

Monitoring of Tobacco, Alcohol, Medicines Use and Gambling Situation:

Application of Existing Drug Monitoring System

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New Approach to Monitoring of helps Addictions Approved by the Government on 19 July 2021





Content of the Reports

Kapitola 1:

Vymezení pojmů a tematického zaměření zprávy

Background information, public health perspective

National policy, strategy and action plans

Market (supply and availability)

Prevalence and patterns of use among children

Prevalence and patterns of use among adults

Kapitola 3:

Trh s alkoholem

Kapitola 10:

Adiktologické služby pro uživatele alkoholu

Health consequences

Social correlates

Criminality

Prevention

Treatment and services

Impacts of COVID-19

Kapitola 1:

Úvod do problematiky tabákových, nikotinových a souvisejících výrobků

Kapitola 6:

Pasivní expozice tabákovému kouři

Kapitola 11:

Odvykání kouření a léčba závislosti na tabáku

Kapitola 8:

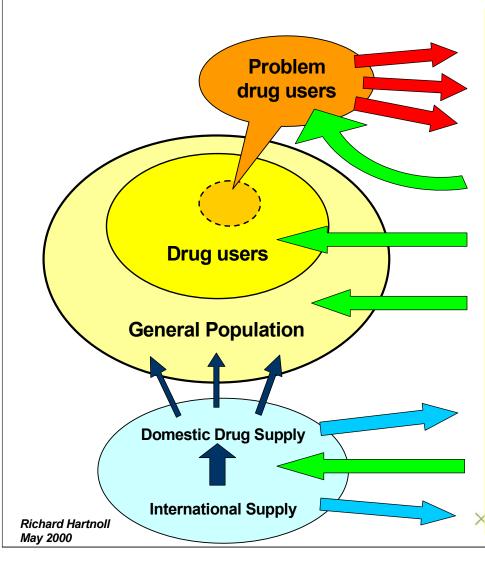
Adiktologická prevence

Kapitola 1:

Regulace a politika v oblasti hazardních her



5 Epidemiological KI for Monitoring Drug Use



DRUG DEMAND INDICATORS

- Treatment demand
- Drug-related infectious diseases
- Drug-related deaths & mortality
- Police arrests (users)

... etc.

- Prevalence/incidence estimates
- Impact studies (costs, crime ...)
- Targeted studies (risk groups, drug careers, perceptions ...)
- Surveys (extent & pattern of use in general population, schools ...)

DRUG SUPPLY INDICATORS

- Drug availability (seizures, price/purity, surveys ...)
- Drug market studies (actors, drug flows, economics ...)

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 International supply (trafficking arrests, production estimates ...)

> Strengths and Weaknesses of the Approach

- > System of drug monitoring is well-developed in CZ, existing data for all 5 KI and other core indicators/statistics
- > National strategy covers "addictions" in broad sense
- > data sources often cover multiple issues

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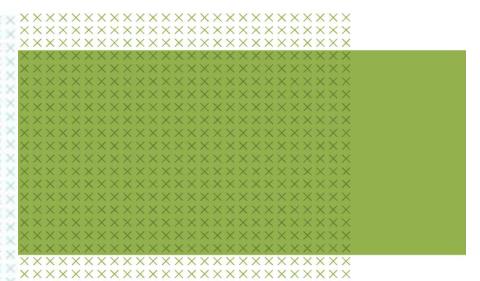
GPS surveys, school surveys
TDI register, data from health care statistics and treatment centres
data from low-threshold services

- > Previous reports already covered a lot of information on other topics (tobacco, alcohol, medicines)
- > Specific issues for specific topics tobacco, alcohol – information on supply, markets different legislation and regulation
- > Literature review necessary for the public health impacts, health and social consequences
- > Age range covered (15-64 EMCDDA vs. 15+)



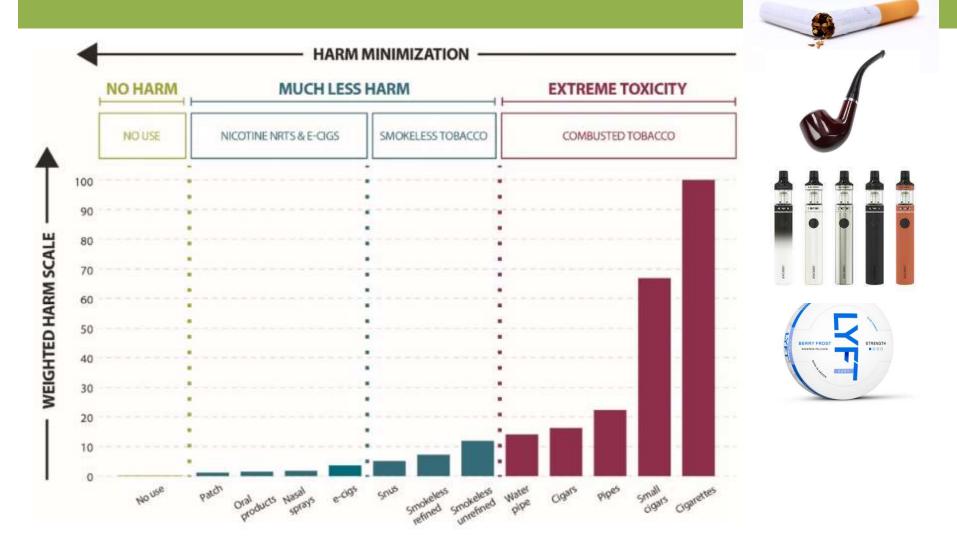


o tabákových, nikotinových a souvisejících výrobcích v České republice 2021



= Report on Tobacco, Nicotine and Related Products in the Czech Republic in 2021

New ProductsRiskiness of Tobacco and Nicotine





Prevalence of Tobacco Smoking

Population and school surveys: prevalence, frequency, quantity used, perceived risks; estimate of problematic use



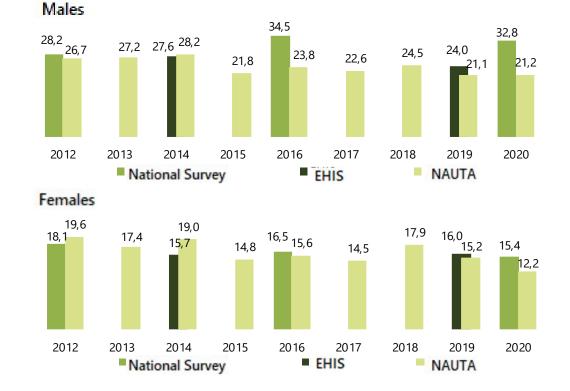
National Survey on Substance Use 2020: daily or almost

daily 23.9%

approx. 2 mil. daily smokers

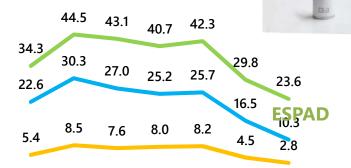
NAUTA 2020: daily smoking 16.6%

Daily smoking in adult population 15+, trends in 2012–2020, in %



current use of e-cigarettes 4.8%

current use of heated tobacco products 4.1%



95 1999 2003 2007 2011 2015 2019

— Tobacco smoking in last 30 days

— Daily smoking

Heavy smoking

ource: NAUTA (Csémy et al., 2021), National Survey on ubstance Use (Chomynová and Mravčík, 2021), EHIS Daňková, 2016), ESPAD (Chomynová et al., 2020)



Health Consequences

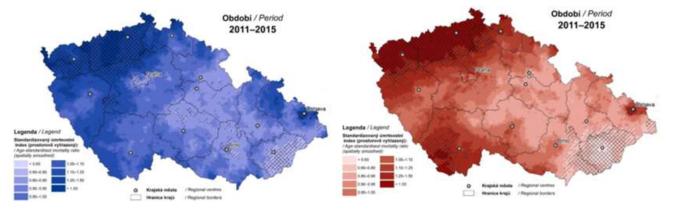
Morbidity and mortality: dg. by attributive fraction, hospital admissions, number of deceased, causes of death



16-18 thousand of deaths annually

lung cancer 5 thousand
diagnosed annually approx. 7 thousand
chronic lung disease 3 thousand
hospital admissions annually >30 thousand

Premature mortality related to smoking, males and females, SMR



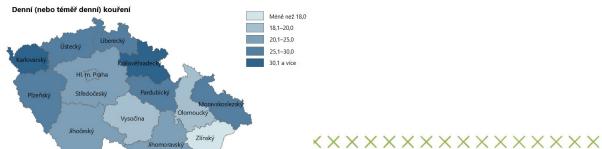
1 deceased smoker accounts for 15 years of life lost

Source: Sovinová et al (2008)

Source: Kážmér et al. (2020)

Daily smoking by regions (in %)

Source: National Survey on Substance Use (Chomynová and Mravčík, 2021)



Smoking Cessation and Treatment of Tobacco Addiction TDI register, Register of paid health services



Smoking cessation – broader, includes short interventions, counselling, apps, leaflets

Treatment of nicotine addiction – pharmacotherapy (nicotine substitution), psycho-socio-behavioural interventions

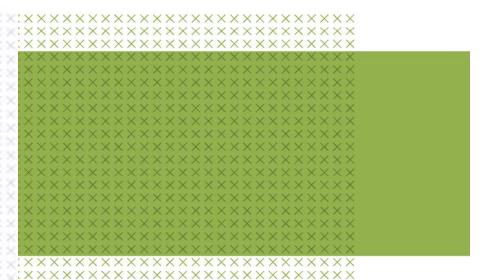
- Networks of centres for treatment of tobacco addiction out-patient doctors within hospitals, supervised by the Society for Treatment of tobacco addiction, altogether 43 centres.
- Out-patient services of different professional background with completed course of Czech Medical Association, altogether approx. 200.
- Pharmacies provide counselling in smoking cessation.
- > Addictology services, altogether 300.

number of clients of services: 500–600 clients annually in treatment

according to NRHZS registry, approx. 220–250 people annually according to TDI register: 400 clients annually



o problematickém užívání psychoaktivních léků v České republice 2021



= Report on Problematic Use of Psychoactive Medicines in the Czech Republic in 2021

Vise – Overuse – Problematic Use – Misuse of Psychoactive Medicines

very challenging in terms of definitions:

Types of Problematic Use

Inappropriate Treatment

- > inappropriate dosing
- inappropriate administration
- Inappropriate indication or treatment of affective and anxiety disorders, insomnia, pain or addiction (e.g. treatment of symptoms and comorbidities without information of the primary diagnosis including alcohol addiction, treatment of pain without treatment of primary disease)

 and substances:

Medicine Use without Medical Indication

- purpose of use out of context of formal treatment
- administration not in line with doctor's recommendation (e.g. injection)
- combination of psychoactive medicines use with alcohol or illicit drugs)
- overdose intentional, accidental or for unknown reasons
- illegal acquisition (e.g. On black market, falsification of recipes)
- > use of medicines for changing mood of other people (e.g. in context of violent criminal offences, rape, robbery)

Use in Risky of Inappropriate Situations

- use while driving or machine operating
- use while swimming or other (risky) sport activities
- use in situations requiring concentration (e.g. care after children)
- doping in sport

- sedatives, hypnotics,

anxiolytics/ tranquillizers

opioid analgesics

stimulants

(pseudo/ephedrine)

antidepressants /

benzodiazepines, antiepileptics,

antiparkinsonics,

^^^^^^^^ laxatives...××

Source: NFP according to Küfner et al. (2011a) and Pecinovská (2021



Prevalence of Use and Problematic Use

Population and school surveys: prevalence, frequency, quantity used, perceived risks; estimate of problematic use



adult population

National Survey on Substance Use 2020: use of sedatives or hypnotics, or opioid analgesics in last 12 months
15.8% (12.6% sedatives and 6.8% opioid analgesics)
estimate of misuse = 14.9% (9.9% males, 19.7% females)
longer than 6 weeks, without doctor's prescription, or self-perception of overuse

omnibus surveys: use of psychoactive medicines obtained without doctor's prescription or used not in line with doctor's recommendation = **misuse 8–13% adult population (15+)**



estimates based on medicine distribution into pharmacies 885 th. people

youth (ESPAD 2019)

6.6% sedatives or hypnotics without prescription9.8% painkiller in order to get high

5.8% pills in combination with alcohol

= misuse 14.4% (11.4% boys, 17.6% girls)



Psychoactive Medicines – Market

source of psychoactive medicines = official health care system

doctor-shopping family, friends internet black market



SÚKL = evidence of medicine distribution (packages and DDD/daily dose)

use of benzodiazepines decreases (Neurol, diazepam)

use of barbiturates decreases

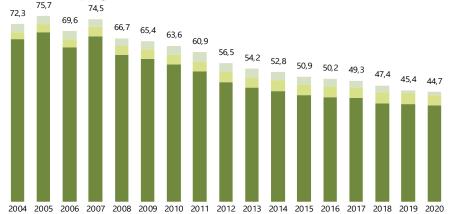
use of Z-drugs increases (zolpidem/Stilnox)

use of pregabaline increases

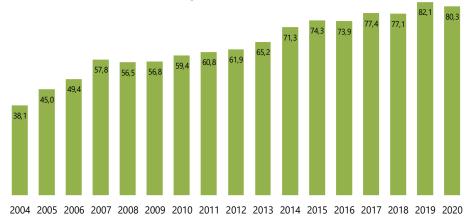
use of opioid analgesics increases

Source: State Institute for Drug Control (2021)

Benzodiazepiny (N03AE, N05BA, N05CD), v mil. DDD









Health Consequences and Treatment

Mortality: number of deceased, causes of death, category of medicines, hospital admissions, out-patient treatment



40 deaths/overdoses annually (Special Mortality Register)

13 benzodiazepines 28 opioids (including opioid analgesics)



69 indirect deaths (diseases, accidents, suicides)

150–200 hospital admissions for injury under the influence

annually 2.5 th. people in treatment for dg. F13 out-patient 2 th. people in-patient approx. 400 annually 5.

5.7% out-p. patients

3.2% hospital admissions

- > Psychiatric out-patient facilities.
- Residential treatment (psychiatric hospitals, hospital departments, therapeutic communities.
- Network of addictology programmes for people with addictive behaviour.

Low-threshold centres – opioid users, incl. Buprenorphine

- from black market, opioid analgesics,
- > frequent polydrug use.





o alkoholu v České republice 2021

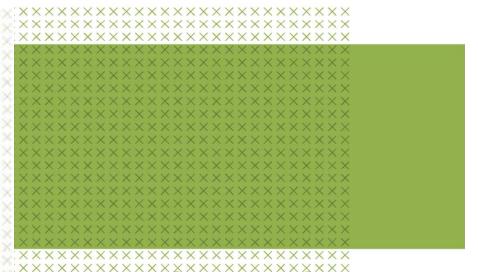
= Report on Alcohol in 2021

in the Czech Republic





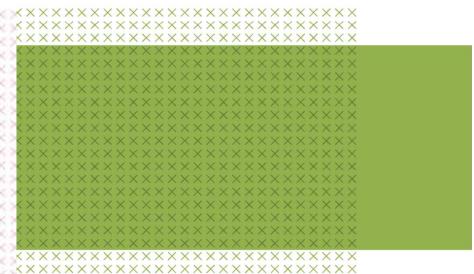
o nelegálních drogách v České republice 2021



= Report on Illicit Drugs in the Czech Republic in 2021



o hazardním hraní v České republice 2021

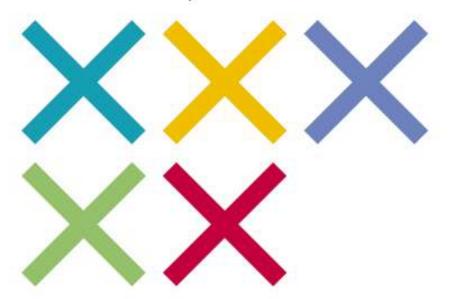


= Report on Gambling in the Czech Republic in 2021



Souhrnná zpráva

o závislostech v České republice



>2021

Obsah

| Zákla | asná situace a hlavní trendy v oblastí závislostního chování Public H ední přehled situace v ČR v číslech | <u>:a</u> |
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>

Estimates of Population At Risk of Addiction Population of the Czech Republic 10.3 r

Population of the Czech Republic 10.3 million, comparable to Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Portugal

| Daily smokers | 1,5-2,1 mil. | | | |
|--|--------------|--|--|--|
| Daily alcohol consumers | 800–980 th. | | | |
| Risky alcohol use | 1,5–1,7 mil. | | | |
| > Harmful alcohol use | 800-980 th. | | | |
| Problematic use of psychoactive medicines | 1,3–1,5 mil. | | | |
| Intensive cannabis users | 350-465 th. | | | |
| > At high risk | 160-250 th. | | | |
| People who use drugs /high-risk drug users | 43-46 th. | | | |
| > Users of pervitin (methamphetamine) | 33-34 th. | | | |
| > Users of opioids | 11–12 th. | | | |
| People at risk of problem gambling | 170-220 th. | | | |
| > At high risk | 91–120 th. | | | |

Source: NMS (2022)



Health Consequences, Treatment/Contact with Services, Social Costs

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Smoking
Alcohol Consumption
Use of Psychoactive Medicines
Use of Illicit Drugs

Addictive Behaviour

Smoking
Alcohol Consumption
Use of Psychoactive Medicines
Use of Illicit Drugs
Gambling

Source: NMS (2022)

Mortality Overall Direct (overdoses)

16–18 th. - 200–250 110–120 40–50 100–150 40–60

Clients in Contact with Social Costs (EUR) Services

1-2 th. 3.2-4 bil. 30-35 th. 2-2.4 bil. 3-4 th. n.a. 40-45 th. 0.3 bil. 2-3 th. 0.5-0.6 bil.



Challenge for the Year 2022







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