



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Ways forward and good practices in Europe

Jane Mounteney
EMCDDA

New drugs - epidemiological challenges

- Challenges of 'old' drug epidemiology x 10
- Many similar challenges for new drugs and emerging trends for old drugs
- In particular speed of reporting and validity issues.
- Remember ecstasy



Ways forward...

**Adapting and sensitising our
routine sources**

Identifying additional sources

Combining sources

Adapting and sensitising our routine sources

- ST 1 – gen pop surveys
- 2 open fields – other 1 and other 2
- Use these rather than add to list?

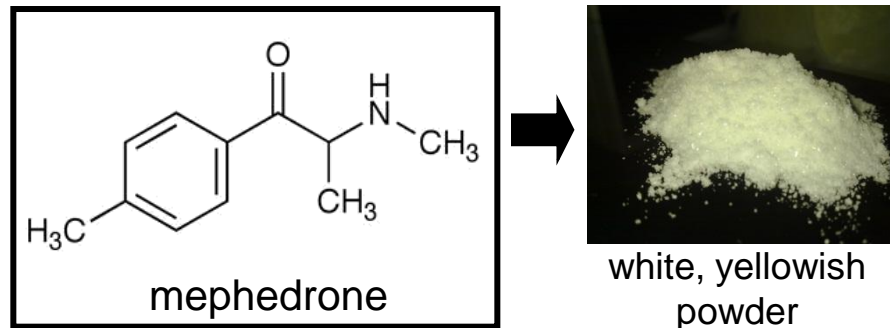
- ST 30 – non rep surveys
- Can help monitor pockets



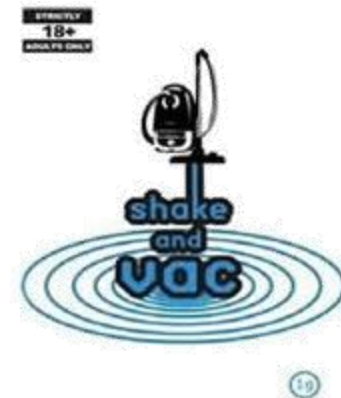
Combining and using additional sources

Which sources and methods are most useful?

4-methylmethcathinone – ‘mephedrone’



It was risk assessed July 2010, submitted to control measures December 2010.



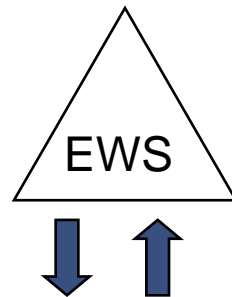
(intermediate)

Mephedrone – risk assessment data sources used

- Seizures
- Overdose data
- School survey
- Pill testing
- Internet monitoring
- Clubbers survey
- Toxicological analysis
- Clinical data
- Qualitative interviews
- Student focus groups
- Fieldwork reports
- Anecdotal reports

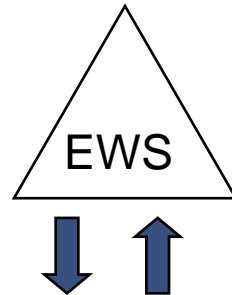


Early warning & identification of new substances

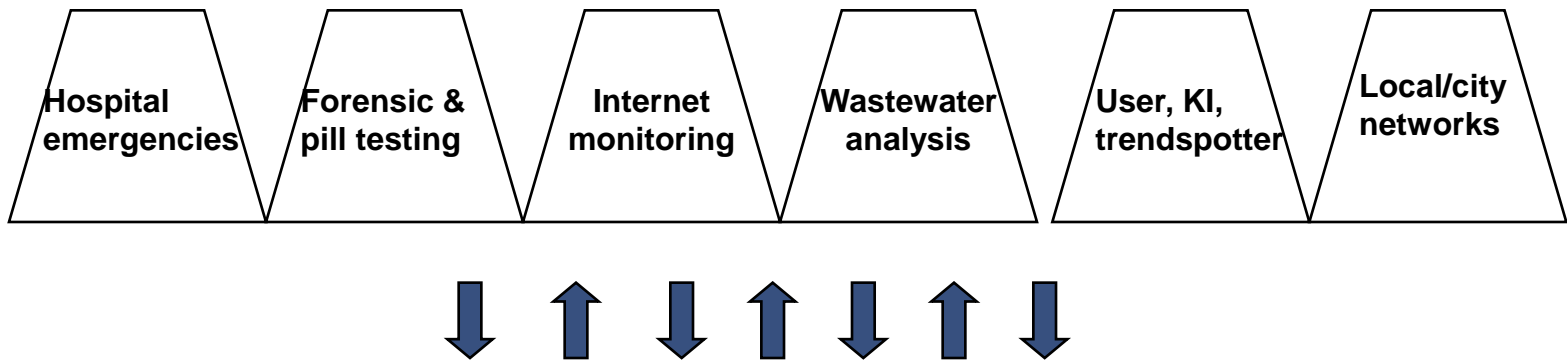


Routine monitoring: surveys, seizures, overdoses etc

Early warning & identification of new substances

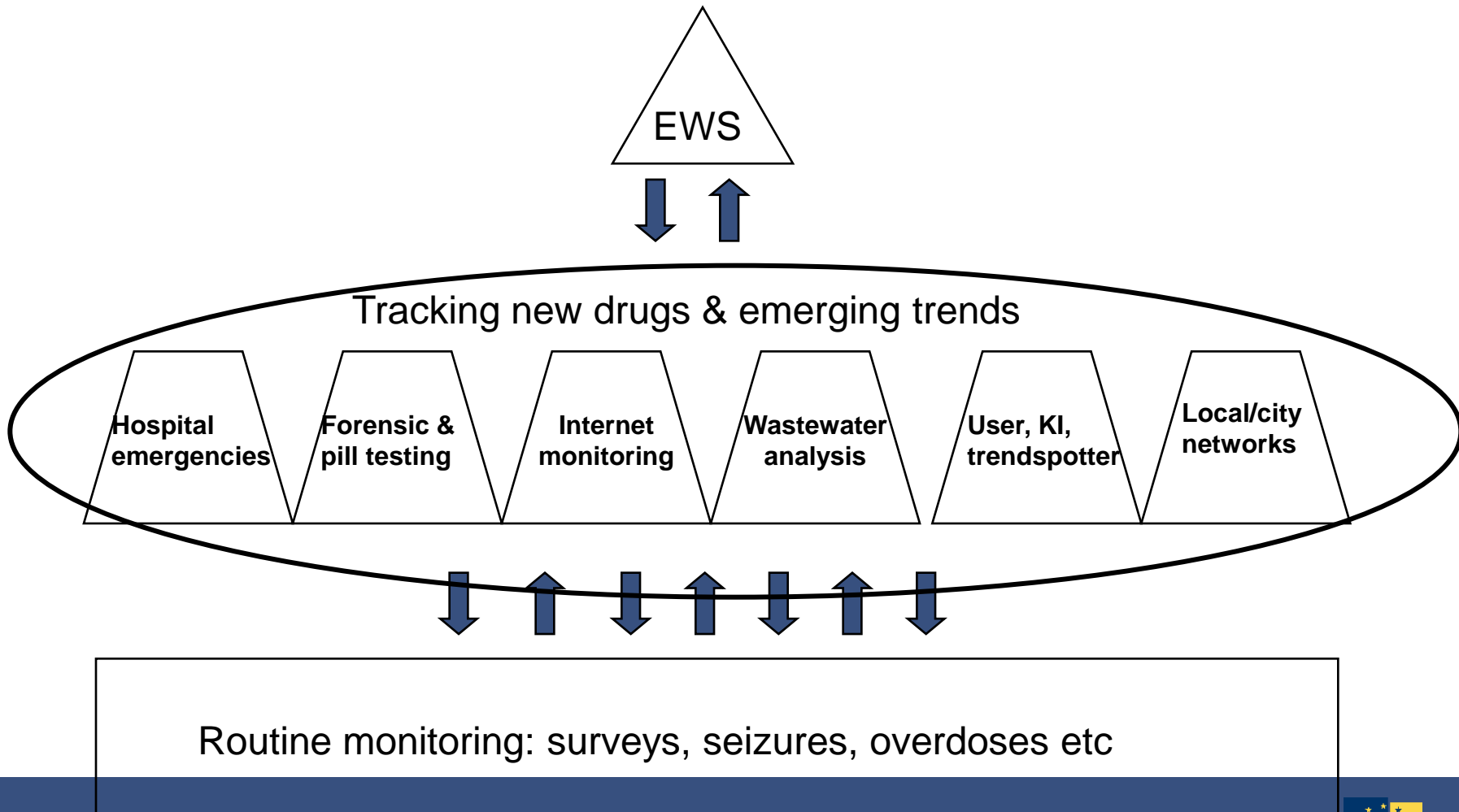


Tracking new drugs & emerging trends



Routine monitoring: surveys, seizures, overdoses etc

Early warning & identification of new substances



Comining sources

NB, Nothing new with monitoring new drugs!

Three approaches, based on developments in the US, Australia and Europe:

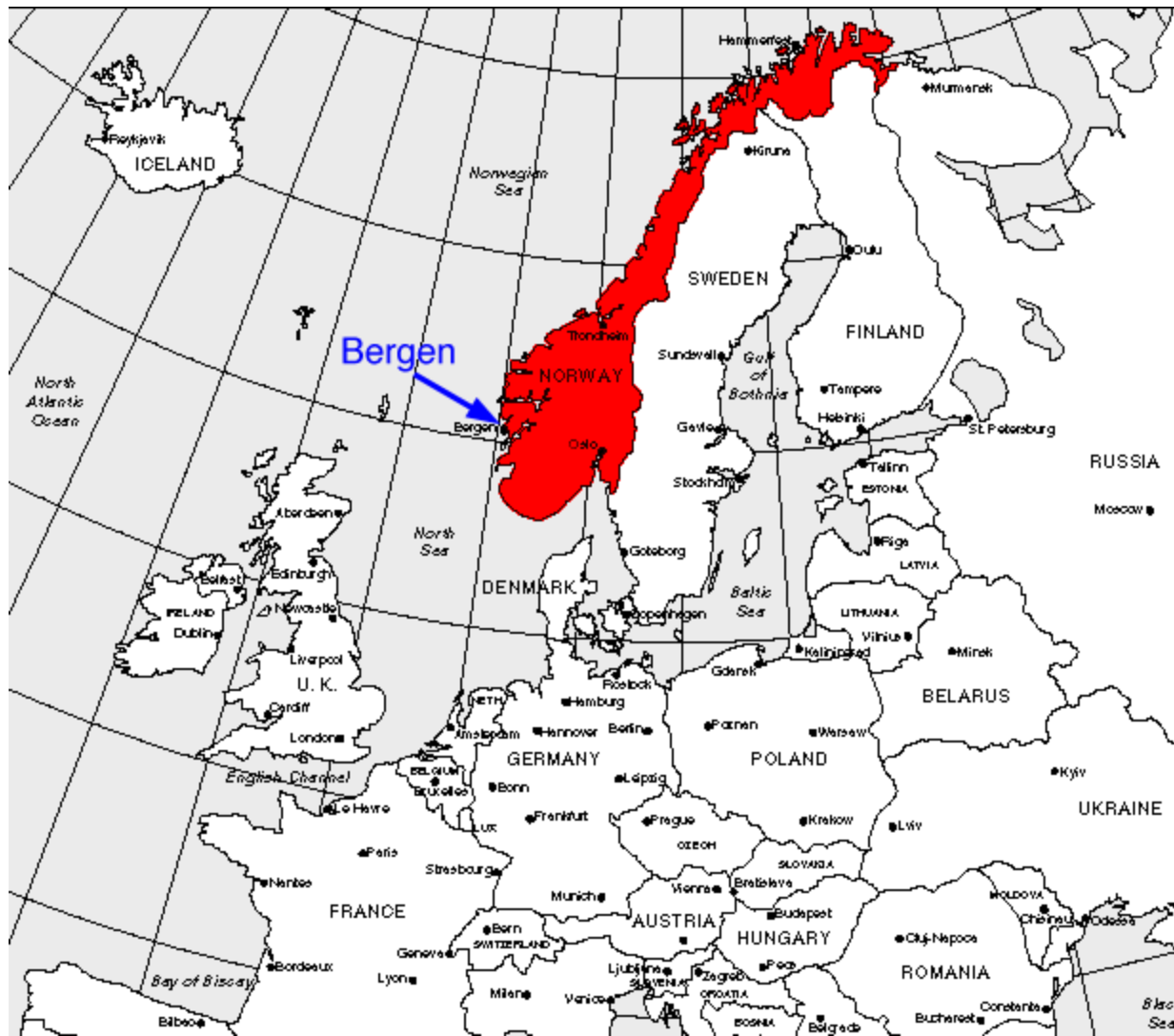
- a) Expert network model - (e.g. CEWG, Trend)
- b) Survey-based model – (e.g. IDRS, MoSyd)
- c) Panel-based model – (e.g. Antenna, BEWS)



City level example

- Combining sources







Bergen earlier warning system (BEWS)

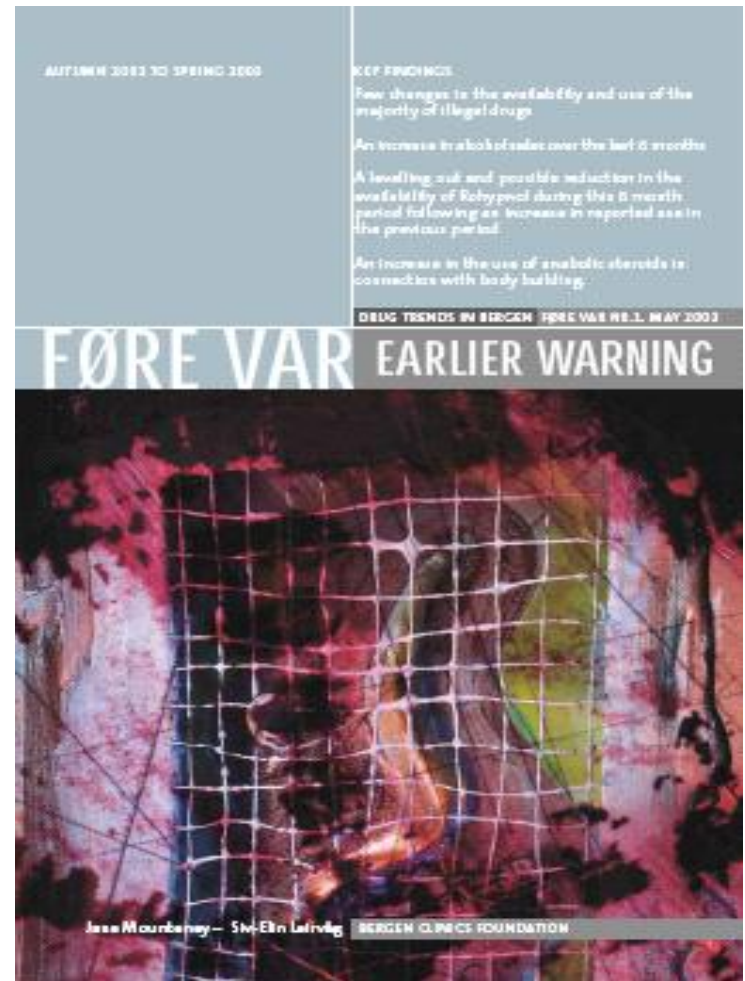
Rapid & reliable identification and reporting of new and emerging trends in substance use

Early identification and rapid reporting of new drug developments



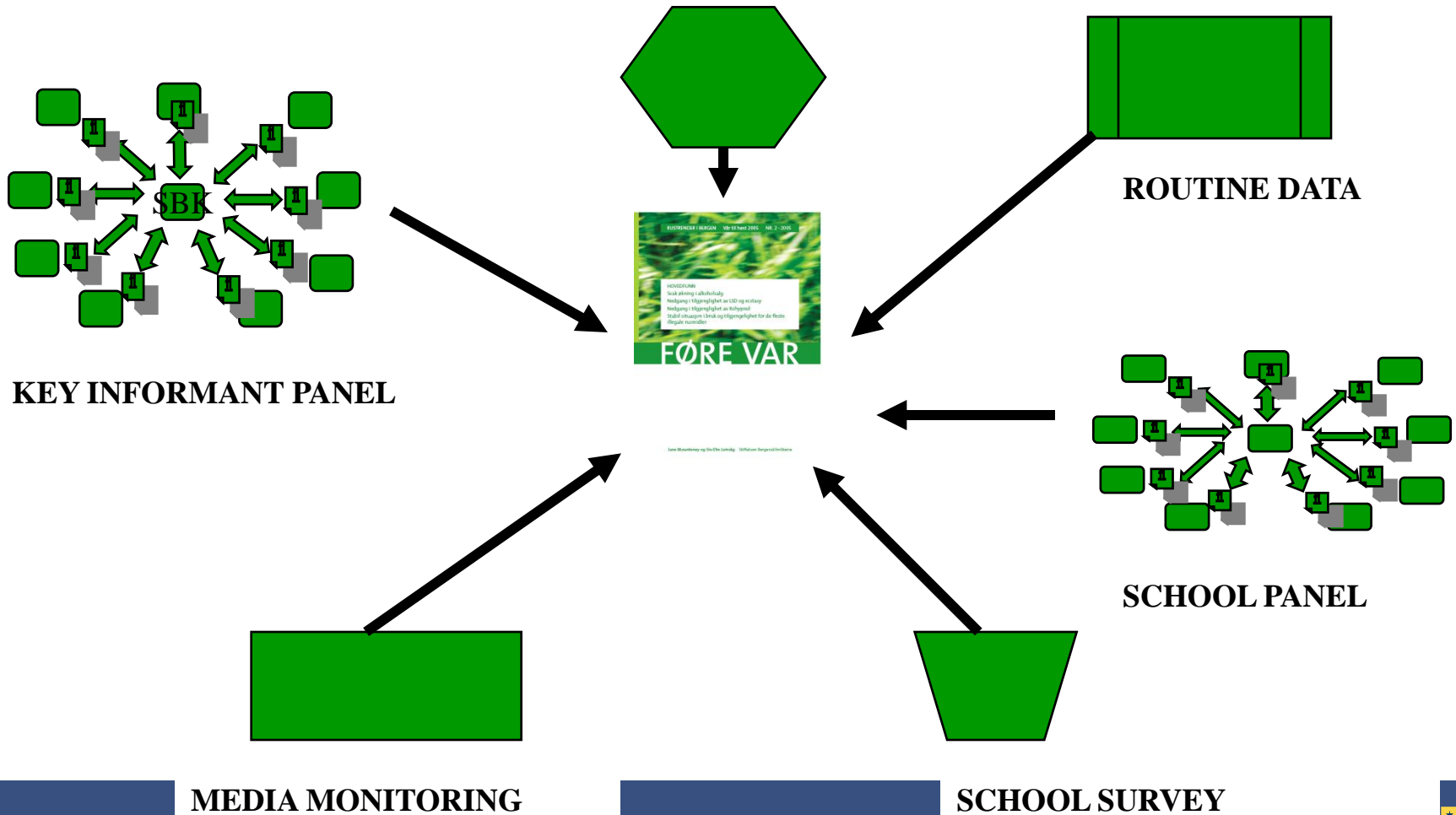
System design

- Established in 2002
- Reports six monthly
- Combined monitoring & 'earlier warning' function
- Multi-indicator - sensitive and routine sources
- Analysis – 'systematic triangulation'



Bergen Earlier Warning System (BEWS) model

RAPID ASSESSMENT STUDIES



Routine data (30+ sources)

- **Seizures – police, customs, prison, postal**
- **Arrests**
- **Ambulance overdose call outs**
- **Overdose deaths**
- **Prison-tests**
- **Treatment demand**
- **Hep C, HIV, AIDS new cases**
- **Helpline calls**
- **Syringe sales/ dissemination**
- **Alcohol sales**
- **Pharmacy sales**



Media monitoring

- 1) Youth/ fashion magazines
- 2) **Professional journals**
- 3) **Regional /local newspapers**
- 4) **Internet sites**

BEWS KEY INFORMANT PANEL

RISK / PROBLEM
DRUG USE

DEALER

DRUG USER

STREETWORKER

HOSPITAL

CLUBBER

FORE
VAR

TRAINING STUDIO

DJ

SCHOOL NURSE

BAR STAFF

POLICE



Topics for key informants

- **TRENDS IN DRUG USE**
- **NEW DRUGS**
- **SETTINGS FOR USE**
- **HEALTH & SOCIAL EFFECTS**
- **ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION**
- **PRICE & PURITY**
- **AVAILABILITY**
- **STREET NAMES**
- **COMBINATIONS**
- **COMING PROBLEMS**



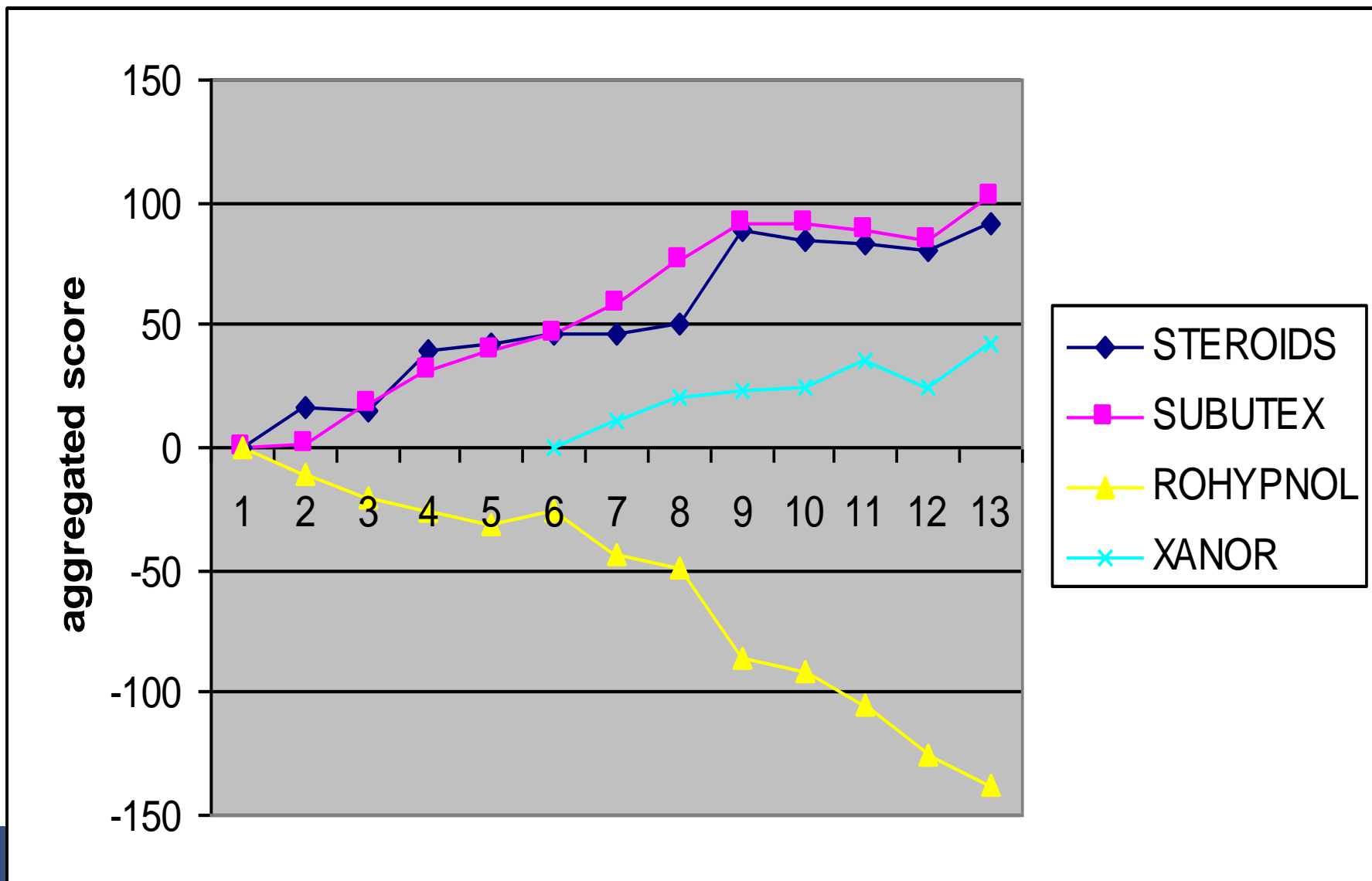
Tabell 33. Sammenfatning av rusmeddata, nøkkelinformasjonenes opplysninger og Noadms i forhold til rustendelser for perioden 1. oktober 2003 til 31. mars 2004.

Rusmidler	Tolltaten beslag - mengde		Politi beslag - mengde		Fengselet beslag - prøver		Kripos beslag - mengde	
Anabole steroider	1* (5)(2)	1 (5)(1)	1 (2)(6)(2)	1 (1)(3)(2)	- (3)(2)(2)	4* (1*)(2)		
Alkohol	2 (6)(1)	4 (3)(1)			1 (1*)(2)(3)	5 (1*)(2)(3)		
Cannabis	4 (1)(4)	3 (2)(1)	2 (6)(2)(2)	1 (3)(1)(4)	1 (1*)(2)(2)	2 (3)(2)(4)	3 (2)(6)	5 (1)(2)
Amfetamin	3* (4*)(2)	2* (5)(1)	1 (6)(2)(2)	1 (1)(2)(1)	1 (1*)(4)(4)	3 (1)(4)(2)	3 (2)(6)	3 (2)(2)
Ecstasy	3* (5)(2)	3* (5)(2)	1 (6)(2)(2)	1 (3)(1)(4)	5* (1)	5* (4*)	3 (2)(6)	1 (2)(1)
Kokain			2 (6)(2)(1)	4 (3)(2)(1)			2 (4)(2)	1 (2)(1)
Fluorocopp	1* (1*)	1 (1*)	5* (1*)	5* (1*)				
LSD	1* (5)(2)	1 (5)(2)	1* (1*)(2)(3)	1 (5*)(2)(3)				
GHB			3* (4)(2)	1 (3)(2)				
Heroin	1* (4*)(2)	1 (1*)(1)	3 (3)(2)(4)	5 (4)(2)(2)	1 (1*)(4)(2)	2 (2)(6)(2)	3 (2)(6)	5 (2)(2)
Metadon			1* (6)(2)	1 (3)(2)		1 (5)(2)		
Subutex					4* (1)(2)(3)	2 (1)(4)		
Temgesic	4* (1*)	2 (4)			4* (1*)	2 (1)(3)		
Valium	1* (3*)	1 (5)(3)						
Rohypnol	3* (2*)	2* (5)			5 (1)(3)(1)	4 (6)(5)(2)		
Dolcontin								
Legemidler ^{2P}			2 (4)(6)	3 (3)(4)(1)	3 (1)			

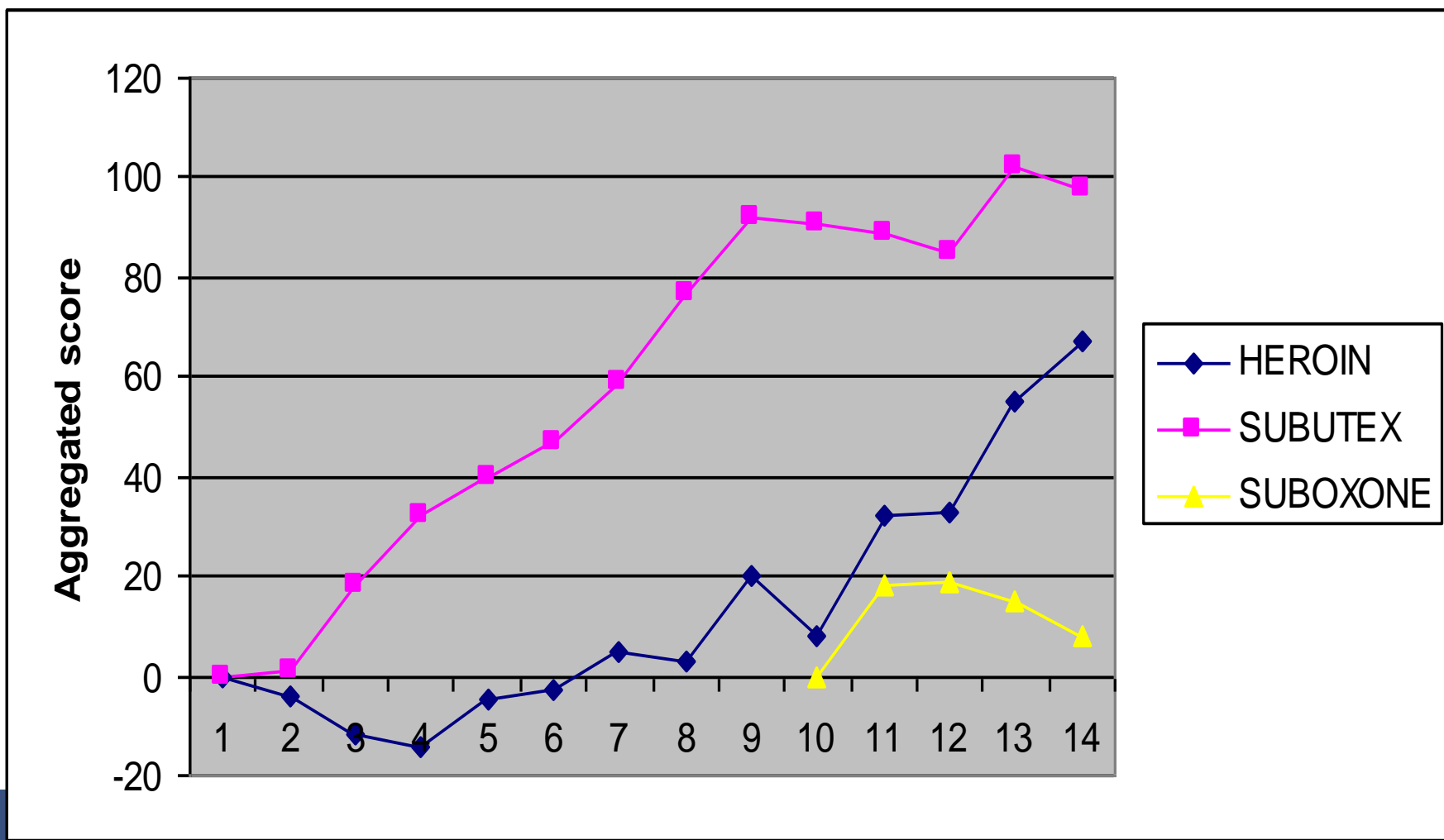
- 1 = sterk økning
 2 = gradvis økning
 3 = ingen endring
 4 = gradvis nedgang
 5 = sterk nedgang

* = dette viser at mengdene/antall beslag eller funn er svært små.

BEWS: 6 year trends in street use of medicines - Bergen



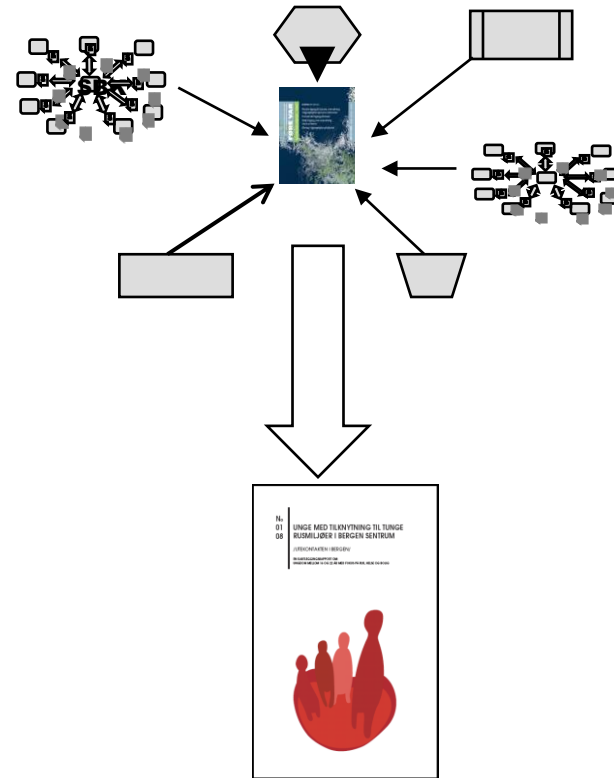
BEWS: 6 year trends in street use of opiates - Bergen



Combined model - rapid identification and response to emerging drug trends

City level drug monitoring system – early identification

Rapid assessment & response capability – early intervention



Tracking new drugs – the future

- 1) How to develop innovative sources & increase timeliness & sensitivity of existing sources?
- 2) How to build models - multi-source, multi-method – that can monitor new drugs?
- 3) Analysis – can we develop more sophisticated forms of data ‘triangulation’?
 - 1) Confirmation v complementarity
 - 2) Weighting of sources