

Iechyd Cyhoeddus

Drug Related Deaths in Wales: Current Data 2022-23 and **Emerging Concerns**

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25 April 2024

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Data on Take Home Naloxone in Wales 2022-23



Supply rate of THN to new and existing individuals

Table 1 - Number of sites, individuals supplied and THN kits provided by year, 2013-14 to 2022-23

Year	Sites supplying THN	Individuals supplied with THN	New individuals supplied with THN	Supply events	THN kits supplied
2013-14	33	1140	807	1336	1336
2014-15	38	1345	855	1758	2754
2015-16	44	1853	1058	2436	3140
2016-17	54	2771	1449	3869	4437
2017-18	58	3020	1426	4049	4279
2018-19	58	2931	1308	3872	4224
2019-20	61	3222	1371	4286	4912
2020-21	61	2471	932	3389	4105
2021-22	66	3241	1587	4595	6052
2022-23	78	3540	1947	4949	6388



THN supply to new individuals by role



Source: Harm Reduction Database December 2023



THN by health board area of residence (EASR per 100,000 population)



Source: Harm Reduction Database December 2023



Settings in which THN was used





Number of reported uses of THN recorded at time of re-supply by outcome and year 2013-14 to 2022-23





Drug-Related Deaths in Wales registered in 2022



318 Drug poisoning deaths in Wales 322 (2022)



Source : ONS 2023



DRDs by Area – England & Wales





DRDs by Local Authority – Wales





DRDs by Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)



Source : ONS 2023

Drug misuse deaths were five times higher in those living in the most deprived quintile compared with the least deprived quintile.



Drug misuse deaths by Gender



Source : ONS 2023



Drug misuse deaths by Age



Figure: Drug misuse deaths by age group, gender and year of registration, 2017 to 2021



Substances - Opioids

- Opioids remain the most common substances reported in Wales with
 61% (n=125) of drug poisonings deaths reporting at least one opioid.
- The most commonly reported opioid was heroin/morphine (reported in 52% all deaths involving opioids)





Substances – Other Opioids





Substances - Benzodiazepines

- Benzodiazepines were the second most recorded substance group. 30% of deaths (n=61) reported at least one benzodiazepine.
- The most commonly reported was Etizolam (n = 20) followed by Diazepam (n= 16) and Flubromazolam (n=13).





Substances - Cocaine

 Deaths involving Cocaine is at a new high (n = 52) increasing from 47 in the previous year.



Source : ONS 2023



Drug Misuse Deaths: Polydrug Use

 In 2022, 61% (n=126) of drug misuse deaths had more than one substance recorded, a slight decrease compared to the previous year.





Drug Misuse Deaths: Polydrug Use/Alcohol

In 2022, alcohol was toxicologically evidenced in **21%** (n = 44) of drug misuse deaths, a slight increase from the 19 per cent recorded in the previous year



Source : ONS 2023



Update on Nitazenes



W News + Latest Wales News + NHS

Inside the tiny building in Wales where thousands of people send their illegal drugs

WEDINOS is the only lab in the UK where people can send their illegal drugs to be tested to see what's in them



Drugs are tested in the WEDINOS lab (Image: WalesOnline/Rob Browne)



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Colourless White Pink Crey	Form of Sample (lick one only)
Green Purple Blue Black	Uiquid Copoule Crystalline State Granules Powder Salid Plant Matter Other I'r other I'r other salase state:
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Method of consumption (please tick all that apply) Oral Snort/Snift Smoked Intravenous	Intramuscular Subcutaneous Vapourised
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Irregular Heartbeat	ck of the form if required)
Completing Form Processing Sample	Beceived at Liandaugh
Organisation (7 relevant): Name: Organisation:	Kane Signaturn: Date Roceivert Euto Toctoré
Signature: Date: Signature: By submitting this sample to WEDINOS, you are confirming full surronder of illicit subst	Date: Destroyed/Archived:

WED NoS	Legal highs, club drugs, designer drugs, psychoactives' Drug markets are changing. It can be hard to get accurate information and stay safe. WEDINOS tests substances to give individual users and others rapid and accurate information to reduce harms.
Home	Collecting, Testing, Informing
Sample Testing	
Sample Results	
Substance Informat	tion Sample Testing Sample Results
Harm Reduction Ad	Click here to complete a Substance Sample & Find your sample results here and results of Effect Record form. other WEDINOS tests.
Reports & Publication	
Register for Updat	es Substance Information
	Click here for more information on a range of substances.
About Us	Following a review by the WEDINOS Programme Board. It has been decided that as of 25th July 2014, no further samples of Steroids and/or Image Enhancing drugs (SIEDs) will be tested by WEDINOS. For further information please <u>click here</u> .
	WEDINOS is a harm reduction project, providing an anonymous service, and reflects trends in substance use. It is therefore important that samples are submitted with a completed 'Effects Record' and correct postcode information, including samples from outside of Wales. This does not affect your anonymity .
	WEDINOS will not analyse samples that have any evidentiary or forensic value.
	Any samples with web generated reference numbers (WX00000) that do not have a completed 'Effects Record' or conflicting information re: correct postcode will not

www.wedinos.org

2 3 4 5 NEXT

W050424

Date Received: 15 Apr 2024	059181 059181 4				
Postcode: IG1 -	4 . W . W . FO. 11 . FS. 19. 14. 18. 1				
Purchase Intent: Ritalin (methylphenidate)					
Package Label: Methylphenidate (Sandoz brand)					
Sample Colour: White					
Sample Form: Tablet	Cicker February				
Consumption Method: Oral	Click to Enlarge				
Self-Reported Effects: Euphoria, Increased Energy, Increased Confidence, Enhanced Senses,					
Increased Stamina, Irregular Heartbeat					
Sample Upon Analysis (Major): Methylphenidate					
Sample Upon Analysis (Minor):					

W050247

Date Received: 15 Apr 2024		
Postcode: ZE10 -		
Purchase Intent: Nitrazpeam		
Package Label: Nitrzpm	1.1.1	
Sample Colour: White	77 8 8 10 11 12 10	
Sample Form: Tablet	Click to Enlarge	
Consumption Method: Oral		
Self-Reported Effects: Euphoria, Increased Strength, Relaxed		
Sample Upon Analysis (Major): <u>Nitrazepam</u>		
Sample Upon Analysis (Minor):		

W050398

The sample was not analysed for the following reason : Incomplete effects form

W050256

Date Received: 15 Apr 2024 Postcode: B26 -Purchase Intent: Diazepam Package Label: Accord Diazepam Sample Colour: Blue Sample Form: Tablet Consumption Method: Not Stated Self-Reported Effects: Not Stated Sample Upon Analysis (Major): Diazepam Sample Upon Analysis (Minor):



* 00 25 22 03 24 25 26 27 5 450 181650



- WEDINOS received our first sample containing a nitazene in April 2021
- Between January October 2023 we received 37 samples containing 1 or more nitazene
- Submitted in a variety of forms (powder, tablet, e-liquid, plant matter)
- Submitted as a variety of different substances: As a nitazene, oxycodone, diazepam, alprazolam, heroin, flubromazolam, cannabis, THC vape liquids
- Metonitazene, Isontonitazene, Etonitazepyne (N-Pyrrolidino Etonitazene), Protonitazene, Butonitazene



- From the receipt of the first sample to the end of 2022
 - 37 samples profiled as containing a nitazene
 - 29 of the samples were submitted as **oxycodone**



- Oxycodone remained the most common purchase intent listed until July 2023
 - At that time **diazepam** began to appear as a purchase intent
 - By November 2023, it was the most commonly stated purchase intent







Are you getting what you think you're getting?

Over the past several years WEDINOS has been reporting on and highlighting concerns relating to *substitutions within the illicit benzodiazepine* market.

Primarily, these substitutions have involved other, albeit more potent, benzodiazepines.

Since, September 2023, WEDINOS has seen an increase in the number of samples submitted as *benzodiazepines*, particularly diazepam, that have been profiled as containing a *nitazene*, and on occasion another benzodiazepine, but *no diazepam*.





Since September 2023, 25 samples, from across the United Kingdom, submitted in the belief, they were diazepam, were profiled following analysis as containing the nitazene, **metonitazene** (Sept =8, Oct=12, Nov=5), and on 23 of those occasions, this was identified alongside the benzodiazepine, **bromazolam**.

Nitazenes were originally developed in the 1950s as analgesics. Found to have potent analgesic effects, the clinical development of nitazenes was abandoned due to the increased risks of adverse events. Currently, there are no drugs of this class approved as human or veterinary medicines.

Metonitazene is a high potency synthetic opioid that exceeds the potency of fentanyl and morphine.

Benzodiazepines are a class of sedative substances. These work by increasing the effects of a naturally occurring chemical in the brain gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA). Where prescribed, they are recommended for short-term use at the lowest possible dose. This is to reduce the risks of tolerance, dependence and withdrawal symptoms

Bromazolam is a triazolobenzodiazepine, structurally related to alprazolam. Originally developed as a candidate medicine, it was never approved for use. There is currently little scientific literature available relating to bromazolam. A "common" oral dose of bromazolam, as described by users of the substance, is 1 to 3mg. The onset of effects is between 15 and 45 minutes, with a duration of action of 5 to 8 hours

With the emergence of nitazenes within the illicit benzodiazepine market, we recommend, individuals who are consuming unprescribed benzodiazepines, speak to their local drug treatment service about Naloxone (often described as the opioid antidote) or visit DAN 24/7 and see their click and collect service (for those living in Wales) https://dan247.org.uk/naloxone-click-and-deliver/

11/12/202

INSIGHT

Nitazenes: the powerful synthetic opioids adding 'severe concern' to Wales' drugs crisis

WALES DRUG AWARENESS DRUGS OPIOIDS C Thursday 21 March 2024 at 8:13pm



NEWS

Warning as high potency synthetic opioids identified in illicit benzodiazepine market





- Heroin although WEDINOS had profiled nitazene in heroin previously from November 2024 we received increased number of samples submitted as heroin
 - Cluster of fatal and non-fatal drug poisonings in Adamstown and Roath areas of Cardiff amongst heroin users
 - Fast testing identified the presence of nitazenes
 - Cluster(s) of non-fatal drug poisonings in areas of the Anuerin Bevan Health Board area
 - Local services proactively promoting WEDINOS and obtaining heroin samples for analysis





Collecting • Testing • Informing

Nitazenes within the heroin market

Public Health Wales have been notified of four suspected fatal drug poisonings and several nonfatal drug poisoning events that have occurred in the Adamsdown/Roath area of Cardiff between 23rd December 2023 - 1st January 2024.

It was reported that the individuals concerned were believed to have injected heroin.

Whilst cause of death and post-mortem toxicology remain unconfirmed, South Wales Police forensic analysis of paraphernalia seized at scene of one of the incidents has detected the presence of metonitazene, monoacetylmorphine, cocaine, paracetamol, caffeine and benzocaine.



Since January 2023, WEDINOS received and analysed seven samples, five from England and two from Wales, in the belief, they were **heroin**, that were profiled following analysis as containing nitazene(s), (Jun 23=1, Sept 23=2, Nov 23=1, Dec 23=2, Jan 24=1).

Nitazenes identified were isotonitazene and metonitazene. With one sample containing an unconfirmed nitazene (the most recent sample received in January 2024 from Cardiff, Wales).

Nitazenes were originally developed in the 1950s as analgesics. Found to have potent analgesic effects, the clinical development of nitazenes was abandoned due to the increased risks of adverse events. Currently, there are no drugs of this class approved as human or veterinary medicines.

Isotonitazene has potent analgesic effects. In mice studies isotonitazene was found to be 500 times more potent that morphine. however, studies in rodents should be interpreted with caution as they do not accurately reflect opioid toxicity in humans.

Metonitazene was around 10 times more potent than morphine as an analgesic

The import, supply, possession with the intent to supply and possession in a custodial institution of isotonitazene and metonitazene are all offences under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

The Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) states individuals may be unaware of theinclusion of nitazenes, the high potency of some of these compounds provides a substantial risk of severe and potentially fatal overdose.

The ACMD report – A review of the evidence on the use and harms of 2-benzyl benzimidazole ('nitazene') and piperidine benzimidazolone ('brorphine-like') opioids can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/acmd-advice-on-2-benzyl-benzimidazole-and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-opioids

Clinical management of toxicity with nitazenes recommends the use of Naloxone as an antidote. Individuals using heroin, or those concerned in the care of individuals using heroin should speak to their local drug treatment service about Naloxone or visit DAN 24/7 and see their click and collect service (for those living in Wales) https://dan247.org.uk/naloxone-click-and-deliver/

08/01/20



Nitazenes (Jan-March 2024)

- 58 samples were profiled as containing a nitazene post analysis (3.2% of all submissions n=1811)
- 33 were submitted as Diazepam (7.4% or all diazepam submissions n=448)
- 17 were submitted as Heroin (20.2% or all Heroin submissions n=84)
- 6 were submitted as Oxycodone (50% of all Oxycodone submissions n=12)
- 1 was submitted as a Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonist (SCRA) (8.3% of all SCRA submissions n=12)
- 1 was submitted as temazepam (16.7% of all SCRA submissions n=6)



Diazepam



Heroin





All samples found to contain a Nitazene

Zopiclone





Flubromazolam





Promethazine



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Cannabis





MDMB-4en-PINACA



Carry Naloxone

• Clinical management of toxicity with nitazenes recommends the use of Naloxone





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