Alcohol and Drug Snapshot February 2024



Click on images to download information

Cocaine; Charlie, Gear, Coke, Snow, Chico, Ching.

Source

Cocaine (hydrochloride) is a stimulant drug that is highly addictive. It acts as a short lived central nervous system stimulant and local anaesthetic.

Cocaine is easily accessible and widely used across Scotland. Its use is not confined to one demographic: it spans across a broad range of socio-economic and age ranges.

Using cocaine can result in harms including impacts on physical and mental health, relationships, social functioning and financial issues.

Mixing cocaine with alcohol can be very dangerous. When they mix together in the body to produce a toxic chemical called Cocaethylene. This affects the cardiovascular system and increases the risk of overdose.

In 2022 cocaine was implicated in 35% of Drug Related Deaths in Scotland this is an increase from 6% in 2008.

In Scotland, Needle Exchange Surveillance Initiative (NESI) data for 2019-2020 shows an increase of injecting powder cocaine to 37% from 11% in 2011-2012. Injection is associated with behaviours known to increase the risk of BBVs and skin and soft tissue infections, including the sharing of injecting equipment, groin injection and higher injection frequency.

NHSGGC Cocaine Toolkit

The cocaine toolkit is an NHSGGC Alcohol and Drug Recovery Service (ADRS) resource that provides educational content on cocaine and the impact on someone who uses it. It offers practical tools to use such as assessment tools, advice on crisis intervention and de-escalation, motivational enhancement and harm reduction.

The Cocaine toolkit can be accessed and downloaded via the NHSGGC Alcohol and Drug Health Improvement Team Website or by clicking on the toolkit to the right.





Training and Learning





The Scottish Drugs Forum have developed an e learning module to increase understanding of psychostimulant drugs and the current trends.

By participating in this course you will be able to;

- Describe psychostimulants in use including cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy, and mephedrone
- Recall the current and emerging trends with psychostimulants
- Identify effective harm reduction strategies for working with people who use psychostimulants

National collaborative: A Charter of Rights Consulation



The National Collaborative have issued a consultation on a draft charter of rights for people affected by alcohol and drug use.

This consultation aims to capture people's views and opinions on the draft Charter of Rights, and inform its continued development.

A facilitation pack has been developed alongside small grants of up to £250 to support in delivering community conversations.

The consultation and all resources can be accessed via Alliance Scotland or by clicking the document to the left.



Deadline: 3 June 2024

Alcohol Training and Learning - Glasgow City



This online training aims to increase knowledge and awareness of the key issues relating to alcohol use in Scotland. Participants will have the opportunity to consider harm reduction and support strategies.



Glasgow council on Alcohol offer a number of free training courses for Glasgow City staff. The courses include:

- Alcohol Skills Training (22nd Feb)
- ABI Direct Delivery (Practitioner Training)
- ABI Training for Trainers delivered by GCA

For ABI training contact:



abi@glasgowcouncilonalcohol.org



0141 353 1800

Websites and Services



Alcohol and Recovery Drug Services are joint Social Work Services and Health Addiction Teams. Click on the NHS GGC Logo to access the contact details for both central and local ADRS Services



NHS Inform provides further advice on cocaine, including the effects, risks and further support available



Know the score is a website that provides information and support on drugs.