

# Drink and injection spiking

James Dunn MBBS MRCS(Glasg) FRCEM DipIMC

Locum Consultant in Emergency Medicine, University Hospital of Wales

Clinical Lecturer, Cardiff University



GIG  
CYMRU  
NHS  
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol  
Caerdydd a'r Fro  
Cardiff and Vale  
University Health Board

University Hospital of Wales

**MAJOR TRAUMA**

Cardiff and Vale University Health Board



## Horrifying scale of drink spiking in Leicester and wider county revealed in new police data

Officers are investigating a sur

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## Young women plagued with drink spiking report

'Many women are taking extreme measures in an effort to protect themselves' campaigner tells **Maya Oppenheim**



1 day ago • Comments



# Humberside Police launch new drink spiking testing kits 'wherever you go' in Hull as cases continue to rise

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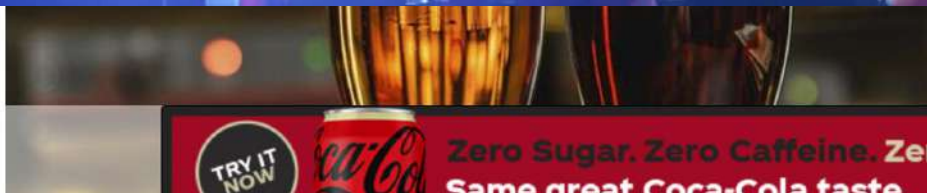
Newsbeat

"Our officers will continue to patrol bars and clubs in Hull as cases continue to rise"

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## Drink spiking: What's being done to stop it?

By Megan Lawton  
Newsbeat reporter

12 November



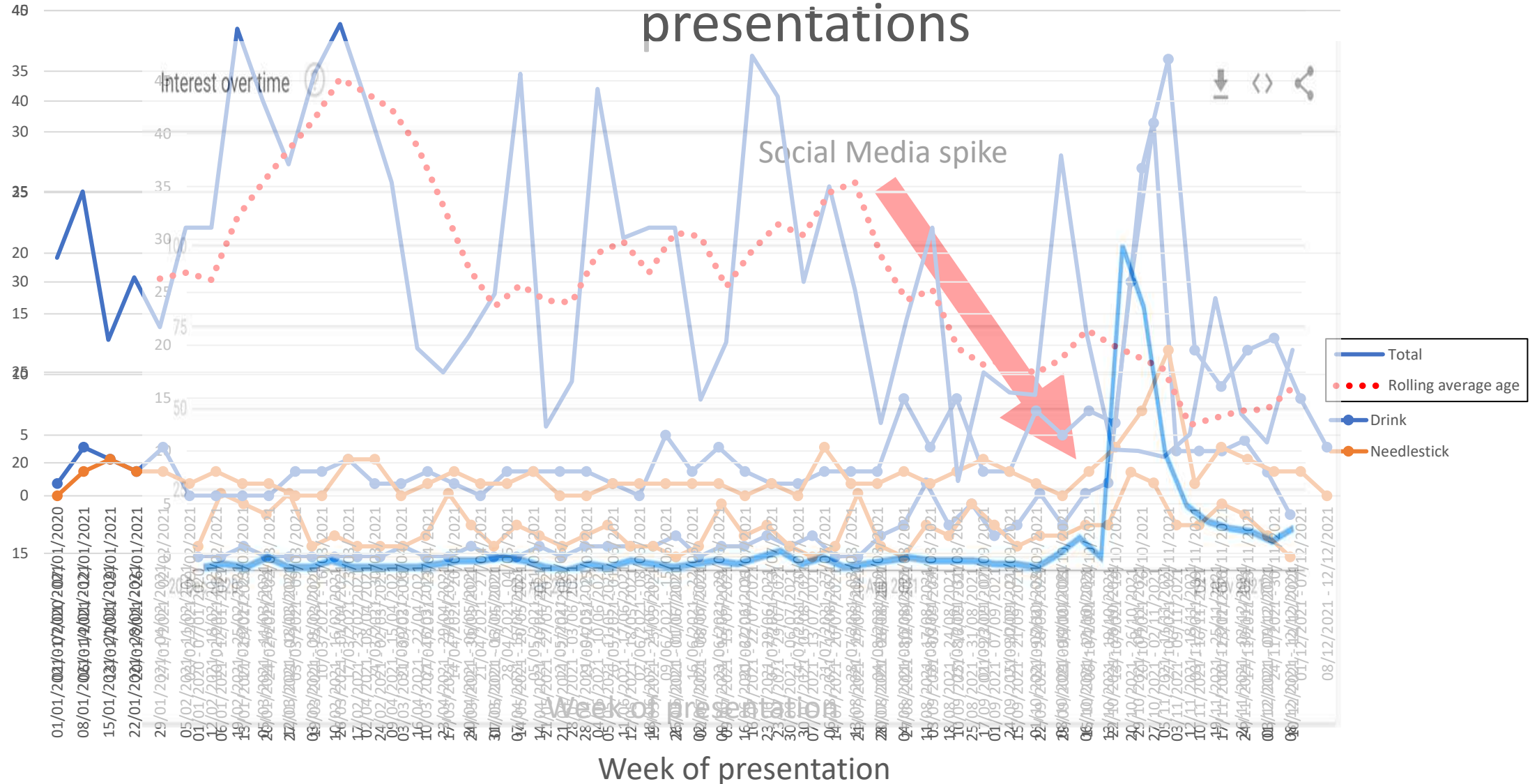
ISABEL DAVIES

Campaigner Isabel Davies says she's been having "some really promising conversations about change"

Keys, ID, bank card, phone... got them and you're ready for a night out. But

# UHW

## Average age & spike in total presentations





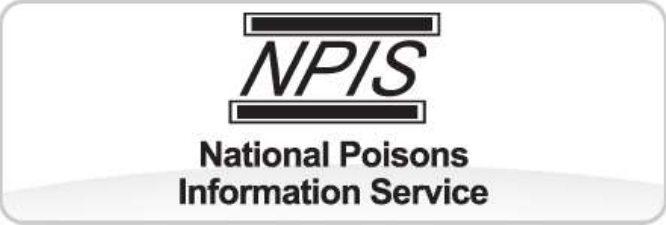
# The problem

- Is there a problem.....?
  - Perspective vs reality
- How do we deal with it?
  - Combined approach
  - Multi-agency
  - Social Media
  - Mainstream media



# Who?

- Cardiff and Vale University Health Board
  - Emergency Medicine
  - Virology
  - PCIC
  - Comms
- Public Health Wales
- South Wales Police
- Welsh Ambulance Service
- Cardiff University
- National Poisons Information Service
- Frisky Wales



## What to do if you think you or a friend has been spiked by needle/drink...

Dr Syed Masud  
Consultant in EM/PHEM/PEM

**Remember... CARE.**

**Communicate** Tell trusted and responsible people around you what has happened; bar staff, security, emergency services etc.

**Assess** SEEK or REMAIN at a PLACE OF SAFETY  
Assess your RISK - consider the following: family and friends near you or contactable.. DO NOT DRIVE, DO NOT befriend a stranger.

**Reassure** Risk of serious medical illness is low.  
Police and Emergency Services will help and advise.  
In the majority of cases you will not need to visit the hospital.

**Evidence** Consider - did anyone witness any spiking? If so, get their names.  
Consider securing any evidence - who, when, where, what time? Keep the drink secure etc.

Scan this QR code with your mobile device for non-urgent advice and help.

### Initial triage by police officers, staff & first responders

Dr Syed Masud  
Consultant in EM/PHEM/PEM

#### Emergency Triage of Patient

Check patient for following when assessing if urgent medical attention is required:

- Confusion
- Hallucinations/ABD
- Paranoia
- Any episode of unconsciousness
- Other significant injuries i.e. head injury
- Other significant illnesses i.e. epilepsy, diabetes
- Safeguarding issues i.e. young, no other adults available
- Symptoms beyond that expected for usual alcohol excess and/recreational drug use

If the patient has any of the above presentations consider URGENT medical attention

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**AMBULANCE SERVICE**      **EMERGENCY UNIT**

This initial emergency triage is a GUIDANCE only. If you believe a patient needs urgent medical attention seek appropriate help & advice. Put the safety of the patient first at all times.

### Non-urgent advice & help for needle incidents or spiked drinks

Please consider the following advice lines and places where people can go to get NON-URGENT medical help and advice.

South Wales Victim Focus - 0300 30 30 161  
South Wales Victim Focus Ffocws Dioddefwyr De Cymru

CAV 24/7 - Phone First, Stay Safe, Right Place, First Time - 0300 10 20 247

Cardiff Alcohol and Drug Team - 029 2078 8300

Frisky Wales

Ask for Angela

South Wales Police takes all reports seriously and we encourage anyone who believes they have been a victim of spiking in any form to contact the police.

Send a private message on Facebook/ Twitter  
Via email: SWP101@south-wales.police.uk  
Phone: 101



## Beth i'w wneud os ydych chi'n meddwl eich bod chi neu ffrind wedi cael eich sbeicio gan nodwydd/bod eich diod wedi'i sbeicio...

Dr Syed Masud  
Meddyg ymgynghorol yn EM/PHEM/PEM

**Cofiwch... CARE (GOFAL).**

**Cyfathrebu (Communicate)** Dywedwch wrth bobl ddibynadwy a chyfrifol o'ch cwrpas beth sydd wedi digwydd - staff bar, staff diogelwch, gwasanaethau brys.

**Asesu (Assess)** CEISIWCH neu ARHOSWCH mewn MAN DIOGEL.  
Aseswch eich RISG - ystyriwch y canlynol - mae teulu a ffrindiau yn agos i chi neu gallwch gysylltu â nhw, PEIDIWCH Â GYRRU, PEIDIWCH ag ymddiried mewn dieithryn.

**Sicrhau (Reassure)** Mae'r risg o salwch meddygol difrifol yn isel.  
Bydd yr Heddlu a'r Gwasanaethau Brys yn helpu ac yn cynghori. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, ni fydd angen i chi fynd i'r ysbty.

**Tystiolaeth (Evidence)** Ystyriwch - A waeth unrhyw un weld y sbeicio? - Gofynnwch am eu henwau ac ati.  
Ystyriwch unrhyw dystiolaeth - pwy, pryd, ble, pa amser, cadwch y ddioid yn ddiogel ac ati.

Scanwch y cod QR hwn gyda'ch dyfais symudol am gyngor a chymorth nad yw'n frys.

### Brysbennu cychwynnol gan swyddogion yr heddlu, staff diogelwch ac ymatebwyr cymat

Dr Syed Masud  
Meddyg ymgynghorol yn EM/PHEM/PEM

#### Brysbennu'r claf mewn argyfwng

Archwiliwch y claf ar gyfer y canlynol wrth asesu a oes angen sylw meddygol brys:

- Dryswch
- Rhithweledigaethau/ABD
- Paranoia
- Unrhyw achos o fod yn anymwybodol
- Anafiadau sylweddol eraill h.y. anaf i'r pen
- Afiechydon sylweddol eraill h.y. epilepsi, diabetes ac ati.
- Materion diogelu h.y. pobl ifanc, dim oedolion eraill ar gael ac ati.
- Symptomau y tu hwnt i'r hyn a ddisgwyllir ar gyfer yfed gormod o alcohol a/neu ddefnyddio cyffuriau hamdden.

Os oes gan y claf unrhyw un o'r uchod, ystyriwch sylw meddygol brys.

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**Gwasanaeth Ambulans**      **Uned Achosion Brys**

Canllaw yn eidd ym y dydd Brysbennu Brys cychwynnol frys: Os ydych chi'n credu bod angen sylw meddygol brys ar bwynt arall i'ch claf, cychwynnol neu achosion a chyngor pellwedd, rhwydwydd i'ch claf yn gyntaf beth amser.

### Cyngor a chymorth nad yw'n frys ar gyfer achosion o sbeicio gan nodwydd/dioddydd wedi'u sbeicio

Ystyriwch y llinellau cyngor ar y manau canlynol lle gall pobl fynd i gael cymorth a chyngor meddygol NAD YW'N FRYs.

Ffocws Dioddefwyr De Cymru - 0300 30 30 161  
South Wales Victim Focus Ffocws Dioddefwyr De Cymru

CAV 24/7 - Ffoniwch yn Gyntaf, Arhoswch yn Ddiogel, Y Lle Iawn, Y Tro Gyntaf - 0300 10 20 247

Tim Alcohol a Chyffuriau Caerdydd - 029 2078 8300

Frisky Wales

Gofynnwch am Angela

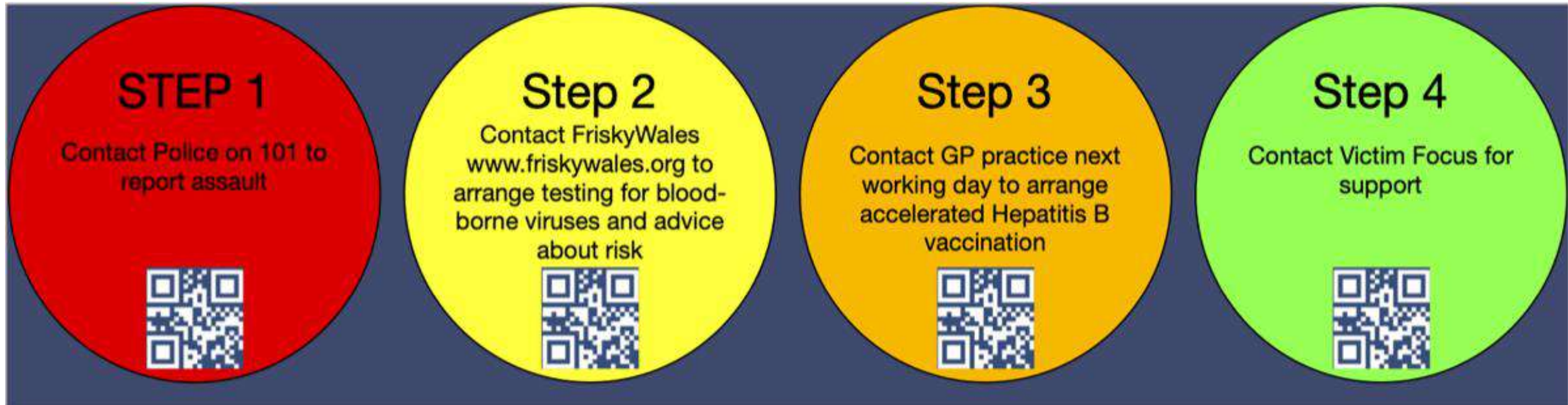
Mae Heddlu De Cymru yn rhoi ystyriaeth o ddifrif i bob adroddiad ac rydym yn amsgu unrhyw un sy'n credu ei fod wedi ddiodeff achos o sbeicio ar unrhyw ffrind i'gysylltu â'r heddlu.

Anfonwch neges brefaf ar Facebook/ Twitter  
Trwy e-bost: SWP101@south-wales.police.uk  
Ffôn: 101





# Non-admitted patient process



# What should I do? Should I be worried?



Drink spiking with drugs is incredibly uncommon. Spiking by injection is even more uncommon. There has been a significant amount of media exposure contributing to a very real fear. Research however suggests that it is actually very rare. This is even more so with injections which are also very difficult to do and very, very few needles have been found by Police.

Hepatitis B vaccination is offered as it is felt to be helpful long term and in your best interests even though the chance of catching it through being spiked by a needle is very, very low.

Testing for drugs is not routinely offered as it doesn't add anything to the medical management of the patient and even a positive or negative result isn't necessarily useful. The Police may though test for evidential purposes to support an investigation.

It is important that the Police are involved as spiking drinks or by injection is potentially a criminal offence. The sooner they are involved, the higher the likelihood of a successful prosecution.

With regards to blood borne viruses such as HIV and hepatitis, the evidence from research involving needles from infected intravenous drug users tells us that the risk of transmission is very low. For HIV, this risk is approximately 1 per thousand or less and for hepatitis B this is 1 in a hundred or less. But this is in a group of people with a much higher risk of having an infection and where the needles have been in blood vessels. For the people using bars and clubs, the levels of infection are so low, that the risk of transmission is such that HIV and hepatitis risks are nearly inconsequential.

The drugs used in drink spillings are usually drugs that are used recreationally with no significant long term health effects when used as a one off. The vast majority of people using drugs do not require hospital treatment so we would normally expect somebody with a drink spiked to make a full recovery and not need medical assessment or treatment.

For more Non-Urgent advice and guidance, use your mobile device to scan this QR code.





# Individuals (over 16) presenting at or contacting Emergency Department or Primary Care Services with allegation of spiking via drink or injection

For adult patients (over 16) presenting after alleged spiking of drink or by injection - to be used in conjunction with CARE Cards. Under 16s must be assessed in the Paediatric Emergency Department

Emphasis on difference between symptomatic (i.e. "intoxicated/high") vs unwell (demonstrating symptoms of possible toxidrome)

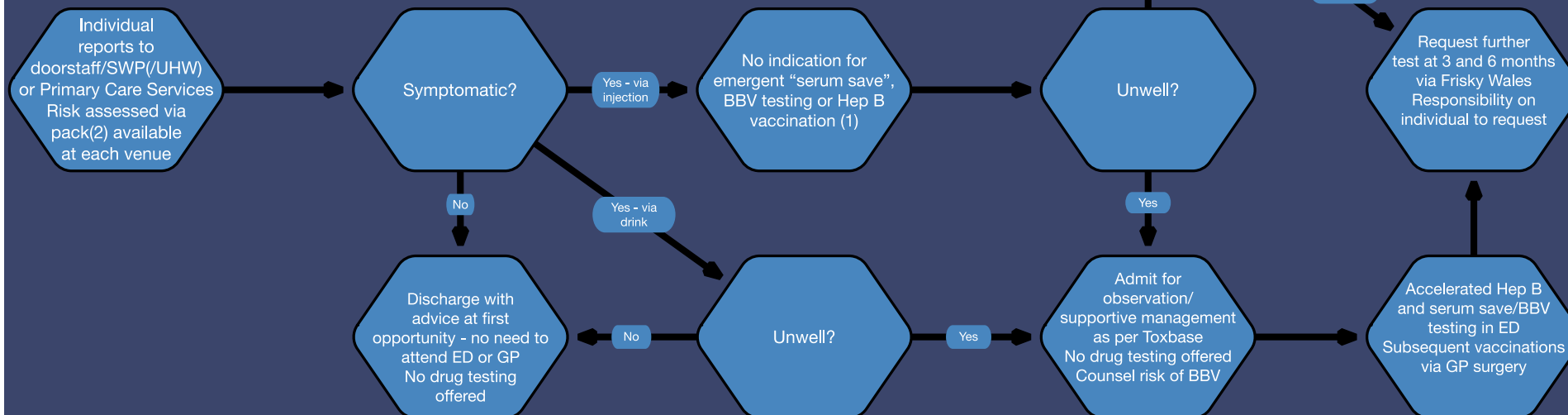
No clinical benefit in testing for illicit drugs - any samples for Police purposes must be taken by South Wales Police only - the Emergency Department and Primary Care has **NO** access to drug testing services and has little clinical benefit

All individuals must be encouraged to report the incident to South Wales Police, this is vital - and consider safeguarding, particularly in 16-18 year olds

Victim Focus provide post-assault counselling, details in pack or via 0300 30 30 161

(1) Needs Serum Save/BBV testing and accelerated Hep B vaccination within 7 days - this must be arranged at the first opportunity to enable the practice to order in the vaccine if necessary and deliver within 7 days  
No significant HIV risk and no indication for Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

(2) Pack to contain CARE Card, BBV risk advice, guidance on injection site signs and symptoms, FriskyWales testing links, +/- other relevant literature (e.g. Dan 24/7 or safeguarding)



# Plan

- Leaflets for clubbers/door staff/first responders
- Pack for injected
  - Leaflet
  - Advice around risk
  - Pathway for testing
- Counselling service
- Go live before Christmas.....
- All Wales.....?

