

Substance use disorder among female secondary school students in Cairo

Hashem, Nevert Zaki

Ain-Shams Univ., Cairo (EGY). Inst. of Psychiatry

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593 female students distributed among six schools in urban (Heliopolis), semi-urban (Zayton) and rural (EL-Marg) areas in Cairo. For each area, one governmental and one private school were chosen to be studied. From each school, three classes representing the secondary educational levels were randomly studied, Initiated and completed during the educational year 2000-2001

Aim: provide factual answers to: The extent of psychoactive substance among female students.

The socio-demographic relevance use.

The etiology of such use among those female .

Comparing these results with other results done in our country and other countries.

A self-administered questionnaire for the detection of substance use disorders (Soueif, et al, 1986).

A self-administered (General Health questionnaire) for the detection of psychiatric disorders (Goldberg, 1983).

Any student who reported psychiatric disorder was furtherly and individually assessed by the research diagnostic criteria using the ICD-Symptom Checklist that helps to check the presenting symptoms prevalence of substance use disorders was 18.4%. Alcohol was the most common substance used (15.9%) , followed by illicit drugs (3.9%), tobacco smoking (2.5%) and then cannabinoid (0.7%).

1-causes of continuation (getting dependent on then & influence of their friends& various social occasions& getting sense of pleasure)

2-causes of abstinence (fear of dependence & harmful effect of drugs on health & religious factor & social limitations).