



European Monitoring Centre  
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

# Informe Europeo sobre drogas del Observatorio Europeo de las Drogas y las Toxicomanías (EMCDDA)

Sandrine Sleiman

Taller de Capacitación para Fortalecer a los observatorios Nacionales sobre Drogas de las Américas.

21-25 Julio 2014

Antigua, Guatemala

# Misión

- Recolectar, analizar y difundir información objetiva, fiable y comparable sobre las drogas, las drogodependencias y sus consecuencias
- Proporcionar una visión del fenómeno de las drogas a nivel Europeo basado en evidencias

# Países participantes

Red Reitox:

28 miembros de la UE,  
Turquía y Noruega

+ cooperación com

- Balcanes occidentales
- Países vecinos de la UE



# Organización del trabajo

## Recolección de datos

- Puntos Focales Nacionales (NFPs) y grupos de expertos en cada país
- Elaboración y envío de informes anuales al OEDT usando un protocolo común para su redacción (con directrices y normas comunes para su elaboración)



# Monitorización

- Monitorización y conocimiento del consumo de drogas y problemas relacionados con el consumo.
- Monitorización de las acciones para la reducción de la demanda.
- Monitorización de la oferta y la reducción de la oferta de drogas.
- Nuevas tendencias y desarrollos; evaluación de los riesgos relacionados con el consumo de nuevas sustancias psicoactivas.
- Monitorización y evaluación de medidas políticas.

# 5 Indicadores Epidemiológicos

[Data](#) [Countries](#) [Topics \(A-Z\)](#) [Our activities](#) [Best practice](#) [Publications](#) [News and events](#) [About](#)

[Home](#) / [Our activities](#) / [Key indicators](#)

## OUR ACTIVITIES

Action on new drugs  
Drug-related research  
Expert meetings  
Key epidemiological indicators  
Drug-related deaths and mortality indicator  
Drug-related infectious diseases indicator  
General population surveys indicator  
Treatment demand indicator  
High-risk drug use indicator  
Markets, crime and supply reduction  
Monitoring health and social interventions  
Harm reduction interventions  
Prevention of drug use  
Social reintegration  
Treatment of drug use  
Partners  
Policy and law  
Prison  
Wastewater analysis

## The EMCDDA's five key epidemiological indicators

### What are the 'key indicators'?

The EMCDDA uses five key epidemiological indicators to achieve its goal of providing factual, objective, reliable and comparable information on drugs and drug addiction at European level. These indicators have been developed by the Centre in close collaboration with the Reitox network, experts across Europe and with other international organisations competent in the field of drugs and drug addiction.

The five key epidemiological indicators underpin the EMCDDA's reporting on trends and developments in the EU drug situation. They are also a necessary component of any analysis of the coverage of responses or the assessment of the impact of policies and actions.

In this section of the website, you can learn more about the key indicators, including an overview and access to a toolbox of supporting material on each indicator.

[Indicators](#) [Related links](#)



#### General population surveys (GPS)

*General population surveys are used to obtain information on drug use among the general population.*



#### High-risk drug use (HRDU)

*This key indicator (formerly 'PDU') collects data on the prevalence and incidence of high-risk drug use.*



#### Treatment demand indicator (TDI)

*The treatment demand indicator is used to describe the population of problem drug users entering treatment.*



#### Drug-related deaths and mortality (DRD)

*The aim of this indicator is to obtain statistics on the number and characteristics of people who die as a consequence of drug use.*



#### Drug-related infectious diseases (DRID)

*This key indicator collects data on drug-related infectious diseases, particularly among injecting drug users.*

**Encuestas en población general/escolar**

**Prevalencia e incidencia de consumo problemático de drogas**

**Admisiones a tratamiento por consumo de drogas**

**Mortalidad por reacción adversa al consumo de drogas**

**Enfermedades infecciosas relacionadas con las drogas**

# Informe Europeo sobre Drogas

## EUROPEAN DRUG REPORT PACKAGE 2014

A set of interlinked elements allowing full access to the available data and analysis on the drug problem in Europe



### Trends and developments

providing a top-level analysis of key developments (print and online)



### Data and statistics

containing full data arrays, graphics and methodological information (online)



### Country overviews

national data and analysis at your fingertips (online)



### Perspectives on drugs

interactive windows on key issues (online)



# EDR: Resúmenes de países

## Belgium: drug-related information and data



Our partner in Belgium

**Institut scientifique de santé publique/Wetenschappelijk Instituut Volksgezondheid (Scientific Institute of Public Health)**  
Rue Juliette Wuytsman 14  
B-1050 Bruxelles/Brussels  
Tel. +32 28425034  
Fax +32 28425001

**Head of focal point: Ms Lies Gremeaux**

The Belgian focal point is located within the Epidemiology Unit of the Scientific Institute of Public Health (IPH). The IPH is a state (federal) scientific organisation under the responsibility of the Federal Public Service of Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment. The main tasks of the drugs programme of the IPH include the monitoring, collection, analysis and dissemination of drug-related information. It also maintains an early warning system on synthetic drugs.

*E-mail addresses have been inserted in a way discouraging spam. Please replace [a] by @ before actually using any of the e-mail addresses.*

### Situation summary, Belgium



Country situation summaries are written with the general reader in mind and provide short, mainly text-based analyses of national drug situations.

### Health and social responses profiles



How are countries responding to the drug situation in the area of health and social interventions? Find out with these interactive maps and timeline.

### Key data sheet, Belgium



Key data sheets provide an at-a-glance statistical view of the drug situation by country and cover areas including prevalence, problem drug use, infectious diseases, deaths and more.

### Prevalence maps



These interactive maps show patterns of drug use throughout Europe. The data is broken down by type of drug and population.

### Prevention profile, Belgium



What are countries in Europe doing to prevent illicit drug use? 'Prevention profiles' attempts to answer this question using interactive maps and data charts based on expert assessments.

### Legal profile, Belgium



Legal profiles describe national drug-related legislation in a standardised, comparable format. Topics covered include possession, trafficking, classification, prosecution, prevention, treatment, among others.

### National drug strategies, Belgium



This resource provides access to the current national strategies and action plans for each country as well as a brief description of recent and ongoing work in the area.

### Treatment profile, Belgium



Each treatment profile provides information on the national context, treatment registries and monitoring systems, treatment demand, availability of treatment services as well as references and resources.

### Harm reduction overview, Belgium



Each overview describes the national context; references and resources; key responses for preventing and reducing drug-related infectious diseases and; drug-related deaths and drug-related harms in recreational settings.

### Public expenditure profiles, Belgium



These data sheets on drug-related public expenditure cover 30 countries and examine how much countries spend on drug-related activities, whether there are specific budgets allocated to drug policy documents, and how drug-related expenditure has evolved over time.

### National reports, Belgium



National reports draw an overall picture of the drug phenomenon at national level. The data is an important resource, among others for the compilation of the EMCDDA's Annual report.

### Drug-related research, Belgium

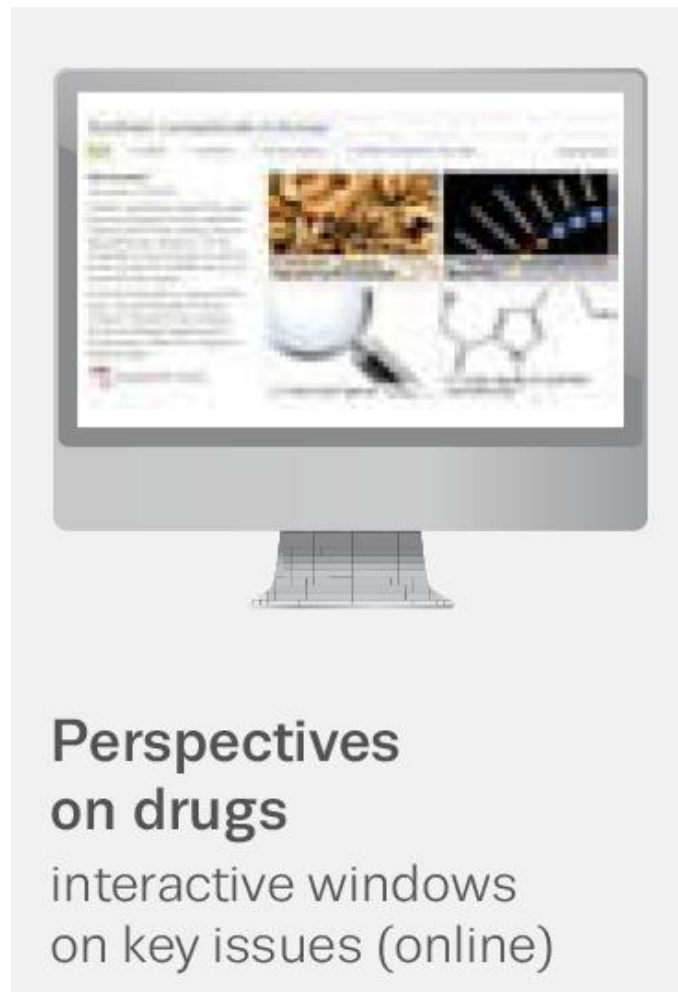


National drug related research provides information by country in the following areas: main funding frameworks, research institutions, scientific journals, websites, main studies conducted and articles published.



# EDR: 6 perspectivas sobre las drogas (PODs)

- Nuevas circunstancias en el mercado europeo del cannabis
- Consumo inyectado de catinonas sintéticas
- Análisis de las aguas residuales
- Tratamiento de la dependencia de la cocaína
- Tratamiento basado (por) en internet
- Respuestas sanitarias y sociales para los usuarios de metanfetamina





# Cannabis

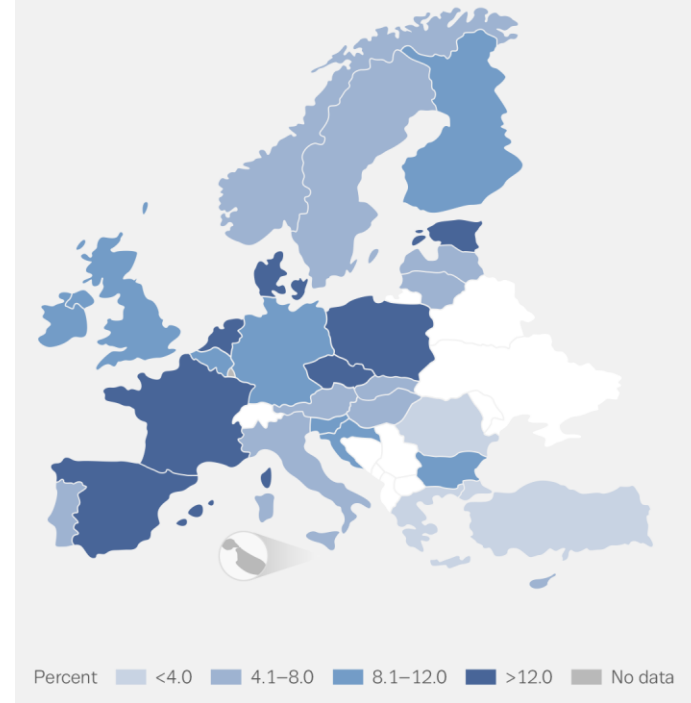


# Cannabis: La droga más consumida en Europa

73.6 millones de adultos han consumido alguna vez en su vida.

14.6 millones de adultos jóvenes (15-34 años) han consumido durante el año previo a la encuesta (Prevalencia último año).

Last year prevalence of cannabis use among young adults (15–34): most recent data

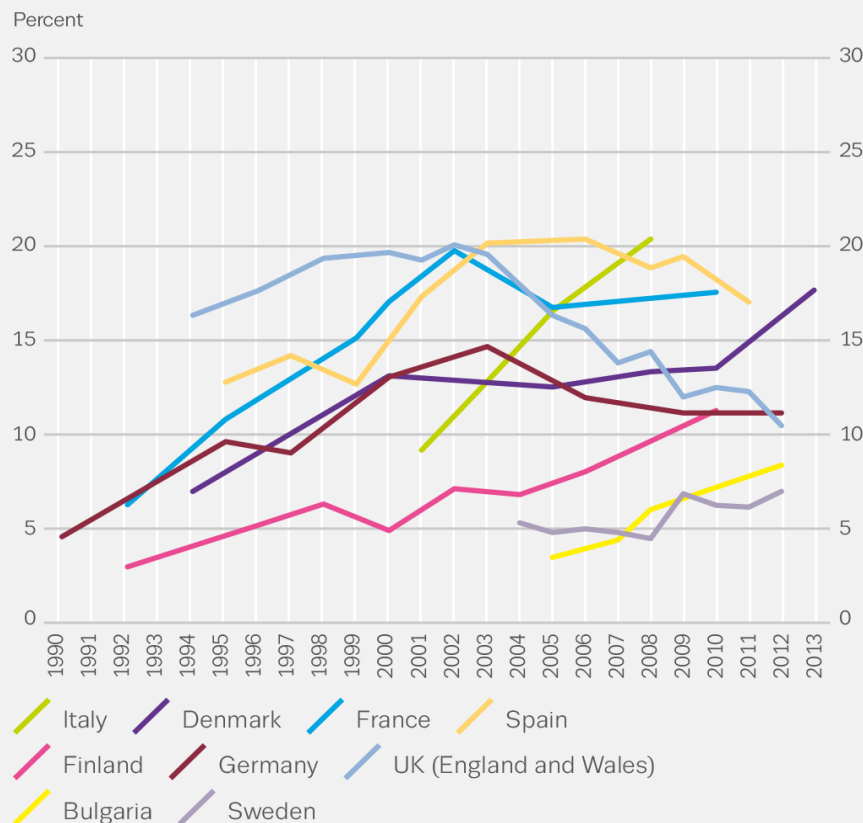


# Cannabis: Tendencias nacionales divergentes

9 países — tendencias estadísticamente significativas

En nuevas encuestas desde 2011: 8 países con descensos, 5 con aumentos de prevalencia (prevalencia último año de consumo, 15-34 años)

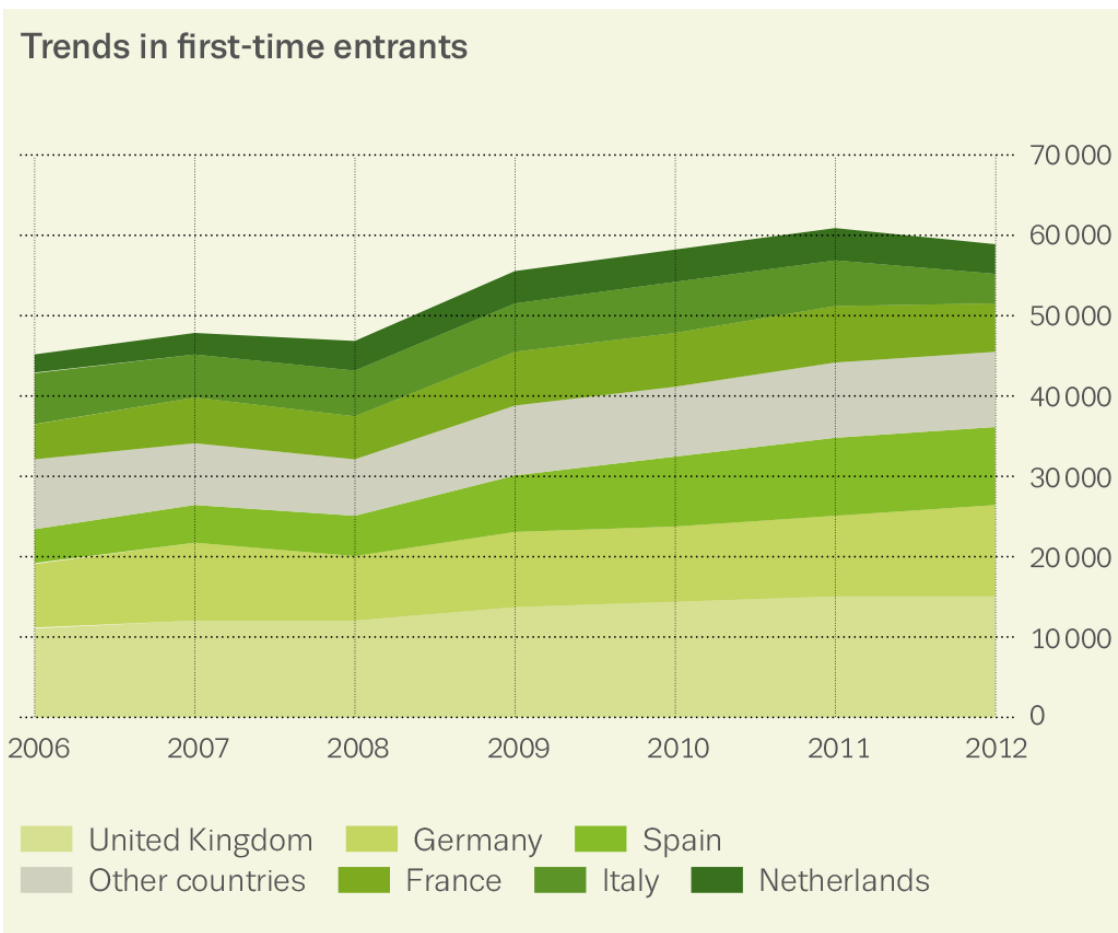
Last year prevalence of cannabis use among young adults (15–34): countries with statistically significant trends



# Cannabis: motivos de preocupación

Aprox. 1% de los adultos consumen a diario

En 2012, cannabis droga más frecuentemente notificada por los pacientes admitidos por primera vez a tratamiento





Producción doméstica aumenta

Plantas con contenido alto de THC

Aumento en la potencia de resina  
entre 2011 y 2012





# Opiodes

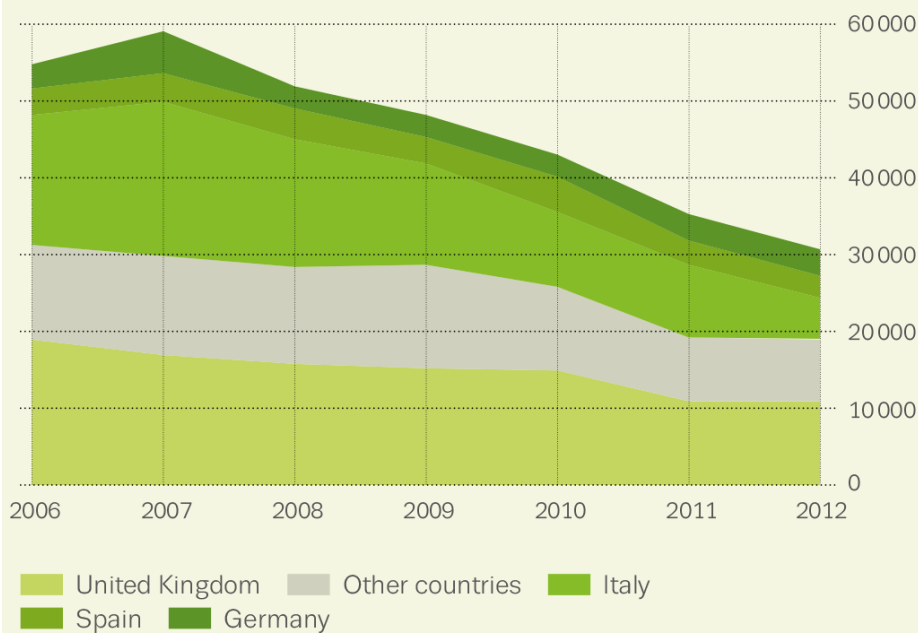


1.3 millones de consumidores  
problemáticos de opiodes

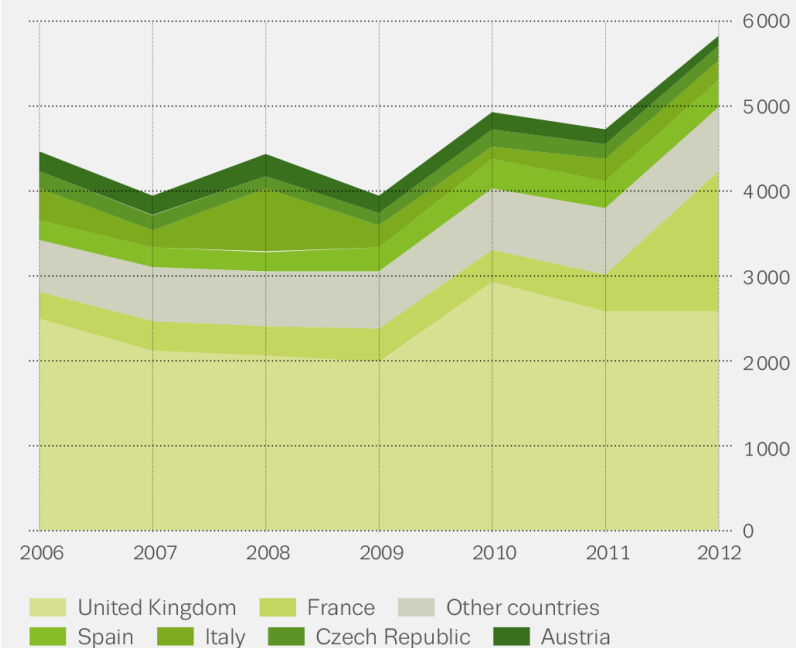
# Heroína: en declive tratamiento por primera vez

## Pero... aumento opioides diferentes de la heroína

Trends in first-time entrants

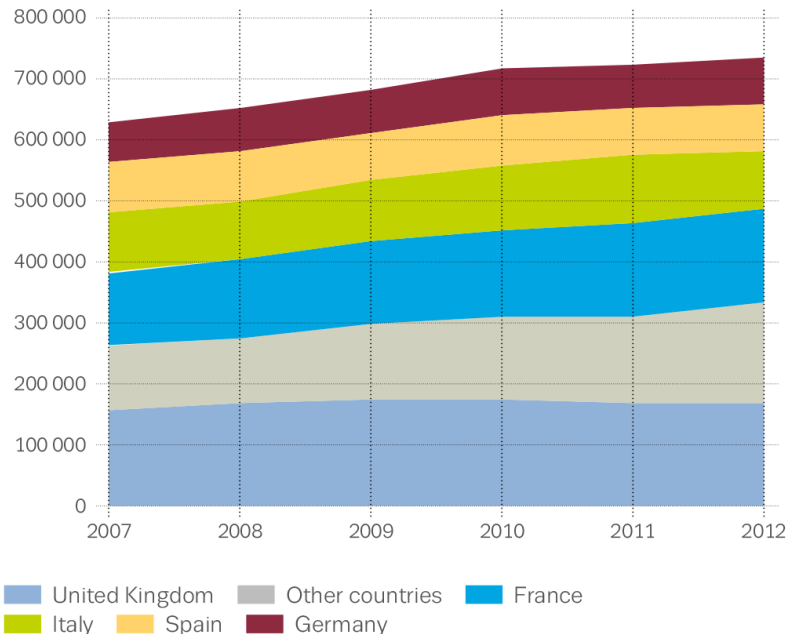


First-time entrants for opioids other than heroin: trends in numbers



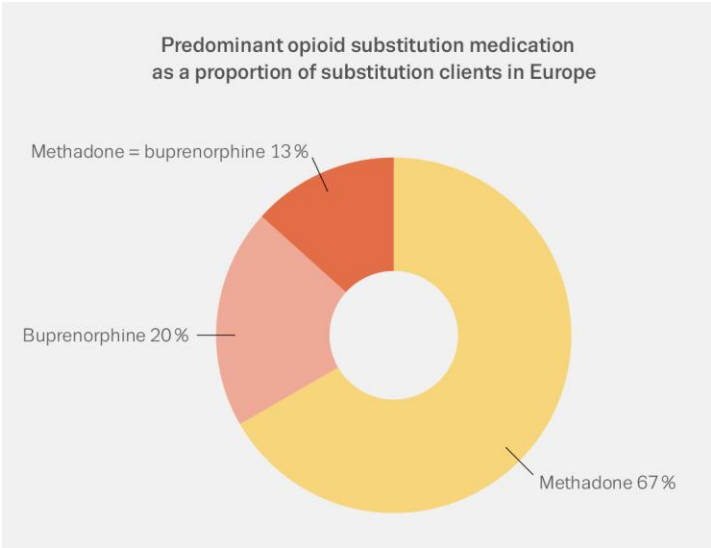
# Más de uno millón de europeos en tratamiento

Trends in number of clients in opioid substitution treatment



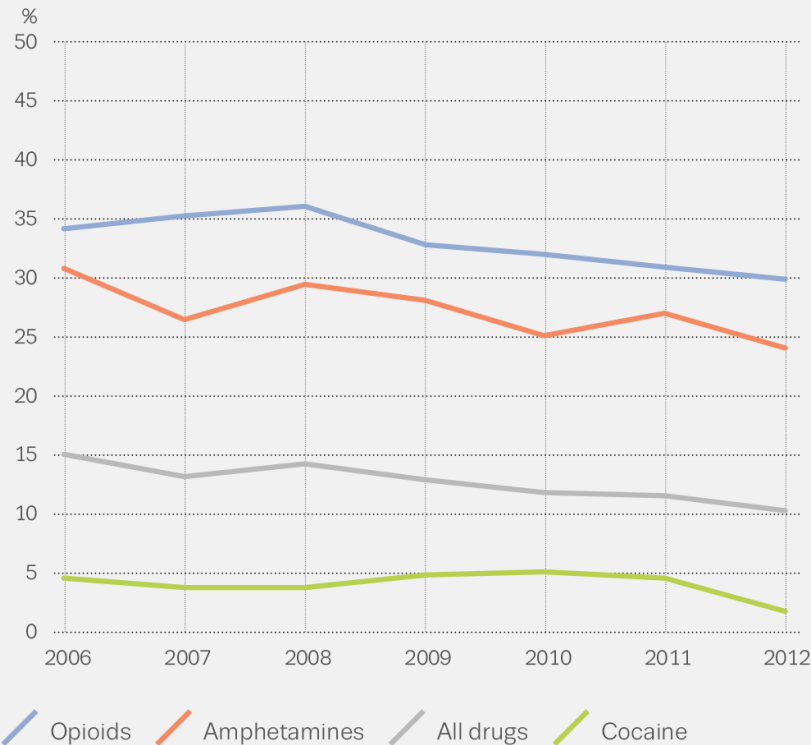
734 000 recibieron tratamiento de sustitución en 2012

Metadona más prescrito (67%)



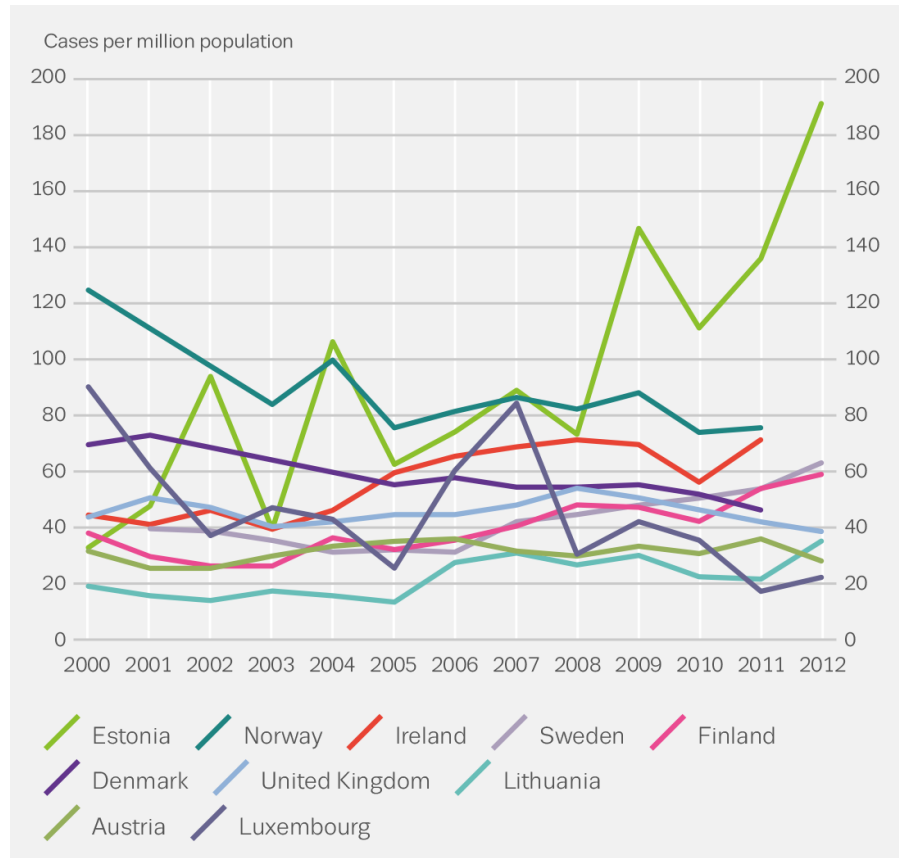
# Consumo inyectado de drogas: descenso de la tendencia

## Prevalencia del consumo inyectado de drogas en personas admitidas a tratamiento y admitidas por primera vez a tratamiento



# Muertes por sobredosis: reducción general pero aumenta en algunos países

Desde 7.490 (2008) a 6.100 (2012)



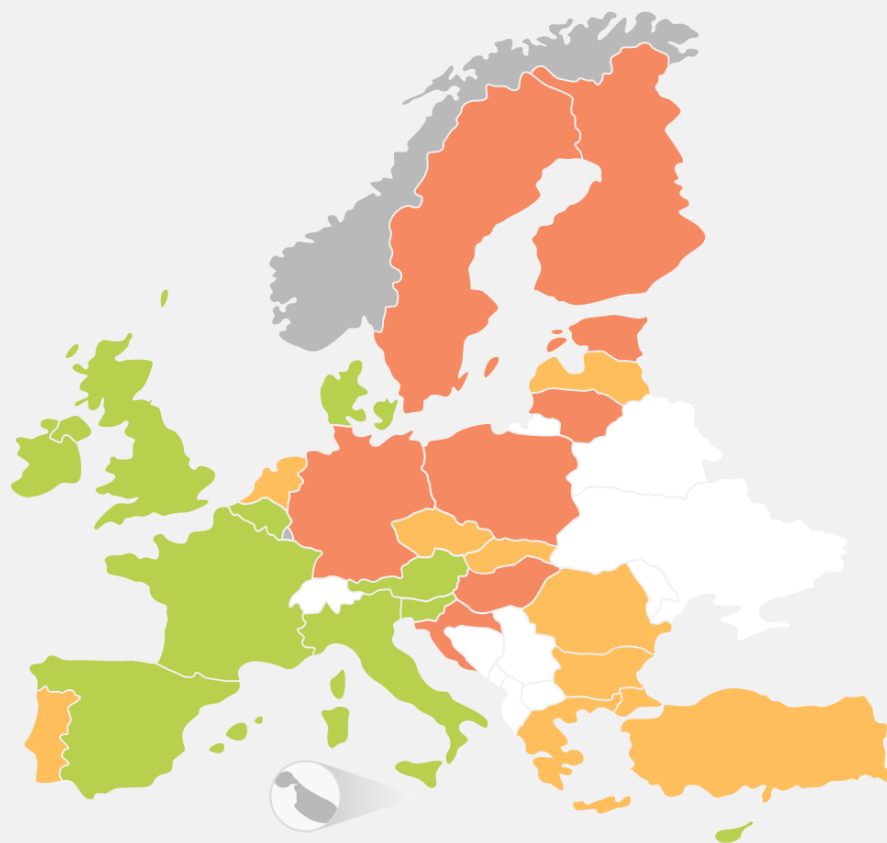
# Estimulantes



# Estimulantes: variación geográfica

2.2 millones de europeos (15–34 años) consumieron cocaína el año pasado

Predominant stimulant drug by last year prevalence among young adults (15–34)



1.2 millones consumieron anfetaminas

1.3 millones consumieron éxtasis

[emcdda.europa.eu](http://emcdda.europa.eu)



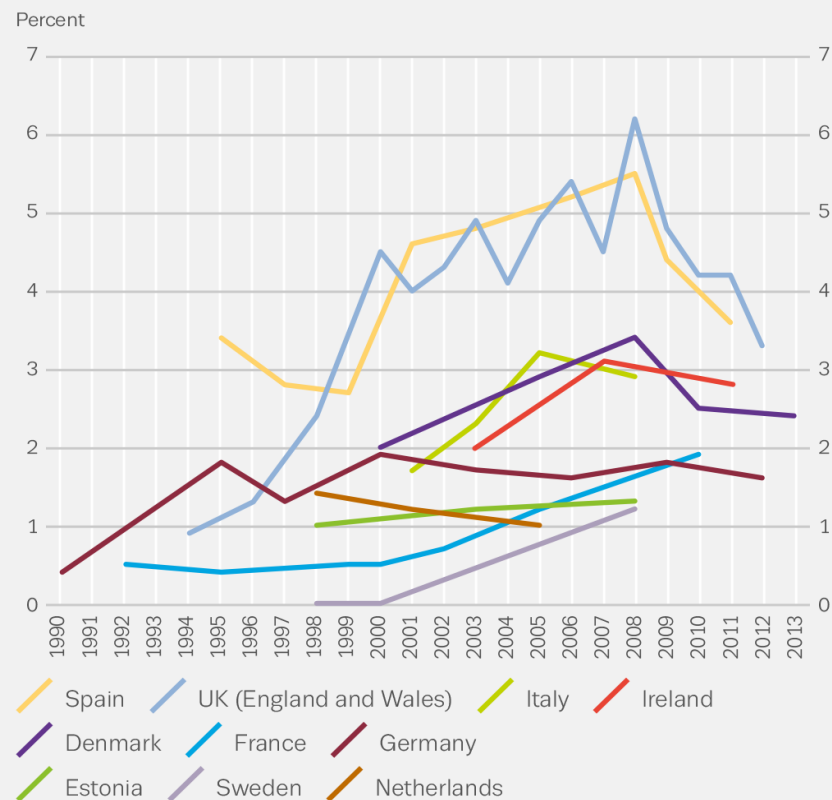
# Cocaína: sigue disminuyendo la prevalancia

Más consumida de los estimulantes, pero...

Disminución del consumo en los países con tasas de prevalancia elevadas

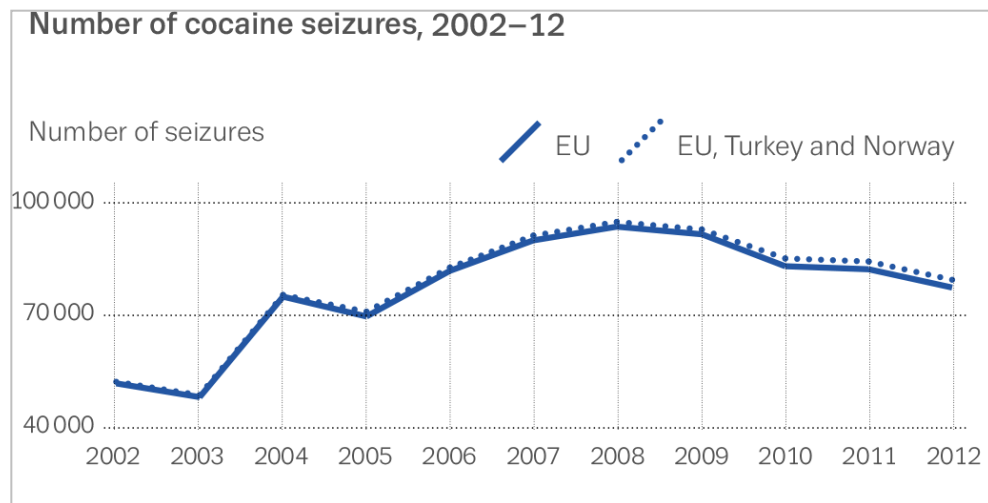
También en 11 de los 12 países con nuevas encuestas

Last year prevalence of cocaine use among young adults (15–34): selected trends



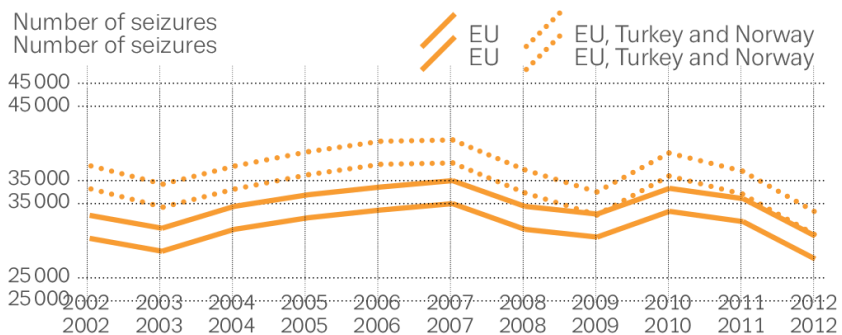
# Cocaína: sigue disminuyendo

Menos incautaciones desde 2008

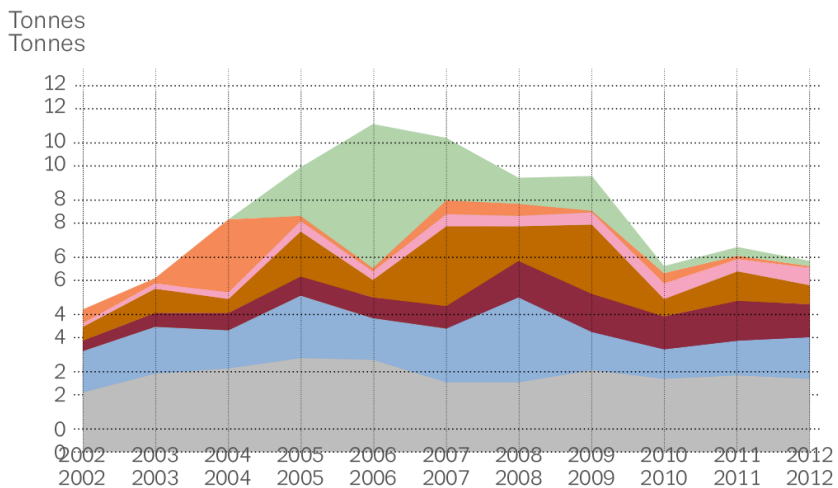
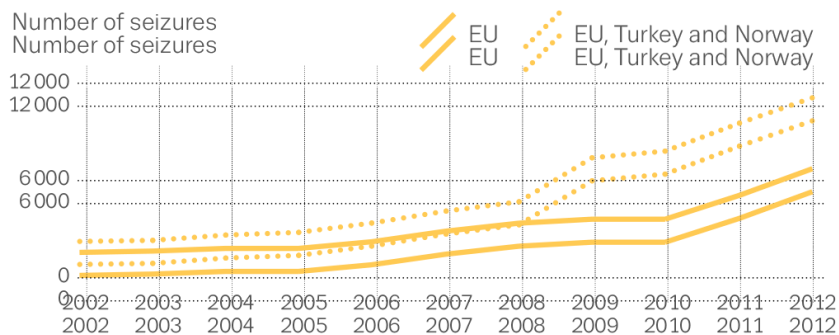


# Anfetaminas: signos de aumento de la producción de metanfetamina

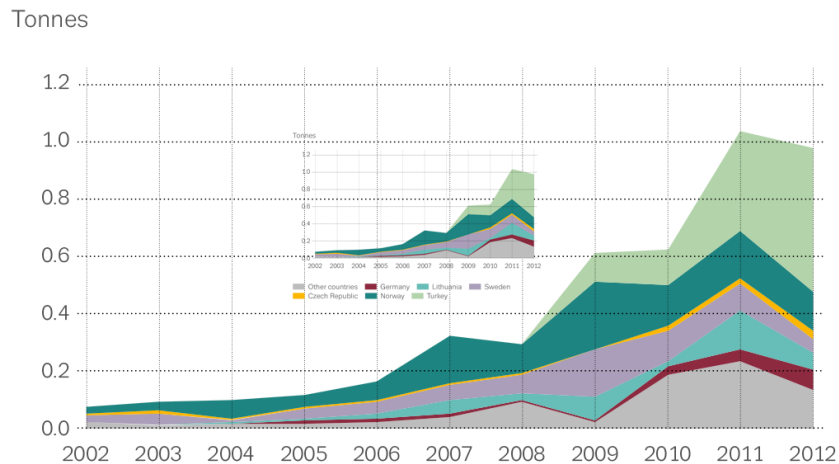
Number of amphetamine seizures and quantity seized, 2002–12  
 Number of amphetamine seizures and quantity seized, 2002–12



Number of methamphetamine seizures and quantity seized, 2002–12  
 Number of methamphetamine seizures and quantity seized, 2002–12



Other countries United Kingdom Germany  
 Netherlands Poland United Kingdom Germany  
 Netherlands Poland Belgium Turkey



Other countries Germany Lithuania Sweden  
 Czech Republic Norway Turkey

# Nuevas sustancias

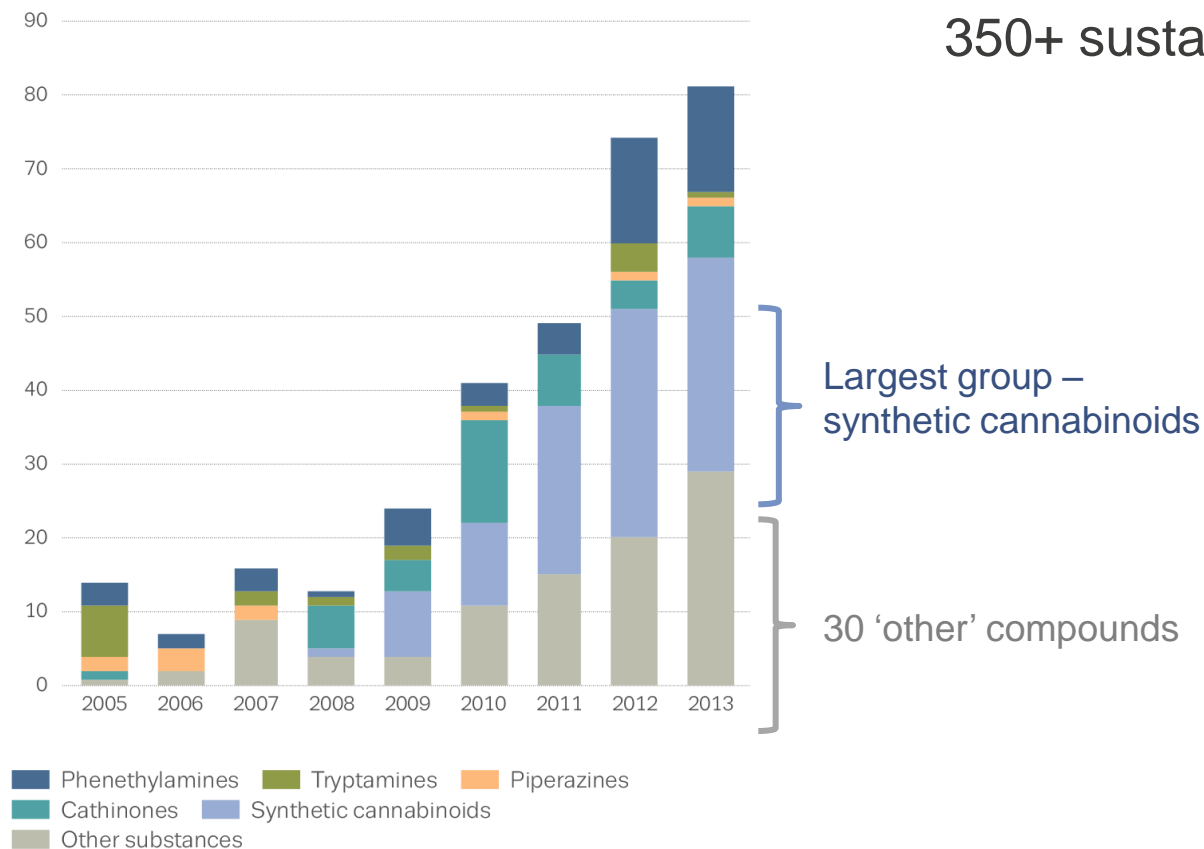


# Nuevas sustancias psicoactivas — sin signos de reducción

81 notificadas al SAR en 2013

350+ sustancias controladas

Number and main groups of new psychoactive substances notified to the EU Early Warning System, 2005–13



# Sistema de Alerta Rápida: más medicinas detectadas

‘Euforizantes legales’, ‘productos químicos de investigación’, ....

pregabalin, arfentanil, phenazepam,....



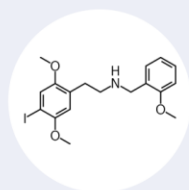
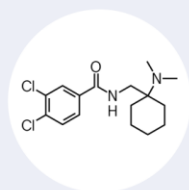
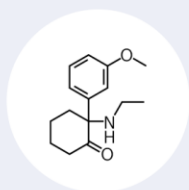
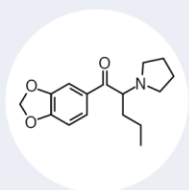
[emcdda.europa.eu](http://emcdda.europa.eu)

# Evaluaciones de riesgos en 2014

- 25I-NBOMe (alucinógeno)
- MDPV (estimulante)
- AH-7921 (opiáceo)
- Methoxetamine (ketamina)

Se dirigen a los principales segmentos del mercado de las drogas

## FOUR SUBSTANCES RISK-ASSESSED IN 2014



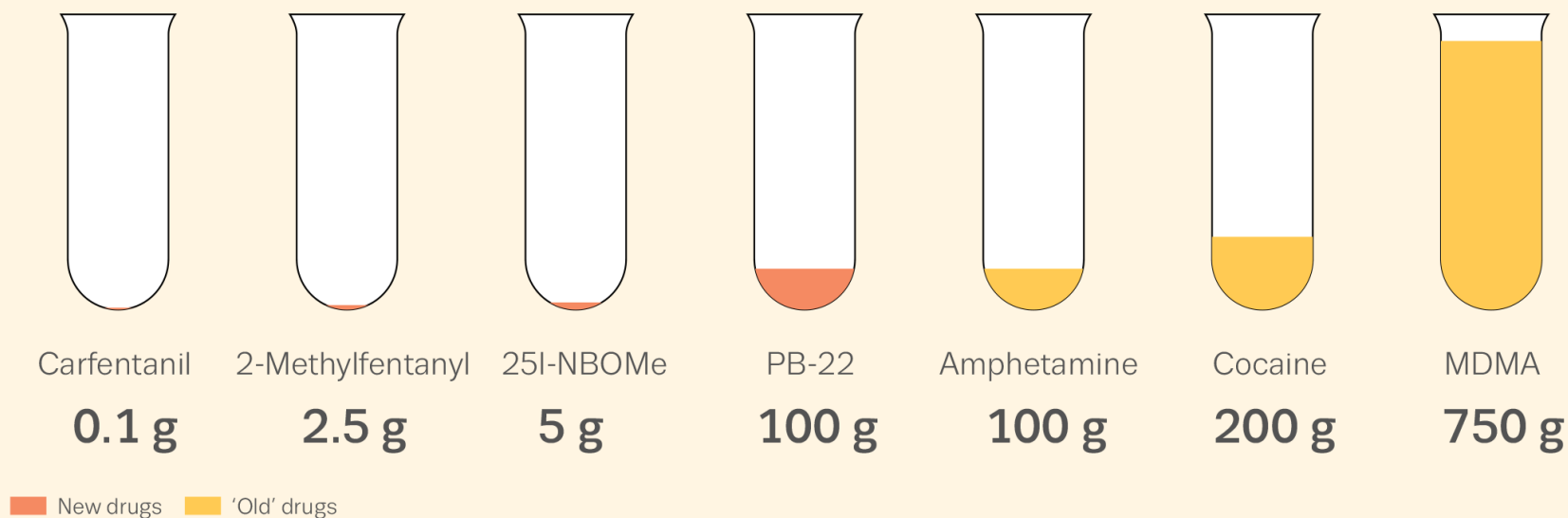
MDPV	Methoxetamine	AH-7921	25I-NBOMe	Substance
Cathinones	Arylcyclohexylamines	Opioids	Phenethylamines	Drug family
2008	2010	2012	2012	Year of first notification to the EU Early Warning System
99	20	15	1	Number of deaths associated with the substance
107	110	6	15	Number of non-fatal intoxications
29	24	8	24	Number of countries where it has been detected (EU, Turkey and Norway)
22	9	1	6	Number of countries where it is subject to control measures under drug control legislation (EU, Turkey and Norway)



# Potencia elevada de algunas sustancias

Novas sustancias sintéticas : pequeñas cantidades pueden transformarse en gran numero de dosis

HOW MUCH PURE DRUG IS NEEDED TO MAKE 10 000 DOSES?



# Internet: mercado en crecimiento

**Oferta de drogas “nuevas”  
como “antiguas”**

**651 sitios web que vendían  
‘euforizantes legales’ a los  
europeos en 2013**

**Uso creciente de “Redes  
oscuras”**

**Difícil controlar**



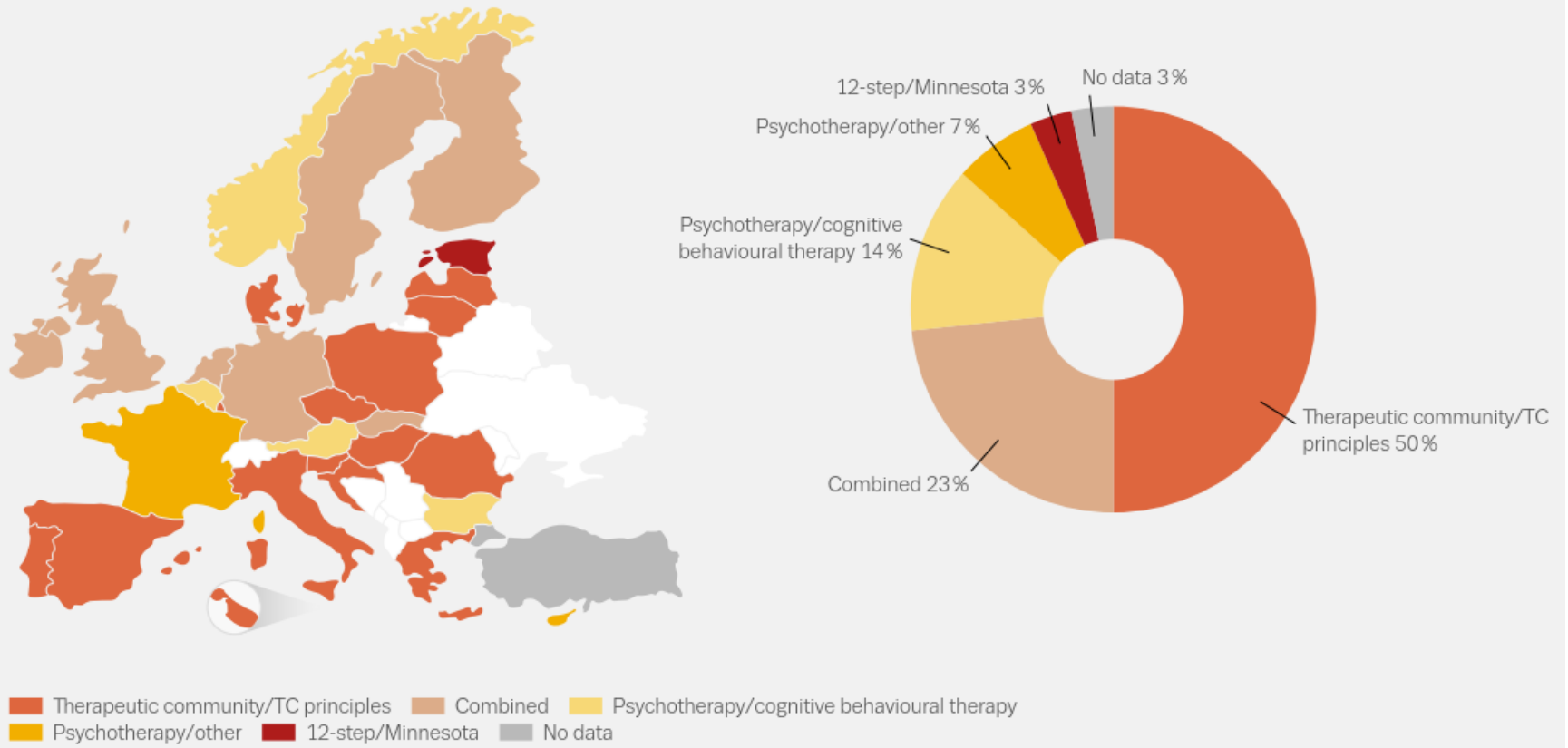
# Monitorización de las acciones de reducción de la demanda

- Prevención
- Tratamiento
- Reducción de daños
- Rehabilitación social
- Buenas practicas – directrices, calidad y estándares



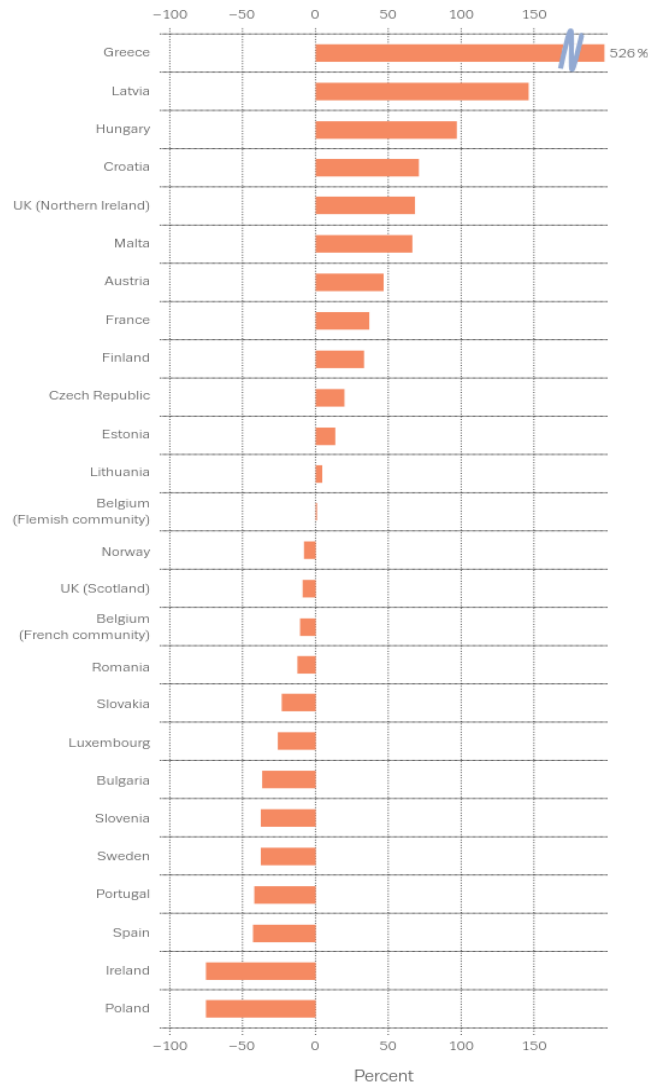
# Monitorización de las acciones de reducción de la demanda

Predominant therapeutic approach in residential programmes, by overall number at national (left) and European (right) levels, 2011



# Monitorización de las acciones de reducción de la demanda

Change in number of syringes distributed through specialised programmes between 2007 and 2012



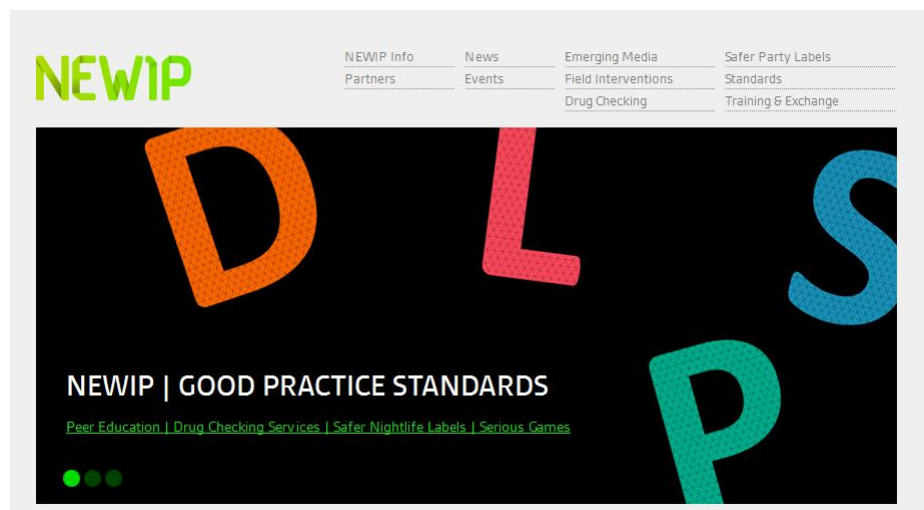
Los programas de intercambio de agujas y jeringuillas representan iniciativas importantes y eficaces contra la propagación de enfermedades infecciosas entre los consumidores de drogas, en particular cuando se realiza conjuntamente con el tratamiento con sustitutivos opiáceos

# Reducción de daños en locales nocturnos: necesidad de una estrategia integrada

Existen normas europeas

Tipo: Club Health and Safer Nightlife

Estrategias integradas de prevención ambiental: resultados positivos



Club Health guidelines and recommendations for healthy and safer nightlife of youth



A set of standards to improve health and safety in recreational nightlife venues



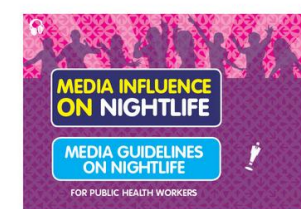
Staff training for nightlife premises



NightSCOPE



Case studies of collected legislative and policy measures



Media influence on nightlife



# Respuestas basadas en pruebas: utilización de directrices y normas

[Data](#)[Countries](#)[Topics \(A-Z\)](#)[Our activities](#)[Best practice](#)[Publications](#)[News and events](#)[About](#)

Home / Best practice

## Best practice portal

### About the portal

The Best practice portal is a resource for professionals, policymakers and researchers in the areas of drug-related prevention, treatment, harm reduction and social reintegration. The portal concentrates on illicit drugs and polydrug use and has a clear European focus. It is continuously updated as information and research on interventions emerges.

[More information »](#)

[Overview](#)[Evidence](#)[Guidelines](#)[Examples](#)[Tools](#)[News](#)[Collaborations](#)

### Evidence

Peruse the latest evidence to find out what works (and what doesn't) in the areas of drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction and social reintegration.

### Guidelines

Many countries have guidelines and standards for drug-related interventions, aimed at improving their quality and effectiveness. View them here.

### Examples

A searchable database of real-life implementations of drug-related interventions in Europe, designed to help professionals and policy-makers.

### Tools

An online archive of freely available instruments (e.g. questionnaires) for evaluating prevention, treatment and harm reduction interventions.

Collaborations and partnerships in best-practice





# Conclusiones

- Mercado de las drogas más complejo — dicotomía drogas tradicionales/nuevas sustancias menos relevante
- Politoxicomanía es la norma
- Entender los cambios y las nuevas tendencias es esencial para la salud pública y el desarrollo de respuestas eficaces




# Gracias por su atención

[emcdda.europa.eu](http://emcdda.europa.eu)

 [twitter.com/emcdda](https://twitter.com/emcdda)

 [facebook.com/emcdda](https://facebook.com/emcdda)

 [youtube.com/emcddatube](https://youtube.com/emcddatube)

 [flickr.com/photos/emcdda](https://flickr.com/photos/emcdda)