

Definitions of 'acute drug-related death' in EU Member States, as used in the EMCDDA Annual report, and reported in national reports

Austria Case definition	Cases according to EMCDDA standard definition for Special Registries ('Selection D'): Deaths due to poisonings by illegal drugs (opiate, amphetamines, cocaine – or crack – cannabis, hallucinogens, solvents or synthetic designer drugs like amphetamine derivates).
Technical information	'Selection D' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for Special Registries)
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by the police and hospitals to the Federal Ministry of Health and Women (FMHW), which orders and checks the results of forensic examinations.
Reference 2002	Suchtgiftbezogene Todesfälle-Statistik; Federal Ministry of Social Security and Generations Dep. VI/B/11.
Reference 2003	Suchtgiftbezogene Todesfälle-Statistik; Federal Ministry of Health and Women.
Remarks	
Belgium Case definition	Cases according to the EMCDDA definition for General Mortality Registries ('Selection B' for ICD-9 classification): Deaths when the underlying cause of death was drug psychoses, drug dependence, non dependence drug abuse, accidental poisoning, suicide and self-inflicted poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent (by opiates, cocaine, amphetamines and derivates, cannabis and hallucinogens).
Technical information	'Selection B' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for General Mortality Registries)
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by Health authorities of the French and Flemish Communities that collect death certificates filled by physicians. The National Institute of Statistics centralizes the morbidity statistics of the two communities.
Reference 2002	National Institute of Statistics. General Mortality Registry. Personal communication (Ad-hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2002 National Report).
Reference 2003	National Institute of Statistics. General Mortality Registry. Personal communication (Ad-hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2002 National Report).
Remarks	Since 1998, cases will be selected by ICD-10 codes.
Denmark Case definition	A death is included in the statistics, if - (1) the dead was a drug abuser and (2) the death is caused by poisoning (or) - there is a strong causal relation between use of drugs and death
Technical information	If no report from autopsy is available, the case is decided on available information of the deceased and circumstances of death.
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by the medical officers and the police districts to the National Commission of Police.
Reference 2002	Rigspolitichefens register of drug related death, NEC. National Commissioner of Police.
Reference 2003	(WWW.POLITI.DK)
Remarks	--

Finland	
Case definition	<p>From 1988 through 1995, deaths due to identified drugs by: (selected by ICD-9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diseases; • accidental poisoning; • events of undetermined intent. <p>Since 1996, deaths due to identified drugs by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mental and behavioural disorders; • accidental poisoning; • poisoning undetermined intent.
Technical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1988 through 1995 cases selected by ICD-9 • Since 1996 cases selected by ICD-10 codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - F11-F12, F14- F16, - X42 or Y12 in combination with T40.0-8 and T40.9, - X41 or Y11 in combination with T43.6.
Data collection procedure	Collection and processing of causes of death statistics at Statistics Finland.
Reference 2002	STAKES. General Mortality Registry. Personal communication (Ad hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2002 National Report).
Reference 2003	STAKES. General Mortality Registry. Personal communication (Ad-hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2003 National Report).
Remarks	--
France	
Case definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths due to overdose in the strictest sense of the term. • Deaths occurring directly and immediately after consumption of drugs.
Technical information	--
Data collection procedure	After investigations following suspicious death, which generally include an autopsy and a toxicological analysis, cases are reported by the police and the Gendarmerie to the Office Central pour la Répression du Trafic Illicite de Stupéfiants (OCRTIS) at the Ministry of the Interior.
Reference 2002	Use and traffic of drugs in France in 2001, OCRTIS/Ministry of interior, 2002.
Reference 2003	Usage et trafic de produits stupéfiants en France en 2002', OCRTIS, 2003
Remarks	--
Germany	
Case definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deaths following intentional or unintentional overdose. • Deaths as a result of long-term abuse. • Deaths due to suicide resulting from despair about the circumstances of life or the effects of withdrawal symptoms. • Deaths due to fatal accidents suffered by people under the influence of drugs.
Technical information	--
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by local police units that are working jointly with the forensic physicians, to the National Police Department, the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) that records the information.
Reference 2002	Federal criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt): Annual Report on drugs 2001.
Reference 2003	Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt): Annual Report on Drugs 2002
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1985 through 1990, the figures only refer to the former West Germany (the old Länder). • Since 1991, the figures refer to the reunited Germany, which includes the old and the new Länder.

Greece	
Case definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaths caused by overdose. Deaths caused by the synergic activity of different drugs.
Technical information	--
Data collection procedure	Cases of sudden death are notified to the police who refer the cases to the forensic department for autopsy and toxicology, which notifies the police of the results. Cases are then reported by local police units to Section C of the Directory of Public Security at the Ministry of Public Order (Hellenic Police). Statistics are reported by the National Anti-Drug Co-ordinative Unit, National Anti-Drug Intelligence Unit, Joint Secretariat.
Reference 2002	Central Anti-Drug Coordinative Unit - National Drug Intelligence Unit - Joint Secretariat, 2002.
Reference 2003	Hellenic Police, 2003.
Remarks	--
Ireland	
Case definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaths due to drug dependence. Deaths due to poisoning by opiates and related narcotics.
Technical information	Cases selected by ICD-9 codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 304 (drug dependence) - 965.0 (poisoning by opiates and related narcotics)
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by regional registrars of births and deaths, who collect information from doctors, the police, and coroners, to the General Mortality Register at the Central Statistics Office (CSO).
Reference 2002	Central Statistics Office. General Mortality Registry. Personal Communication (Ad-hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2002 National Report).
Reference 2003	Central Statistics Office, Vital Statistics Section.
Remarks	The increase between 1995 and 1997 is (partly) due to an increased awareness of the need for more accurate information and reporting.
Italy	
Case definition	Deaths directly attributed to drug misuse (acute intoxication, overdose) and reported by local and special police units to the Central Drugs Directorate.
Technical Information	--
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by local and special police units to the Central Drugs Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior.
Reference 2002	La Relazione Annuale della Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga, Ministero dell'Interno.
Reference 2003	Relazione annuale della Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga (DCSA), Ministero dell'Interno.
Remarks	--
Luxembourg	
Case definition	Deaths caused by acute/direct reaction to the use of illegally acquired high risk consume (HRC) drugs.
Technical information	Fatal, accidental or intentional intoxication or of undetermined intention, caused by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the use of at least one illicitly acquired drug or (b) other drug(s) in case the victim has been known as a persistent user of illicitly acquired drugs. Death is due to the acute pharmacological and or toxicological effects(s) of the consumed substances(s).
Data collection procedure	All suspected deaths require a judicial enquiry, and after forensic evidence from autopsy, cases are reported by the local police to the Special Drug Section (SDU) of the Judicial Police.

Reference 2002	Origer A., Dellucci H. (in press). Comparative study on drug-related deaths in the G. D. of Luxembourg between 1992 and 2000. NFP - CRP-Santé. Luxembourg.
Reference 2003	
Remarks	--
The Netherlands	
Case definition	<p>From 1985 through 1995, deaths due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug psychoses, dependence, or nondependent drug abuse; • accidental poisoning by opiates and related narcotics, psychodysleptics, or psychostimulants. <p>Since 1996, deaths due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mental and behavioural disorders due to drug use; • accidental poisoning by narcotics and psychodysleptics; • accidental poisoning by psychostimulants.
Technical information	<p>From 1985 through 1995 Cases selected according to ICD-9 codes (underlying causes): 292, 304, 305.2-9, E850.0, E854.1, or E854.2.</p> <p>From 1996 onwards Cases selected according to ICD-10 codes (underlying causes): F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F18, F19; X42; and X41 in combination with T43.6</p>
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by municipal registrars, who collect information from physicians and coroners, to the Causes of Death Statistics at Statistics Netherlands.
Reference 2002	National Causes of Death Statistics, Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Personal communication (Ad-hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2002 National Report).
Reference 2003	Causes of death statistics, Statistics Netherlands.
Remarks	Only persons retrievable in the Dutch population register are included.
Norway	
Case definition	Death due to misuse of illegal drugs (Drug dependence or poisoning). Definition similar to the EMCDDA Standard (Selection B).
Technical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1996, cases were selected by ICD-8 and ICD-9 codes (304). • Since 1996, the ICD-10 codes used (underlying causes) are: F11-F12, F14-16, F19, X42, X62 and Y12 in combination with T40.0-9 X41, X61 and Y11 in combination with T43.6.
Data collection procedure	Registry of Causes of Death, from Statistics Norway. Data from Statistics Norway are mainly based on autopsy reports from the National Institute of Forensic medicine.
Reference 2002	National Bureau of Statistics (SSB). Personal Communication (Ad-hoc data extraction for Reitox National Focal Point for the 2002 National Report).
Reference 2003	Statistics, Norway.
Remarks	
Portugal	
Case definition	A person whose post-mortem toxicological analysis is positive for any illicit drug of abuse.
Technical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2001 cases) 73% of the reported cases with positive toxicological tests, and information on the presumed cause of death, are suspected to be acute drug-related deaths • The cases refer to Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra regions.
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported to the delegations at the three Forensic Institutes of the Ministry of Justice.

Reference 2002	Centro de Informação sobre Droga e Toxicodependência (2002): Relatório Nacional Volume I Informação Estatística, Antunes, Carla (coord.), IPDT, Lisboa, 2002.
Reference 2003	Observatório das Drogas e Toxicodependências (2003), A situação do país em matérias de Droga e Toxicodependências Relatório Anual 2002 Volume I / Informação Estatística, Antunes, Carla, (coord.), Lisboa: IDT.
Remarks	Due to under-reporting in previous Annual Reports, more cases are reported in the Annual Report since 1995.
Spain	
Case definition	Deaths due to acute reaction following non-medical use of psychoactive substances.
Technical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1985 through 1995: Deaths due to acute reactions following opiate or cocaine consumption. Since 1996: Deaths due to acute reactions following consumption of any psychoactive drug. The cases refer to the six large cities Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Valencia, and Zaragoza.
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by medical pathologists for the Mortality Indicator at the Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional Sobre Drogas (DGPNSD).
Reference 2002	(1990 to 1995) State Information System on Drug Abuse. Annual Reports. (1996 to 2001) Unpublished reports of the State Information System on Drug Abuse.
Reference 2003	1990 to 1995 State Information System on Drug Abuse Reports. 1996 to 2002 Unpublished reports.
Remarks	A small breach of trend took place in 1996 due to a change from reporting only on opiate and cocaine cases to all psychoactive substances. Due to this change more cases are reported since 1996.
Sweden	
Case definition	<p>Cases according to the EMCDDA definition for General Mortality Registries ('Selection B' for ICD-9 classification):</p> <p>Deaths when the underlying cause of death was drug psychoses, drug dependence, non-dependence drug abuse, accidental poisoning, suicide and self-inflicted poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent (by opiates, cocaine, amphetamines and derivatives, cannabis and hallucinogens).</p> <p>Cases codified with T40.4 (due to extent of dextropropoxifen poisonings) are excluded.</p>
Technical information	'Selection B' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for General Mortality Registries).
Data collection procedure	Cases are reported by physicians to the Cause of Death Register at Statistics Sweden and are reported and published by the Epidemiological Centre of the National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW).
Reference 2002	National Death Cause Registry (Run by the Epidemiological Centre, at the NBHW).
Reference 2003	National Death Cause Registry (Run by the Epidemiological Centre, at the NBHW)
Remarks	In 2003, case definition was adapted to the EMCDDA definition (Selection B) with the exception described.
United Kingdom	
Case definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deaths due to drug dependence. Deaths due to nondependent abuse. Deaths due to accidental, suicidal, or undetermined poisonings.
Technical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland ('ONS standard definition') <p>Based on ICD-9 Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 292 (Drug psychoses), - 304 (Drug dependence), - 305.2 - 9 (Non-dependent abuse of drugs), - E850 - E858 (Accidental poisoning by solid or liquid substances - drugs,

	<p>medicaments, and biologicals),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E950.0 - 5 (Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by solid or liquid substances - drugs and medicaments), - E980.0 - 5 (Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted - drugs and medicaments), - E962.0 (Assault by poisoning - drugs and medicaments) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland (From 2000) and England & Wales and N. Ireland (From 2001) <p>Based on ICD-10 Classification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - F11-F16, F18, F19, - X40-X44 (accidental poisoning), - X60-X64 (intentional self poisoning), - Y85 (assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances), - Y10-Y14 (poisoning undetermined intent)
Data collection procedure	Cases from England and Wales are reported to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), cases for Northern Ireland are reported to the General Register Office (Northern Ireland) and cases for Scotland are reported to the General Register Office (Scotland).
References 2002	<p><u>England & Wales</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of National Statistics (ONS) Personal communication 2002. - Health Statistics Quarterly, Nos 5, 7, 9, 11 & 13. ONS 2000, 2001, 2002. <p><u>Northern Ireland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Register Office (Northern Ireland). Personal communication 2002. - [ICD-9]: Griffiths et al (2002). [ICD-10]: Jackson G (2002) Drug-related deaths in Scotland in 2001. Occasional Paper 8. General Register Office for Scotland: Edinburgh. <p><u>Scotland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Register Office (Scotland). Personal communication 2002. - [ICD-9] G. Jackson and S. Cole. Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 1999, pp. 129-133, Edinburgh: ISD, December 1999. [ICD-10]: Jackson G (2002) Drug-related deaths in Scotland in 2001. Occasional Paper 8. GROS: Edinburgh
Reference 2003	<p><u>England and Wales</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of National Statistics (ONS) Personal communication 2002 - Health Statistics Quarterly, Nos 5, 7, 9, 11 & 13. ONS 2000, 2001, 2002. <p><u>Northern Ireland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Register Office (Northern Ireland). Personal communication 2002 - [ICD-9]: Griffiths et al (2002). [ICD-10]: Jackson G (2002) Drug-related deaths in Scotland in 2001. Occasional Paper 8. General Register Office for Scotland: Edinburgh. <p><u>Scotland</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Register Office (Scotland). Personal communication 2002 - [ICD-9] G. Jackson and S. Cole. Drug Misuse Statistics Scotland 1999, pp. 129-133, Edinburgh: ISD, December 1999. [ICD-10]: Jackson G (2002) Drug-related deaths in Scotland in 2001. Occasional Paper 8. GROS: Edinburgh.
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Drug Strategy Definition</u> <p>Recently an additional national definition has been developed that in this report is referred to as 'UK Drug Strategy Definition'.</p> <p>The UK Drug Strategy Definition is a more restrictive extract from the ONS description that focuses on drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act of 1971. Drugs controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act include class A, B and C drugs.</p> <p>A description of this definition is given in the annexed box 'UK Drug Strategy Definition'.</p>

	<p>This definition produces estimates very similar to the EMCDDA Standard 'Selection B'.</p> <p>Figures reported on the basis of this definition are presented separately in the online Statistical Table 'Number acute drug-related deaths recorded in EU countries (according to national definitions)'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths (np-SAD)</u> <p>In addition, in the UK there is a Special Registry on drug-related deaths within the National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths (np-SAD). This registry is based on data submitted voluntarily by coroners.</p> <p>A description of this Special Registry is given in the <u>Annexed Box (2) 'UK np-SAD'</u></p>
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Notes:

1) ICD-9, ICD-10 = International Classification of Diseases, edition 9, edition 10, established by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

2) In some countries, traditional definitions of 'drug-related deaths' used at national level are different from those presented here and may also include some other deaths indirectly related to drug use (e.g. diseases, accidents...).

(1) Annexed box ‘UK Drug Strategy Definition’

<p>UK Drug Strategy Definition</p>	<p>Extract from ONS description (based on ICD-9)</p> <p>A) Deaths where the underlying cause of death has been coded to the following categories: Drug psychoses (292); Drug dependence (304.0 -.5 and 304.7-.9); Nondependent abuse (305.2 -.9)</p> <p>B) Deaths coded to the following categories and where a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 was mentioned on the death record: Accidental poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals (E850-E858); Undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted (E980.0-E980.5); Assault by poisoning – drugs and medicaments (E962.0) Dependence on other drugs (304.6).</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deaths coded to opiate abuse which resulted from the injection of contaminated heroin have been included in the indicator. This is opposite to the approach taken in Scotland, where these deaths have been excluded for 2000. 2. Specific rules were adopted for dealing with compound analgesics which contain relatively small quantities of drugs listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act, the major ones being dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine and codeine. Where these drugs are present on a death record, they have been ignored if they are part of a compound analgesic (such as co-proxamol, co-dydramol or co-codamol) or cold remedy. Dextropropoxyphene has been ignored on all occasions. However, codeine or dihydrocodeine mentioned alone were included in the indicator. 3. Drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 include class A, B and C drugs. <p>Extract from GROS description (based on ICD-10)</p> <p>A) deaths where the underlying cause of death was F11; F12; F13; F14; F15; F16; and F19.</p> <p>B) deaths coded to the following categories and where a drug listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) was known to be present in the body at the time of death:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. accidental poisoning (X40 - X44); ii. intentional self-poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X60 - X64); iii. assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85); and iv. event of undetermined intent, poisoning (Y10 - Y14) <p>Notes:</p> <p><u>Deaths excluded:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. deaths coded to F10 (alcohol), F17 (tobacco) and F18 (volatile substances); 2. deaths coded to drug abuse which were caused by secondary infections and related complications (for example the 20 or so deaths in 2000 caused by clostridium novyi infection); 3. deaths from AIDS where the risk factor was believed to be the sharing of needles; 4. deaths from road traffic and other accidents which occurred under the influence of drugs; and 5. deaths where a drug listed under the Misuse of Drugs Act was present because it was part of a compound analgesic or cold remedy: examples are: Co-proxamol Co-dydramol and co-codamol. Dextropropoxyphene has been ignored on all occasions. However, deaths involving codeine or dihydrocodeine alone have been included.
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(2) Annexed box 'National Programme Substance Abuse Deaths'

Special Registry np-SAD	<p>The National Programme on Substance Abuse Deaths (np-SAD), based in the Department of Addictive Behaviour and Psychological Medicine at St George's Hospital Medical School in London, collects data from inquests held on drug-related deaths submitted voluntarily by coroners.</p> <p>The electronic database's current coverage is about four-fifths of all coroner's jurisdictions in England and Wales. Recently coverage was extended to Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The programme started collecting data in July 1997 and the database now holds details of more than 7,000 cases. The number of cases reported to np-SAD for deaths occurring 2000 (1541) represented about 52% of the (2968) drug-related deaths identified by the Office for National Statistics using their 'standard' definition, or 101% (of the 1531 deaths) using the much narrower UK Drug Strategy definition.</p> <p>A 'case' is defined as a drug-related death where any of the following criteria are met at an inquest or fatal accident inquiry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- one or more psychoactive substances directly implicated in death;- history of dependence or abuse of psychoactive drugs; or- presence of Controlled Drugs at post-mortem.
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New Member States and candidate countries

Czech Republic Case definition	Deaths due to poisoning caused by psychoactive substances: Selection D of EMCDDA standard definition PLUS psychoactive medicines.
Technical information	
Data collection procedure.	Special semiautomatized electronic registry run by National Focal Point and Society of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	Not published yet (in the peer-review process).
Remarks	Since the practice in Czech Republic does not allow to include into the GMR any examination newer than 3 days after the death, this registry is not observed for the purposes of drug epidemiology as appropriate.
Estonia	
Case definition	Cases according to the EMCDDA definition for General Mortality Registries ('Selection B' for ICD-9 classification): Deaths when the underlying cause of death was drug psychoses, drug dependence, non dependence drug abuse, accidental poisoning, suicide and self-inflicted poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent (by opiates, cocaine, amphetamines and derivates, cannabis and hallucinogens).
Technical information	'Selection B' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for General Mortality Registries).
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	'Ad hoc' data extraction from General Mortality Registry for the 2003 Reitox National Report.
Remarks	
Cyprus	
Case definition	
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	
Remarks	
Latvia	
Case definition	Cases according to EMCDDA standard definition for Special Registries ('Selection D'): Deaths due to poisonings by illegal drugs (opiate, amphetamines, cocaine – or crack- cannabis, hallucinogens, solvents or synthetic designer drugs like amphetamine derivates.
Technical information	'Selection D' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for Special Registries).
Data collection procedure	Forensic Medical Examination Data.
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	Ad-Hoc data extraction from Forensic Medical Institute 2002.
Remarks	

Lithuania	
Case definition	No case definition provided.
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	No source provided.
Remarks	Figures for 2002 provided without methodological information.
Hungary	
Case definition	
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	
Remarks	
Malta	
Case definition	
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	
Remarks	
Poland	
Case definition	
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	
Remarks	
Slovenia	
Case definition	<p>Cases according to the EMCDDA definition for General Mortality Registries ('Selection B' for ICD-9 classification):</p> <p>Deaths when the underlying cause of death was drug psychoses, drug dependence, non dependence drug abuse, accidental poisoning, suicide and self-inflicted poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent (by opiates, cocaine, amphetamines and derivates, cannabis and hallucinogens).</p> <p>OR: Deaths due to drug abuse; meaning deaths happening during the time drugs is affecting (is acting in) the organism.</p>
Technical Information	'Selection B' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for General Mortality Registries).
Data collection procedure	

Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	'Ad Hoc' data extraction by National Focal Point from General Mortality Registry for the 2003 Reitox National Report.
Remarks	Information of the GMR is completed with Forensic and Toxicology data, with police data and with First Treatment Demand data.
Slovakia	
Case definition	
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	
Remarks	
Bulgaria	
Case definition	Cases of death which underlying cause of death is Drug Psychosis, Drug Addiction, Drug Abuse, Accidental Poisoning.
Technical information	The cases are selected according to the ICD-9 codes 292, drug psychosis 304, drug dependence 305, drug abuse E854, Accidental Poisoning with other psychotropic substances E939, Psychotropic substances
Data collection procedure	Death certificates filled in by family doctors in 62% of cases and they do not specify the substance even if they have reasonable doubts. Deaths occurring in hospitals (20%) are followed by toxicological examination.
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	'Ad Hoc' data extraction by National Focal Point from the General Mortality Registry for the 2003 Reitox National Report.
Remarks	ICD-10 will be implemented in 2003.
Romania	
Case definition	Cases according to the EMCDDA definition for General Mortality Registries ('Selection B' for ICD-9 classification): Deaths when the underlying cause of death was drug psychoses, drug dependence, non dependence drug abuse, accidental poisoning, suicide and self-inflicted poisoning, and poisoning of undetermined intent (by opiates, cocaine, amphetamines and derivates, cannabis and hallucinogens).
Technical information	'Selection B' is described in detail in the protocol EMCDDA-DRD Standard, version 3.0 (for General Mortality Registries).
Data collection procedure	
Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	National Institute of Statistics and Medical Statistical Center within the Ministry of Health
Remarks	
Turkey	
Case definition	
Technical information	
Data collection procedure	

Reference 2002	
Reference 2003	
Remarks	