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**Monita Thokchom**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Kajal Singh**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Swapnil Thorat**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Gauri Rajbhar**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Neethu R**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Dattatray Gagare**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

**Correspondence**  
**Monita Thokchom**  
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed To  
Be University College of Nursing,  
Pune, Maharashtra, India

## A study to assess the knowledge regarding substance abuse among adolescents (10 to 19 years) boys and girls in selected urban areas of Pune city

**Monita Thokchom, Kajal Singh, Swapnil Thorat, Gauri Rajbhar, Neethu R, Dattatray Gagare**

### Abstract

**Background:** Substance abuse is excessive use of potentially addictive substance, especially one that modify body functions. As the first experiment of substance abuse mostly starts among adolescents, and studies have shown that drug use is mainly related to cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption, an Initial investigation of substance abuse prevalence including cigarette and alcohol, seems to be the first step in preventing and controlling alcohol consumption.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional survey was conducted in Pune (west of India) 200 samples were collected from the community area for this study. The questionnaire consists of 25 items and two sections (demographic information and knowledge score about substance abuse).

**Results:** In this study (34%) adolescents are having poor knowledge, (48%) adolescents are having average knowledge and only (18%) adolescents have good knowledge of substance abuse

**Conclusion:** The majority knowledge of substance abuse was 48%, poor knowledge was 34% and good knowledge was 18%. Nevertheless, there is still need to improve the knowledge of community adolescents regarding substance abuse.

**Keywords:** Substance abuse, Assess, adolescents

### Introduction

Addiction is the leading major problem in world-wide with various societal and financial elements. At the first experiment of addiction mostly begin among youth and it has been proved in the studies that using of smoking and liquor misuse. Treatment can't be done with the help of modern's methods, it and scientific research. This disorder was shown by showing long duration that shows some changes as well as in the central nervous system. In India half of the youngsters at the age of adolescence are affected by mental pressure like different roles in the family and community, various challenges in the education and employment. They experiment themselves to the easily available drugs. Addiction is common in the modern society but not in the same way as it is before.

In 19<sup>th</sup> century the drugs that used were associated to plants that relived the sensation of pain and even these were also abused in 21<sup>st</sup> century we have injurious unreal drugs. But equal to the primordial form of drug addiction in the past were harmful. The body experienced addiction even if natural substances are being misuse throughout surgical and medical procedures opium and alcohol both were used to reduce the pain, shown by the history of drug addiction.

In 1800 century cocaine, codeine and morphine were manufactured and unconfined. Because of easily availability of these drugs became easy for people to try and get addicted to these drugs. US started the legislative rules and regulations when it understood that the drugs were severe problem among the society, although drugs were not easily available for the public to get the drugs then also the addiction was still higher incident in the USA. Dealing and exporting of the drugs gave success to the people who needed to try and abuse substance, which resultant to the addiction.

### Need for the study

Substance abuse are well recognized for its potential evolution with time span. Legal and illegal substance use cause concerning health matters and evidences are now readily accessible in our nation.

This survey has improved the level of the method of use. Substance abuse among female and children are raising cause of worry.

The survey conducted between 1968 till 2000 have been immensely based on alcohol usage. They have differed in population survey (Differ from 115 - 16725). Sampling stratagem, attention of query (alcohol consumption, perpetual extravagant use, location and the selection tool applied). Alcohol use incidence in various areas has thus differed from 167/1000 to 370/1000.

A Comprehensive substance use pervasiveness of 6.9/1000 for our nation including 5.8/1000 of urban and 7.3/1000 of rural population. The degrees among both the genders were 11.9 and 1.7 %.

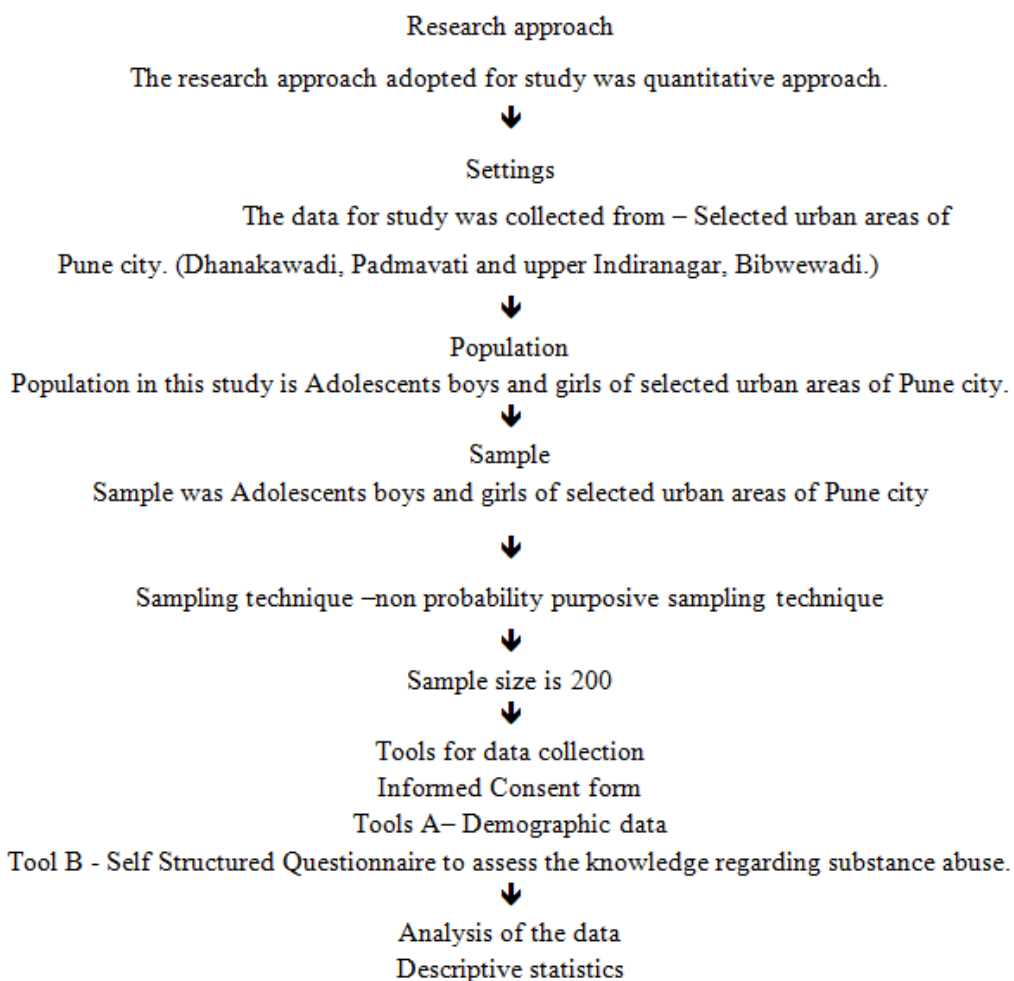
A survey in south India region depicted that 14.2% of the population measured had vigorous alcohol practice in the check system. A similar report from the tertiary hospital depicted that 17.6% of ill individuals had tremendous

substance use. Hospitalized patient had immense substance use. The country local (households) surveys of substance in the nation is the primary organized effort to certificate the all over country prevalence late of drug use. The main substance to be used is 21.4% alcohol, cannabis 3.0% followed by opoid which comes out to be 0.7%, 17-26% of alcohol consumption users qualified for KD10 dependence diagnosis. Drug use or abuse from 21.4% to 28.8% changing to normal prevalence rate of substance abuse.

**Objectives of the study**

- To assess the knowledge regarding substance abuse among adolescent boys and girls in selected urban areas of Pune city.
- To associate the finding with selected demographic variables.

**Research methodology**



**Fig 1:** Schematic representation of the Research methodology

**Data collection process**

Prior permission will be obtained from the respective urban areas of Pune city. The purpose of the study will be elucidated to the participants in the study and confidentiality of their response will be assured and formal consent will be taken.

**Data Analysis**

Descriptive Statistics & Inferential Statistics was used to examine the data according to the purpose of research.

**Results**

**Table 1:** Knowledge score of adolescents regarding substance abuse n = 200

Knowledge Score				
	Poor(0-10)	Average (11-15)	Good (16-20)	Total
Frequency	68	96	36	200
Percentage	34.00%	48.00%	18.00%	100%

**Table 2:** Association of demographic variables with knowledge score of adolescent regarding substance abuse. n = 200

Demographic Variable		Knowledge Score			D.F	Chi Square	P-value	Inference
		Poor	Average	Good				
Age	10 ~12 years	10	22	4	6	6.87	0.33	N.S
	13~15 years	31	48	4				
	16~18 years	15	36	6				
	18 years and above	12	11	1				
Gender	Male	30	58	13	2	8.99	0.011	S
	Female	38	59	2				
Religion	Hindu	63	107	15	6	6.75	0.34	N.S.
	Christian	0	02	0				
	Muslim	3	08	0				
	Others	2	0	0				
Educational Status	No Education	1	1	0	6	2.44	0.8	N.S.
	Primary Education	17	31	2				
	Secondary Education	40	64	9				
	Higher Education	10	21	4				
Occupational Status	Govt. Sector	7	19	4	6	5.2	0.5	N.S.
	Private Sector	27	41	6				
	Self Employed	18	38	3				
	Un-Employed	16	19	2				

### Conclusion

The overall finding of the study disclosed that adolescent having medium knowledge about “Substance Abuse”. 34% of adolescents have poor knowledge, 48% of adolescents have average knowledge and 18% of adolescent have good knowledge.

So there is need of improvement in knowledge of substance abuse among adolescents. This study gave the researcher a new experience, a venue to interact with these adolescents. The persistent support and guidance from the guide and other faculty members of our college, respondents and the colleagues contributed to the successful completion of the study.

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