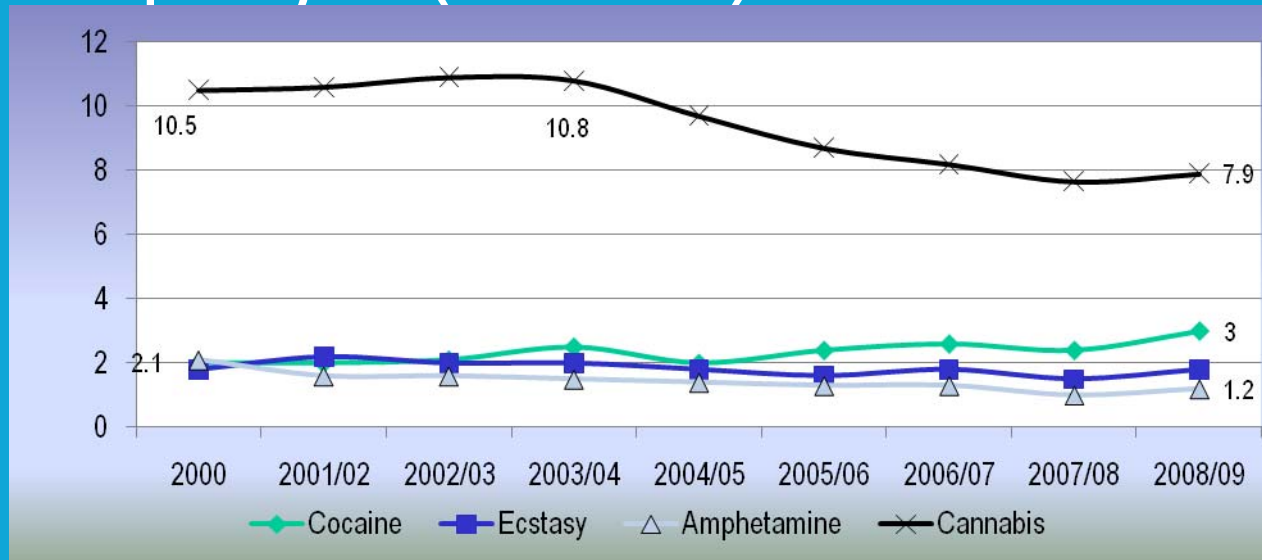
- Relatively high levels of amphetamines or ecstasy use among the general population are reported
 - Czech Republic, Estonia, United Kingdom
- In a few countries, the use, often by injection, of amphetamine or methamphetamine accounts
 - for a substantial proportion of the overall number of problem drug users and
 - those seeking help for drug problems.



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UK: Proportion of 16-59 years old reporting use of drugs in past year (BCS 2009)





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South West and Central Asia

- most countries in the region have opiate use prevalence higher than the world average
- Injecting drug use reportedly among opiates users is one of the preferred method in Central Asia with increasing numbers reported in Pakistan and Iran
- Afghanistan:
 - 0.5% annual prevalence of opioids compared to 2.6% for overall opiate use
 - Annual prevalence of tranquilizer user 0.4% (equal prevalence among male/female adult population)

South West and Central Asia

Proportion of opiate users who had also used prescription substances in past 12 months (UNODC 2006)

	Opioids	Barbiturates	Benzodiazepines
Kazakhstan	11.6	26.7	7.8
Kyrgyzstan	8.1	16.3	38.3
Uzbekistan	2.5	1.9	4.2
Pakistan	14.9	1.7	34.6



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South Asia

- In Bangladesh, India, and Nepal illicit use of buprenorphine especially through injecting is reportedly common

(UNODC, Rapid Situation and Response Assessment of drugs and HIV in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka – a regional report, 2007)

- Chinese authorities have reported recent increase in the use of Amphetamine type stimulants particularly methamphetamine (ARQ 2009)
- Africa: limited data



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Issues

- Overall limited or no data available on drug use from many regions (Africa, Middle East, Asia)
- Limited or no data from large population countries – China and India
- Few countries monitor and report non medical use of prescription drugs (population based surveys or other sources)
- Monitoring and reporting of illicit drugs vs. licit drugs