

Alcohol and drugs data factsheet: CHO area 5 - South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford and Wexford

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Glossary of terms

Community Healthcare Organisations (CHOs) – Community Healthcare Services are the broad range of services that are provided outside of the acute hospital system and includes Primary Care, Social Care, Mental Health and Health & Wellbeing Services. These services are delivered through the Health Service Executive and its funded agencies to people in local communities, as close as possible to people's homes. There are nine CHOs responsible for the delivery of primary and community-based services responsive to the needs of local communities.

Confidence interval (CI) – A way of expressing how certain we are about the findings from a study, using statistics. It gives a range of results that is likely to include the 'true' value for the population. A wide confidence interval indicates a lack of certainty about the true effect of the test or treatment - often because a small group of patients has been studied. A narrow CI indicates a more precise estimate (for example, if a large number of patients have been studied). The CI is usually stated as '95% CI', which means that the range of values has a 95 in a 100 chance of including the 'true' value. For example, a study may state that 'based on our sample findings, we are 95% certain that the 'true' population blood pressure is not higher than 150 and not lower than 110'. In such a case the 95% CI would be 110 to 150. (from the [NICE glossary](#))

Prevalence – refers to the proportion of a population that has used a drug over a particular time period.

Last month prevalence – refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the 30-day period prior to the survey. Last month prevalence is often referred to as current use. A proportion of those reporting current use may be occasional (or first-time) users who happen to have used in the period leading up to the survey. It should therefore be noted that current use is not synonymous with regular use.

Last year prevalence – refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the year prior to the survey. Last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use.

Lifetime prevalence – refers to the proportion of the sample that reported ever having used the named drug at the time they were surveyed. A person who records lifetime prevalence may or may not be currently using the drug. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have necessarily used a drug over a long period of time or that they will use the drug again in future.

Introduction

There are nine Community Healthcare Organisations (CHOs) responsible for the delivery of primary and community-based services responsive to the needs of local communities in Ireland. Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) 5 consists of South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford and Wexford, with a population of approximately 497,578.¹

Use of drugs in CHO 5

The **National Drug and Alcohol Survey (NDAS)**² collects information on alcohol and tobacco consumption and drug use among the general population in Ireland. It also surveys people's attitudes and perceptions relating to tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use and records the impact of drug use on people's communities. The 2019–20 NDAS collected information from 5,762 people aged 15 years and older across Ireland.

Table 1: NDAS 2019-20, number of CHO 5 participants

| | All | Male | Female | Age 15-34 | Age 35-64 | Age 15-64 | Age 65+ |
|-------|-----|------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Total | 556 | 251 | 305 | 95 | 296 | 391 | 163 |

Table 2: NDAS 2019-20, CHO 5: Lifetime drug use, by percentage

| | All | Male | Female | Age 15-34 | Age 35-64 | Age 15-64 | Age 65+ |
|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Any illegal drug | 18.4 | 23.1 | 14.4 | 28.5 | 17.7 | 21.5 | 5.0 |
| Cannabis | 16.8 | 21.1 | 13.1 | 23.5 | 17.3 | 19.4 | 5.0 |
| Ecstasy | 4.7 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 11.7 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 14.0 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine (incl. crack) | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 14.0 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 |
| LSD | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 |
| Magic mushrooms | 2.0 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| Amphetamines | 2.0 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Poppers | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| New psychoactive substances | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Solvents | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Crack | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Opioid pain relievers | 47.2 | 43.2 | 50.6 | 44.2 | 52.3 | 49.5 | 37.0 |
| Sedatives or tranquillisers | 13.4 | 11.4 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 16.9 |
| Anabolic steroids | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methadone | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Alcohol | 69.7 | 72.4 | 67.5 | 69.7 | 74.1 | 72.6 | 57.5 |
| Tobacco | 39.9 | 46.0 | 34.7 | 37.9 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 43.7 |

Table 3: NDAS CHO 5: Last year drug use, 2019-20, by percentage

| | All | GENDER | | AGE | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | | Male | Female | 15-34 | 35-64 | 15-64 | 65+ |
| Any illegal drug | 5.1 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 15.3 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 |
| Cannabis | 3.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| Ecstasy | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine (incl. crack) | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| LSD | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Magic mushrooms | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Amphetamines | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Poppers | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| New psychoactive substances | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Solvents | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crack | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Opioid pain relievers | 31.6 | 23.3 | 38.7 | 31.8 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 24.1 |
| Sedatives or tranquillisers | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 10.8 |
| Anabolic steroids | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methadone | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alcohol | 65.7 | 66.8 | 64.9 | 66.1 | 71.4 | 69.5 | 49.1 |
| Tobacco | 20.8 | 25.6 | 16.6 | 27.9 | 18.8 | 22.0 | 15.6 |

Table 4: NDAS 2019-20, CHO 5: Last month drug use, by percentage

| | All | Male | Female | Age 15-34 | Age 35-64 | Age 15-64 | Age 65+ |
|-----------------------------|------|------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Any illegal drug | 2.8 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 |
| Cannabis | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Ecstasy | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Cocaine (incl. crack) | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| LSD | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Magic mushrooms | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Amphetamines | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Poppers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New psychoactive substances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Solvents | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Crack | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Heroin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Opioid pain relievers | 17.2 | 8.6 | 24.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 16.6 |
| Sedatives or tranquillisers | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 8.1 |
| Anabolic steroids | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Methadone | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alcohol | 56.4 | 58.3 | 54.8 | 53.1 | 63.9 | 60.2 | 39.8 |
| Tobacco | 19.5 | 23.0 | 16.5 | 24.7 | 18.3 | 20.5 | 15.2 |

Problematic opioid use in CHO 5

The report, **Problematic opioid use in Ireland, 2015–2019**,³ estimates the prevalence of problematic opioid use in Ireland from 2015 to 2019 using a four-source capture-recapture method. Three of the four data sources used for the analysis were derived from opioid substitution treatment records from the Central Treatment List (CTL) (clinics, general practitioners (GPs) and prisons) and the fourth data source was

derived from the Irish Probation Service. In total, it is estimated that there were 19,875 opioid users aged 15–64 years in Ireland in 2019. This corresponds to a prevalence rate of 6.68 per 1,000 population.

Tables 5 – 9 present figures for CHO 5 and the total population in 2019. Table 5 presents the number of problematic opioid users by CHO area along with rates per 1,000 population. Tables 6 and 7 present the estimated number, and rate per 1,000 population, of problematic opioid users in 2019 according to age group (15–24 years, 25–34 years, and 35–64 years). Table 8 presents the estimated percentage of problematic opioid users in 2019 by age group and Table 9 shows the estimated number of female and male problematic opioid users in the CHO area.

Table 5: Estimates of the number of problematic opioid users in CHO 5, and rates per 1,000 population aged 15 to 64 years (2019)

| | Known | Estimate | 95% CI | Rate | 95% CI |
|---------|--------|----------|---------------|------|-----------|
| CHO 5 | 797 | 1,297 | 1,188–1,566 | 4.00 | 3.67–4.83 |
| Ireland | 12,312 | 19,875 | 19,522–21,608 | 6.68 | 6.57–7.27 |

Table 6: Estimates of the number of problematic opioid users by age group in CHO 5, aged 15 to 64 years (2019)

| | 15–24 years | | | 25–34 years | | | 35–64 years | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| | Known | Estimate | 95% CI | Known | Estimate | 95% CI | Known | Estimate | 95% CI |
| CHO 5 | 53 | 95 | 87–115 | 307 | 448 | 410–541 | 437 | 754 | 691–910 |
| Ireland | 414 | 730 | 717–794 | 2,760 | 4,650 | 4,567–5,055 | 9,138 | 14,495 | 14,238–15,759 |

Table 7: Estimates of the rates per 1,000 population of problematic opioid users by age group in CHO 5, aged 15 to 64 years (2019)

| | 15–24 years | | 25–34 years | | 35–64 years | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Estimate | 95% CI | Estimate | 95% CI | Estimate | 95% CI |
| CHO 5 | 1.62 | 1.48–1.96 | 7.32 | 6.70–8.84 | 3.69 | 3.38–4.46 |
| Ireland | 1.35 | 1.32–1.46 | 7.48 | 7.35–8.13 | 8.01 | 7.87–8.71 |

Table 8: Percentage of problematic opioid users in each age group in CHO 5 (2019)

| | Percentage aged 15–24 years | Percentage aged 25–34 years | Percentage aged 35–64 years |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CHO 5 | 7.32 | 34.54 | 58.13 |
| Ireland | 3.67 | 23.40 | 72.93 |

Table 9: Percentage of problematic opioid users who are female or male in CHO 5 (2019)

| | Female | | | | Male | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|
| | Known | Estimate | 95% CI | % | Known | Estimate | 95% CI | % |
| CHO 5 | 224 | 361 | 331–436 | 27.83 | 573 | 936 | 857–1,130 | 72.17 |
| Ireland | 3,530 | 5,505 | 5,407–5,985 | 27.70 | 8,782 | 14,370 | 14,115–15,623 | 72.30 |

Treatment data for those residing in CHO 5

The data are drawn from the **National Drug Treatment Reporting System (NDTRS)**, the national surveillance system that records and reports on cases of drug and alcohol treatment in Ireland.^{4,5} The dataset contains information only on those who started treatment in a particular year (for the first time or returning to treatment). It does not include service users in continuous care. The dataset includes cases treated in all types of services: outpatient, inpatient, GPs, low threshold (providing low-dose methadone or drop-in facilities only), and those treated in prison. In addition, the statistics include cases with no fixed abode, no known address or an address outside Ireland, in all tables.

Table 10: Number of cases treated for drugs as a main problem in area of residence CHO 5, NDTRS 2017 to 2023

| CHO 5 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| All cases | 1,170 | 1,277 | 1,260 | 1,082 | 1,134 | 1,191 | 1,410 |
| New cases | 498 | 554 | 599 | 470 | 510 | 564 | 640 |
| Previously treated | 640 | 671 | 606 | 604 | 617 | 613 | 757 |

Table 11: Number of cases treated for drugs as a main problem in Ireland, NDTRS 2017 to 2023

| All Ireland | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| All cases | 8,922 | 10,274 | 10,664 | 9,702 | 10,769 | 12,009 | 13,104 |
| New cases | 3,257 | 3,962 | 3,979 | 3,796 | 4,206 | 4,456 | 4,792 |
| Previously treated | 5,242 | 5,872 | 5,927 | 5,441 | 6,090 | 6,860 | 7,588 |

Table 12: Number of cases treated for alcohol as a main problem in area of residence CHO 5, NDTRS 2017 to 2023

| CHO 5 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| All cases | 1318 | 1356 | 1280 | 979 | 1050 | 1129 | 1285 |
| New cases | 632 | 632 | 570 | 386 | 405 | 489 | 558 |
| Previously treated | 658 | 638 | 632 | 586 | 623 | 621 | 710 |

Table 13: Number of cases treated for alcohol as a main problem in Ireland, NDTRS 2017 to 2023

| All Ireland | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| All cases | 7350 | 7464 | 7546 | 5824 | 6859 | 7421 | 8163 |
| New cases | 3,500 | 3,230 | 3,296 | 2,490 | 3,026 | 3,278 | 3,635 |
| Previously treated | 3,652 | 3,705 | 3,400 | 3,170 | 3,596 | 3,868 | 4,257 |

For more detailed treatment data for CHO 5 (age, gender, employment status etc.) see HRB National Drugs Library [interactive tables](#).

Psychiatric in-patient data

The **National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS)**⁶ gathers data on patient admissions and discharges from psychiatric hospitals and units throughout Ireland.

Table 14: CHO first admissions. Primary admission diagnosis. Ireland 2022 and 2023. Numbers with rates per 100,000 total population.

| | Alcoholic Disorders | | Other Drug Disorders | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2022 Number (rates) | 2023 Number (rates) | 2022 Number (rates) | 2023 Number (rates) |
| CHO 1 | 46 (11.7) | 109 (26) | 23 (5.8) | 98 (23.4) |
| CHO 2 | 25 (5.5) | 84 (17.3) | 23 (5.1) | 70 (14.4) |
| CHO 3 | 28 (7.3) | 39 (9.4) | 29 (7.5) | 72 (17.4) |
| CHO 4 | 44 (6.4) | 54 (7.3) | 29 (4.2) | 93 (12.6) |
| CHO 5 | 10 (2.0) | 50 (9.1) | 23 (4.5) | 90 (16.4) |
| CHO 6 | 17 (4.0) | 27 (5.9) | 11 (2.6) | 35 (7.7) |
| CHO 7 | 35 (5.3) | 87 (12) | 57 (8.6) | 128 (17.7) |
| CHO 8 | 24 (3.9) | 77 (11.3) | 51 (8.3) | 138 (20.3) |
| CHO 9 | 31 (5.0) | 76 (11.2) | 71 (11.4) | 119 (17.5) |
| Non-resident | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 263 (5.5) | 606 (11.8) | 318 (6.7) | 845 (16.4) |

~ Further suppression required to prevent disclosure of fewer than five cases.

.. Denotes cases less than five.

Source: Table 2.22 in Daly et al: Tables - all sections of Activities 2021⁶ and 2023⁷.

Table 15: CHO discharges (including deaths) and primary discharge diagnosis, 2022 and 2023. Numbers with percentages.

| | Alcoholic Disorders | | Other Drug Disorders | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | 2022 Number (%) | 2023 Number (%) | 2022 Number (%) | 2023 Number (%) |
| CHO 1 | 129 (8.95) | 129 (9.6) | 118 (8.19) | 100 (7.4) |
| CHO 2 | 73 (4.96) | 106 (6.8) | ~ (3.53) | 77 (4.9) |
| CHO 3 | 89 (7.75) | ~ (4.5) | 71 (6.18) | 75 (7.3) |
| CHO 4 | 100 (4.28) | 72 (3.0) | 87 (3.72) | 85 (3.5) |
| CHO 5 | 75 (4.62) | 71 (4.4) | 73 (4.50) | 96 (5.9) |
| CHO 6 | 224 (15.74) | 134 (10.5) | 74 (5.20) | ~ (5.1) |
| CHO 7 | 148 (7.07) | 136 (6.6) | 131 (6.26) | 147 (7.1) |
| CHO 8 | 96 (5.57) | 122 (6.4) | 138 (8.00) | 155 (8.2) |
| CHO 9 | 152 (6.38) | 141 (6.4) | 174 (7.30) | 145 (6.6) |
| Non-resident | 6 (13.95) | .. (7.3) | .. (2.33) | .. (3.6) |
| Total | 1,092 (6.96) | 961 (6.2) | 919 (5.86) | 947 (6.1) |

~ Further suppression required to prevent disclosure of fewer than five cases.

.. Denotes cases less than five.

Source: Table 2.25 in Daly et al: Tables - all sections of Activities 2021⁶ and 2023⁷.

For data on alcoholic disorders by county for 2022, see Table 2.27a and Table 2.27b <https://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/42203/>

HSE expenditure for CHO 5

Table 16. Expenditure for 2017 to 2021 and allocation for 2022 attributed to HSE Addiction Services per CHO area.

| | Total HSE expenditure | | | | | HSE 2022 allocation |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------------------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| CHO 5 - South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford | 6,559,700 | 7,065,001 | 7,426,603 | 7,706,336 | 10,846,167 | 10,930,123 |

Source: Dáil Éireann debate. Written answer 185 – Substance misuse [59720/22] (30 Nov 2022) www.drugsandalcohol.ie/37718/

In addition, other areas of the HSE provide services to clients with addiction problems including National Addiction Services, Primary Care Reimbursement Service, Health and Wellbeing, Mental Health, Acute Hospitals Services, Emergency Departments and Primary Care that are attributable to drugs programmes and the objectives of the National Drug Strategy.

References

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Further reading: National Self-Harm Registry - Self-harm data CHO areas.

<https://www.nsrif.ie/findings/reports/>

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