

Problem benzodiazepine use in Ireland





























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Background

- one of the most commonly prescribed medications
- risk of dependence when used for long periods
- amplify depressant effects of other drugs
- 11% reported use of sedatives or tranquillisers (NACD, 2006/7)



Data sources

- National Drug Treatment Reporting System treated benzodiazepine problem use (2003-2008)
- National Drug-Related Deaths Index poisoning deaths where a benzodiazepine was implicated (1998-2007)



National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)

- epidemiological database on treated drug and alcohol misuse in Ireland
- established in 1990
- socio-demographics, problem substance use, risk behaviour, type of treatment provided



National Drug-Related Deaths Index (NDRDI)

- epidemiological database on drug- and alcohol-related deaths in Ireland
- established in 2005
- several data sources
- socio-demographics, toxicology, cause of death, risk factors



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
All cases	1054	1026	1115	1222	1225	1719
Benzodiazepine as a main problem	76 (7.2)	103 (10.0)	75 (6.7)	96 (7.9)	163 (13.3)	167 (9.7)
Benzodiazepine as an additional problem	982 (93.2)	928 (90.4)	1044 (93.6)	1129 (92.4)	1064 (86.9)	1562 (90.9)



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Benzodiazepine cases entering treatment, by treatment status

	2003	2003 2004 2005 2006		2007	2008		
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
All cases	1054	1026	1115	1222	1225	1719	
New cases	214 (20.3)	231 (22.5)	275 (24.7)	352 (28.8)	415 (33.9)	576 (33.5)	
Previously treated cases	816 (77.4)	758 (73.8)	810 (72.6)	839 (68.7)	787 (64.2)	1113 (64.7)	
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benzodiazepine as a **main** problem substance

- 10% of all benzodiazepine cases
 - 48% of those are new cases



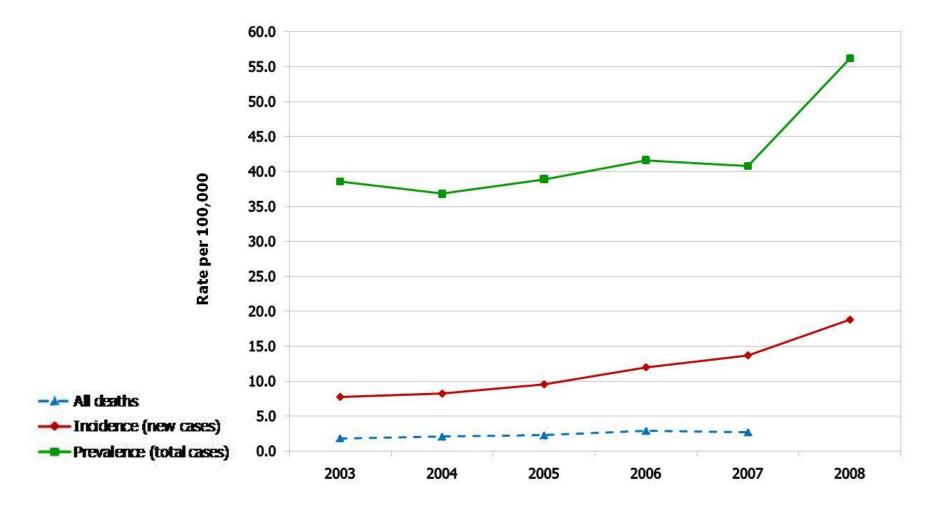
Poisoning deaths where a benzodiazepine was implicated

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	n (%)									
Total poisonings (n = 2,120)	178	187	182	178	211	185	207	248	270	274
Benzodiazepines (n = 649)	65 (36.5)	56 (29.9)	61 (33.5)	47 (26.4)	61 (28.9)	54 (29.2)	63 (30.4)	66 (26.6)	88 (32.6)	88 (32.1)

NDRDI, 1998-2007



Incidence and prevalence of treated cases and rate of death





Average annual incidence of cases treated for benzodiazepine as their main problem substance per 100,000 of the 15-64-year-old population, by regional drugs task force area of residence

North West Per 100,000 of the population aged 15-64 0 to 0.9 cases North East 1.2 1 to 1.9 cases West North Dublin City 0.4 Midland 2 to 2.9 cases and County 1.4 South West 3 or more cases 1.0 **East Coast** 0.5 Mid-West South East 2.2 South **NDTRS,** 2003-2008 3.6



benzodiazepine as a **main** problem substance

- 78% of cases entering treatment reported using more than one drug.
- alcohol (52%), cannabis (43%) and opiates (40%) were the most common additional problem substances



benzodiazepine as an additional problem substance

The **main** problem substances reported were

- opiates (80% of cases)
- alcohol (9%), cannabis (5%), cocaine (5%)



Poisoning deaths where a benzodiazepine was implicated

- alcohol was the substance most frequently implicated (41%), followed by methadone (36%).
- cases where cocaine was implicated increased over the reporting period

NDRDI, 1998-2007



Patterns of use

- 98% of benzodiazepine cases reported taking it orally
- 64% reported using benzodiazepine daily



Demographics

new cases

- main substance: median age decreased from 34 to 25 yrs
- additional substance: median age increased from 24 to 26 yrs

NDTRS, 2003-2008

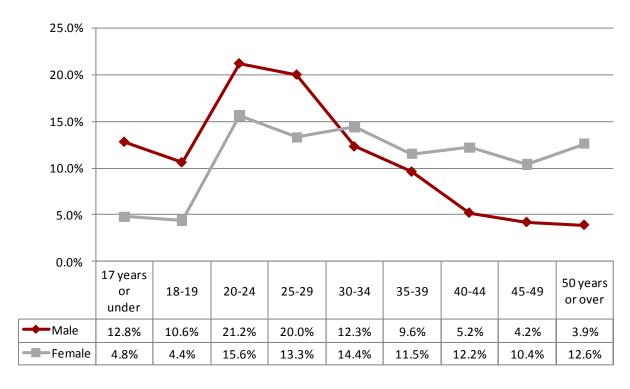
deaths

median age fluctuated, ranging between 33 and 39 yrs

NDRDI, 1998-2007

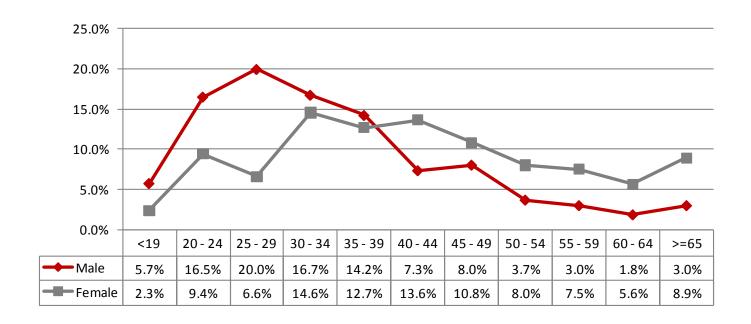


Treated cases, by age group and gender





Poisoning deaths, by age group and gender



NDRDI, 1998-2007



Conclusions

- different groups within the population of problem benzodiazepine users
- NDTRS and NDRDI data analysed side by side for a more complete picture of this problem