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Prevalence and patterns of substance abuse, Dhaka, Bangladesh: A cross cultural reflection

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The present study investigated to find out relevant information regarding the substance abusers in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. The aim of the study is to find out the risk factors, relapse, pattern & prevalence of substance abuse in socio cultural context. It is a cross sectional descriptive study applied a survey design, conducted from May, 2013 to March 2016. The sample size of this study was 306 (n=306). A structured questionnaire was used to collect data by filling data record forms. Descriptive statistics were carried out to analyze data using SPSS. Result: Mean age of the respondents was 28.68 years. Most of them, 78.1% had urban background. Among them 51.3% was unmarried, 47.1% was married and 1.6% divorced. Most of them, 28.8% were student & 24.8% was unemployed. Cannabinoids consumption 61.8%, Yaba (amphetamine + caffeine) 59.8%, Phensedyl (codien phosphate) 28.4%, Alcohol 14.4%, Heroin 8.5%, Sedative & hypnotics 6.5%, Pethidine 2.9%

respectively. Current trends revealed besides Cannabinoids, Yaba is the most popular to younger generation. Most of them preferred Oral route 83.3%, Inhalation 46.4%, Injection 4.9%. Risk factors revealed Curiosity 39.9%, Peer influence 34.0%, Aggressive nature 30.1%, Family instability 20.6%, financial problem 19%, frustration 18.3%, relationship problem 17%, physical complication 16.3%, environmental factor 10.8%, previous family history 8.8%, unemployment 7.5%, breakup 3.9%, parental separation 2.6%, death of loved one 1.3%. Relapse factors included personality pattern 19.6%, aggressive nature 17%, peer influence 15.4%, frustration 9.8%, loneliness 8.5%, and breakup 7.2%, and family instability 6.5%, occasional celebration 3.9%. Most of the time informants were the parents (mother 28.8%, father 25.8 %) & family members (brother 13.4%, wife 10.5% & self 10.4%, sister 5.6%).

Biography

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