

susceptible to use other addictive drugs. Addictive drug use was significantly higher among children who reported parental smoking ($p < 0.001$)

Discussion: Lifetime prevalence of addictive drug abuse was higher than expected by available data. Initial exposure to these substances occurred at ages younger than anticipated thus preventive programs should target this population. Smoking and consumption of alcohol increased the risk of later exposure to more dangerous addictive drugs. Parental smoking was a risk factor for drug abuse among children thus should be discouraged.

OT8-02

Assessing the Applicability of Respondent-Driven Sampling Method in Recruiting Illegal Drug Users in Taipei

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Aim: Respondent driven sampling (RDS) is a network-based method specifically designed for studying hidden populations. This study aimed to evaluate whether RDS can be applied in recruiting illegal drug users in Taipei area, where traditional surveys tended to report a lifetime prevalence of less than 1%.

Methods: Three different settings of implementing RDS were conducted in the period between 2007 and 2008, including seeds from 1) community in 2007 ($n = 149$); 2) community in 2008 ($n = 235$); and 3) addiction outpatient clinics in 2008 ($n = 97$). The inclusion criteria for the recruiting were tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption, aged 18 or older, and living in Taipei area. Each recruiter was asked to recruit another 1-3 recruits and all the participants underwent an audio computer-assisted self-interviewing on their drug use experience. RDS Analysis Tool was used for analyzing the proportions and recruitment matrices.

Results: Among the three data sets, each having eight waves of recruitment, the proportions of demographic attributes and drug-use experience attained equilibrium (i.e., between-wave difference < 0.02) around 4 to 6 waves. Comparing the lifetime prevalence estimates across the three data sets, the most commonly used illegal drug was marijuana (12.8%, 12.0%, and 11.6%), followed by ecstasy (12.4%, 11.3%, and 8.2%), and methamphetamine (3.6%, 2.4%, and 4.6%), with that of any illegal drug use being 21.6%, 20.0%, and 23.2%, respectively. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that RDS can attain equilibrium distributions in both sociodemographic features and illegal drug use prevalence estimates from different settings.

OT8-03

The Role of Risk and Protective Factors in Substance Use among Adolescent Students in Cambodia

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Purpose: Cambodia has been affected by a complex set of circumstances that have made its young people particularly vulnerable to disturbing trends of substance use and its consequences. The objective of this study was to examine the relative effects of risk and protective factors in multiple domains on substance use among adolescents in a local city.

Methods: We randomly selected 1,943 students from 11 schools in Battambang provincial town. The examined risk factors included depression, peer delinquency, family violence, and community violence. Protective factors included family support function and school attachment. All expected risk and protective factors were simultaneously entered in a multiple linear regression model.

Results: Of total, 2.6% of the participants used illicit drugs, 47.4% drank at least a full glass of alcohol, and 9.9% smoked at least a whole cigarette during the past three months. After controlling for other covariates, substance use remained significantly associated with risk factors including peer delinquency, depression, family-violence victimization, family-violence witnessing, and community-violence witnessing and some demographic characteristics including age and gender. None of protective factors remained significantly associated with substance use.

Conclusion: The findings lend support to the notion that risk factors were more closely related to adolescent substance use compared with protective factors. Prevention and intervention efforts need to focus on reducing deviant peer involvement, depression, and exposure to family and community violence targeting boys during the early teen years.

OT8-04

Use of Betel Nut Versus Ecstasy in Adolescents: Profile of Psychoactive Substances Use and Behavioral/ Emotional Problems

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Objectives: This study sought to investigate whether adolescent involvement of other substance and behavioral/emotional problems may be differentially associated with betel nut and ecstasy use.

Methods: In a nationally representative sample of school-attending adolescents aged 12–18 years in Taiwan, participants were categorized into four groups: betel nut- and ecstasy-naïve ($n = 51445$), betel nut use only ($n = 2001$), ecstasy use only ($n = 200$), and use of both ($n = 154$). Adolescents' recent behavioral and emotional

problems were assessed using the Chinese adaptation of the Youth Self-Report and then subject to multivariate response profile regression analysis.

Results: Compared with the naïve group, lifetime prevalence of alcohol or tobacco use increased from 12.4% and 30.2%, respectively, to more than 80% for the other three groups, whereas that of any other club drug use (0.2%) increased substantially for the groups of ecstasy only (41.4%) and use of both (58.7%) but only modestly for the group of betel nut only (2.8%). In the multivariate analyses, both the groups of betel nut only and ecstasy only reported more symptoms on the syndromes of Anxious/Depressed, Rule-Breaking Behavior, and Aggressive Behavior, with ecstasy users having more symptoms than betel nut users. Meanwhile, the group of betel nut only experienced more symptoms on the syndromes of Withdrawn, Thought Problems, and Attention Problems, whereas the group of ecstasy only experienced more symptoms on the Somatic Complaints. Conclusions: Adolescent users of betel nut have a profile of substance involvement and behavioral/emotional problems different from that of adolescent users of ecstasy.

OT8-05

Problems and Impacts of Alcoholic Beverage Consumption of People in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand

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This descriptive cross-sectional study aimed to investigate problems and impacts of alcoholic beverage consumption of the people in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand. The total of 464 samples was systematically randomly selected from the population aged ≥ 15 years and responded to questionnaire interviews. The questionnaire was developed by the researcher with content validity and reliability of 0.85. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the problems where as logistic regression was applied to show the association between factors and alcoholic beverage consumption. The results revealed that majority of the respondents were males (63.6 %) with the average aged of 44.5 ± 15.9 years. Most of them drank alcoholic beverage (83.6 %). Drinkers were found 2 times higher in males than females. Their average aged at first drink was 22.0 ± 8.6 years. At present most of them drank beer (60.1 %) with the median volume of 1,920 liters/year. Most of them drank with friends/ colleagues (86.1%) and mostly drank after work (60.6 %). Impacts of their drinking behaviors were absentee from work/ study (76.2 %), late for work/ study (73 %), legal problems (14.7 %), accidents (13.6 %), destroy properties (11.1 %) and illness (10.8 %). Factors affecting impact of alcoholic beverage consumption were drinking with friends (OR=3.26, 95%CI=1.05-10.14), binge drinking (OR=2.84,

95%CI=1.67-4.84) and frequency of consumption, weekly, (OR=2.45, 95%CI=1.46-4.11).

Oral Track 9- Tobacco Use

OT9-01

Influences of Psychopathological Factors on Adolescent Cigarette Smoking

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Background: Adolescent smokers increased in the past 5 years despite the population of adult smokers decreased. Adolescent tobacco use has attracted research interests. There is a lack of research regarding the association between comprehensive aspects of psychopathological factors and adolescent smoke, especially in Taiwan. Materials and Methods: This study employed a cross-sectional design, and subjects were selected from high school students with grade 7 to 12 selected from 4 senior and 4 junior high schools in Kaohsiung city during 2003. Smokers were referred by teachers or tutors when smoking behaviors were identified. Non-smoking subjects for comparison were selected from students at the same classes. Data collected included demographic information, parental factors, smoking habits and capacity, and psychopathological factors employing SCL-90-R. 1,264 eligible adolescents completed the survey.

Results: Ages of studying subjects ranged from 11.8 to 19.6 with mean 15.4 years old. Factors related with adolescent smoke including demographic, parental, and psychopathological factors were identified. Father smoke, single parenthood, poor economic status, neglectful parenting style were factors associated with adolescent smoke. After adjust age, gender, grade, and parental factors, psychopathological factors including anxiety (OR:1.20; 95% CI=1.17-1.24), depression (1.20; 1.17-1.23), obsessive-compulsive symptoms (0.88; 0.84-0.92), interpersonal sensitivity (1.26; 1.22-1.30), hostility (1.25; 1.21-1.30), paranoid (1.04; 1.02-1.07), and psychoticism (1.22; 1.18-1.26) were associated with adolescent smoke with some were positive and some were negative relationships.

Conclusion: Distinction of psychopathological factors was identified in adolescent smokers. The degree of psychopathological factors along with single parenthood, father smoke, poor economic status, and neglectful parenting style influenced the adolescent cigarette smoke.