

## A Study on Prevalence of Drug Usage among Teenagers in the Lamerd and Mohr Cities

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study is to survey the prevalence of different kinds of drug usage among the high school students of Lamerd and Mohr. Statistical universe includes all the high school students lamerd and mohr .research sample was done based on random cluster sampling. According to this 1225 students had participated in this research that 489 students were studying in mohr and the other 739 students were studying in lamerd. Research method was descriptive and has done on survey method. In this research, data collection has done with pencil –paper questionnaire. In order to measure drug usage variable, alcohol and drug usage survey questionnaire of Tarmian was used. The higher score in this questionnaire shows the more usage of drug and psychoactive to answer the research questions, descriptive and inferential statistic methods has been used. The result of this research about those ones who used drug and alcoholic drinks shows. The reduction of the drug usage age among students (14 and 16 years old) ,lack of problem solving skills and thinking at the time of frustration and occurrence of psychosocial difficulties and non-affectivity of social residential environment on drug usage it is deserve that counseling and educational serviced focus more in this part.

**Keywords:** Drug Usage, Drug Prevalence, Teenagers

### INTRODUCTION

In this word, drug as one of the gloomiest, tragedies has effected social, mental and environmental dimension of human beings life. Long time drug consumption with addict ness effect not only has bad effect on addicted person's economic and social status, but also has an important role in family rapport (Fazeli et al., 2003; Maigolis et al., 2001).

Studies show that drug consumption has increased from 2% in those who were born in 1320S and 1330S to 20% in this who were born in 135DS .drug consumption had pendulous movement in the way that in last century world has faced consumption increase in 1960s upto1980s and the middle of 1990s (Kordmirza, 2004). Statistics different kinds of psychosocial injuries in most of societies has increased worryingly. Mental disorder of drug dependency and antisocial behaviors and delinquency especially among youth had as lending trend. One of the most important programs for prevention is called "life skills education" which was planned by W.H.O. in 1993in order to promote the mental health and preventing mental and social injuries in the wide area of countries in the world (Taromian et al., 2008).

In recent decades in all studies always have been tried to recognize the roots and ways which are oriented to drug abuse. The result from one side is the group of

dangerous causes that increase the probability of drug consumption and from the other side are the preventing cause that decrease this probability (Esmaili, 2010).

The difference between two genders (boy and girl) in drug usage and alcoholic drinks is outstanding .once experience of using opium in boys is about 2 time and in alcoholic drinks is 4 time more than girls. In opium case and alcoholic drinks girls in order just 2.5% and 7.7% had at least once usage experience while this relation for boys was in order 17.1% and 32.2% (Razani et al., 1999).

Totally different estimation about drug and undergraduate youth addiction changes this question to a serious question that really to what extent drug is available for these generation how much is used by them ?and how many percent of them are confronted with addiction ? Also considering this point that undergraduate group is one of high position group in society and hopeful to future the reason of their tendency to drug is one of those questions which is important theoretically and functionally (Seraj Zadeh et al., 2007).

Considering the average of beginning age of cigarette drug and alcoholic drinks usage experience. we can conclude the first acquaintance and communication of considering number of youth who use drug was in high school. So, it is needed that drug demand reduction programs to start in high school and before that (Skandari, 2010).

The pollution of friendly environment (having friends addicted to drugs) is a variable which has the strongest relation with drug tendency. This variable was affected by other variables like, relative environment pollution, academic success and economical social position. Especially relative environment pollution may have more redetermination effect because it can be the first cause of having more positive attitude into drug and also effect on friend selection and friendly environment formation. Therefore recognition of those who are in danger, it is necessary to pay more attention to family background of users and addicted people (Kordmirza, 2004).

In planning for preventing the abuse of drug in teenagers more than any other things, we need information about using rate and also drug using among teen students. Because of that, the current study aims at evaluating the prevalence of drug among teen students and also to evaluate the using model objectively and concisely.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research method was done descriptive by field work .the statistical community included all high school students of lamerd and mohr which were studying in 1386-87 academic year the sample was chosen from this community and sampling was done with simple randomized .the sample selection was in this way that

some girls and boys high schools have been chosen randomly and then all of the mentioned schools students have been chosen as research final sample – According to this 1225 students participated in this research that 486 students were studying in Mohr and 739 students were studying in Lamerd. For measuring drug usage variable Tareman drug and alcohol usage survey questionnaire was used .answering method to these questions was objective and the combination of yes/ no question and multiple choice (Taromian et al., 2004).

This questionnaire which is designed in the US and has been implemented on two million students contains questions about different kinds of drug and psychoactive medicine. The beginning age of drug usage, usage place and soon. Corenback reliability coefficient sub scale is variable from 74% to 83% (Taromian et al., 2007).

## RESULTS

Out comes have been analyzed in two parts of descriptive and inferential. About cigarette status in whole sample with usage differentiation in life time in last year and last month it was observed that students have responded compatible to Table 1.

In relation to alcoholic usage cases in life time, pointed to last year, last month, among students. Subject responses frequency has been presented in Table 2.

**Table 1.** Number of consumed cigarette in study sample

N of consumed cigarette	In the life time		Last year		Last month	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
0	1093	89.2	1160	94.7	11833	96.6
1-2	75	6.1	31	2.5	27	2.2
3-5	23	1.9	14	1.1	0	0
6-9	14	1.1	0	0	5	0.4
10-19	5	0.4	5	0.4	0	0
20 & more	10	0.8	5	0.4	0	0
Not answered	5	0.4	10	0.8	10	0.8

**Table 2.** Number of consumed alcohol in sample study

N of consumed cigarette	In the life time		Last year		Last month	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
0	1163	94.4	1180	96.3	1188	97
1-2	15	1.2	0	0	12	1
3-5	13	1.1	17	1.4	5	
6-9	19	1.6	8	0.7	0	0
10-19	5	0.4	0	0	0	0
Not answered	10	0.8	20	1.6	20	1.6

This research gives us information about drug usage status with differentiation of kind in life time, last year and last month. The results presented in table 3 have been

presented. It can be concluded that cigarette and alcoholic drinks and drug usage in participant sample of this research was in low level and consistent with past.

**Table 3.** Frequency and percentage of drug use in different age levels

		Never	At the age of eleven	At the age of twelve	At the age of thirteen	At the age of fourteen	At the age of fifteen	At the age of sixteen	More than sixteen
Beer	Frequency	1170	5	0	0	12	17	5	16
	Percentage	95.5	0.2	0	0	1	1.2	0.2	1.2
Wine	Frequency	1171	5	0	0	0	28	5	16
	Percentage	95.6	0.2	0	0	0	2.2	0.2	1.2
Strong alcohol	Frequency	1192	0	0	0	11	0	2	16
	Percentage	97.5	0	0	0	0.9	0	0.1	1.2
Alcohol	Frequency	1192	0	0	0	0	0	17	16
	Percentage	97.5	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.2
Cigarette	Frequency	1115	28	15	22	1	8	8	16
	Percentage	91	2.2	1.2	2.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2
Daily cigarette	Frequency	1202	0	0	0	0	0	5	16
	Percentage	98.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	1.2
Amphetamine	Frequency	1206	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Percentage	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Tranquilizer	Frequency	1066	28	25	0	20	29	8	16
	Percentage	98.87	2.2	2.9	0	2.2	2.2	0.7	1.2
Marijuana	Frequency	1202	0	0	0	0	0	5	16
	Percentage	98.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	1.2
LSD	Frequency	1209	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Percentage	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Cocaine	Frequency	1209	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Percentage	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Relvin	Frequency	1206	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Percentage	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
Ecstasy	Frequency	1198	0	0	0	0	11	0	16
	Percentage	97.8	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	1.2
Heroin	Frequency	1206	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Percentage	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
solvents	Frequency	1206	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	Percentage	98.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2

## DISCUSSION

Considering the last researches (Baghiani Noghadam, M. et al., 2009; Molavi et al., 2003; Khademi Ashkezari, 2012), the observed usage sample seen in this research is the same as the other samples of researches ,although it is estimated that the real usage is almost more than taken outcome in this research .one of the reasons is that the drug area supposed confidential socially and legally ,therefore those who answered these questions have been a little careless and tried to have their own interpretation .It can be concluded that cigarette ,alcoholic drinks and drug usage in the participant sample of this research was in low level and unilateral to post researches.

The outcome also shows the age reduction of drug usage among students. The studies have announced the age of drug usage between the ages of 18 and 25 (Khademi Ashkezari, 2012).

The drug used by students which in responses levels after disuse has the second grade in ranking, is tranquilizers .These outcomes show that when drug using students face the failure and psychosocial problems, instead of using positive and effective decision making skills, problem solving and critical thinking, use tranquilizers .Its needed that counseling and educational services put more concentration on this zone.

Applying contrastive effective skills and having negative attitude to drug usage ,responses like “I don’t disagree “ or “I don’t know” indicates the ambiguous and in danger state of these students that can increase their tendency to drug abuse. The result of this study shows that social and physical residential environment of students has no effect on the rate drug usage ,but the meaningful differences was observed among average of students of

different age groups in drug usage case that differences were meaningful on behalf of the upper age groups.

In a total sum up it can be said that based on the outcomes of this research the drug usage has been more among boy students and in age groups of 14 to 16. Although the drug usage trend in the sample whole is the same as the last researches in this case.

Research recommendations:

1- Using the lab information of counselors, schools and family supervisors in future researches.

2- Doing the same subject research in junior high school.

3- The survey of student's attitude to drug usage.

4- The effect of educational and application of life style and prevention of drug abuse should be studied.

5- For more acquaintance of students to mental and physical jeopardy of drug abuse, educational books and book leaves should be prepared and given to students.

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