

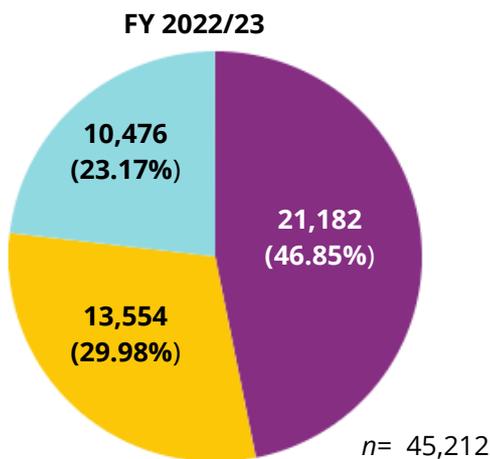
# AODstats - [aodstats.org.au](http://aodstats.org.au)

## Bulletin #7

### Key Messages

1. Almost half of AOD-related ambulance attendances were due to alcohol.
2. Both Amphetamine and GHB-related attendances have increased for both males and females.

### Ambulance Attendances



In FY 2022/23 nearly half of AOD-related ambulance attendances were due to **alcohol 46.85%**, compared with 46.03% in FY 2021/22.

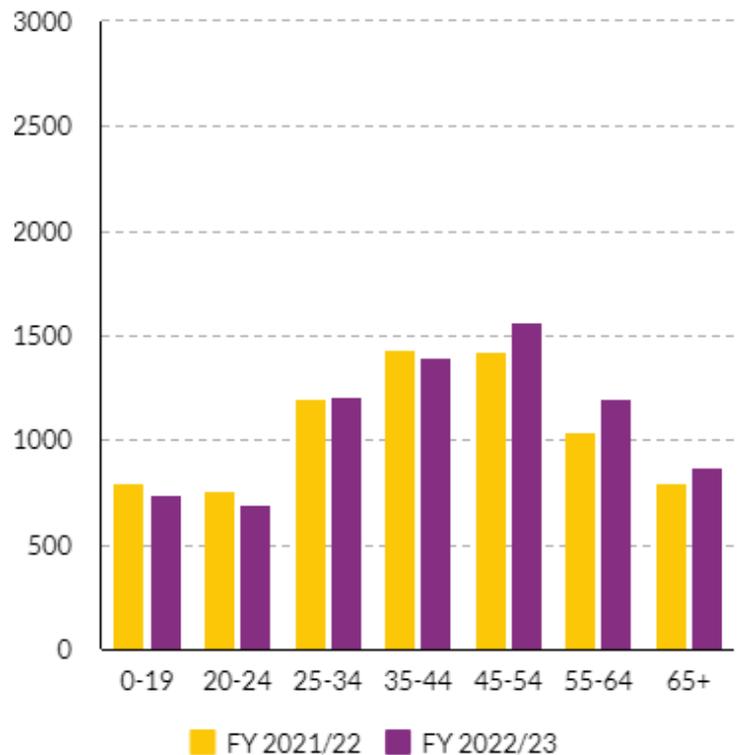
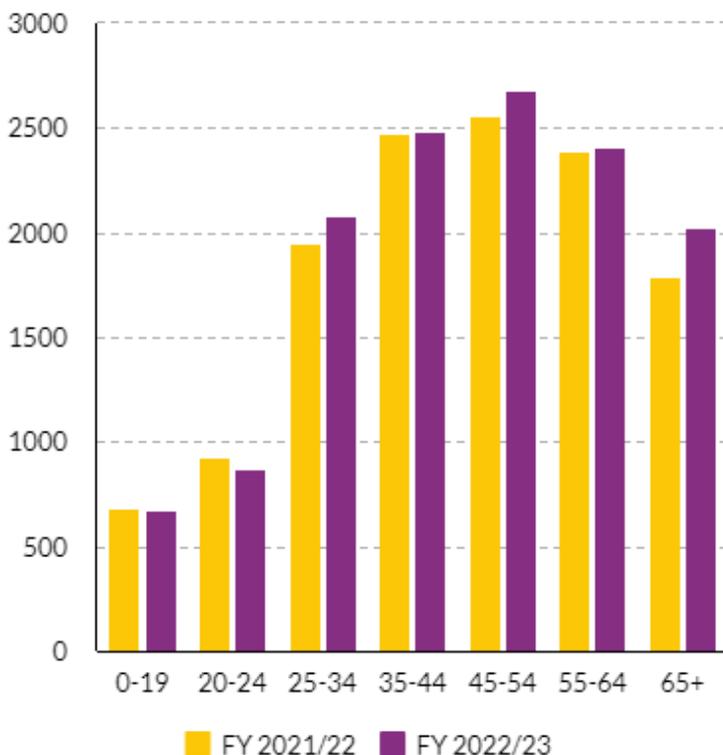
Almost 30 percent were related to **illicit drugs 29.98%**, compared with 29.18% in FY 2021/22.

Almost one quarter were related to **pharmaceutical drugs 23.17%**, compared with 24.79% in FY 2021/22.

### Alcohol-related Ambulance Attendances

Males

Females

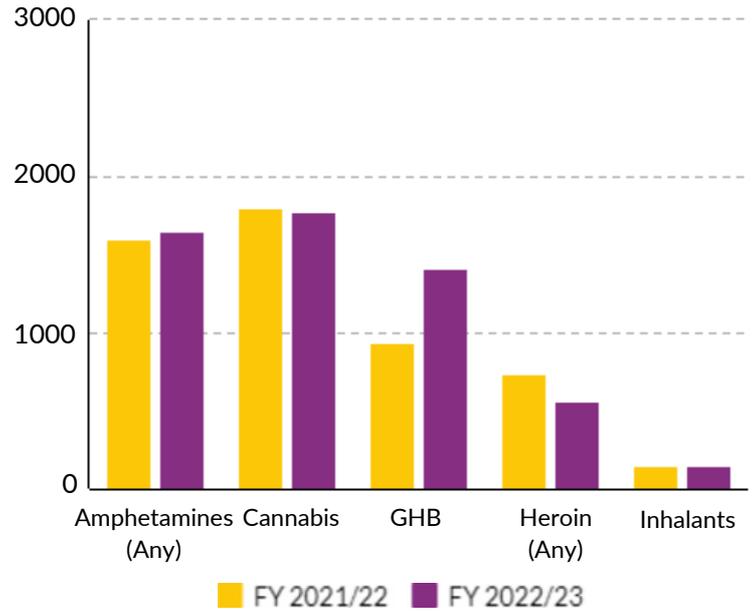
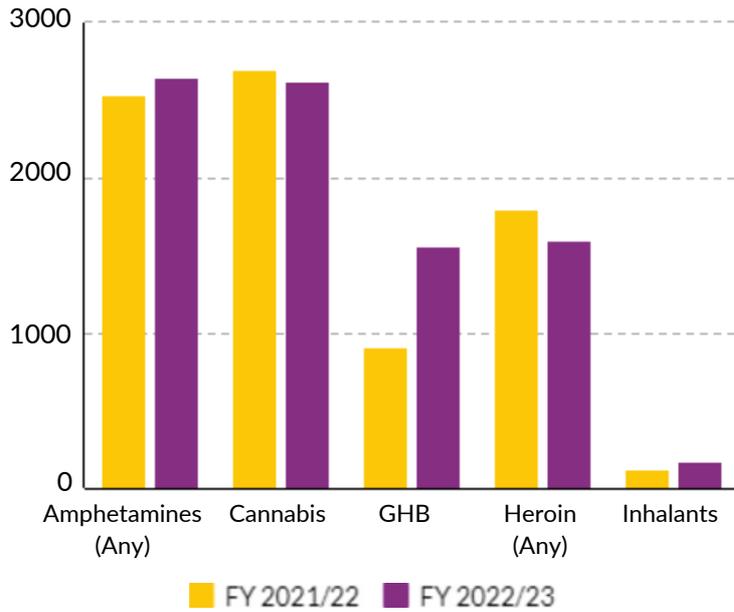


In both FY 2021/22 and FY 2022/23, the most common age groups for alcohol-related ambulance attendances were 45-54 and 35-44 for both males and females.

## Illicit Drug-related Ambulance Attendances

**Males**

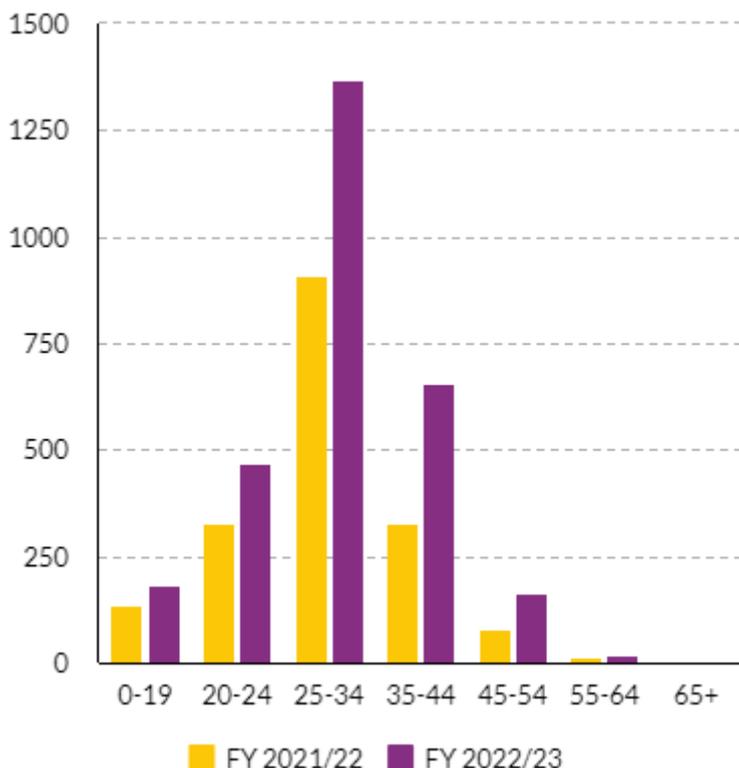
**Females**



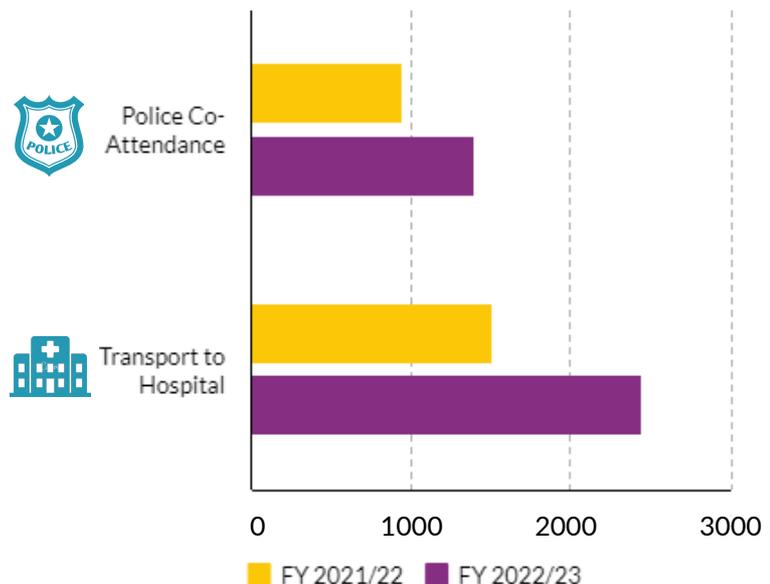
- ↑ In FY 2022/23 there were increases in amphetamines (any) for both males and females compared with FY 2021/22 (10.54% vs 10.42% and 8.74% vs 8.53%), respectively.
- ↓ In FY 2022/23 there were decreases in both male and female ambulance attendances that involved cannabis (10.44% vs 11.08% and 9.38% vs 9.58%), respectively and heroin (any) (6.37% vs 7.38% and 2.95% vs 3.95%), respectively compared with FY 2021/22.

## GHB-related Ambulance Attendances

- ↑ GHB had significant increases across both males and females from FY 2021/22 to FY 2022/23 (>50% change). These increases were evident across all age groups (>30% change).



- ↑ These increases were also evident in the number of GHB presentations that involved Police Co-Attendance and Transport to Hospital (~50% change).



1. Amphetamines (Any)= All amphetamines (e.g., amphetamine, methamphetamine).  
2. Heroin (Any)= Any heroin, including those responding to naloxone.