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A study to identify knowledge, attitude and perception among final year medical students regarding using psychoactive drugs

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Abstract

Objectives

- 1. To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding the use of psychoactive drugs
- 2. To know the awareness of the health consequences of psychoactive drugs and their short term & long term complications

Material and Methods: A cross sectional observational study by presenting pretested semi structured questionnaire to medical undergraduate students at Raichur institute of medical sciences (RIMS) Raichur. Student opinions were summarized and analyzed in a Microsoft Excel worksheet, and the results were analyzed

Results: Majority of students (>60%) identified almost all psychoactive substances like codeine, ganja, morphine, heroine, tobacco, alcohol etc. 95% of the students felt that psychoactive substance use is unacceptable. 88.5% of the students felt that the use of psychoactive substances will slow down the progress activity at school. 67.14% of students agreed that there are no potential benefits associated with psychoactive substances use. 18.57% of students admitted to have a friend who is abusing the psychoactive substances. Alcohol (40%) & tobacco (31.43%) were the most common psychoactive substances abused by their friends. Majority of students were aware of short term and long term complications of psychoactive substance use. Two students volunteered that they were using psychoactive substance especially alcohol.

Conclusion: Most students could identify the commonest psychoactive substances mainly alcohol, heroine, ganja, morphine and tobacco They are aware that there is possibility of drug addiction from continued use & the use of psychoactive substances can slow down progress activity at colleges. Few admitted that they have friends who is abusing the psychoactive substances especially alcohol & tobacco. Majority were aware about various short term, long term complications of addictive, stimulant abused drugs. We feel educating the students regarding the areas where they further lack adequate knowledge would be beneficial to them.

Keywords: Psychoactive substance, health consequences, complications of drugs, medical undergraduate students

Introduction

Psychoactive drugs abuse and their associated problems are of global concern. The recent WHO estimate shows that total burden of worldwide psychoactive substance use is: around 2 billion alcohol users, 1.3 billion smokers and 185 million drug users. The students abused tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and certain allopathic drugs for various reasons despite their known ill effects. Studies conducted worldwide including India have estimated a prevalence rate of substance abuse to be around 20-40 per cent among students from various streams including the medical field ^[1, 2, 3], however, these restrict themselves to tobacco or alcohol use and many of these are gender biased.

The use of tobacco, alcohol and psychoactive substances in society, and by very young users poses a severe social problem. The consumption of alcohol is quite common. Medical students consume alcohol during get-together, after announcement of results and in family functions. Relief from psychological stress, easy availability, emotional immaturity, student abuse, family history of alcoholism & smoking especially by parents are the commonest risk factors associated with increased incidence of substance abuse in medical undergraduates, which

needs additional exploration as physical & psychological grooming of a medical undergraduate can be impaired or completely inhibited by abusing psychoactive substances [4]. Health professionals including medical students are said to be at higher risk of substance abuse because of relatively easy access to psychoactive substances, high levels of work related stress, frequent contact with illness and death, relative isolation of medical school and disrupted sleep and social life [5]. Substance use pattern is of interest due to potential impact of drug related functional impairments on medical students accidents, decline in academic and professional performance etc. In addition, substance use is shown in some studies to be a proxy of psychiatric morbidity as well which can further impair medical education. Alongside the negative effects of substance use on medical student physical and mental health, it may also threaten their ability to provide adequate patient care and be a role model for healthy lifestyle. The objective of the present study is to assess the knowledge, awareness and attitude regarding use of psychoactive substance & to explore the trends & patterns of various types of psychoactive substances/drugs among the medical undergraduates. We also believe that their role is imperative as they will be the future doctors involved in providing health care to various segments of society. Therefore, the results & recommendations of the present study will be helpful to plan preventive programs & interventional strategies at this level by the college establishment. Hence, the present study was undertaken to estimate the prevalence of substance abuse and associated factors among the medical students in a medical college situated in a semi-urban region in south India.

Material & Methods

Material and Methods: The study was approved by institutional ethics committee of RIMS Raichur. For our study

70 students volunteered to participate by answering the questionnaire. Our study is a cross sectional observational study and data is obtained by presenting pretested semi structured questionnaire. A structured questionnaire based on literature review in this area was constructed by the research team in English language. The initial part of the questionnaire focused on demographics of the participants. The later part concentrated on perceptions of medical students regarding substances of abuse and their complications. In the terminal part, respondents were asked about their own experiences of substance intake. All possible measures were taken to ensure the confidentiality of all participants [4].

The opinion of the students was compiled in an excel (XL) sheet, and results were analyzed. All the quantitative data are expressed as percentage and qualitative data is expressed by providing the range of the parameter.

Results

Social demographics Age range: 19-22

Sex: Male (31), Female (39)

Pattern of lifestyle incorporated: Yoga-(6 students), Gym-(4 students), Dancing-(9 students), Swimming-(2 students).

Famil		

	Education range	Occupation range	Income range
Father Illiterate to		Farmer to Business	3000 to
raulei	postgraduate	rainer to business	100000/month
Mother	Illiterate To	House wife to	Zero to
wiother	postgraduate	business	80000/month

Table 1: Identification of psychoactive substance among students

Substance	Number of students saying YES	Percentage (%)	Number of students saying NO	Percentage (%)	Number of students who did not answer NA	Percentage (%)
Codeine	60	85.71	01	1.43	09	12.86
Ganja/Bhang/Marijuana/Cannabis	66	94.29	00	0.00	04	5.71
KHAT/MIRA	41	58.57	05	7.14	24	34.29
Alcohol	62	88.57	06	8.57	02	2.86
Heroine	65	92.86	02	2.86	03	4.29
Tobacco (smoking/chewable/snuff)	56	80.00	02	2.86	12	17.14
Diazepam	40	57.14	14	20.00	16	22.86
Morphine	52	74.29	06	8.57	12	17.14
Others (please specify)	1-LCD	1.43			69	98.57

Table 2: Students opinion towards using psychoactive substance

Questions	Number of students saying YES	(%)	Number of students saying NO	(%)	Number of students who did not answer	Percentage (%)
Do you accept the use of psychoactive substances?	03	4.29	67	95.71	00	0.00
Do you think the use of psychoactive substances can slow down progress activity at school?	62	88.57	05	7.14	03	4.29
Will you advice your friend to abuse psychoactive substances?	04	5.71	66	94.29	00	0.00
Is there any possibility of drug addiction from continued use?	65	92.86	05	7.14	00	0.00
Is it possible for a person to protect himself or herself from psychoactive substances abuse by will power?	61	87.14	07	10.00	02	2.86
Are there any potential benefits associated with psychoactive substances abuse?	20	28.57	47	67.14	03	4.29
Is it easily available of drugs for abuse?	44	62.86	24	34.29	02	2.86

Table 3: Details pertaining to friends of students

Questions	Variable category	Number of students saying YES	Percentage (%)	Number of students saying NO	Percentage (%)	Number of students who did not answer NA	Percentage (%)
	riend who is abusing the ctive substances?	13	18.57	57	81.43	00	0.00
* 1	er a friend who is abusing ctive substances?	06	8.57	62	88.57	02	2.86
	Alcohol	28	40	03	4.29	39	55.71
	Solvents/glue or petrol	00	00	09	12.86	61	87.14
T. C	Bhang/Marijuana/Cannabis	03	4.29	08	11.43	59	84.29
Type of a	Codeine	01	1.43	09	12.86	60	85.71
psychoactive substance abused	Tobacco/Cigarette	22	31.43	03	4.29	45	64.29
by their friends	Diazepam	03	4.29	08	11.43	59	84.29
by then mends	KHAT/MIRAA	00	00	09	12.86	61	87.14
	Heroine	02	2.86	09	12.86	59	84.29
	Others (please specify)	02 (Morphine)	2.86	03	4.29	65	92.86

Table 4: Students opinion towards complications of addictive drugs (e.g., opium, heroin, morphine)

Complications of addictive drugs	Number of students saying YES	Percentage (%)	Number of students saving NO	Percentage (%)	Number of students who did not answer NA	Percentage (%)
Miosis (constricted pupil of eye)	54	77.14	08	11.43	08	11.43
Dry mouth	54	77.14	04	5.71	12	17.14
Constipation	58	82.86	01	1.43	11	15.71
Mydriasis (dilatation of pupil)	25	35.71	20	28.57	25	35.71
Kidney damage and failure	43	61.43	04	5.71	23	32.86
Diarrhea	28	40.00	12	17.14	30	42.86
Brain damage	45	64.29	04	5.71	21	30.00
False perception, Seeing unreal images that others can't see	66	94.29	00	0.00	04	5.71
False perception, Hearing unreal sounds that others can't hear	50	71.43	04	5.71	16	22.86
Any others: (Please write it down)						·

Table 5: Students opinion towards complications of stimulant drugs (e.g., ecstasy, hashish, ganja)

Complications of stimulant drugs	Number of students	Percentage	Number of students	Percentage	Number of students who	Percentage	
Complications of stimulant drugs	saying YES	(%)	saying NO	(%)	did not answer NA	(%)	
Miosis (constricted pupil of eye)	26	37.14	16	22.86	28	40.00	
Dry mouth	36	51.43	06	8.57	28	40.00	
Constipation	24	34.29	13	18.57	33	47.14	
Mydriasis (dilatation of pupil)	38	54.29	05	7.14	27	38.57	
Kidney damage and failure	34	48.57	10	14.29	26	37.14	
Diarrhea	37	52.86	08	11.43	25	35.71	
Brain damage	46	65.71	02	2.86	22	31.43	
False perception, Seeing unreal images that others can't see	61	87.14	01	1.43	08	11.43	
False perception, Hearing unreal sounds that others can't hear	48	68.57	05	7.14	17	24.29	
Any others: (Please write it down)		Nil					

Table 6: Students opinion towards short-term complications of drug abuse

Short-term complications	Number of students saying YES	Percentage (%)	Number of students saying NO	Percentage (%)	Number of students who did not answer NA	Percentage (%)
Anxiety (Mental tension) and depression	53	75.71	08	11.43	09	12.86
Euphoria (short term wellness) and happiness	64	91.43	02	2.86	04	5.71
Improved memory and learning ability	23	32.86	25	35.71	22	31.43
Aggressiveness	60	85.71	00	0.00	10	14.29
Raised self-confidence	51	72.86	07	10.00	12	17.14
Pessimism (self-defending)	44	62.86	09	12.86	17	24.29
Personality disorder	40	57.14	11	15.71	19	27.14
Sleep disorder	61	87.14	02	2.86	07	10.00
Forgetfulness	49	70.00	05	7.14	16	22.86
Dependence to drugs	55	78.57	06	8.57	09	12.86
Eating disorders	39	55.71	11	15.71	20	28.57
Voiding problems (Urine and faeces)	40	57.14	07	10.00	23	32.86
Any Others (please write down)						

Table 7: Students opinion towards long-term complications of drug use

Long-term complications	Number of students	Percentage	Number of students	Percentage	Number of students who	Percentage
Long-term complications	saying YES	(%)	saying NO	(%)	did not answer NA	(%)
Mental disorientation	67	95.71	00	0.00	03	4.29
Schizophrenia/Mania	58	82.86	02	2.86	10	14.29
Cardiac (heart failure) problems	57	81.43	04	5.71	09	12.86
Jaundice	44	62.86	07	10.00	19	27.14
Gangrene	30	42.86	12	17.14	28	40.00
COPD (Chronic pulmonary disease- lung disease)	40	57.14	09	12.86	21	30.00
Cancer	56	80.00	03	4.29	11	15.71
Gastritis	46	65.71	03	4.29	21	30.00
Any Others (please write down)			•			·

Table 8: Regarding use of psychoactive substance by the students

Ouestion	Number of students	Percentage	Number of	Percentage
Question	saying YES	(%)	students saying NO	(%)
Have you ever used psychoactive substance	02	2.86	68	97.14

The 2 students who used psychoactive substance were further questionnaired with the following questions

Questions	1st student	2 nd student
Psychoactive substance used-	Alcohol	Alcohol
What is the name of the psychoactive substance you used for the 1st time	Alcohol	Alcohol
At what age you used drugs for the 1st time?	19	21
How much psychoactive substance do you use every time?	250ml	250
Frequency of psychoactive substance use-last month/last 12 months/in life time	Life time	Twice In Last 12 months
What motivated you to abuse drugs at first time-social norms/inquisitive nature/healing of diseases/stress release/i do not know	I do not know	Social norms
Who gave you the drugs to abuse	Relative	Relative
Where was the place where you first used the psychoactive substance	At home	At home & at public gathering
Consequences encountered upon using psychoactive substance	No	No
What are the health consequences you have suffered due to use of psychoactive substances?	Not Answered	Not answered
Impact of quitting the use of psychoactive substance	Not answered	Not answered
what physical or psychological changes after drug use	Not answered	Not answered
what psychoactive substance are you using currently	Not answered	Not answered
Are you aware of the Deaddiction measures for the substances you have used? Write your opinion in brief	Not answered	Not answered

Discussion

The results of the study are not comparable with other studies, because the variable factors are not matching pertaining to demographic distribution and educational level of students.

Psychoactive substance identification: Majority of students (>60%) identified almost all psychoactive substances like Codeine, Ganja, Morphine, Heroine, Tobacco, Alcohol etc. this may be because as the participants are medical college students hence are more aware about psychoactive drugs.

Opinion towards using psychoactive substance

95% of the students felt that psychoactive substance use is unacceptable. 88.5% of the students felt that the use of psychoactive substances will slow down the progress activity at school and that 94.2% of the students said that they would not advise their friends to use psychoactive substances. 92.86% of students felt that there is possibility of drug addiction from continued use and 87.14% of students said that with strong will power one can control use of psychoactive substance. 67.14% of students agreed that there are no potential benefits associated with psychoactive substances abuse though 28.57% of them said some medical benefits are associated with psychoactive drugs & 62.86% agreed that psychoactive drugs are not easily available drugs.

Details pertaining to friends of students:

18.57% of students admitted that have a friend who is abusing the psychoactive substances. Alcohol (40%) & Tobacco (31.43%), are the most common psychoactive substances abused by their friends followed by ganja (4.29%), diazepam (4.29%), heroine (2.86%).

Which of the following are the complications of addictive drugs (e.g., opium, heroin, morphine etc.).

Majority of the students could identify the complications of addictive drugs as the research participants are medical MBBS students. Around 94% of students said visual hallucinations, around 80% no of students said miosis, constipation, dry mouth as complications followed by auditory hallucination (71.43%), brain damage (64.29%) & kidney damage (61.43%).

Which of the following are the complications of stimulants (e.g., ecstasy, hashish, ganja)?

Majority of the students could identify the complications of stimulant drugs as the research participants are basically medical MBBS students. Common complications identified by students are visual hallucinations (87 %), followed by auditory hallucination (68%), brain damage (65%) mydriasis 54% diarhea 52% dry mouth 51 & kidney damage (48%).

Which of the following are the short-term complications of drug abuse?

Majority of the students could identify the short-term complications of drug abuse as the research participants are basically medical undergraduate students. Most common complications identified by students are euphoria (91.43%), sleep disorder (87.14%), aggressiveness (85.71%), dependence to drugs (78.57%) & anxiety (75.71%).

Which of the following are the long-term complications of drug use?

Majority of the students could identify the long-term complications of drug abuse as the research participants are basically medical undergraduate students. Most common complications identified by students are mental disorientation (95.71%), schizophrenia/mania (82.86%), Cardiac (heart failure) problems (81.43%), Cancer (80.00%) & Gastritis (65.71%).

Details about students using psychoactive substance

Two students volunteered that they were using psychoactive substance. Both students were using alcohol which they started at 19-21yrs of age, the frequency of drinking is occasional i.e. twice in last 12 months motivated by social norms & relatives at home & public gatherings and they have not provided other details regarding its health consequences & deaddiction measures.

Conclusion

Most students could identify the commonest psychoactive substances mainly alcohol, heroine, ganja, morphine and tobacco They are aware that there is possibility of drug addiction from continued use & the use of psychoactive substances can slow down progress activity at colleges. Few admitted that they have friends who is abusing the psychoactive substances especially alcohol & tobacco. Majority were aware about various short term, long term complications of addictive, stimulant abused drugs. We feel educating the students regarding the areas where they further lack adequate knowledge would be beneficial to them.

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