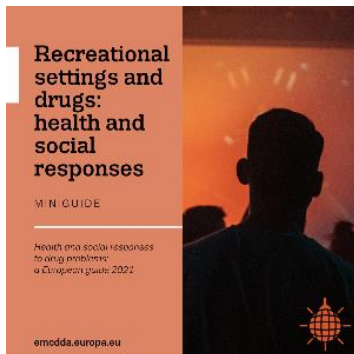


# European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

## Recent Publications, Open Access



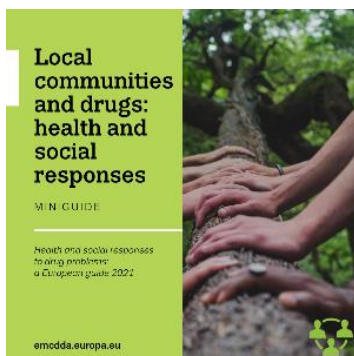
### [Recreational settings and drugs: health and social responses](#)

(March 2022) Drug and alcohol use in bars, nightclubs, recreational venues and music festivals can be associated with a range of health and social problems, including acute intoxication, unconsciousness, unintentional injury, aggressive behaviour, violence, unsafe sex and sexual violence, and driving under the influence of these substances. This miniguide discusses responses that promote safer patterns of use in these settings.



### [Spotlight on... Drug checking](#)

(March 2022) Drug-checking services may have the potential to reduce harm and can provide an opportunity for monitoring the types of drug being consumed in a particular setting. But research is needed into the effectiveness of models of provision and their appropriateness.



### [Local communities and drugs: health and social responses](#)

(March 2022) Local communities are an important setting for responding to drug problems because they can promote bottom-up civic action by ensuring that services are relevant to local needs as well as supported by the local population. Drug interventions in this setting include the development of drug policies and

responses that address public nuisance and harms experienced by communities.



## [Workplaces and drugs: health and social responses](#)

(March 2022) Drug use in the workplace can increase rates of accident and injury, absenteeism and inappropriate behaviour and pose an economic burden on employers, governments and society. Factors related to stress at work or tough physical or uncomfortable working conditions are among the triggers for drug use in this setting. But workplaces can also provide opportunities for health education on drug use. This miniguide reviews these issues and related interventions in the workplace.



## [Prevention toolkit](#)

(February 2022) The EMCDDA Prevention toolkit brings together four useful tools and resources for anyone involved in shaping decisions, opinions and policies in Europe in the science-based prevention of substance use. These resources are the European Prevention Curriculum, the Xchange prevention registry, the best practice evidence database and the healthy nightlife toolkit.



## [Wastewater analysis and drugs — a European multi-city study](#)

(March 2022) 'Wastewater analysis and drugs' is the largest European project in the science of wastewater analysis. In its most recent edition, it collected wastewater samples from 75 European cities from 25 countries to explore the drug-taking

behaviours of their inhabitants and find traces of four illicit stimulant drugs (cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA/ecstasy) as well as cannabis. The study noted an overall rise in detections of four of the five drugs studied, MDMA being the exception. Still, different geographical patterns of drug consumption were observed in the cities analysed.

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### **Hair drug testing**

Hair drug testing involves collecting hair samples from individuals and analysing them for traces of substances which may have been recently consumed. Although the method cannot assess the level of consumption, it can provide a temporal overview of substances used. Hair drug testing can be used in combination with surveys to validate self-reported information.

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### **Penalties at a glance**

With the updated 'Penalties at a Glance' tool, you can examine and compare the penalties, or rehabilitative responses, for the core offences of drug use, possession for personal use, and supply-related offences, across countries in Europe and beyond. It also allows you to see how those penalties vary according to the type or quantity of the drug, and the addiction or recidivism of the offender.

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## Risk assessments on 3-MMC and 3-CMC

(March 2022) The European Commission has adopted measures to control 3-methylmethcathinone (3-MMC) and 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), two harmful new psychoactive substances from the group of Synthetic cathinones, which are reportedly being sold as legal replacements to the closely related controlled substances mephedrone and 4-chloromethcathinone (4-CMC). These reports present data and findings of the risk assessment on 3-MMC and 3-CMC, carried out by the extended Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA. Further information can be found in the initial reports on [3-MMC](#) and [3-CMC](#).



## Spotlight on... Drug consumption rooms

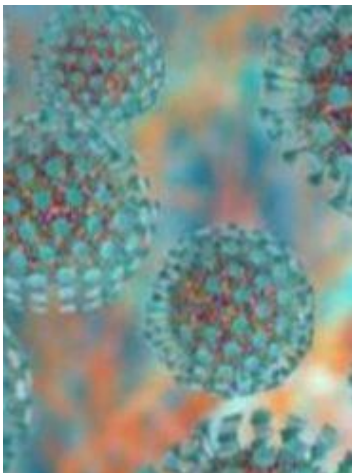
(February 2022) Drug consumption rooms have an important role to play in the early identification of trends among high-risk populations using their services and can provide key insights into new drug use patterns. This spotlight gives further information on the nature and effectiveness of these fixed or mobile spaces in which people who inject drugs are provided with sterile injection equipment while being supervised by trained staff.



## **European Web Survey on Drugs 2021: top level findings**

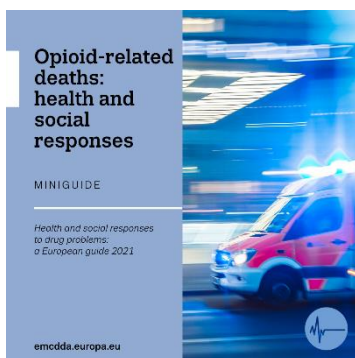
(January 2022) The European Web Survey on Drugs collected data between March and April 2021 from people who use drugs, aged 18 or older, living in 21 EU and 9 non-EU countries. It revealed that cannabis and ecstasy consumption were the most impacted by COVID-19 restrictions and that while herbal cannabis use increased, the use of 'party drug' MDMA/ecstasy declined. Read more below:

- European Web Survey on Drugs 2021: top level findings, 21 EU countries and Switzerland - [DE](#) [EL](#) [EN](#) [ES](#) [FR](#) [PT](#) [SK](#) [SL](#)
- European Web Survey on Drugs 2021: Western Balkans - [EN](#) [ME](#) [MK](#)
- [European Web Survey on Drugs 2021: methodology](#)



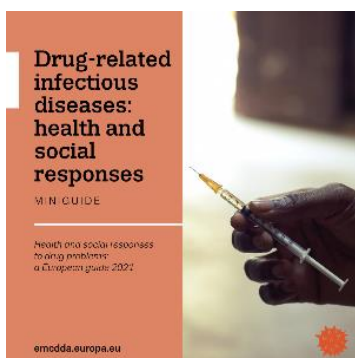
## **Drug-related infectious disease: update from the expert network**

(January 2022) This meeting report shares the latest developments on drug-related infectious diseases in Europe while it identifies steps to improve the production, availability and use of public health-oriented information at the European level. Some key topics analysed in this edition were the direct impact of COVID-19 and its vaccination campaign on people who use drugs, a review of recent HIV trends and outbreaks, as well as infectious endocarditis linked to injecting drug use, and related EMCDDA projects, with a focus on harm reduction and the continuum of care.



## [Opioid-related deaths: health and social responses](#)

(December 2021) Opioids, such as heroin, are involved in approximately three-quarters of fatal drug overdoses in Europe. This miniguide presents the latest scientific evidence on measures to reduce opioid-related deaths, focusing on interventions geared towards reducing vulnerability (e.g. integrated healthcare and housing), preventing overdoses from occurring (e.g. overdose awareness training) and avoiding fatal outcomes (e.g. naloxone training).



## [Drug-related infectious diseases: health and social responses](#)

(December 2021) This miniguide highlights a range of measures for preventing and controlling infectious diseases among people who inject drugs since sharing drug injecting equipment increases the risk of transmitting and acquiring blood-borne infections, such as HIV and hepatitis B and C. It stresses the importance of routine testing, promoting safer injecting behaviour and ensuring access to opioid agonist treatment.

### Also published

- [Risk assessment of new psychoactive substances \(NPS\)](#)
- [Drug-related deaths \(DRD\) in Europe: updates from the annual meeting of the EMCDDA DRD expert network 30 September](#)
- [Single programming document 2022-2024](#)

### Translations

Explore our new resources in Dutch, French, German, Italian, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Spanish.

### **Dutch translations**

- [Europees preventiehandboek](#)

### **French translations**

- [Mise en œuvre des normes de qualité pour les systèmes et services de prise en charge\(IPA\)](#)

#### *Responses miniguides*

- [Cadre d'action pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de réponses sanitaires et sociales aux problèmes de drogue](#)
- [Cannabis: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)
- [Usage non médical des médicaments: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)
- [Nouvelles substances psychoactives: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)
- [Opioides: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)
- [Polytoxicomanie: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)
- [Stimulants: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)
- [Maladies infectieuses liées à la drogue: réponses sanitaires et sociales](#)

### **German translations**

- [Umsetzung von Qualitätsstandards für Suchthilfedienste und -systeme](#)

#### *Responses miniguides*

- [Aktionsrahmen für die Entwicklung und Umsetzung gesundheitlicher und sozialer Maßnahmen im Umgang mit Drogenproblemen](#)
- [Cannabis: Gesundheitliche und soziale Maßnahmen](#)
- [Nichtmedizinische Anwendung von Arzneimitteln: Gesundheitliche und soziale Maßnahmen](#)
- [Neue psychoaktive Substanzen: Gesundheitliche und soziale Maßnahmen](#)
- [Opioider: Gesundheitliche und soziale Maßnahmen](#)

- [Polyvalenter Drogenkonsum: Gesundheits- und sozialpolitische Maßnahmen](#)
- [Stimulanzen: Gesundheits- und sozialpolitische Maßnahmen](#)
- [Drogenbedingte Infektionskrankheiten: Gesundheitliche und soziale Maßnahmen](#)

### **Italian translations**

- [Attuare standard di qualità per i servizi e sistemi per le tossicodipendenze](#)

### **Lithuanian translations**

- [Europos prevencijos mokymo programa](#)

### **Portuguese translations**

- [Aplicação de normas de qualidade aos serviços e sistemas de toxicodependência](#)

### **Spanish translations**

- [Aplicación de las normas de calidad para los sistemas y servicios de drogodependencia](#)

### *Responses miniguides*

- [Marco de acción para desarrollar y aplicar respuestas sanitarias y sociales a los problemas de las drogas](#)
- [Cannabis: respuestas sanitarias y sociales](#)
- [Uso no médico de medicamentos: respuestas sanitarias y sociales](#)
- [Nuevas sustancias psicoactivas: respuestas sanitarias y sociales](#)
- [Opioides: respuestas sanitarias y sociales](#)
- [Policonsumo de drogas: miniguía de respuestas](#)
- [Estimulantes: respuestas sanitarias y sociales](#)



- [Enfermedades infecciosas relacionadas con las drogas: respuestas sanitarias y sociales](#)

## EMCDDA videos



- [Webinar: Drug-related deaths in Europe, current challenges and implications for responses](#) (December 2021)
- [EMCDDA beyond EU borders: spotlight on pre-accession partners \(IPA\)](#) (November 2021)
- [EMCDDA beyond EU borders: spotlight on countries neighbouring the EU \(EU4MD\)](#) (November 2021)