

# **Treatment Outcomes**

## **Clinical Outcomes and Economic Implications**

---

**Prof Michael Gossop  
National Addiction Centre  
Maudsley Hospital/Institute of Psychiatry  
London**

---

# NTORS

---

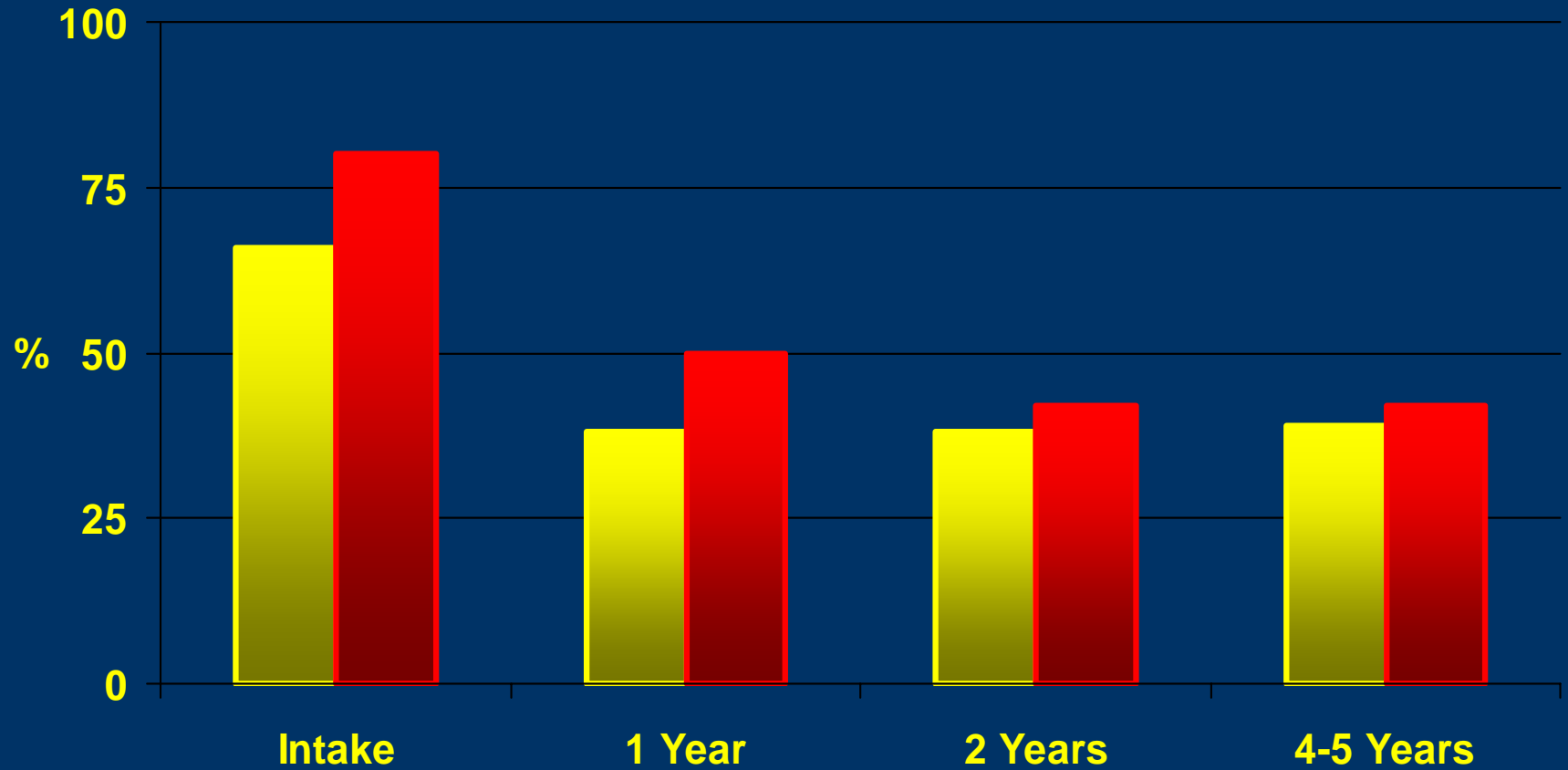
- **Prospective cohort study.**
- **1075 clients admitted to treatment.**
- **Treatments representative of national modalities.**
- **Residential and community settings.**
- **Repeated follow-up over 5 years.**

# Client problems at intake to treatment

---

- **Opiate dependent with multiple substance use problems**
- **Health and psychological problems**
- **High rates of addiction treatment contact**
- **High rates of psychiatric and medical treatment contact**

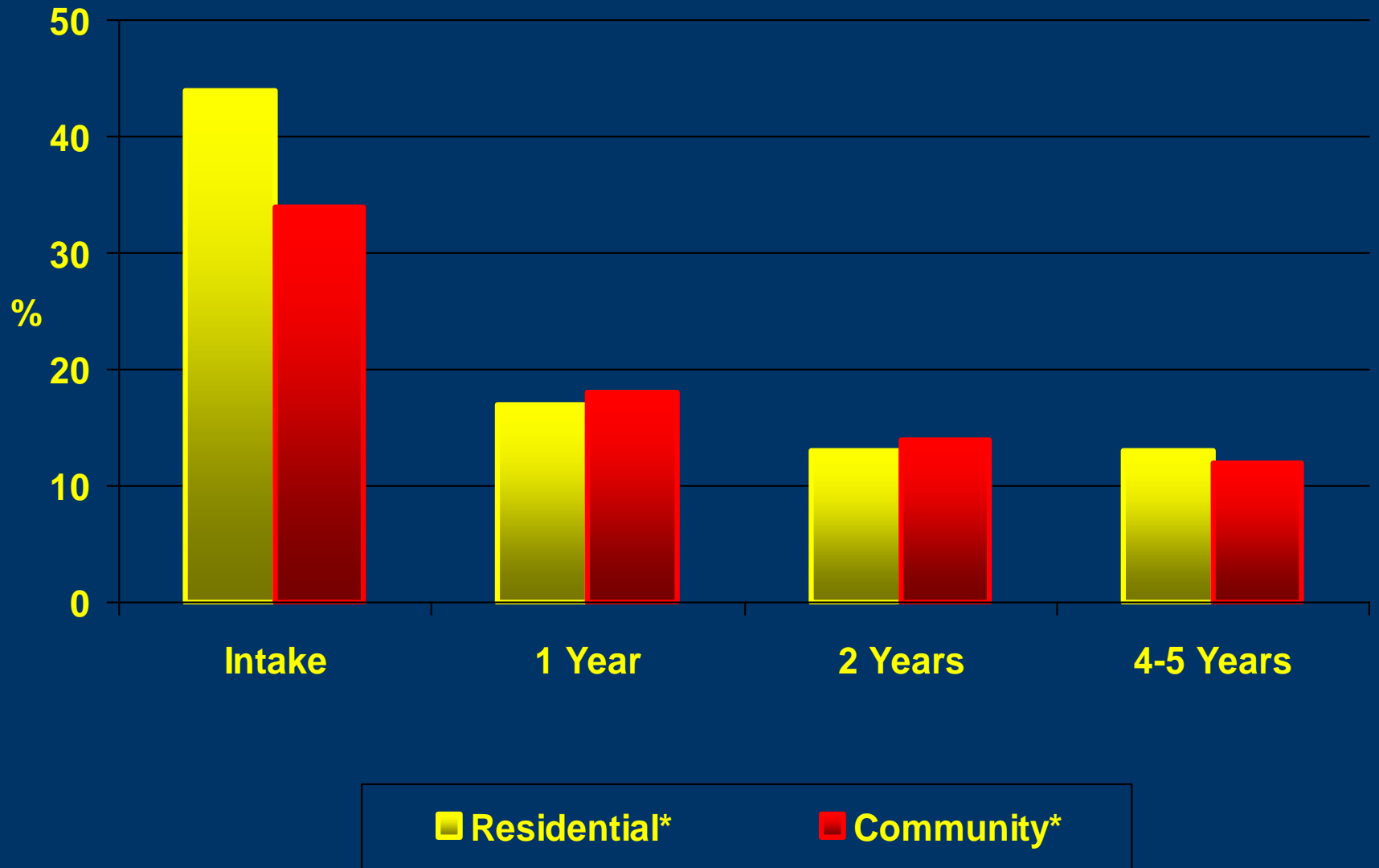
# Regular heroin use



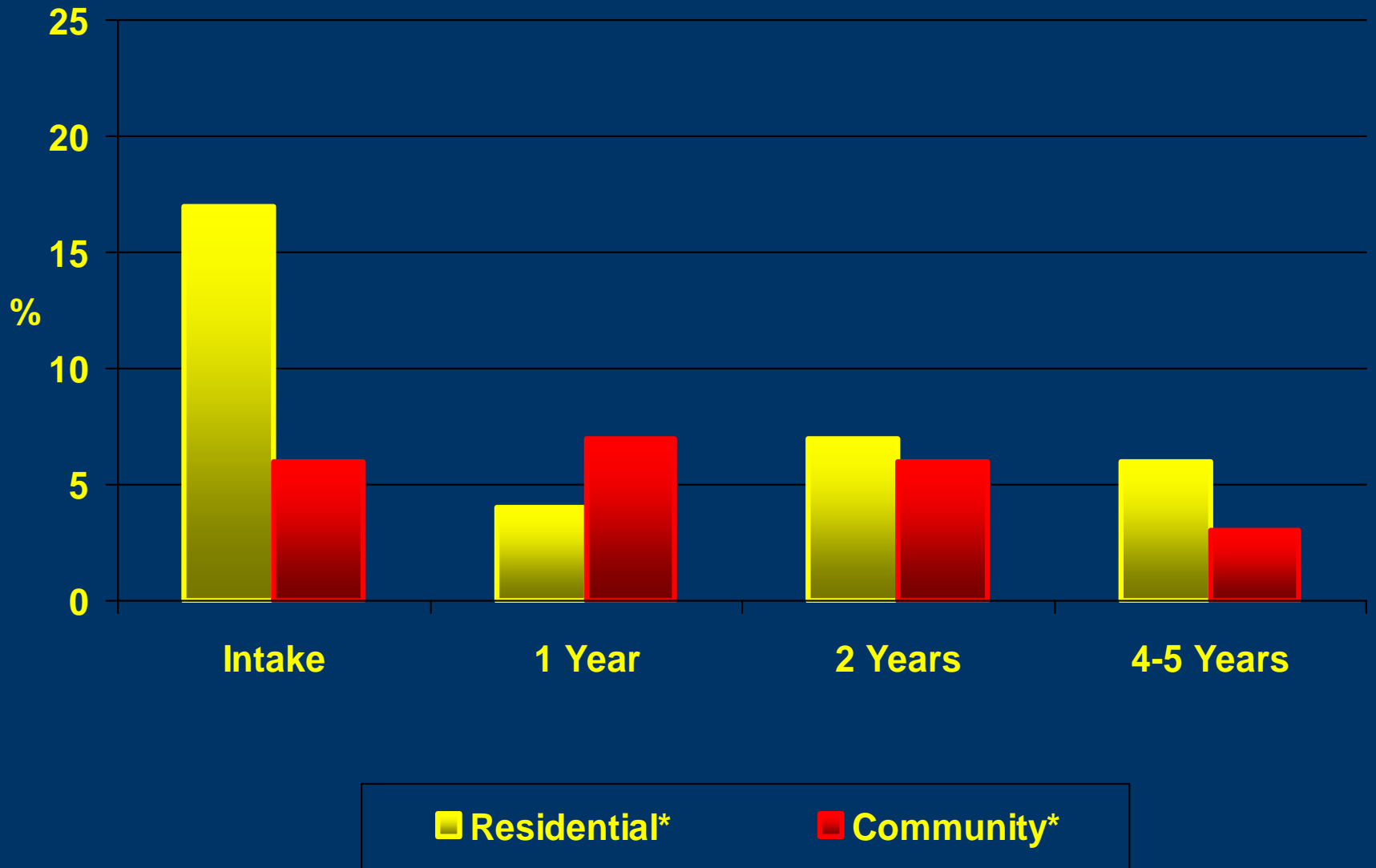
■ Residential\*

■ Community\*

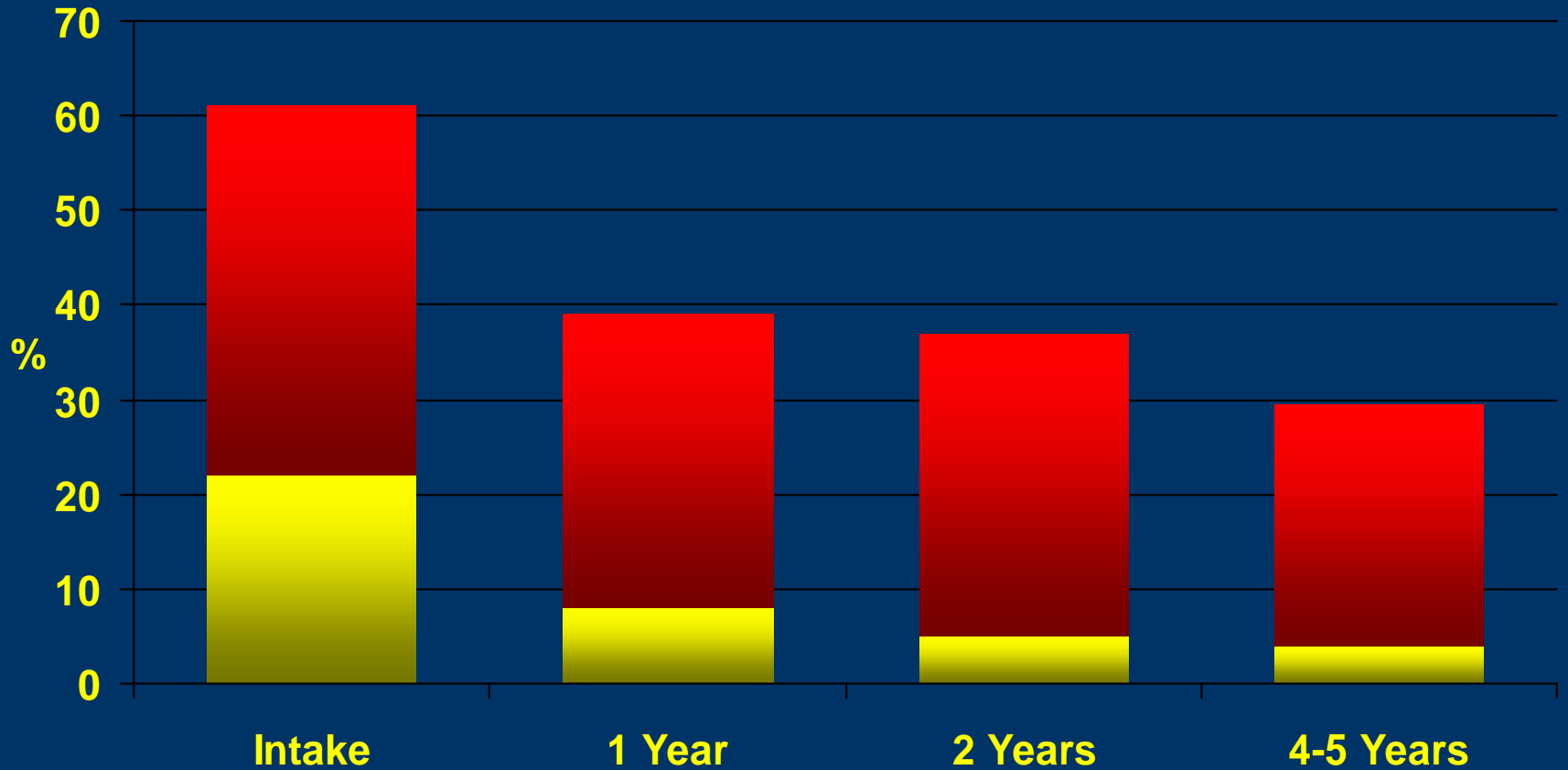
# Regular benzodiazepine use



# Regular amphetamine use



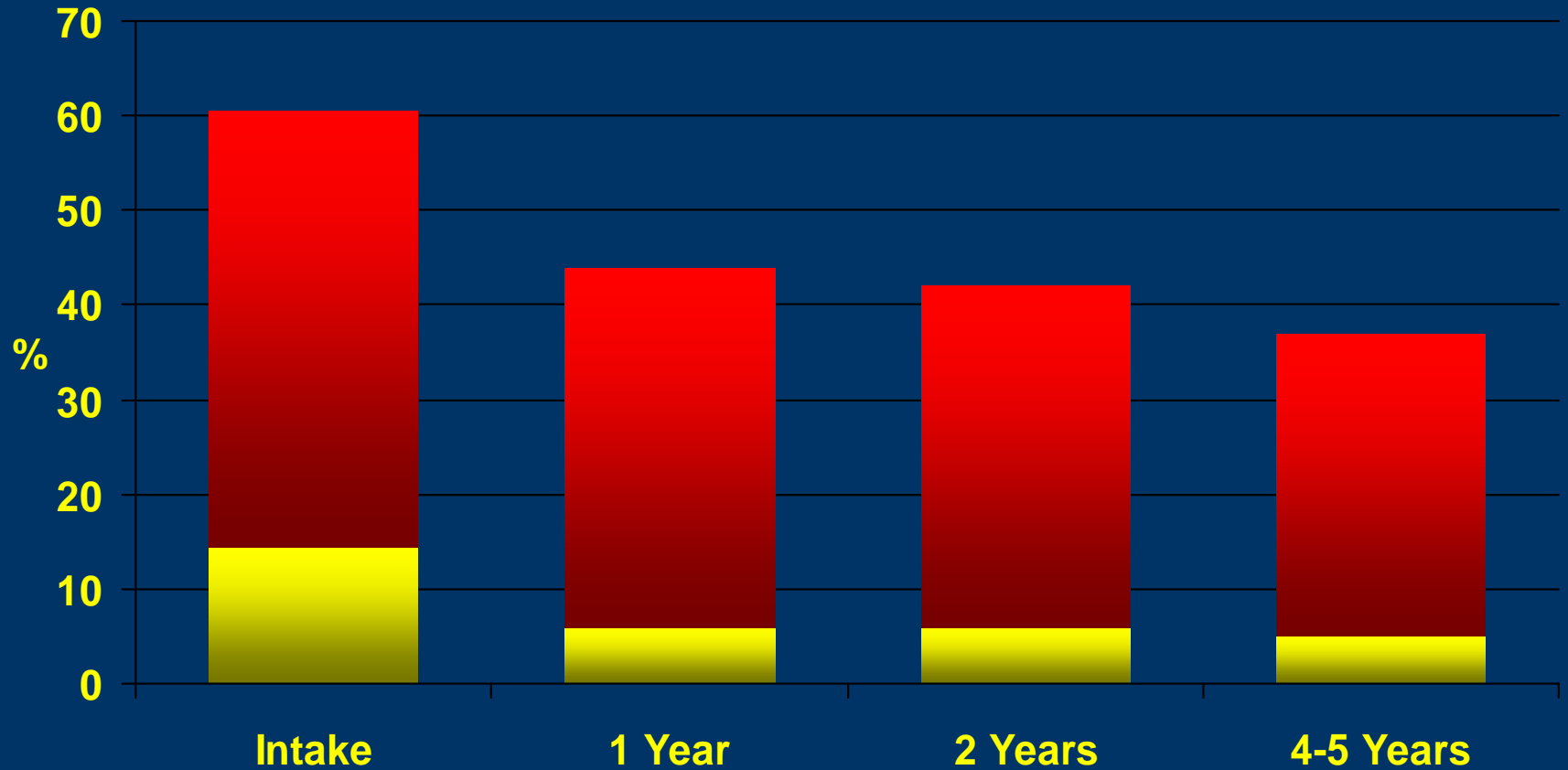
# Injecting and sharing - residential



■ Sharing

■ Injecting

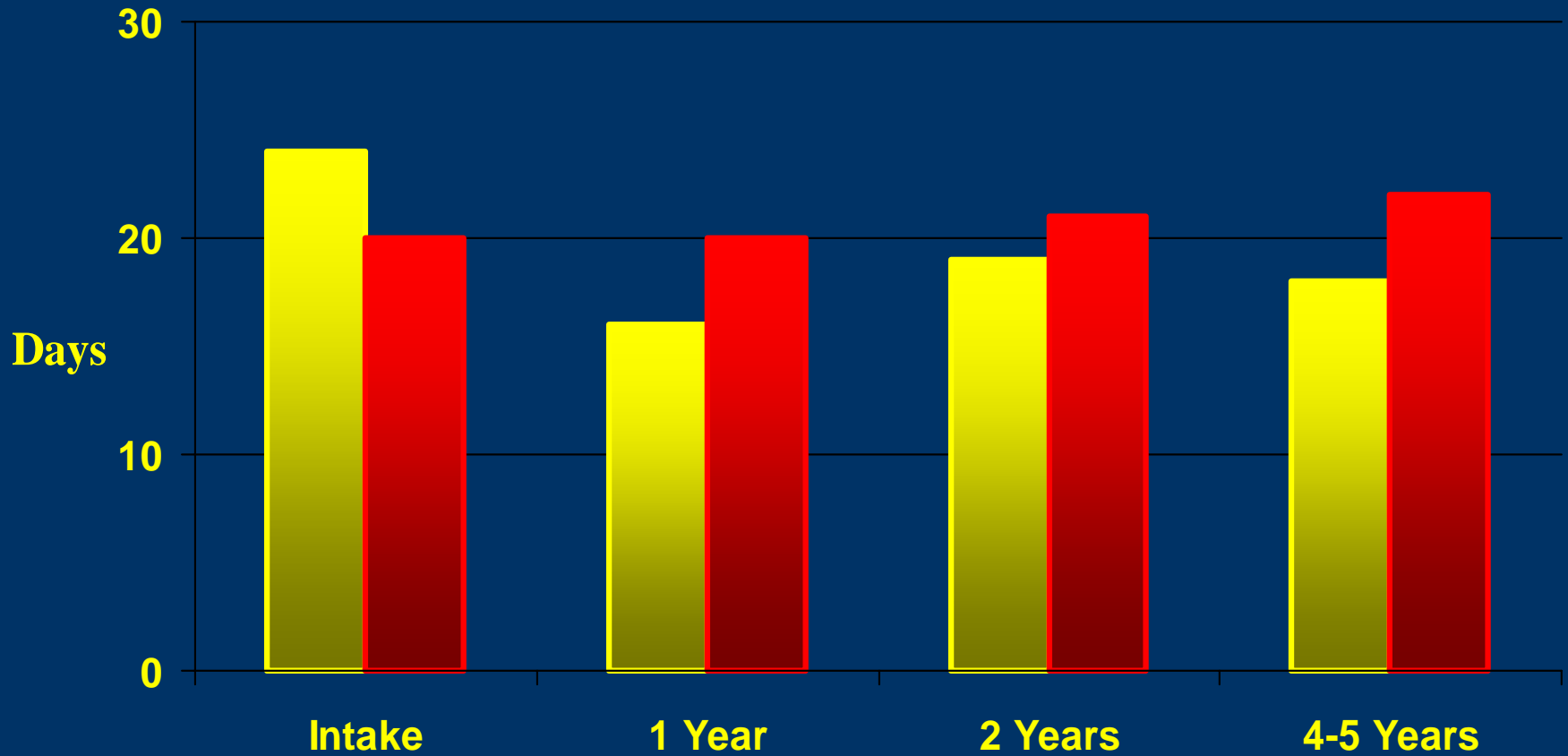
# Injecting and sharing - community



■ Sharing

■ Injecting

# Frequency of drinking

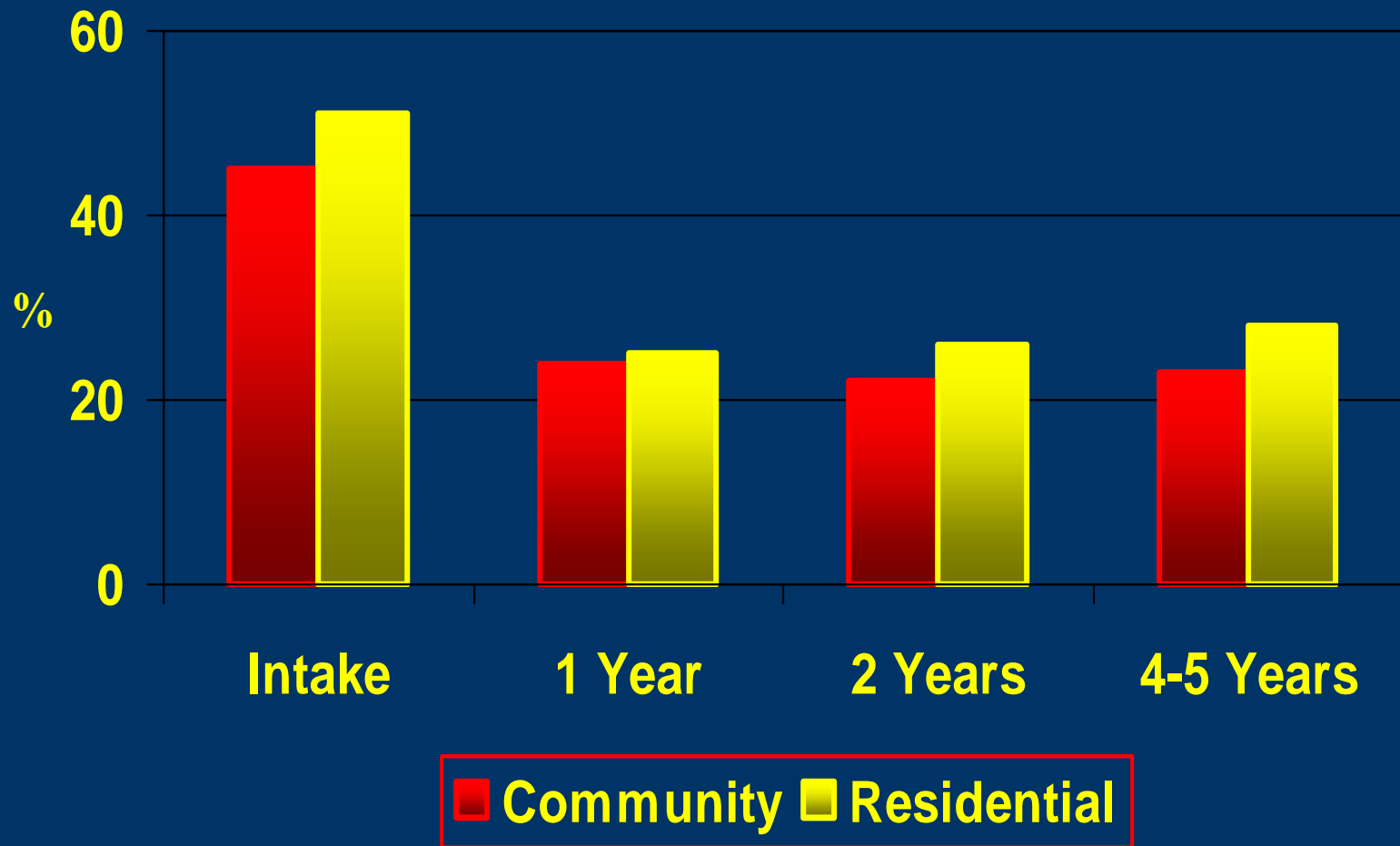


■ Residential\*

■ Community

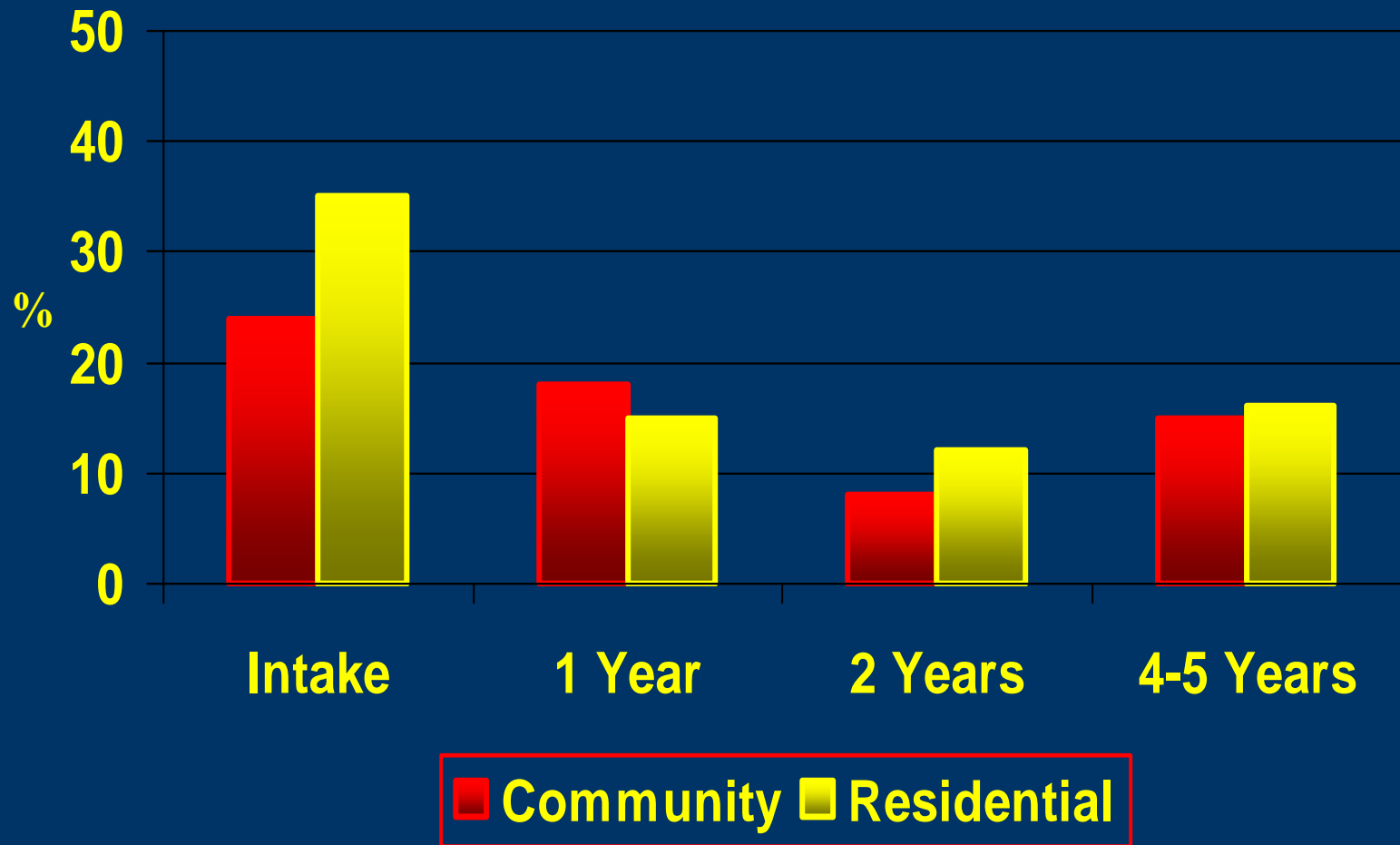
# Acquisitive crime

---



# Selling drugs

---



# The association between drug use and crime

---

- Heroin: Odds = 11.4 (4.1-32.0, 95% CI)
- Cocaine Odds = 3.1 (1.9-5.0, 95% CI)

# **Economics: “The Dismal Science”**

Thomas Carlyle



# Economic costs and consequences

---

**A detailed report of the following results has been published by Godfrey, Stewart and Gossop (2004).**

**Economic analysis of costs and consequences of the treatment of drug misuse: 2-year outcome data from the National Treatment Outcome Research Study (NTORS). *Addiction*, vol. 99, pp. 697-707.**

# Economic costs and consequences

---

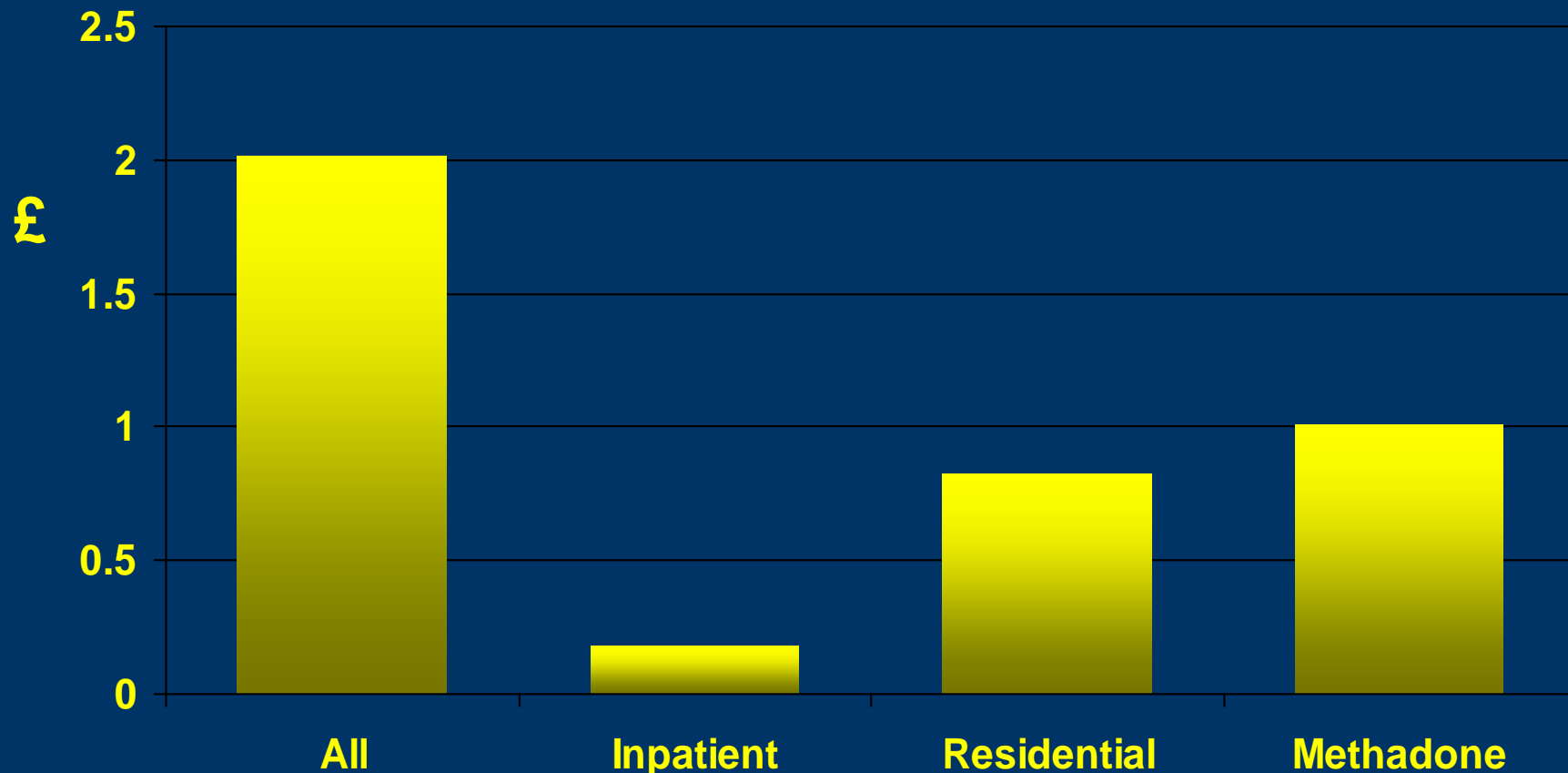
**Costs were estimated for:**

**use of health care services, including addiction, medical, psychiatric services, and social care services;**

**and for criminal activity, including victim costs, and the use of criminal justice system resources.**

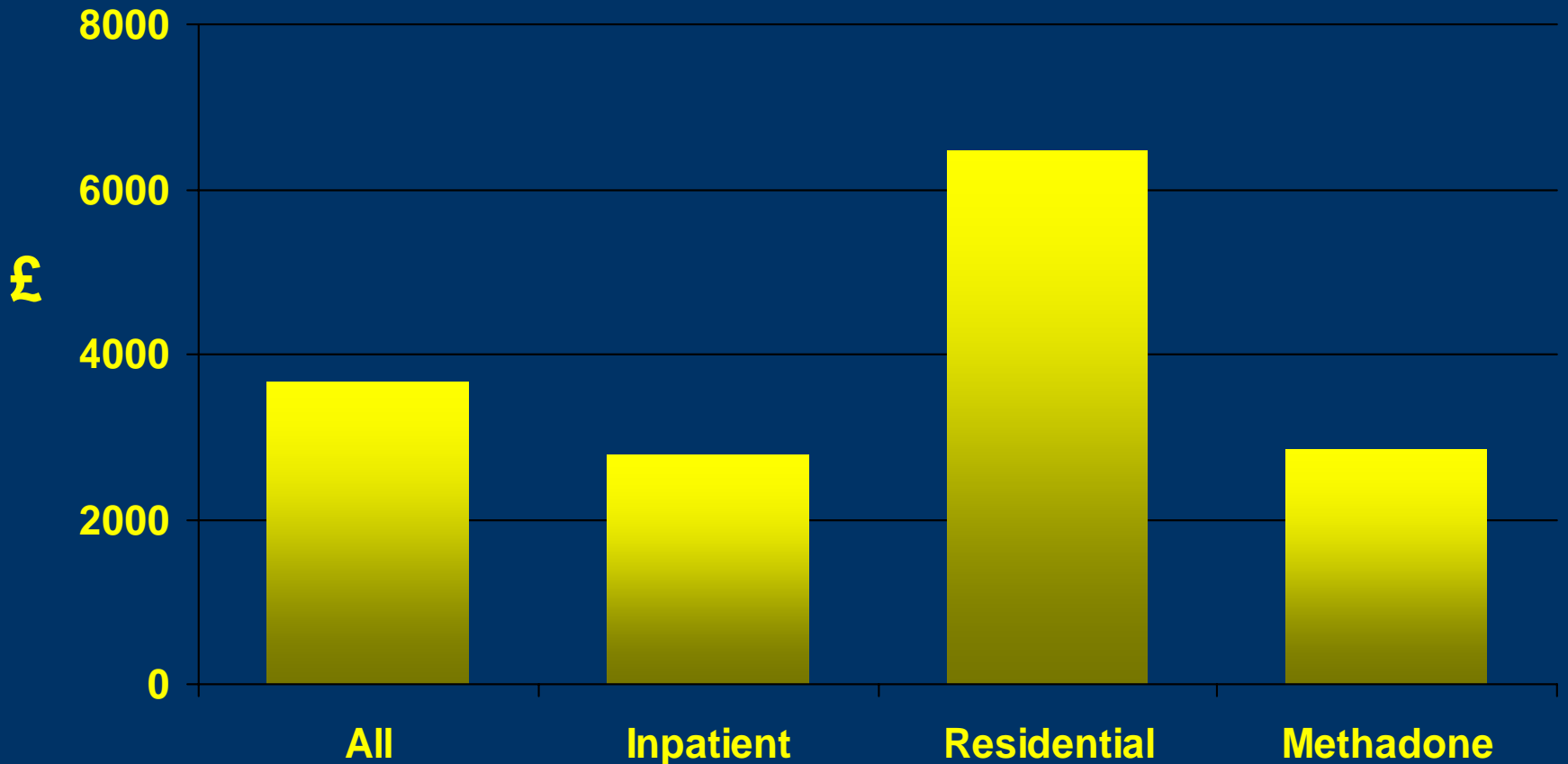
# Total Costs of Index (NTORS) Treatment Episode

(in £ millions)



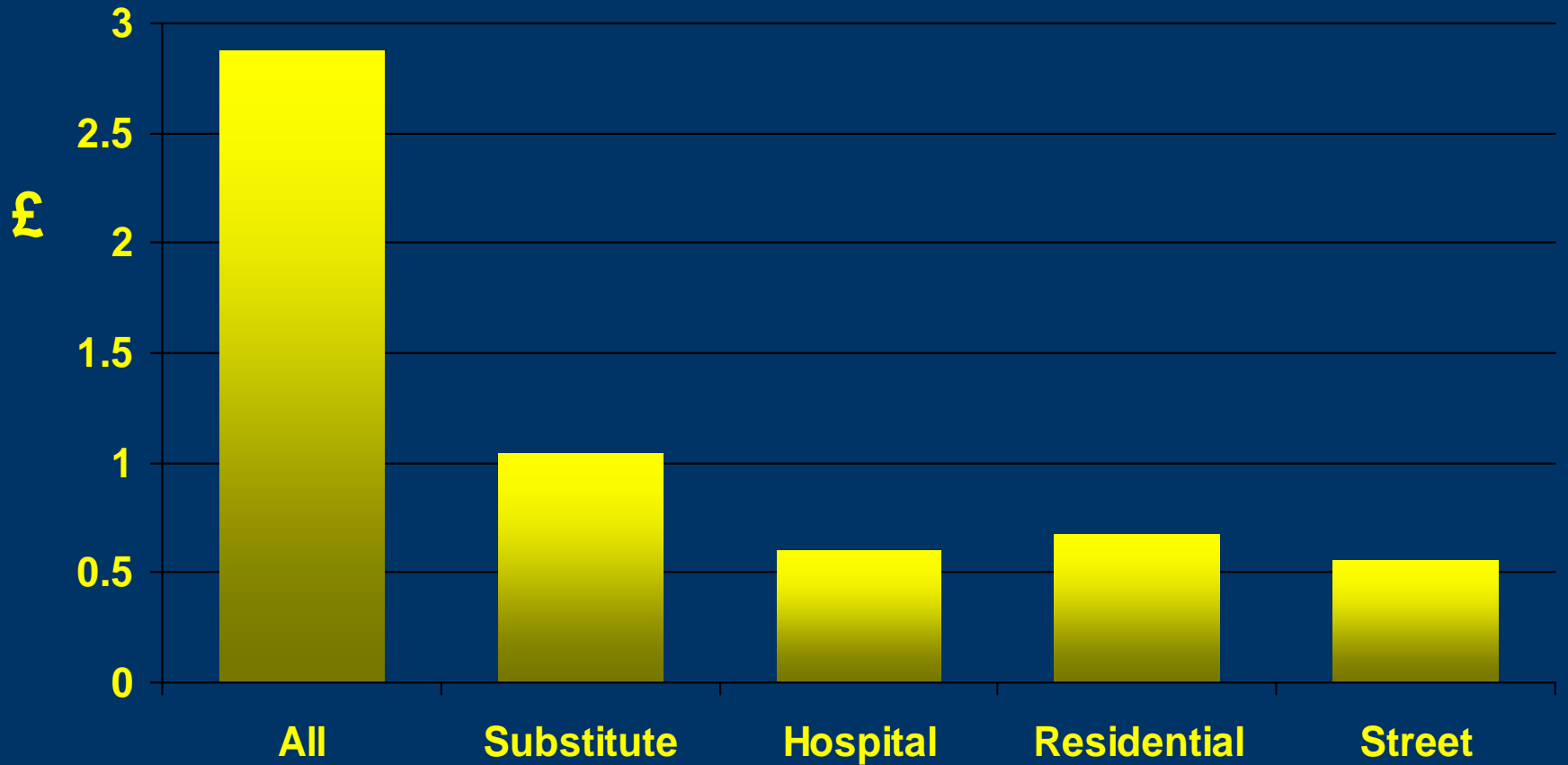
NB Costs for methadone are not full costs due to continuing treatment.

# Mean Costs of Index (NTORS) Treatment Episode

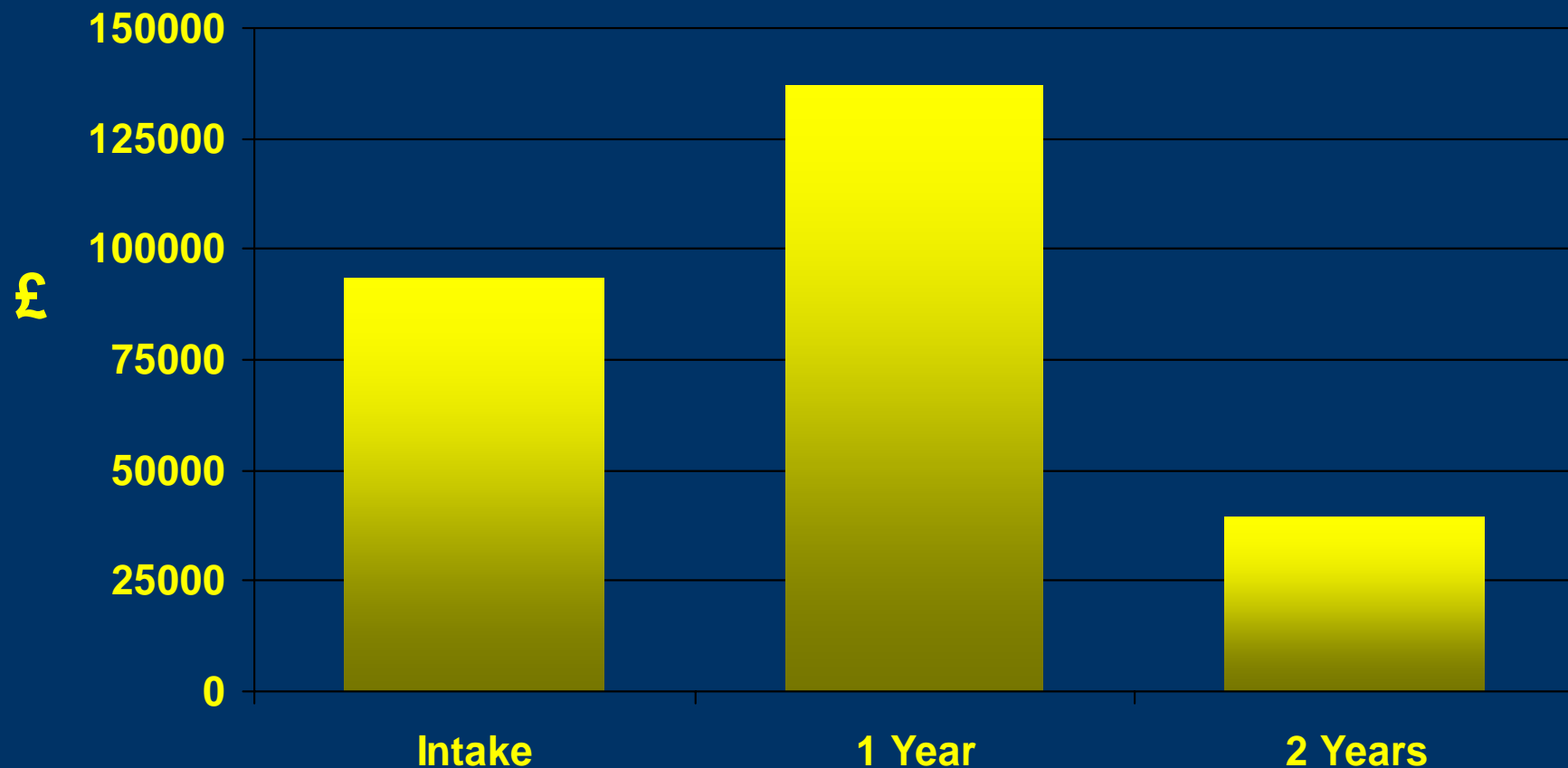


NB Costs for methadone are not true means due to continuing treatment.

# Total Costs of Other (non-index) Treatments (in £ millions)



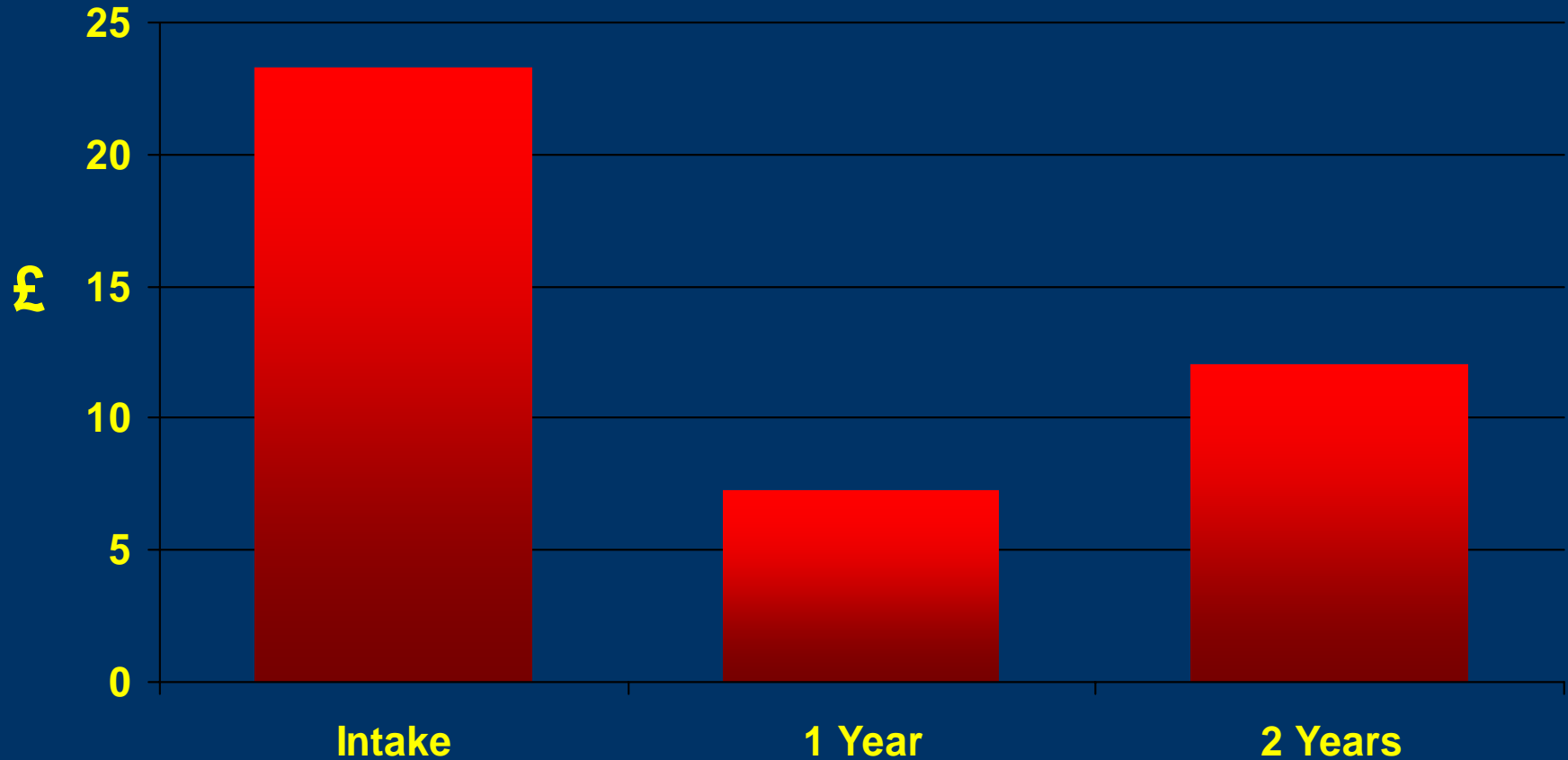
## Total Costs of Other Health Care and Treatment Services \*



- Includes: medical inpatient, emergency room, GP, psychiatric inpatient & outpatient.
- Levels of health service use are far higher than for a general population sample.

## Crime Costs \*

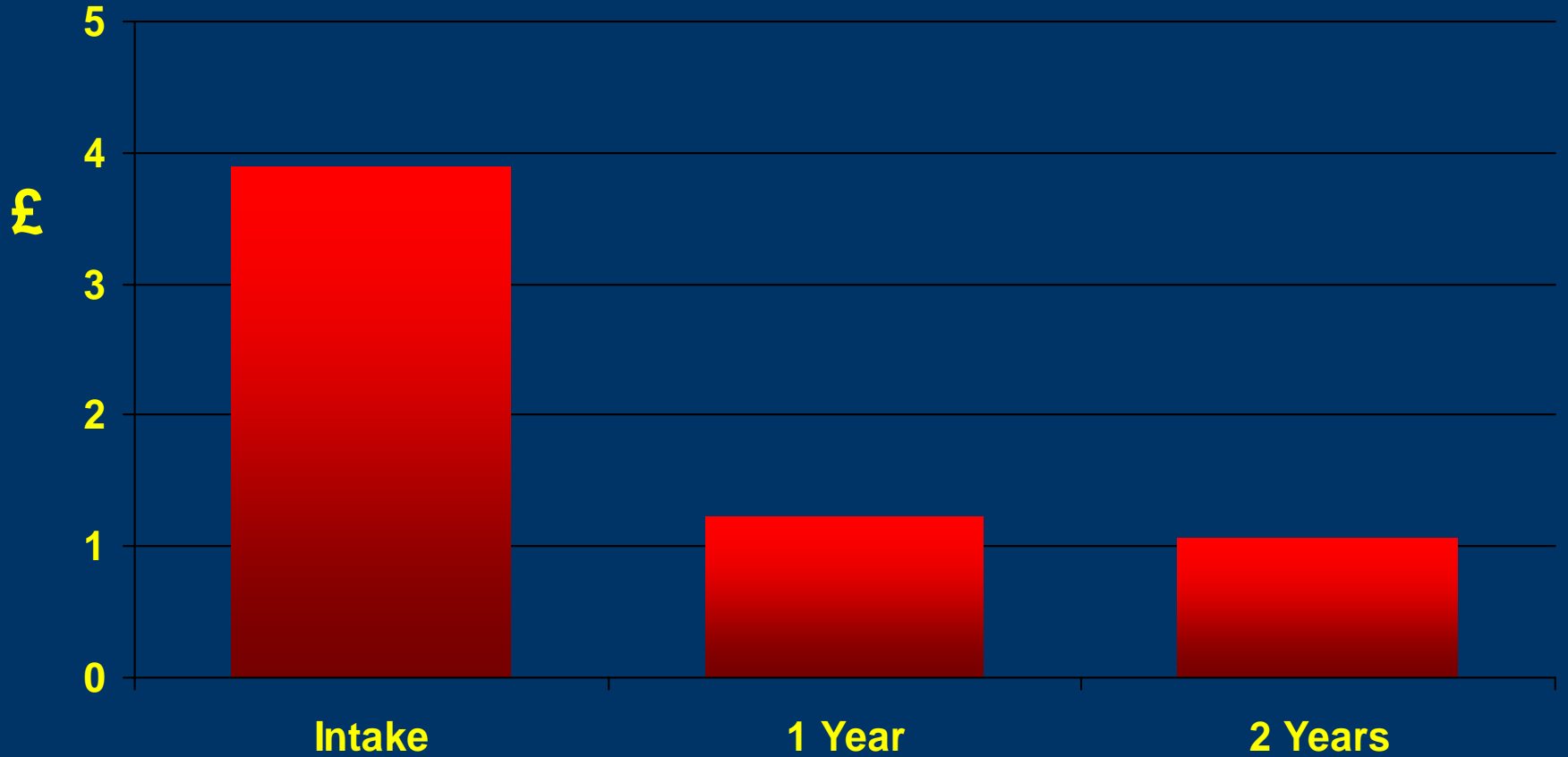
(in £ millions)



\* Calculated for specific types of crimes during 12 months prior to interview.  
Main crime costs include: shoplifting, burglary, robbery, fraud, & drug offences.

# Crime Costs – Shoplifting

(in £ millions)



## **Costs and Consequences**

- **The net change in treatment investment in the 2 years after treatment intake compared to the 2 years before treatment was £1.5 million.**
- **The ratio of consequences to net treatment investment was 18 : 1.**
- **Even with the most conservative assumptions the ratio of costs to consequences is 9.5 : 1.**

# Costs and Consequences

- **The economic benefits of treatment outweigh the costs of treatment under all reasonable assumptions.**





# **NTORS Treatment Outcomes**

## **Clinical Outcomes and Economic Implications**

---

**Prof Michael Gossop  
National Addiction Centre  
Maudsley Hospital/Institute of Psychiatry  
London**

---