THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG ARSANJAN BRANCH ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

[1]MOHAMMAD HOSSEIN SHAMS[*], [2]LADAN HASHEMI

1-Department of Psychology, Arsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

2-Department of Psychology, Arsanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan, Iran.

[*]Corresponding Author: Mohammad Hossein Shams

ABSTRACT

Nowadays university students are known as the most important human resources of any country that their health would guarantee the health of the country, so the study of the prevalence of drug abuse among them (university students) is completely essential to deal with the challenges of addiction. In this descriptive analytic case of stud which is done to investigate the prevalence of drug abuse among university students of Islamic Azad University branch of Arsanjan, 500 were selected using Cochran formula by cluster sampling. For data collecting Hashemi drug abuse structured questionnaire was used and finally the data were analyzed using SPSS software and chi square test, and the results indicate that: The most commonly used substances among female students are Nicotine, Drugs, and Medications and among male students are Alcohol, Nicotine and Drugs respectively. Male students are using twice Nicotine, Four times the alcohol and two and half times more drugs than girls. The minimum age is related to consumption of tobacco and hookah and percent of single people are more than married in all used cases. In Students with high family incomes the alcohol has the first place and the Nicotine has the second places, while in the students with lower level of economic using nicotine and medications are in the first place and drugs are in the second place. Students living in private student house and students living in family homes are using drugs more than students living in dormitories. Semester, GPA and Probation history recognized as other factors associated with using drugs. Use of all investigated substances was reported more in high-risk sex persons than others. Finally, enjoyment and curiosity was mentioned as the most common causes of drug use.

Key words: Prevalence, Consumption, addictive, students

INTRODUCTION

Drug use and dependence is a chronic and recurrent phenomenon with serious injuries, physical, financial, social and family along. Less phenomenon can be found, such as addiction, human societies is threatened. Despite the risks and complications of addiction every day of the victims of the deadly trap is added. Find horrific aspects of it have so far failed as a serious warning to avoid other people, especially young people considered (Farjad, 1998). Substance abuse, including opioids, are still the most important public health problems in communities. Substance abuse, including opioids, are still the most important public health problems in communities. The effects and consequences of drug abuse and destructive influence of individual and social levels. Including substance abuse problems at the community level can reduce the motivation, thinking and cognition disorders, mood disorders, physical damage, delinquency, school failure and distress in interpersonal relationships noted (Taremyan, 2005) . The term drug abuse and drug dependence, opioid medications to continue taking them despite the severe problems and that is caused by a series of physical symptoms, behavioral and cognitive (Sadvk and Sadvk, 2009, Kai and Tasman, 2006). The crisis of drug abuse is a major global crises,

So ominous shadow is cast on all human societies and for an individual, group or society is not certain. This problem led to the disintegration of the family on the one hand and on the other hand an increase in crime is increasingly Statistics (Sahand, Zare and Fata, 2009, 2010). Overall drug has three basic characteristics: lack of control over drug use, continued use despite adverse consequences, and daily function, and compatibility with substance use or mental health which is tolerance or withdrawal syndrome (Roznahan and Sylgman, 2006). Our country has a long history of drug use. The first laws banning opium, which dates back to 400 years ago, it becomes clear that its effects for hundreds of years has attracted the attention of politicians. Over the past century, heroin and other drug abuse situation in the country more complex and numerous parallel policies to control consumption and reduce its complications adopted. It is obvious that in these circumstances, generate local knowledge required a key role in improving policy making, planning and intervention plays (Rahimi Movaghar, 2005). The issue of substance abuse as a problem at the national and international level to attract the attention of the scientific and research centers. Therefore, before taking any action to prevent or treat the

disease of addiction, providing accurate statistics on the number of consumers, consumption pattern, type of substance and intelligence of this kind is necessary. This study aims to collect and provide information in this regard has been done in this regard.

METHODS

This study is a cross-sectional survey design. This research study is cross-sectional study Prevalence of drug abuse among university students in the academic year 93-92 Paid.

Methods of sampling

The sample size according to the average prevalence of drug dependence, the type of study, financial and time constraints, and information obtained from preliminary studies was determined. Thus, the sample size was 500.

Data collection

Data collection on the prevalence of substance abuse using the scale of the study was the incidence of drug abuse. And also gather information about the history of the library was subject to.

Measuring tool

According to the objectives and the type of information required by a demographic and scale of drug abuse Hashemi (2014),

evaluated and compared. The construction of the questionnaire, Hashemi with similar research study to provide total: item action. The basic version of the drug abuse were three psychologists. Then propositions that the maximum votes in favor of the final version were included there. It consists of six parts. The first to collect demographic information such as age, sex, education, semester and academic status, marital status, family income, housing, education and jobs devoted parents. The second part is to collect information about the history of the family and friends of deals. Given the close relationship between drug abuse and the spread of AIDS, the third part deals with collecting information on the relationship with the opposite sex. The fourth section of the prevalence of drug use, age of first use is made of the way drug use is the subject of Part V And the sixth is the causes of trends in drug consumption.

Analysis Information

The data collected in this study using SPSS software, version 20, using descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage and chi-square analysis was used nonparametric tests

Table 1 Distribution of the sample according to sex

Percent	Abundance	Variable
53/8	242	**Woman**
45/8	206	**Man**

Table 2: Characterization of the sample in terms of gender on the type of substance

Doping	Pharmaceutical	Stimulants	opiate	Alcohol	Nicotine products	
(Frequency (percent						
(1/2)3	(9/9)24	(0/8)2	(10/7)26	(9/5)23	(17/8)43	**Women**
(4/4)9	(21/8)45	(3/9)8	(26/2)54	(34/5)71	(33/0)68	**Men**

Table 3: descriptive findings related to the age of the consumer by the type of waste

standard deviation (Women-men (total	Average Women-men ((total	Maximum Women-men ((total	At least Women-(men (total	Number (Women-men (total	Variable	
4/28-3/21 (3/96)	23/62-22/40 (23/16)	41-36 (41)	18-18 (18)	(106) 66-40	**Drug nicotine**	
3/15-2/59 (3/04)	23/33-22/41 (23/11)	38-29 (38)	18-19 (18)	(91) 69-22	**Alcohol**	
3/97-1/74 (3/62)	23/89-21/50 (23/11)	41-26 (41)	20-19 (19)	(79) 55-24	**Drug**	**Age**
1/80-0/71 (2/00)	23/29-20/50 (22/67)	26-21 (26)	21-20 (20)	(9) 7-2	**Consumer irritants**	
2/98-1/63 (2/69)	23/35-21/71 (22/76)	38-26 (38)	20-19 (19)	(67) 43-24	**Consumer Pharmaceutical**	
3/29-1/53 (3/13)	23/50-20/67 (22/73)	30-22 (30)	20-19 (19)	(11) 8-3	**Consumer doping**	

Table 4. details the subjects vary according to marital status to distinguish substance

Doping	Pharmaceutical	Stimulants	opiate	Alcohol	Nicotine products	
Frequency (percent)						
-	(8/7)8	-	(17/4)16	(12/0)11	(23/9)22	**Married**
(3/4)12	(17/4)61	(2/9)10	(18/0)63	(23/4)82	(24/6)86	**Single**

Table 5: Details the subjects vary according to income by the type of substance

Top 3000000 T	Between 1500000 to 3000000 USD	Between 600,000 T and 1,500,000 T	Below 600,000 T	Type of material
(Frequency (percent				
(21/3)10	(32/3)30	(24/7)49	(18/6)16	
(29/8)14	(24/7)23	(18/2)36	(8/19)17	**Nicotine products**
(17/0)8	(19/4)18	(18/7)37	(17/4)15	**Alcohol**
(2/1)1	(2/2)2	(2/5)5	(1/2)1	**drug**
(17/0)8	(19/4)18	(11/6)23	(18/6)16	**Stimulants**
(2/1)1	(3/2)3	(3/0)6	(1/2)1	**Pharmaceutical**

Table (6): Characterization of the samples vary according to location by the type of waste

student dormitory	Student residence	Family home	Type of drug
Frequency (percent)			
(16/7)23	(29/8)39	(27/7)46	**Nicotine products**
(8/7)12	(34/4)45	(19/9)33	**Alcohol**
(13/0)18	(26/7)35	(16/3)27	**drug**
(0/7)1	(6/1)8	(0/6)1	**Stimulants**
(11/6)16	(25/2)33	(10/8)18	**Pharmaceutical**
(1/4)2	(5/3)7	(/81)3	**Doping**

CONCLUSIONS:

In this study, the average age of the sample was 22.86 The results also showed that, depending on the type of substance consumed the lowest average age of drugs abusers 22.67 and the highest average age of drug abusers nicotine by 23.16% to be allocated. The findings of this study indicate that the average age of onset of drug use for nicotine 18.25 to 18066,

alcohol19.45, drugs 19.67 to 22, 20 to 21 drugs, pharmaceuticals 21 up to 26 drugs 21 years. In general, the lowest average age of onset of smoking hookah, respectively, 18.25 and 18.66 for the highest average age of onset was 26 years for taking drugs Ritalin and tramadol. Several studies show that 37% of students with experience of smoking, age, smoking the first cigarette, you do not remember. 25% of students aged 15 to 19 years old were expressed. Studies show that smoking begins in adolescence. In one study, 90% of adult smokers, started smoking before age 20 (Abdul Fotouh et al 1997). These findings are significant because of the sudden increase in drug use in this age group to change expectations Young people need employment or further education, the creation of financial independence, emotional needs special this time and than that in the meeting due to a tendency toward false joy and increase mood and behavioral problems. Therefore, in this study in the early entrance to university students aged 18 to 22 years, especially because of the stress of the material and emotional needs as well as changes in mood these days are turning to substance abuse. The results showed an average age of 22.22 in the women's and men's average age of 23.59, also with regard to the maximum and the minimum

age of 42 and 18 years. The average age of women and men related to driving drug users, the highest average age of drug user's nicotine and the highest average age of men is related to drug use 53.8 percent of participants in the study were women, And 45.8 percent of participants in the study were men. The results of the study, according to sex shows that males are at higher risk for substance abuse, So that the hit men for drinking 34.5% in first place, 33% of nicotine, Other drug 26.2%, pharmaceuticals 21.8%, doping 4/4% and stimulants 3.9 percent; The differences of substance abuse among women and men may be due to the high saving rate risk in men than in women. Thus, according to the findings of drug abuse, nicotine, drugs and pharmaceuticals in the men against women and the abuse of alcohol, drugs and performance-enhancing drugs was reported in men three times more often than women. The study findings moderator and colleagues (2012) showed that 80% of smokers were male students, as well as the results of their study showed that the prevalence of smoking among male students four times more than girls And the relationship between gender and smoking among students was significant (p <0.001). Also in connection with the effect of gender on attitudes to smoking, a study Nakhaei and colleagues (2009)

conducted a show, that a man smoking 2.8 times more likely to increase, the findings we are consistent. The findings of this study indicate that, in relation to the drug nicotine 1.8 women and men, 3 women use alcohol consumption, drug use in relation to men and women consume 2.1 times, on taking men are 4 times more likely than women use drugs, medicinal drug use in relation to men, 2 women take these drugs, and in relation to the consumption of energetic men 3 times higher than women are taking.

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