

Badani są zorientowani co do możliwości leczenia. Brakowi zainteresowania leczeniem towarzyszy przekonanie o jego nieskuteczności.

Według oszacowań przeprowadzonych metodą benchmark (dane z wywiadów i dane lecznictwa), w Poznaniu mieszka ok. 350 narkomanów.

Wyniki badania sugerują, że w Poznaniu istnieje pilna potrzeba zintensyfikowania oddziaływań z zakresu ograniczania szkód oraz rozbudowy ambulatoryjnej oferty terapeutycznej.

Słowa kluczowe: narkomania, szacowanie rozpowszechnienia narkomanii, metody jakościowe

Janusz Sierosławski

Needs assessment regarding assistance to drug addicts in Poznan.

Qualitative study

SUMMARY

There were conducted a qualitative study concerning drug addicts in Poznan in 1998. The aim of the study was to provide the data that could be used for preparing a program of assistance to drug addicts. The issue concerned a description of "drug biography" of the individuals under examination, their current situations, life styles, problems and difficulties they have to cope with. What was also gathered were the opinions on attitudes of the citizens towards drug addicts, opinions of the forms of assistance till now, and the willingness of the respondents to be helped.

The subjects of the examination were drug addicts defined as individuals who used drugs regularly in the manner causing serious problems.

The respondents were chosen using the snow-ball sampling. The method of the indepth interview was applied. The drug addicts were interviewed in their environment (street population).

Among Poznan drug addicts there are three patterns of drug use. The first one is homemade opiates, co called Polish heroine taken intravenously. There are sometimes tranquilizers, amphetamine, morphine drugs, and hemp used. The second pattern includes mixtures of various drugs: amphetamine, hallucinogens, tranquilizers, cannabis, less often cocaine or heroine. In those mixture there sometimes only some of those drugs, and usually it is difficult to identify the main drug. For the third pattern the main drug is cannabis. Sometimes there other substances added as amphetamine or hallucinogens, but only occasionally.

In Poznan there can be seen two culturally different drug addict circles, which face different life situations and are not friendly to each other. The first one includes individuals using the Polish heroine, and the other consists of individuals behaving according the two latter patterns.

The life situation of most of the people examined is dramatic. Most of them are abandoned by families, lacking any support, homeless, lacking any means for living.

The health status of most of the examined is bad, in many cases critical. They live on the society margin, feeling completely

rejected. They often face antipathy and even hostility. The most often expressed need is the need to be understood by the environment.

The examined know about the treatment possibilities. The lack of interest here is caused by the conviction that it is ineffective.

According to the estimates of the benchmark method (data from interviews and medical care data) 350 drug addicts live in Poznan.

The results of the study indicate that there is an urgent need for intensifying the activities harm reduction and for developing the outpatient treatment offer.

Key words: drug addiction, prevalence of drug addiction, qualitative methods.

PIŚMIENNICTWO

1. Hartnoll R. (1994) *Multi-City Network on Drug Misuse Trends. Guidelines for City Reports and Annual Updates*. Council of Europe. Strasbourg.
2. Hartnoll R. (1994) *Drug treatment reporting systems and the first treatment demand indicator. Definitive protocol*. Council of Europe. Strasbourg.
3. Hartnoll R., Balsa C., Griffiths P., Taylor C., Hendricks V., Blanken P., Nolimal D., Weber I., Toussirt M., Ingold R. (1995) *Handbook on Snowball Sampling*. Strasbourg: Pompidou Group, Council of Europe (P-PG/Epid (95) 3).
4. Korf D. J. (1997) The Tip of The Iceberg: Snowball Sampling and Nomination Techniques, *The Experience of Dutch Studies*. In: G. V. Stimson, M. Hickman, A. Quirk, M. Fischer, C. Taylor (ed.) *Estimating the Prevalence of Problem Drug Use in Europe*. Lisbon, EMCDDA.
5. Rhodes T. (1996) *Outreach work with drug users: principles and practice*. Council of Europe Publishing.
6. Sierosławski J., Zieliński A., Sierosławska U., Szata W. (1997) *Warsaw*. In: Multi-City Network Eastern Europe. Strasbourg, Council of Europe Publishing.
7. Stauffacher M. (1999). *Pompidou Group Project on Treatment Demands: Treated drug users in 23 European cities. Annual Update 1997. Trends 1992-1997*. Strasbourg. Pompidou Group, Council of Europe (P-PG/Epid (98) 18 rev).
8. Taylor C. (1997) *Estimating the prevalence of drug use using nomination techniques: an overview*. In: G. V. Stimson, M. Hickman, A. Quirk, M. Fischer, C. Taylor (ed.) *Estimating the Prevalence of Problem Drug Use in Europe*. Lisbon, EMCDDA.