

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **PRESENTATION**

#### **Summary**

Students are being exposed to Amphetamine early on - even in the secondary school. (Department of Medical Science, 1995 to 1996, Ministry of Public Health)

Some students who use Amphetamine are more likely to develop problems associated with such use. The first step in helping a student with Amphetamine use is recognising that the problem exists. In this aspect, I need to know how seriousness of students' Amphetamine use, what it can lead to, what the problem of Amphetamine use in the students and what I can do to help the students. With regard to these points I will present the followings. There are four parts in the presentation which are rationales of the study, proposal, data exercise of the pilot study and the conclusion.

# **CONTENTS**

**1. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY**

**2. PROPOSAL**

**3. DATA EXERCISE**

**4. CONCLUSION**

**ISSUE**    AMPHETAMINE USE AND  
FACTORS LEADING TO  
AMPHETAMINE USE  
AMONG UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS IN  
THAILAND

<b>Primary drug</b>	<b>Bangkok (N=300) %</b>	<b>Islamabad (N=300) %</b>
Opium	14	69
Heroin	85	-
Other opiates	1	1
Cannabis	-	11
Cocaine	-	-
Hallucinogens	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-
Barbiturates	-	-
Other sedatives	-	-
Tranquillizers	-	-
Volatile solvents	-	-
Other drugs, tobacco	-	-
Not stated	-	19

## **GENERAL OBJECTIVE**

TO DESCRIBE AMPHETAMINE  
USE AND FACTORS LEADING  
TO AMPHETAMINE USE  
AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN  
THAILAND

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE**

**TO INVESTIGATE THE AMPHETAMINE  
USE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

**- TO FIND OUT THE FACTORS**

**RELATED TO AMPHETAMINE USE**

**AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN**

**THAILAND**

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

**WHAT IS THE PREVALENCE OF  
AMPHETAMINE USE AMONG  
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS?**

**WHAT ARE THE FACTORS LEADING  
TO AMPHETAMINE USE?**

# **MATERIAL & METHODS (PROPOSAL)**

**STUDY DESIGN : CROSS SECTIONAL  
SURVER**

**STUDY POPULATION : UNIVERSITY  
STUDENTS  
(904636)**

**STUDY AREA : THAILAND**



$$\text{SAMPLE SIZE : } n = \frac{4Z_{\alpha/2} P(1-P)}{W}$$

P = PROPORTION OF USER

1 - P = PROPORTION OF NONUSER

$$Z_{\alpha/2} = Z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

W = ERROR

**SAMPLING PROCEDURE : SIMPLE RANDOM**

**SAMPLE**

**TIME FRAME : SIX MONTHS**

**INSTRUMENT : SELF-ADMINISTERED  
QUESTIONNAIRE**

**DATA ANALYSIS : SPSS**

**CHI-SQUARE**

## **DISCUSSION :**

### **OTHER ALTERNATIVE METHODS**

- URINE ANALYSIS
- INDEPTH INTERVIEWS
- CHECK RELIABILITY &  
VALIDITY

### **STRENGTH & WEAKNESS**

1. ANONYMOUS
2. DATA PROCESSING
3. DATA HANDLING - LOW COST  
LABOUR
4. LARGE POPULATION
5. TECHNICAL SKILLS

## **LIMITATION**

BUDGET

## **CONCLUSION**

INTERVENTION PROGRAM

# **DATA EXERCISE**

## **MATERIAL & METHODS**

### **(PILOT)**

**STUDY DESIGN : CROSS SECTIONAL  
SURVER**

**POPULATION : AU STUDENTS**

**STUDY AREA : ASSUMPTION**

**UNIVERSITY (AU)**

**SAMPLE SIZE : (65) STUDENTS**

**SAMPLING PROCEDURE : ACCIDENTAL**

**TIME FRAME : ONE DAY**

**DATA COLLECTION : RESEARCHER**

# **HYPOTHESES**

- 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
AMPHETAMINE USE AND THEIR  
PARENTS**
  
- 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
AMPHETAMINE USE AND  
THEIR FRIENDS AND PEERS**
  
- 3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
AMPHETAMINE USE AND THEIR  
INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

## **PURPOSE OF PILOT TEST**

- TO IMPROVE QUESTIONNAIRE

## **LIMITATION**

- SMALL SAMPLE
- NOT REPRESENT



**STUDY RESULTS (PILOT STUDY)****NUMBER OF AMMPHETAMINE****USER AND NON-USER**

TYPE	PESPONDENT	PERCENT (%)
USER	30	46.15
NON-USER	35	53.85
TONAL	65	100.0

**AMPHETAMINE USERS BY SEX**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>FREQ</b>	<b>%</b>
MALE	25	83.3
REMALE	5	16.7
TOTAL	30	100.

## AMPHETAMINE USERS BY AGE

AGE	FREQ	%
17	2	6.7
18	8	26.7
19	8	26.7
20	2	6.7
21	5	16.7
23	3	10.0
24	2	6.7
TOTAL	30	100.0

MEAN = 19.733 YEARS (S.D = 2.003)

S.D = 2.003

## **AMPHETAMINE USE BY DURATION**

11 (36.7%) - 1 YR

4 (13.3%) - 5 YRS

## **FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO TREATMENT CENTER**

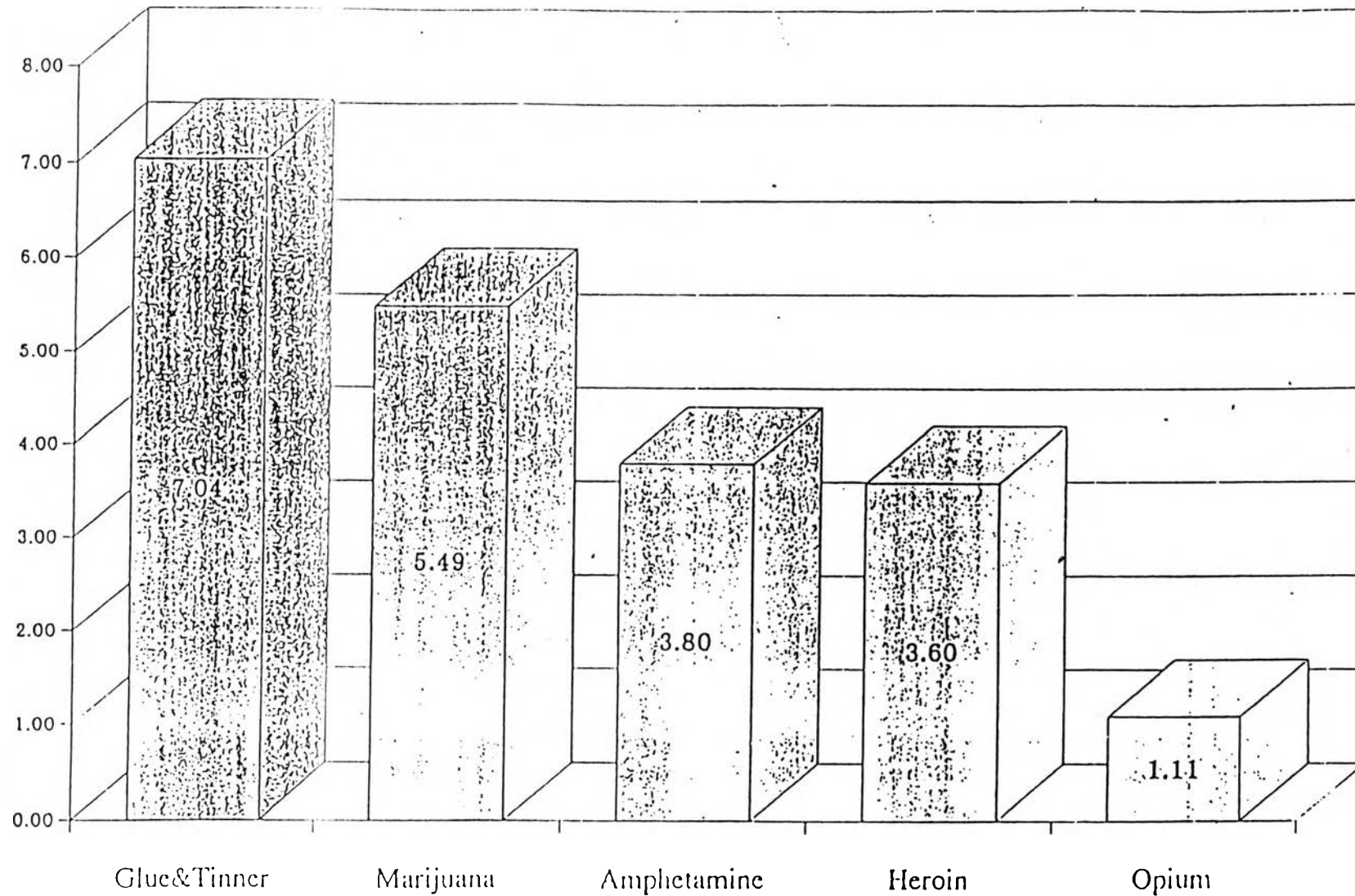
11 STUDENTS - EVER GO

19 STUDENTS - NEVER

## **ANALYSIS ON AMPHETAMINE USE AND PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP**

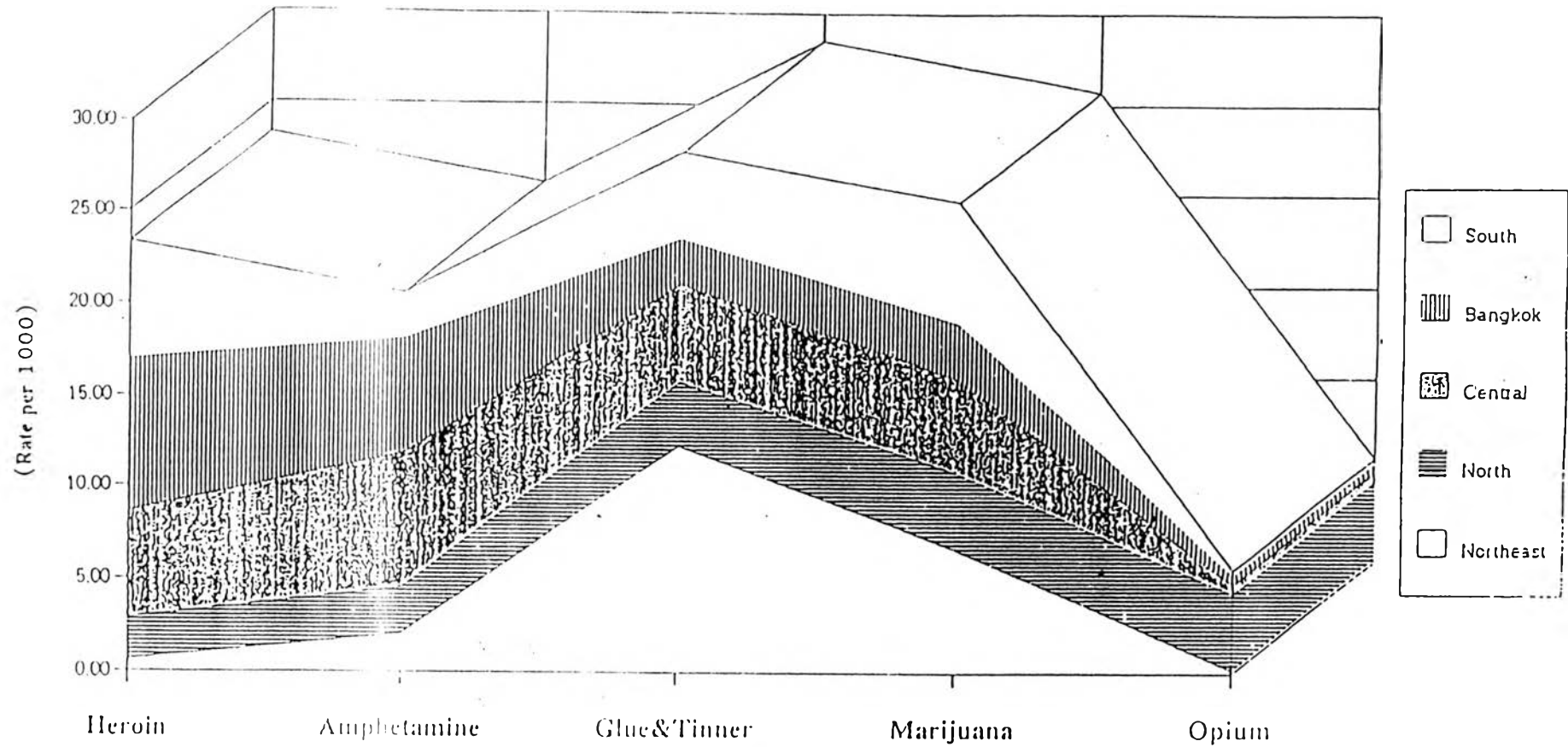
**THERE IS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
AMPHETAMINE USE AND PARENT  
SINCE THE SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL IS  
0.05.**

Figure 2.1 Prevalence Rates by type of Drugs (per 1000)



SOURCE: US EMBASSY AND OFFICE OF NARCOTIC CONTROL BOARD(1995)

*Figure 2.2 Prevalence Rates by Type of Drugs and Region*



Note : Not including fishermen, hilltribes, truckers, bus drivers, tricycle drivers, recruited soldiers, addicts treated at temples and children protection centers.