



Journal Homepage: -www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/13575

DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/13575>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

ALCOHOL USE IN ADOLESCENCES IN THAILAND

Miss Natalya Trangkhasombat

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 24 August 2021

Final Accepted: 27 September 2021

Published: October 2021

Key words:-

Addiction, Adolescences, Depression,
Disease, Mental Health

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine the number of adolescences inschools and universities that consume alcohol. Alcohol is very common for young people not just in Thailand, but also in a globalized world. There are three groups of participants included in this survey which have the age between 12-15 years old, 16-18 years old and 19-24 years old. The design of this research is using online survey by letting people complete through a survey form. To conclude, this paper will compare the ages, genders, and why adolescences are consuming alcohol.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2021,. All rights reserved.

Introduction:-

Alcohol is an organic substance formed when a hydroxyl group is substituted for a hydrogen atom. There are various types of alcohol such as methanol, isopropanol, and ethanol, which are used widely in everyday life. From the survey, adolescences whose age are between 12-24 years old become interesting about alcohol. Initially, they are strong and have good health but there are myriad factors that leads to drinking significant number of this beverage and become addicted. The factors are both internal and external factors. For example, a sense of curiosity and the influence from colleagues, respectively. In Thailand, it is indicated that 14 percent of Thai teenagers have accessed to alcohol before the legal age. It is now the world's third biggest cause of illness and death, which leads to several diseases. Those conditions are related to brain such as dementia and stroke. Moreover, it will lead to cirrhosis of the liver and liver failure.

Methodology:-

A questionnaire consisted of 3 issues namely why adolescences are drinking alcohol, how often do you consume alcohol, and who persuade you to drink. It was blindly distributed as an online survey to sample of teenagers in schools and universities in Thailand. Once the returned respond reached 109, we started to collect and analyze the data using descriptive and inferential statistics. The survey has the rate from 1-5, which score 5 is the maximum.

Result:-

As Table 1 The first aspect, which is why adolescences drink alcohol. Most of the adolescences drink alcohol just for fun which is about 4.06 out of 5. Following by 3.76 out of 5 and 3.98 out of 5 which are sense of curiosity and drinking alcohol occasions, respectively. Last but not least, those adolescences think that the taste of alcohol is delicious which is about 1.56 out of 5. Finally, they find that alcohol can help reduce their stress from homework or serious problems which is about 1.34 out of 5. The findings show that both internal and external factors affect those teenagers and also influence them to try this beverage.

Corresponding Author:- Miss Natalya Trangkhasombat

Table 1:- Questionnaire about “Why adolescences are drinking alcohol”.

Question	\bar{X}
Drink for fun	4.06
Delicious	1.56
Reduce stress	1.34
Sense of curiosity	3.76
Follow their friends	2.45
Drink on occasions	3.98

As Table 2 The second aspect, which is how often do teenagers consume alcohol, adolescences often drink alcohol once to twice a month about 4.51 out of 5. Besides that, drinking alcohol 3 to 6 times a month about 2.39 out of 5. Lastly, teenagers consume alcohol more than 6 times a month about 1.94 out of 5. This number of times can influence the development of an alcohol addiction and later on that will develop alcoholism and become addicted to it.

Table 2:- Questionnaire about “How often do you consume alcohol”.

Question	\bar{X}
1-2 times a month	4.51
3-6 times a month	2.39
More than 6 times a month	1.94

As Table 3 The third aspect, which is who persuade those teenagers to drink, almost all of the adolescences try alcohol because of themselves want to drink about 4.65 out of 5. Friends are the second influencer for adolescences about 4.38 out of 5. Finally, family which is about 2.19 out of 5.

Table 3:- Questionnaire about “Who persuade you to drink”.

Question	\bar{X}
Yourself	4.65
Friends	4.38
Family	2.19

Discussion:-

The discovery in this paper shows that adolescences who drink alcohol in this study there was a total of 109 adolescent's participation including 42 males (38.53%), and 67 females (61.47%). All are studying in schools and universities. Started drinking from the age of 12 years. Factors that make adolescents drink alcohol are individual, delicious, feeling of stress, sense of curiosity, friends, family, environment, society and for occasions. The effect of drinking alcohol is mostly about long-term health risks, bad behavior, and may diseases. Firstly, there is a risk which is called short-term health risks. To make it clear, it is a risk that prolong in a few months or less, but no longer than a year. Secondly, a long-term health risk which are currently not material, but could develop into hazardous concerns and keep increase the risk of that disease. To prevent your children from using alcohol first we should be aware of factors that may increase the risk of alcohol consumption including a social and serious emotional issue, relative and family who frequently drink alcohol on their daily basis. The findings shows that most of participants think that alcohol is easy to access. In addition, they feel that people whose age are under 18 can drink and buy alcohol by themselves but it is not legitimate. Therefore, there should be development of care procedures for prevention and inclined alcohol use in adolescents. By coordination and work linking of all people to take care of adolescents in the community.

Conclusion:-

According to analyze information about “Alcohol use in Adolescences”, by analyzed 3 factors as follow;
The first aspect, which is why adolescences drink alcohol, the respondents had average opinion about 2.85

The second aspect, which is how often do teenagers consume alcohol, the respondents had average opinion about 2.94

The third aspect, which is who persuade those teenagers to drink, the respondents had average opinion about 3.74

References:-

1. Saelim S, Moopayak K, Suwonnaroop N. Factors Related to Alcohol Drinking Behavior of Adolescents. Songklanagarind Journal of Nursing 2017; 37(3): 25-36.
2. World Health Organization. Maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. [Internet]. 2017. [Cited 2018 June 12] Available from: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/topics/adolescence/graphics/en/
3. Srirattayawong T, Lirtmunlikaporn S, Unahalekhaka A. Development of a Community Participative Program for Alcohol Drinking Prevention among Secondary School Student. Nursing Journal Volume 2012; 39(1): 46-63.
4. Glomjai T, Teinchaitut C, Sangartit S, Sihapark S, naSakolnakorn P.P. The Collaboration of the Stakeholders in Community to Prevent the Alcohol Consumption Behavior of Young People in Thailand. Journal of The Royal Thai Army Nurses 2016; 17(3): 141-148.
5. Silapakit P, Kittirattanapiboon P. AUDIT Alcohol Drinking Problems Assessment Model: Guidelines for Primary Care Hospitals. 2nd ed. Bangkok: System Development Plan Patterns and methods of treatment for people with integrated alcohol consumption problems; 2009.
6. Luxiam N, Wathaya N, Rattanathanya D. Factors Predicting Alcohol Drinking Behavior among Adolescent Students In Surin Municipality. Journal of Nursing 2019; 37(4): 22-31.
7. Annis HA. A relapse prevention model for treatment of alcoholics, Treating Addictive Behaviors Processes of Change. Miller WR, Heather N, editors. New York: Plenum Press; 1986.
8. Andreasson S, Hansagi H, Österlund B. Short-term treatment for alcohol-related problems: four session guided self change versus one session of advice – a randomized, controlled trial. Addiction. 2002;28:57–62.
9. Yeh MY, Che HL, Wu SM. An ongoing process: a qualitative study of how the alcohol-dependent free themselves of addiction through progressive abstinence. BMC Psychiatry. 2009;9:76.
10. Hashim S, Lerdsuwansri R, Srihera R. Factor Affecting to Senior High School Alcohol Drinking in Pathum Thani Province. Thai Journal of Science and Technology 2017; 6(1): 1-10.