Drug use in Adelaide
Monitored by Wastewater Analysis

Project commissioned by Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA)

Analyses performed by:
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Please note that drug consumption levels may vary slightly from report to report due to adjustments made to sewerage flow rates in some of the treatment plants. The South Australian population has also been updated from August 2016 according to the 2016 Census release (Australian Bureau of Statistics).
Purpose of the project

- To determine the prevalence of drug use in South Australia, initially in metropolitan Adelaide, through wastewater analysis.
Wastewater analysis CAN tell us:

- The pattern of drug use over the week.
- The prevalence of drug use every two months over a five year period.
Wastewater analysis CANNOT tell us:

> The characteristics of drug users.

> In what regions of metropolitan Adelaide drug consumption is occurring.

> The form and way drugs were taken.
Wastewater sampling

- Sampling every two months from Adelaide Metropolitan wastewater, commenced in December 2011.

- Drugs tested:
  - Stimulants: cocaine, MDMA, and methamphetamine.
  - Opioids: morphine, codeine, methadone, oxycodone, fentanyl and heroin.
  - Cannabis (THC).
  - Nicotine.
  - Anabasine (a tobacco-specific alkaloid).
  - Alcohol: data are presented for the first time in this report.
Methamphetamine consumption levels increased from 2012 to 2016. Decreases seen in the first half of 2017 were not sustained, until April 2018 when there was a substantial drop.

Average consumption (dose/week/1000 people) of methamphetamine for 2012-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people) bi-monthly from February 2017.
Stimulants

Methamphetamine consumption levels increase slightly on weekends.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of methamphetamine over the week. Dose = 30 mg.

Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia
Stimulants

Cocaine consumption levels have increased since 2015, but overall consumption is low.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of cocaine for 2012-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people bi-monthly from February 2017. Dose = 100 mg.

Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia
Stimulants

Cocaine consumption levels are higher on weekends.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of cocaine over the week. Dose = 100 mg.
Ecstasy (MDMA) consumption levels decreased from 2012 to 2016, with further small decreases from December 2017.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of MDMA for 2012-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people bi-monthly from February 2017. Dose = 100 mg.
Stimulants

Ecstasy (MDMA) consumption levels are higher on weekends.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of MDMA over the week. Dose = 100 mg.
Stimulants

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) 2012-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people) of cocaine (100mg dose), MDMA (100mg dose) and methamphetamine (30 mg dose) from Feb 2017.
Stimulants - summary

> Methamphetamine:
  > Highest level of consumption of the stimulants.
  > Steady increase in consumption levels since December 2012. Decreases seen in the first half of 2017 were not sustained, until April 2018 when there was a substantial drop.

> Cocaine:
  > Consumption has increased since 2015 but overall consumption is low.

> Ecstasy (MDMA):
  > Consumption decreased from 2012 to 2016 with further small decreases from December 2017.
Opioids

> Opioids are a class of drugs that are used for pain relief (e.g. codeine, morphine) or for the treatment of opioid dependence (e.g. methadone).

> Codeine in the samples can originate from prescription or over the counter medications.

> Morphine, methadone, oxycodone and fentanyl can be used legally on prescription or may be sourced illegally.

> The analysis of opioids, except for heroin, cannot differentiate illicit from licit use.
Opioids

Heroin consumption levels have decreased since 2013.

Average consumption (dose/week/1000 people) of heroin for 2013-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people) bi-monthly from February 2017. Dose for calculation = 20 mg.
Opioids

Heroin consumption levels are constant over the week.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of heroin over the week. Dose = 20mg.
Daily consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of codeine (200mg dose), morphine, methadone (100mg dose), oxycodone (10mg dose) and fentanyl (0.2mg dose) from Dec 2011.
Opioids

Codeine consumption levels are constant over the week.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of codeine over the week. Dose = 200 mg.
Opioids

Methadone consumption levels are constant over the week.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of methadone over the week. Dose = 100 mg.
Morphine consumption levels are constant over the week.

Average daily consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of morphine over the week.
Opioids

Oxycodone consumption levels are constant over the week.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of oxycodone over the week. Dose = 10 mg.
Opioids

Fentanyl consumption levels are constant over the week.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of fentanyl over the week. Dose = 0.2mg.
Opioids - summary

- Oxycodone and fentanyl showed increases in consumption over the period of data collection, but have decreased in 2016 and 2017 to levels at or below those seen in 2012 and 2013.

- Heroin consumption has decreased since 2013 and has stayed relatively low.
Cannabis

There has been a small downward trend in cannabis consumption levels.

Average consumption (dose/week/1000 people) of THC for 2012-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people) bi-monthly from February 2017. Dose = 125 mg.
Cannabis consumption levels are fairly constant over the week.
Nicotine*

Nicotine consumption levels have shown a gradual decline since 2012.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of nicotine for 2012-2016. Weekly consumption (dose/week/1000 people) bi-monthly from February 2017. Dose = 1mg.

*Does not differentiate between tobacco and nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) use

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Nicotine

Nicotine consumption levels are fairly constant over the week.

Average consumption (dose/day/1000 people) of nicotine over the week. Dose = 1mg.
Anabasine consumption levels have shown a decline since 2015.

Average excretion (mg excreted/week/1000 people) from 2015-2016 (2015 includes December only). Weekly excretion (mg excreted/week/1000 people) bi-monthly from February 2017. As yet there is no excretion rate to convert to number of cigarettes smoked.

*Tobacco specific alkaloid
Alcohol consumption levels have fluctuated, with decreases seen in most of 2016 and early 2017 followed by increases up until February 2018.

Weekly consumption (standard drinks/week/1000 people) from 2016 to April 2018 (2016 excludes February). Ethanol excretion = 0.012 % of ethanol consumption, 10 g ethanol per standard drink.
Alcohol consumption levels are higher on weekends.

Average consumption (standard drinks/day/1000 people) of ethanol over the week. Dose = 10g ethanol per standard drink.
Summary

> Methamphetamine is the predominant stimulant consumed in metropolitan Adelaide and has shown a steady increase in consumption levels since 2012. Decreases seen in the first half of 2017 were not sustained, until April 2018 when there was a substantial drop.

> Other stimulants are consumed at much lower levels.

> Stimulant consumption levels increase on the weekends.

> Opioid consumption levels are relatively constant across the week.
Summary (continued)

> Oxycodone and fentanyl consumption levels increased to 2015, and have decreased since that time.

> Cannabis consumption levels have shown a small downward trend over the sampling period; it is used constantly over the week.

> Nicotine consumption levels have shown a very gradual decline over the sampling period and are fairly constant over the week.

> Anabasine consumption levels have also shown a decline over the reporting period.

> Alcohol consumption levels have fluctuated, with decreases seen in most of 2016 and early 2017 followed by increases to February 2018.