

	narkomani		zgony z powodu przedawkowania	
	l. osób	wskaźnik	l. osób	wskaż.
toruńskie	338	50.74	4	0.60
wałbrzyskie	285	38.42	3	0.40
wrocławskie	52	12.00	0	0.00
wrocławskie	523	46.17	4	0.35
zamojskie	141	28.57	1	0.20
zielonogórskie	325	48.65	12	1.80

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### Summary

#### PREVALENCE OF DRUG DEPENDENCY IN POLAND IN 1993

The origins of drug addiction phenomenon in Poland can be settled in the late the sixties. In the seventies and the first half of the eighties, we observed an increase trend, broken by the stabilization period in 1974 through 1978. The second half of the eighties is characterized by a slight decrease followed by a short period of stabilization of the indicators. Only the beginning of the nineties flourished in some increase of the indicators, that now seems to be dying. The largest increase was noted in 1991, by 26.8% as compared with the preceding year. In 1993 the number of patients has grown by 2.7% amounting to 4232.

Since 1992 the number of first admissions is decreasing every year. This tendency voids the supposition of the rapid increase in the number of addicts.

The question, whether and to what extent the growth in the number of patients noted since the beginning of nineties, reflected the growth in the number of addicts or was effected by the growth of the number of individuals requesting treatment due to the HIV epidemics, the greater difficulties regarding the access to poppy straw, or generally hardships related to the social and economical transformation, still needs to be answered.

Among individuals treated in in-patient clinics, individuals dependent on home produced opiates are the dominant group. For some of them, opiates are the only used substance, while others take additional drugs, such as sedatives and sleeping drugs, as well. Recently, amphetamine is taken more and more frequently. Opiates are usually the basic drug, denoting the type of dependency. Patients of both groups constituted 75.8% of all treated individuals in 1993.

During the recent years the growth tendency can be observed regarding the use of cannabis, hallucinogens and the amphetamine in particular. One should however reiterate that this type dependencies are still very rare (total 52 individuals). In the stationary treatment centers the cocaine dependent individuals almost do not appear. The increase trend regarding the opiate dependency was suppressed, in 1993.

The data provided by healthcare institutions reveal the significant territorial differentiation regarding drug dependency. In 1993, the number of individuals treated in the in-patient clinics per 10,000 individuals in Poland equalled 11.0. In the region of highest value (the voivodship of Jelenia Góra) it equated 40, while in the region of the lowest value (the voivodship of Nowy Sącz) it equated - .42. In the recent years, the top positions regarding drug dependency dispersion are occupied by south-west regions of Poland.

On the grounds of data concerning the number of patients treated in the in-patient clinics, the total number of the addicted individuals may be estimated as 20 - 40,000, if 10 to 20% of addicts is admitted every year. This estimate was recently proved by the study employing the capture-recapture method which covered two voivodships.

The statistical data of in-patient clinics are supplemented by data provided by out-patient clinics. In 1993 about 5,500 individuals were treated there. The out-patient clinics reported the increase in number of patients, also.

In 1993 the police recorded 16,335 addicts. The increase trend in the police data is observed since 1991, that is one year later, as compared with the in-patient clinics data. Long-term trend data of the police and healthcare sector suggested similar drift.

## Piśmiennictwo

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