



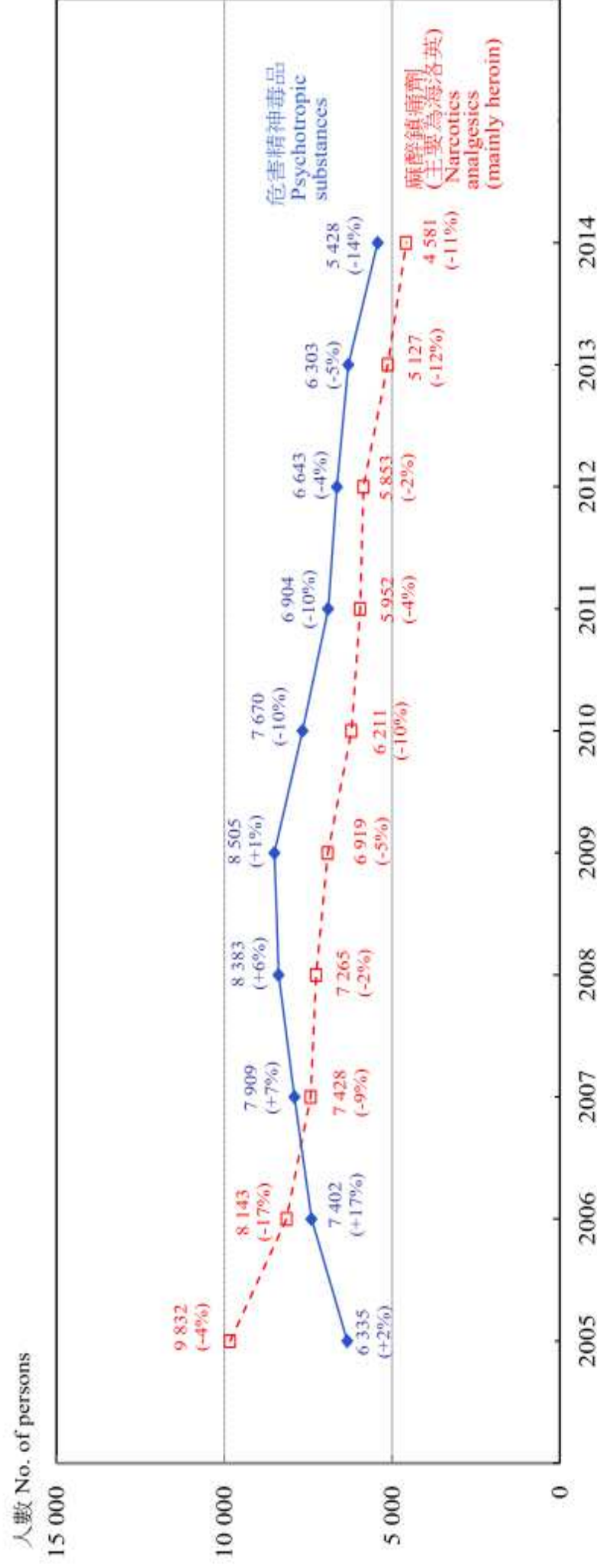
# Ketamine Abuse in Hong Kong

Experience and challenges



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## 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑者 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics



註釋：

個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品。

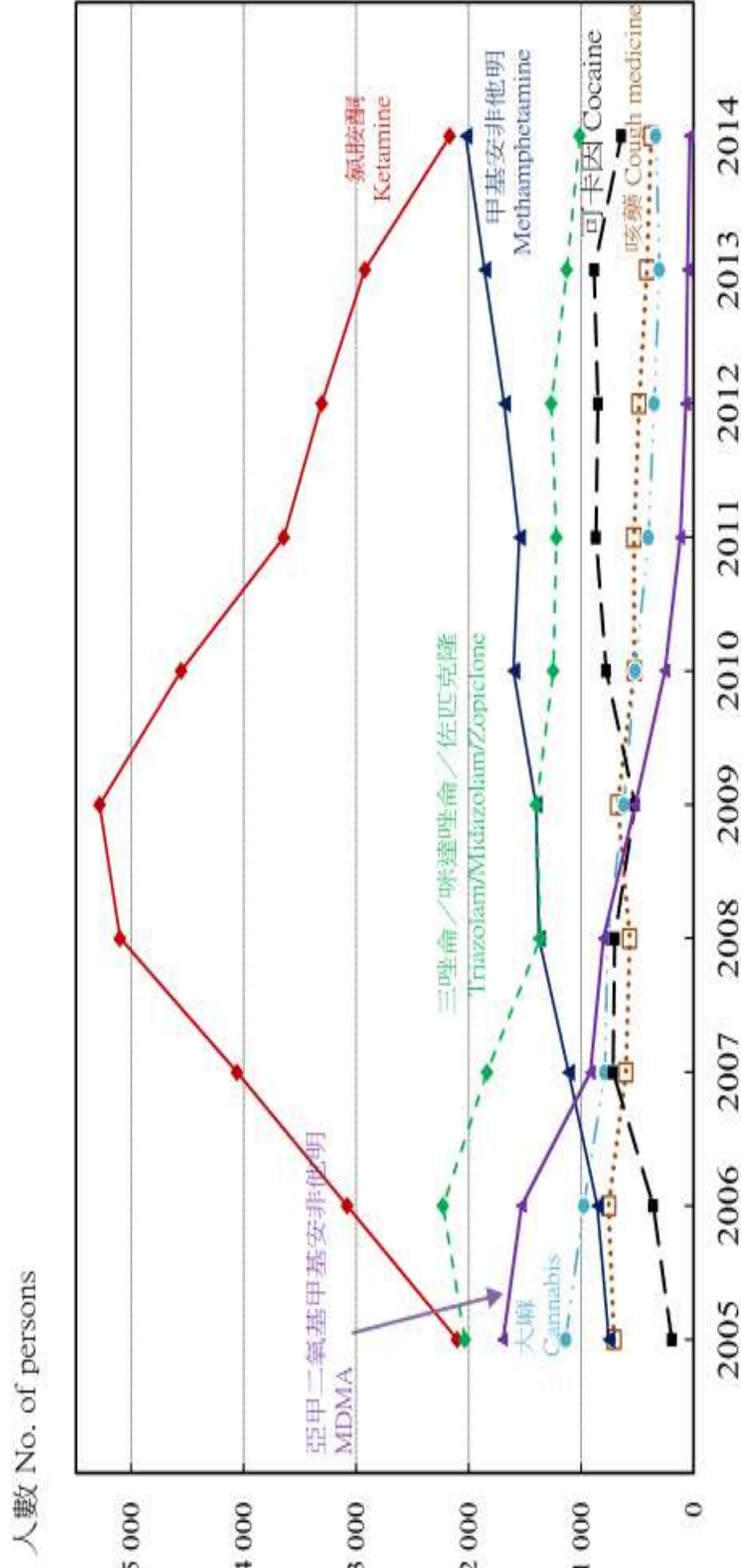
Notes : An individual abuser may take both narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances during a given year.

括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

## 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

### Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances



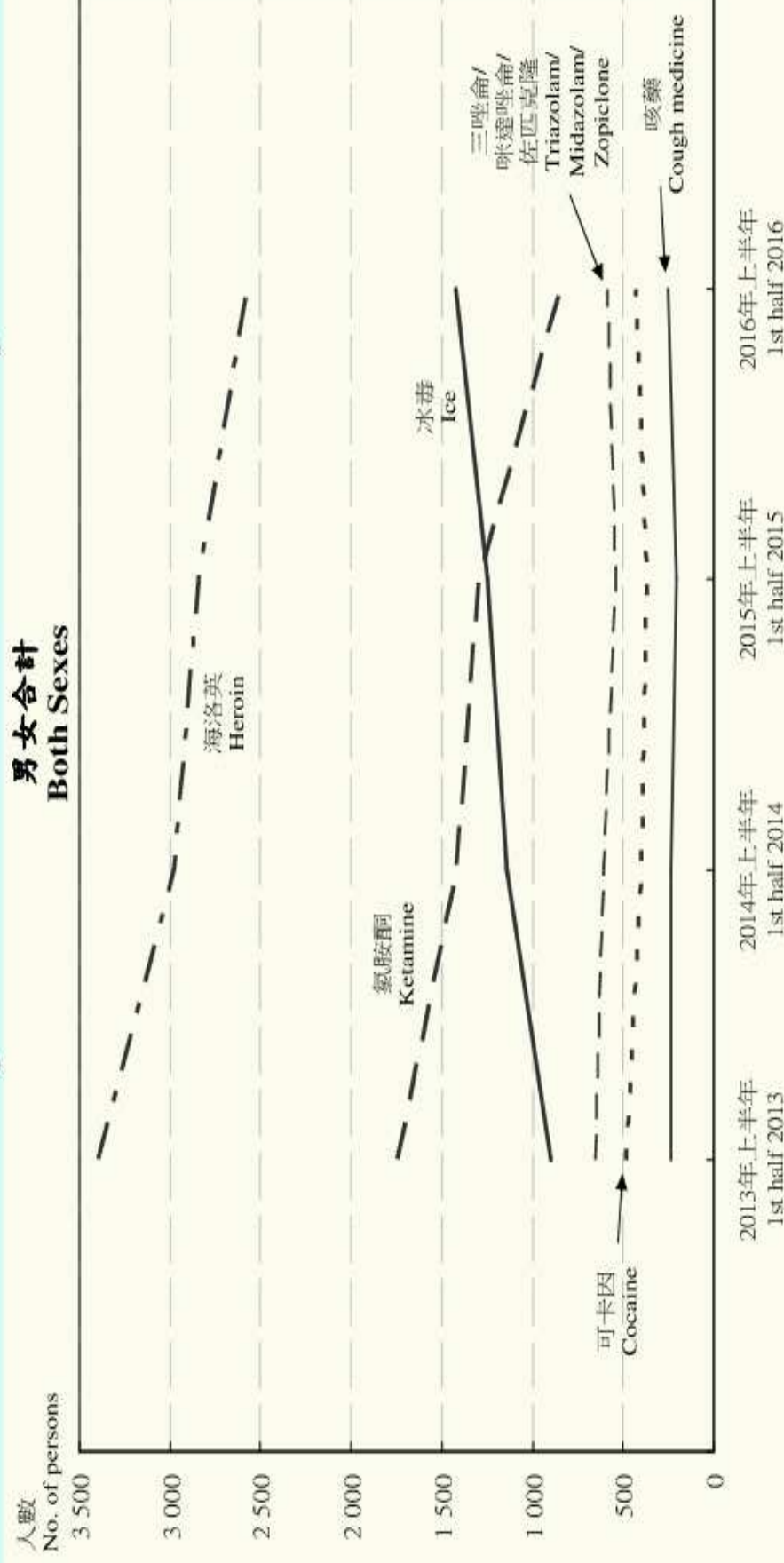
註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品。

Note: More than one type of drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

## 按性別及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸食毒品人士

(2013年上半年至2016年上半年)

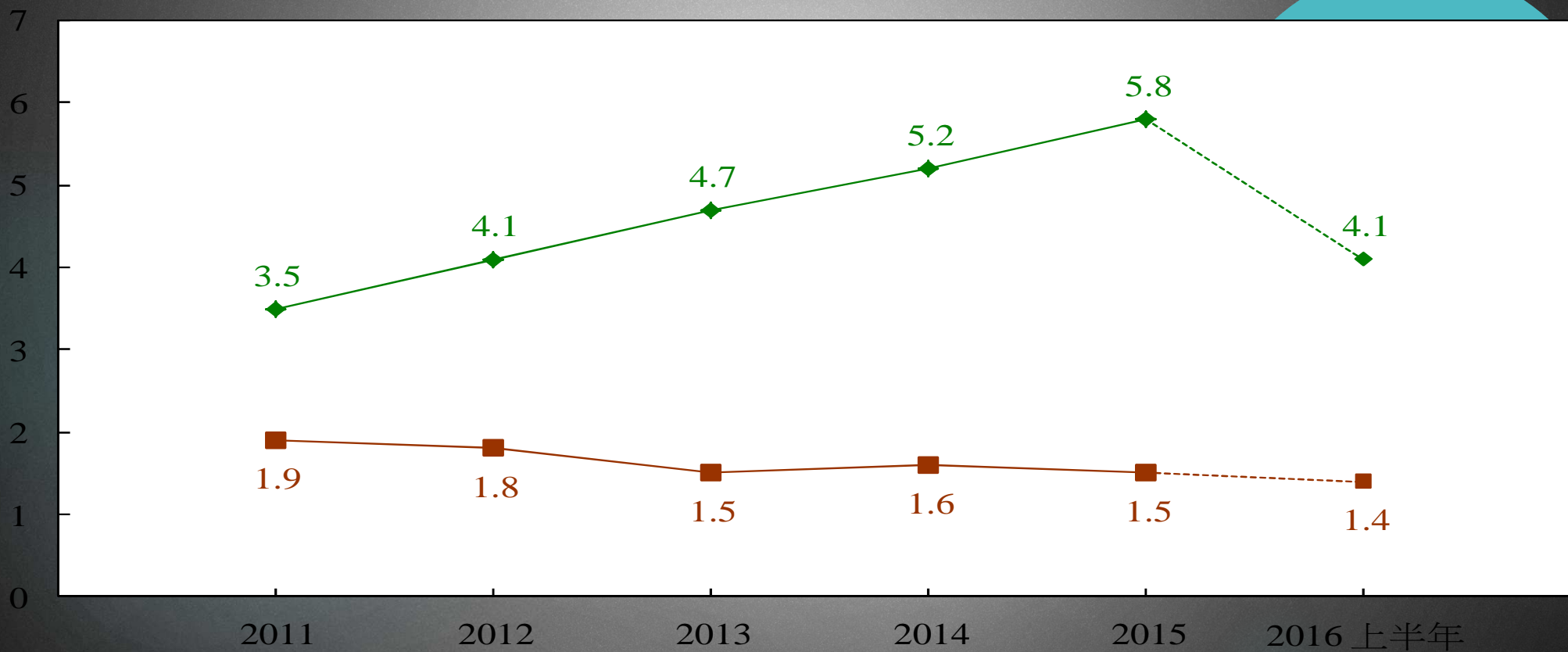
### Reported drug abusers by sex by common type of drugs abused (1<sup>st</sup> half 2013 to 1<sup>st</sup> half 2016)



註釋：因為某一被呈報吸食毒品者可吸食多於一種毒品，所以被呈報吸食不同毒品種類的人數不應加起來。  
 Note: Since a reported drug abuser may abuse one or more types of drugs, the numbers reported for abusing different drugs should not be added together.

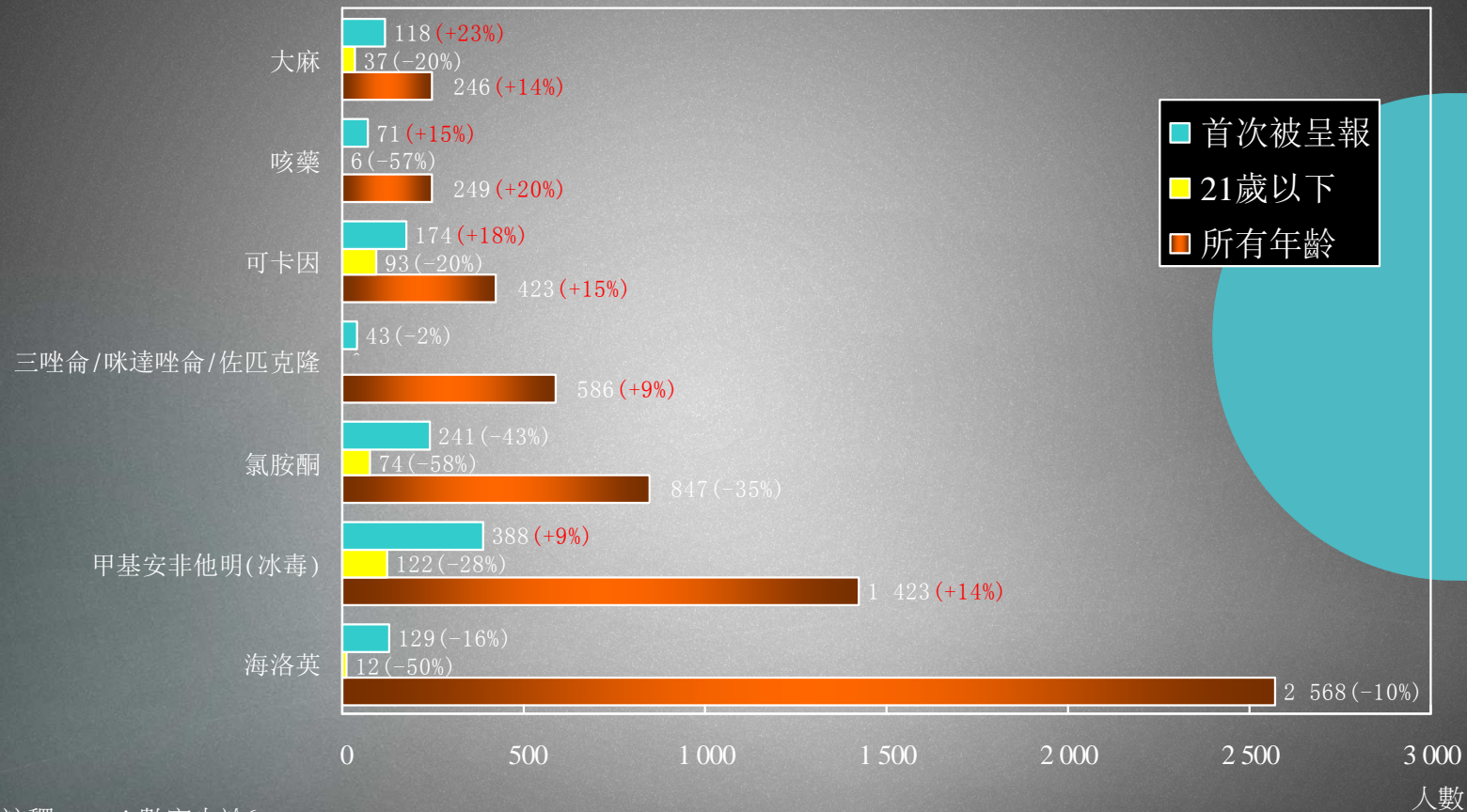
# 首次被呈報吸毒人士的毒齡中位數

Median drug history of newly reported abusers



# 被呈報吸毒人士吸食毒品的種類 (2016年上半年)

Reported drug abusers by major types of substances (2016 6m)



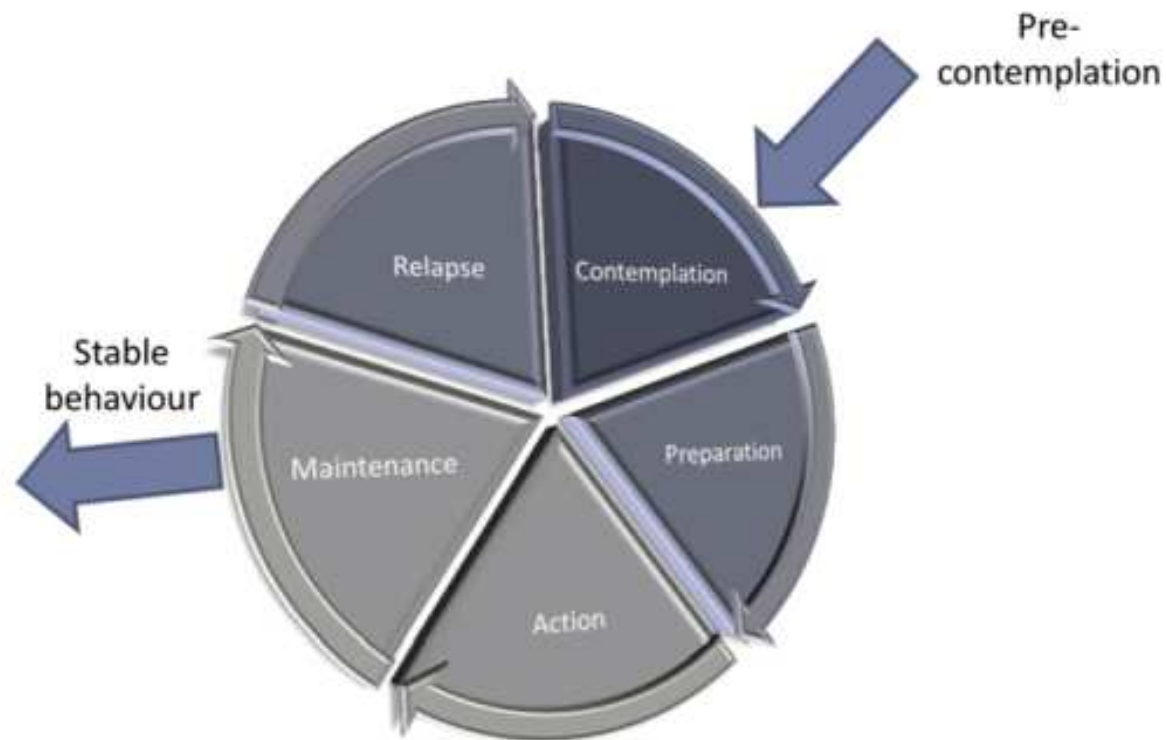
註釋：：^ 數字少於6。

括號內的數字是指與上年同期比較的變動百分比。

個別吸毒者可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

資料來源：藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

# Stages of Change (Prochaska & DiClemente)



# Check up Study

(Benefield, Miller, Tonigan 93)

- ▶ Advertisement to drinkers about body check up
- ▶ Subjects: randomly assigned to receive 2 diff. styles of feedback
  - ▶ Conventional style: directive, denial was confronted using assessment results
  - ▶ Motivational interview: client-centred, eliciting and reflecting the person's own reactions to assessment results
- ▶ Community application of MI intervention



# Use of a body check-up and personalized motivational feedback as an early intervention for young substance users in Hong Kong

Complete this course  
and earn  
**1 CME POINT**

Dr. CHEUNG Kin Leung, Ben, *Specialist in Psychiatry (Chief Investigator)*

Dr. CHENG Wai Fun, Anna, *Specialist in Paediatrics*

Dr. LEE Lai Ping, *Specialist in Paediatrics*

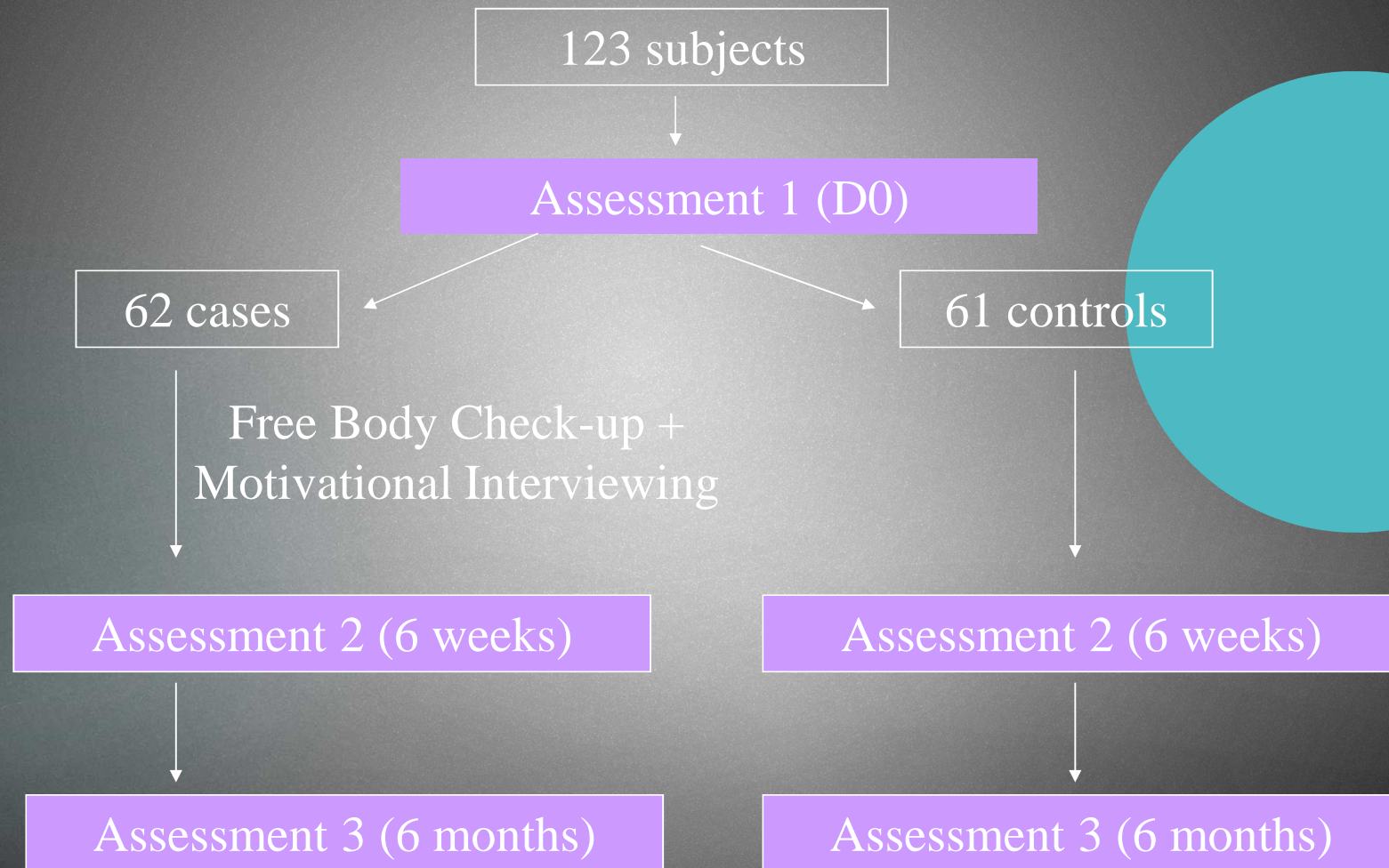
Dr. TANG Jinling, *Associate Professor in Epidemiology & Community Medicine,  
Dept. of Community and Family Medicine, CUHK*

# Hypothesis



- ▶ “Free Body check-up” programme would be an attractive service for young drug users
- ▶ Brief motivational interviewing will enhance their readiness to change
- ▶ The effect will be significant and lasting

# Methodology



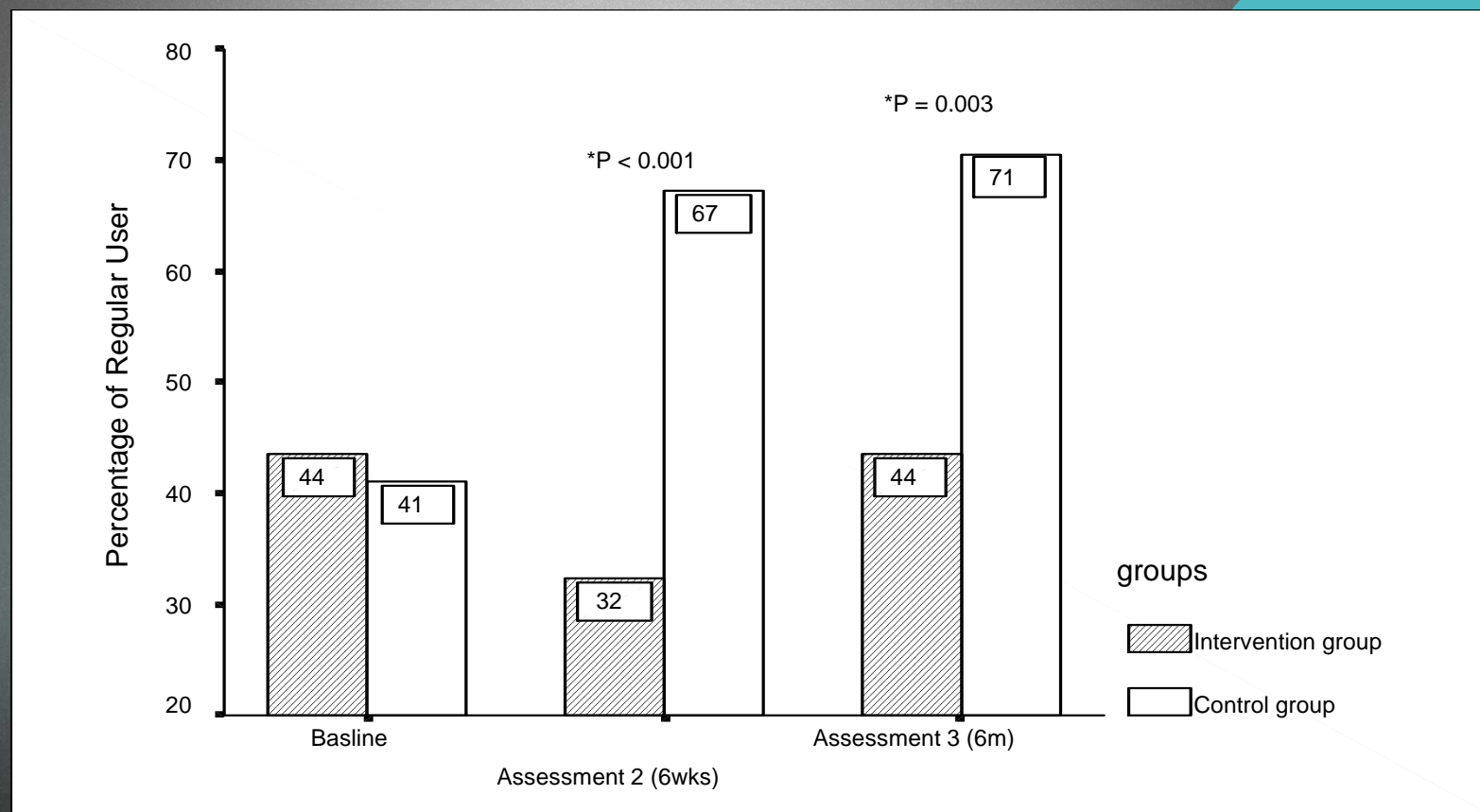
# Demographic characteristics

	Intervention gp (N = 62)	Control gp (N = 61)	p- value	Total (N = 123)
Males (%)	55	59	0.568	56.9
Age (mean $\pm$ SD)	17.4 $\pm$ 2.2	17.3 $\pm$ 1.9	0.942	17.4 $\pm$ 2
Years of education (mean $\pm$ SD)	8.9 $\pm$ 1.4	8.9 $\pm$ 1.2	0.992	8.9 $\pm$ 1.3
Single status (%)	97	93	0.194	95.1
No. of household (mean $\pm$ SD)	3 $\pm$ 1	3 $\pm$ 1	0.617	3 $\pm$ 1
Single parent (%)	15	26	0.134	20.3
Living in public housing(%)	67.7	78.7	0.079	73.2
Living area (mean $\pm$ SD)	483 $\pm$ 338	433 $\pm$ 197	0.173	458 $\pm$ 279
Unemployed (%)	47	38	0.252	42.3
Family total income $\leq$ 10001-20000 (%)	54.8	68.9	0.058	61.8

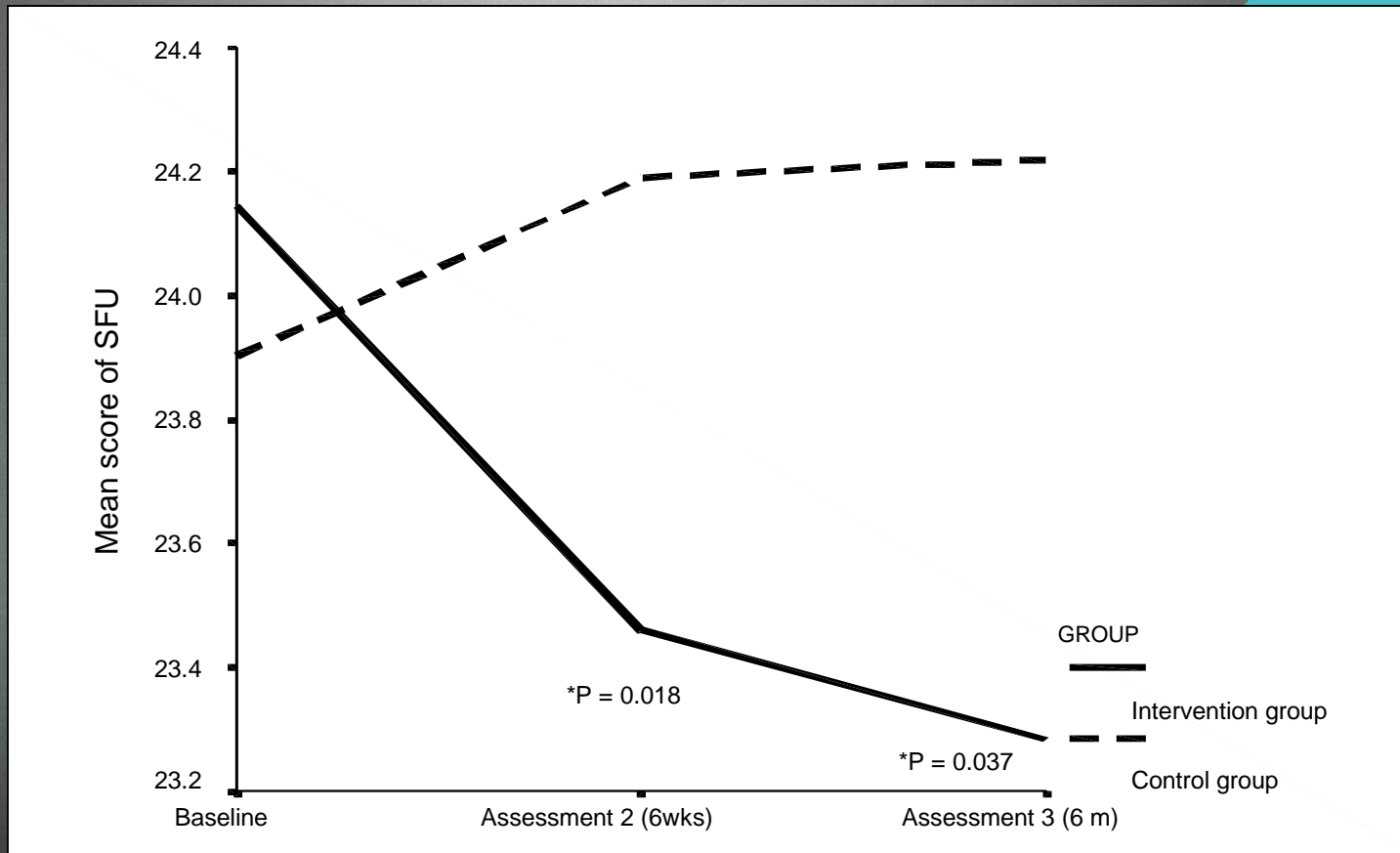
# *% of Regular Users in both groups*

**Occasional user:** < once per month

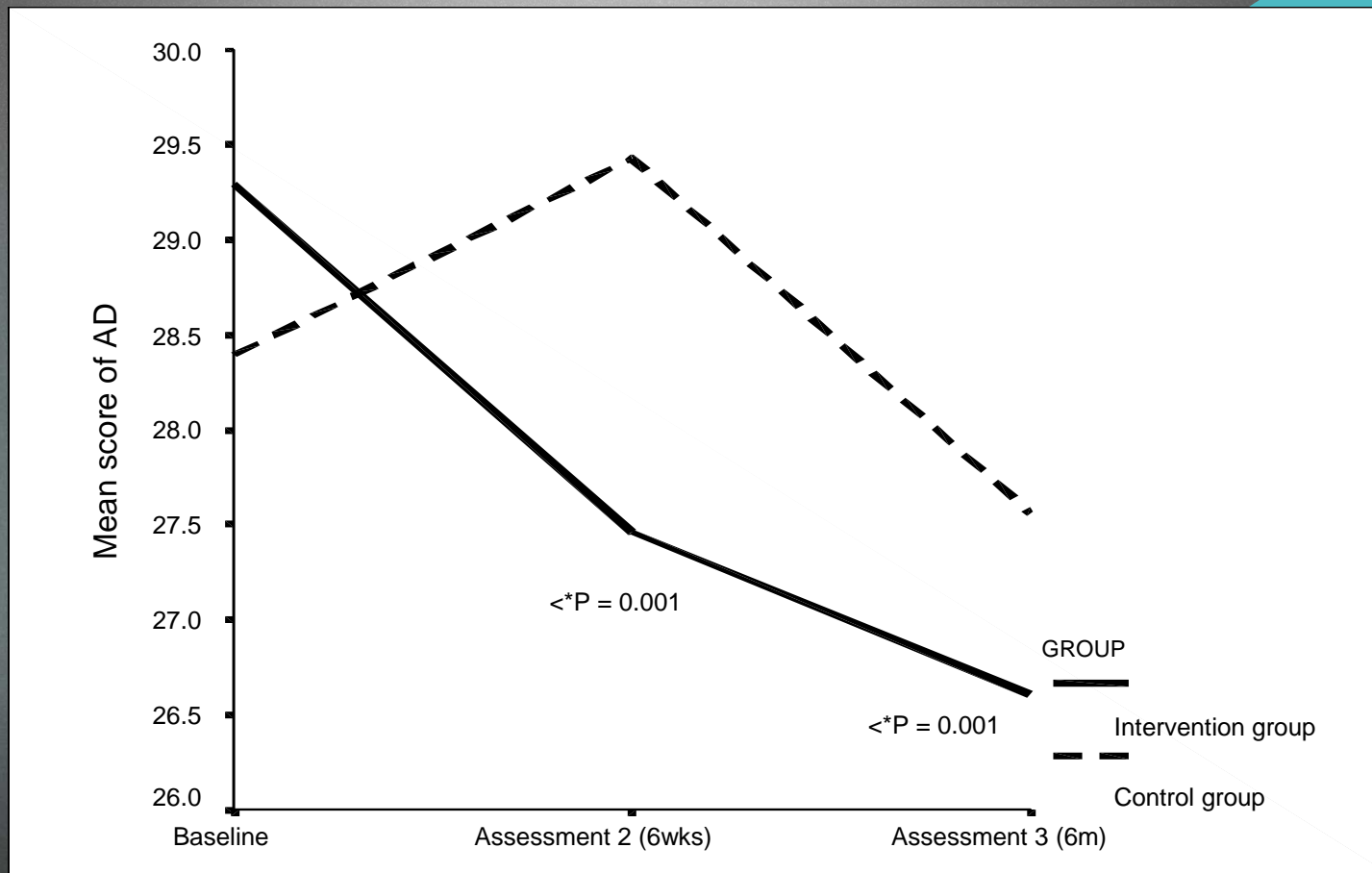
**Regular user:** once a month or more (Pentz MA, 1999)



# *\*Scores for Smoking Frequency and Usage (SFU)*



# \*Scores for Attitude of Drug Usage (AD)

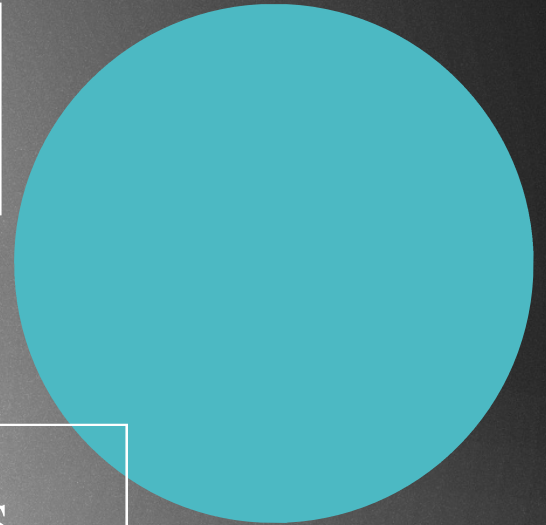


# Psychiatric services for the new era of psychoactive substances

Conventional services



Broad-base Interventions





# Conventional Services

## Advantages

Intensive, multi-sessions  
Conducted by trained professionals

More thoroughly researched  
Suitable for those with severe addiction and complications

## Disadvantages

### Stigmatizing

Not suitable for the less severe  
Involve acceptance of a **label** (addict)

More passive and “**high threshold**” approach

Wait for clients to present for service, after **passed through various gatekeepers**

Less involved in enhance the help-seeking process or to bring service to those in need

Costly

**Disruptive** to clients, rendering them unable to fulfill family and social responsibilities

# Broad-base Interventions

## Advantages

**Low-threshold** intervention  
**Time-limited, less intensive, problem-specific**

Can **attract more** substance abusers into helping environments

More **accessible, reduce stigma** and **less barriers** to help-seeking

Suitable for the **underserved majority** with mild to moderate problems

May serve as **gateway** to other modality of treatment

**Cost-effective**

## Disadvantages

May not be intensive enough to bring about behavioural change for more severe clients

Relatively fewer literature on outcome and effectiveness

Do not intend to change the clients' social environment

# Broad-base interventions




- ▶ broadening the base of treatment can attract more substance-abusing individuals into helping environment
- ▶ Treatments are less intense, employing time-limited, problem-specific, low stigma
- ▶ The aim is not to replace traditional services but to complement them
- ▶ May serve as precursor to conventional treatment
- ▶ Benefits of this lower threshold approach include early case finding, early treatment and wider application to non-opiate drugs

# Broad-base interventions



- ▶ Several mainstreams hold promise to provide for the underserved mild to moderately substance users, and to help unmotivated or poorly engaged clients with heavy addict and complications:
  - ▶ Motivational interviewing
  - ▶ Relapse prevention
  - ▶ Guided self-change
  - ▶ Case management
- ▶ Innovative applications:
  - ▶ Outreaching services: home detoxification, treatment my bus, delivery of vouchers
  - ▶ Drinkers Check up programme (Miller 94)



驗身計劃  
「非常」體驗





## 1 量度血壓

1. 量度血壓前，應先休息 5 分鐘。
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## 2 量度體質指數

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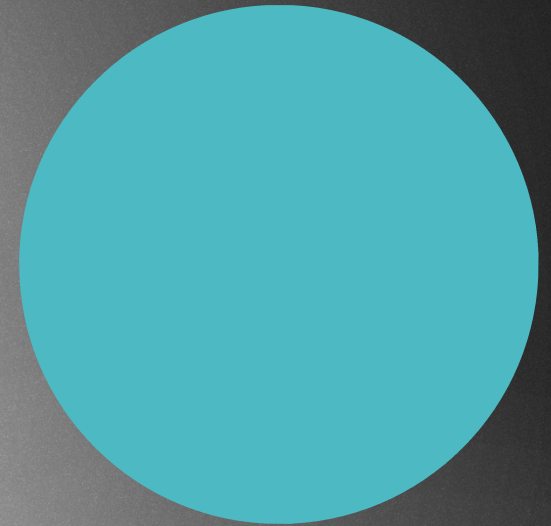








# Moving from Non-specific M.I. Model to Specific



# Newer Service Model for Ketamine Users with Urologist and Pediatric Surgeon's Involvement

- ▶ One-stop clinic for ketamine-associated uropathy: report on service delivery model, patients' characteristics and non-invasive investigations at baseline by a cross-sectional study in a prospective cohort of 318 teenagers and young adults
- ▶ Yuk-Him Tam, Chi-Fai Ng et al
  - ▶ BJU Int. 2014 Nov;114(5):754-60. doi: 10.1111/bju.12675.

# Motivational Elements

- ▶ The service delivery model of the YUTC removes the potential barrier due to mandatory assessment by GPs before urological referrals.
  - ▶ Existing literature has reported the use of cystoscopy with biopsy and urodynamic studies in investigating these patients (1,2,3,4,5)
- ▶ Encouraging social workers to make appointments for their clients further facilitates identifying the patients and provision of the necessary urological care for them.
- ▶ Use of non-invasive investigation at the initial assessment when chronic ketamine abusers present with typical LUTS.
  - ▶ Many patients declined invasive procedures and young ketamine abusers are not reliable attenders at medical appointments(6,7)
- ▶ The one-stop clinic using a non-invasive approach provides the hidden abusers with an easy access service, a comfortable and efficient evaluation at the initial assessment.
- ▶ Protective role of cessation of ketamine use is objectively measured and feedback provided to clients so as to enhance motivation

# Useful Parameters

- ▶ Baseline
  - ▶ renal function test (creatinine level)
  - ▶ ?liver function (50% impaired in those with LUTS)
- ▶ Measuring the voided volumes when the patient experiences a strong desire to void and estimating the residual urine volume in each visit appears to be more practical to evaluate the progress of this unique group of patients and their response to treatment (Ineffective bladder emptying not reported before)
- ▶ Mean peak flow rate
- ▶ Urine culture (5% of positive – secondary infection)
- ▶ U/S:
  - ▶ thickened bladder wall,
  - ▶ hydronephrosis (due to retroperitoneal fibrosis),
  - ▶ Bladder-wall calcification (not reported before)
- ▶ Bladder biopsy: microscopic calcification

# Protective Factors for Ketamine Abuse

**Table 3.** Risk and protective factors in multivariate analysis

	OR (95% CI); P		
	PUF score $\geq 28$ (75th percentile)	Voided volume $\leq 35$ mL (25th percentile)	Bladder capacity $\leq 60$ mL (25th percentile)
Female gender	2.39 (1.35–4.23); 0.003	1.90 (1.10–3.31); 0.02	
Ketamine use, g/week	1.03 (1.01–1.05); 0.002		
Status of ex-abusers at baseline	0.28 (0.13–0.57); 0.001	0.14 (0.06–0.33); $< 0.001$	0.33 (0.17–0.64); 0.001

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