XI MEETING EXPERT GROUP ON DEMAND REDUCTION

ROLE OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRUG TREATMENT POLICIES. WHAT DO WE NEED TO KNOW?

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DECISION THEORY

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Decision-making

Decision theory can be defined as the logical, quantitative a<u>nalysis</u> of all <u>factors</u> that affect the results of a <u>decision</u> in an uncertain world.



DECISION THEORY

AS PER PREVIOUS DEFINITION WE HAVE:

- FACTORS
- ANALYSIS
- DECISION.

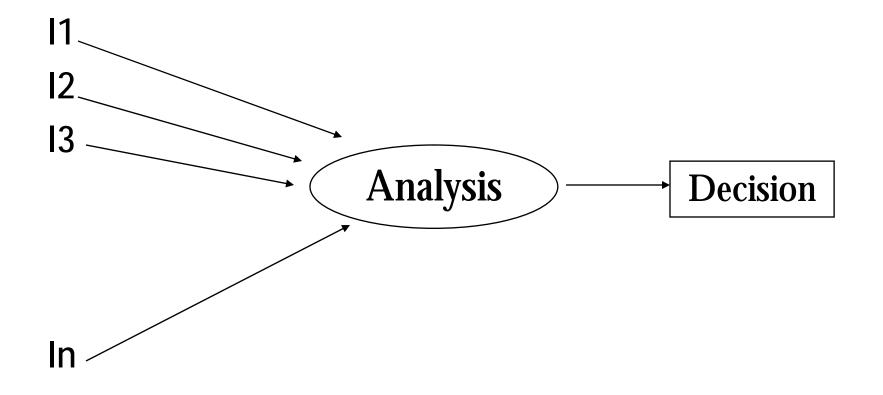
IN OTHER WORDS:

- INFORMATION
- ANALYSIS
- DECIDING WHAT TO DO (POLICIES, PROGRAMS, etc..)



DECISION THEORY

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ØAGE=50 YEARS

ØSEX=MALE

ØS.A.P/D.A.P=130/90

ØDIAGNOSIS= AHT?



ØA PROBLEM MAY HAVE MORE THAN ONE SOLUTION; HOWEVER, THE <u>BEST</u> SOLUTION WILL BE THE ONE THAT IS BASED ON THE <u>BEST</u> <u>INFORMATION</u>.



INFORMATION	NDO: CAPACITY TO GENERATE AND/OR COLLECT INFO.		
	OTHER: UNIVERSITY		
ANALYSIS	NDO: CAPACITY TO COMBINE INFORMATION FROM DIFFERENT ORIGINS, ANALYZE IT AND DISSEMINATE IT OTHER: UNIVERSITY		
DECISION	AUTHORITIES: USE THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS		



- <u>PERFECT INFORMACION</u>: Decision-making in a condition of certainty. The data are known.
- <u>IMPERFECT OR PARTIAL INFORMACION</u>: Two situations :
 - <u>Risky Decisions</u>:
 - Some data available
 - <u>Uncertain Decisions</u>:
 - No data available



BASIC PRINCIPLES

INFORMATION FOR ACTION

• EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES



WHAT INFORMATION IS NEEDED?

- POPULATION:
 - OCCASIONAL/EXPERIMENTAL USERS
 - FREQUENT USERS, NOT PROBLEMATIC
 - PROBLEM USERS:
 - ABUSE
 - DEPENDENCE

WHAT INFORMATION IS NEEDED?

- POPULATION:
 - PROBLEM USERS:
 - HOW TO ASSESS?. INSTRUMENTS?
 - ICD-10, DSM-IV, AUDIT etc....



SOME RESULTS

- POTENTIAL POPULATION: EXAMPLES
- ARGENTINA, CHILE, ECUADOR, PERU, URUGUAY: MARIHUANA
 - <u>500,000</u> MEET CRITERIA FOR DEPENDENCE
 - <u>26%</u> OF USERS IN PAST YEAR
 - <u>1.2%</u> GENERAL POPULATION



SOME RESULTS

- COLOMBIA: ALCOHOL
 - <u>2.4 MILLON</u> ABUSE/DEPENDENCE
 - <u>12%</u> POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY AGED 12 TO 65 AÑOS
- USA (SAMHSA, 2008): ANY DRUG (NOT INCL. ALCOHOL)
 - <u>6.8 MILLON MEET CRITERIA FOR ABUSE OR DEPENDENCE</u>
 - <u>2.8%</u> GENERAL POPULATION 12 YEARS AND OLDER



SOURCE OF INFORMATION

- GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY
 - <u>ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES OF</u> <u>INFORMATION</u>
 - PERIODIC
 - SAME METHODOLOGY
 - HAS LIMITATIONS



COMBINE WITH OTHER SOURCES

- PRIMARY CARE
- UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
- LABOR FORCE
- PRISONERS
- Etc...

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PURPOSE

- ESTIMATE NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH ABUSE/DEPENDENCE
- DEMOGRAFICS
- TYPES OF DRUGS: POLYCONSUMPTION



OVERALL PICTURE IN THE HEMISFERE

- GREAT VARIABILITY:
 - IN MAGNITUD
 - IN PROBLEM USE (greater in countries with lower prevalence?)
 - IN TYPES OF DRUGS
 - <u>A CONSTANT: ALCOHOL</u>

- THIS MEANS DIFFERENCES IN DEMAND



OPEN QUESTION

- WHAT PERCENTAGE RECOGNIZE THEIR PROBLEM AND SEEK SERVICES?
- 5%?, 10%?, 15%? MORE?, LESS?.....
- HOW DOES THIS FIGURE COMPARE WITH AVAILABLE SLOTS?



TREATMENT CENTER

- IS THERE A COMPLETE REGISTRY?
- WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS?
- HOW MANY PATIENTS BEING TREATED?



PATIENTS IN TREATAMENT

- VITAL NEED FOR AN INTEGRATED PATIENT REGISTRY SYSTEM.
 - HOW MANY?
 - PROFILES?
 - MODALITY OF CARE?
 - PROFESSIONAL CARE.



PATIENTS IN TREATMENT

- NEED FOR FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION.
 DEFINE INDICATORS OF "TREATMENT SUCCESS"
 - RESEARCH IN CONJUNCTION WITH UNIVERSITIES

PATIENTS IN TREATMENT: EXAMPLES

	Mar.	Cocaine	Crack	Pasta	Heroin
C. Rica	813	592	1,773		
Chile	1,168	1,723		4,495	
Argentina	800	725	9	282	
Dom.R.	108	618	998		62
Panama	236	164	480		
Mexico		5,668	3,948		2,543



ROLE OF NATIONAL DRUG OBSERVATORIES OR EQUIVALENT

- RESPONSABLE FOR SYSTEMS OF INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF POLICIES.
- IN GENERAL, CURRENTLY WEAK
- FEW RESOURCES, INSUFFICIENT PROFESSIONAL STAFF



Regional Summit on the World Drug Problem, Security and Cooperation, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, July 30 & 31 and August 1, 2008

 Heads of State and of Government and/or Heads of Delegation of the countries of the Caribbean, Central America, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela commit to:



Cartagena Summit

 Promote the creation or strengthening of national drug observatories in the countries of the region, and work jointly, as appropriate, with CICAD's Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, or other bilateral or multilateral cooperation entities that facilitate the participation of interested States, in order to develop information systems and statistics in support of decision-making and the formulation of national policies to counteract the world drug problem and related offenses;



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RESEARCH