

Team:

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Brazilian National Alcohol and Drugs Survey BNADS

Direction: Ronaldo Laranjeira

Coordination: Clarice Sandi Madruga





Method

Design

- Nationally representative repetitive cross sectional study

Sampling

- Multistage cluster sampling
- Stratification based on Brazilian Statistic Center IBGE
- 77% Response Rate



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Method

2006

147 randomly selected cities

70

3

0

*Adoles



2012

149 randomly selected cities

100 +

4607

Adoles

1P State



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Method

- 800 questions including 15 scales
- Alcohol dependence (AUDIT + DSM-V)
- Tobacco use
- Illegal drug use (SDS)
- Risk Factors
 - Depression (CES-D)
 - Conflict Tactic Scale (childhood & IPV)
 - Social Support
 - Urban Violence
 - Quality of Life (WHO)

sds
national cannabis prevention and information centre

severity of dependence scale (sds)

Over the last 3 months:

1. Did you ever think your use of cannabis was out of control?
Never or almost never 0
Sometimes 1
Often 2
Always or nearly always 3
2. Did the prospect of missing a smoke make you very anxious or worried?
Never or almost never 0
Sometimes 1
Often 2
Always or nearly always 3
3. Did you worry about your use of cannabis?
Not at all 0
A little 1
Quite a lot 2
A great deal 3
4. Did you wish you could stop?
Never or almost never 0
Sometimes 1
Often 2
Always or nearly always 3
5. How difficult would you find it to stop or go without?
Not difficult 0
Quite difficult 1
Very difficult 2
Impossible 3

sds score _____ / 15

(NB) Please note there are two cut-off scores: one for adults; SDS score of 3 and the other for adolescents; SDS score of 4.

Swift, W., Copeland, J. & Hall, W. (1998). Choosing a diagnostic cut-off for cannabis dependence. *Addiction* 93, 1681-1692.

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Method

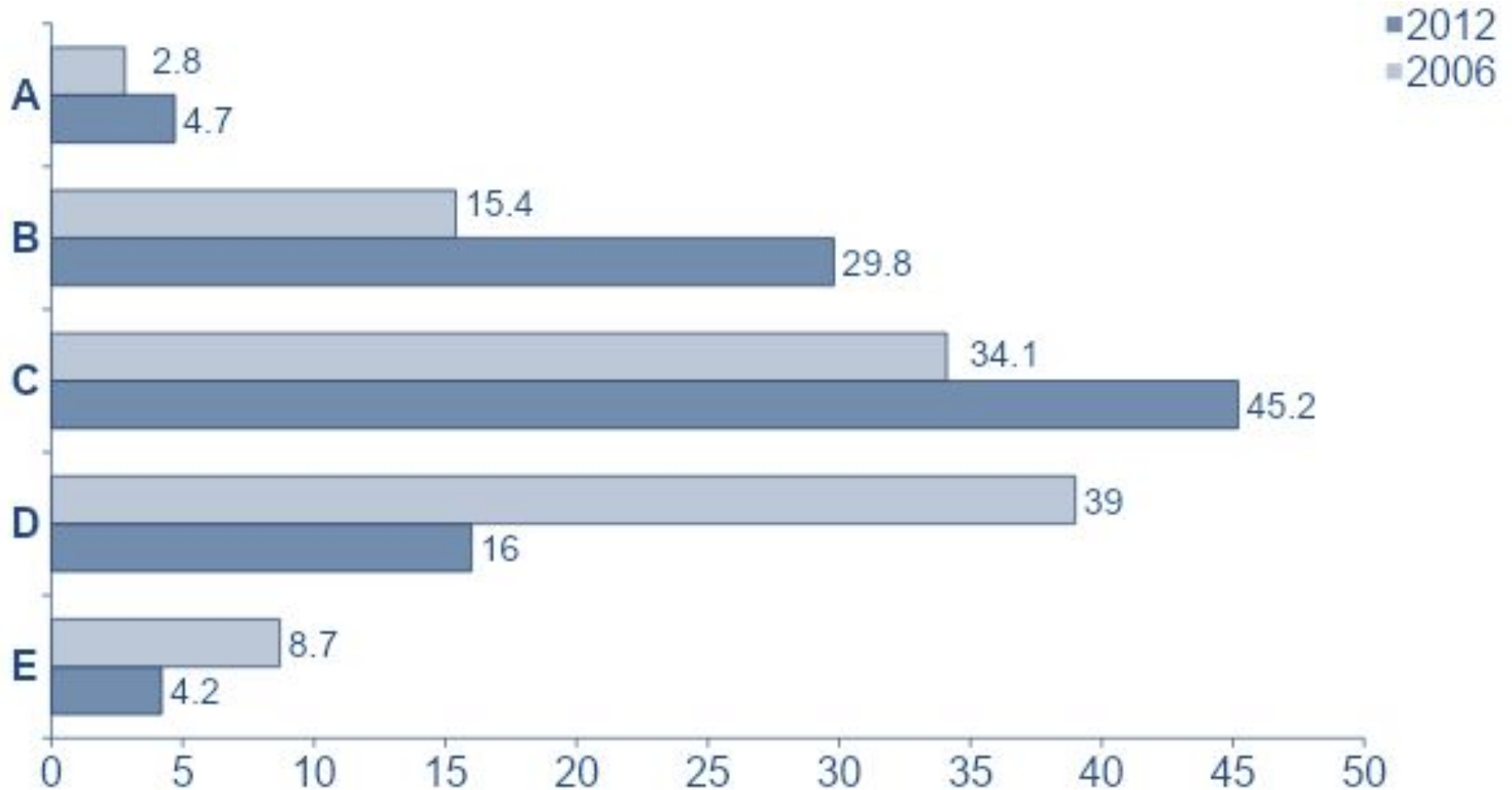


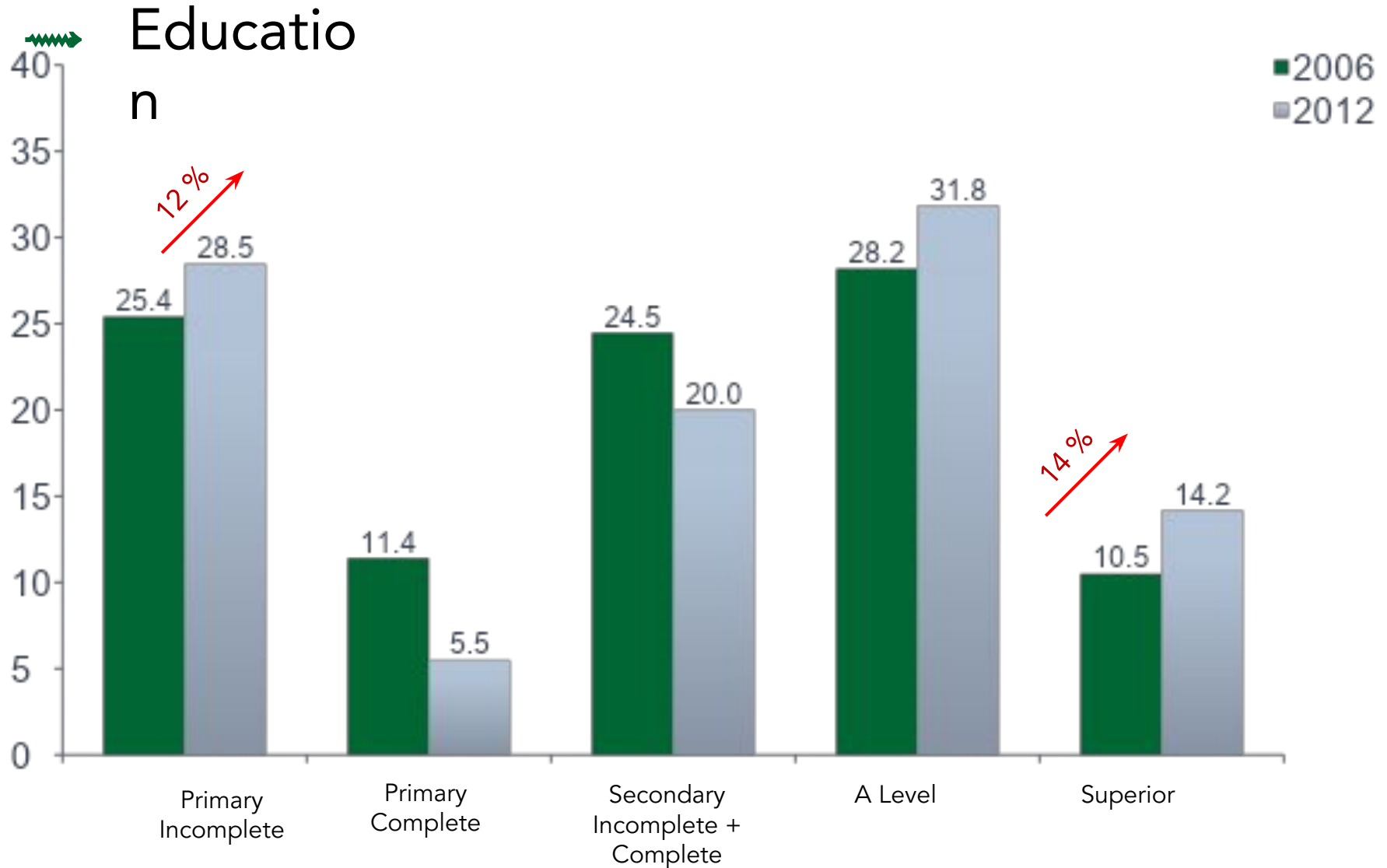


Results Overview



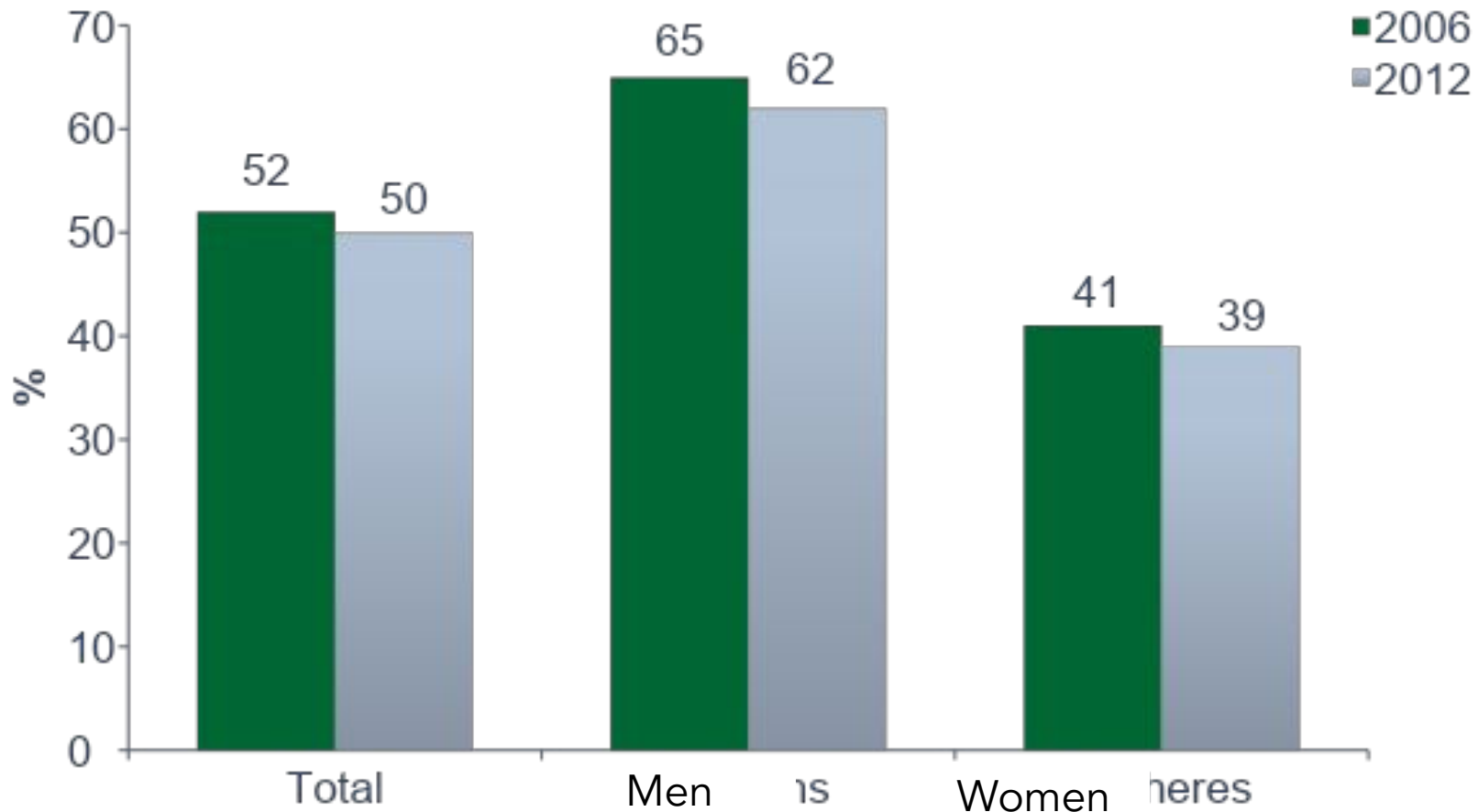
➔ Socio-Economic Status





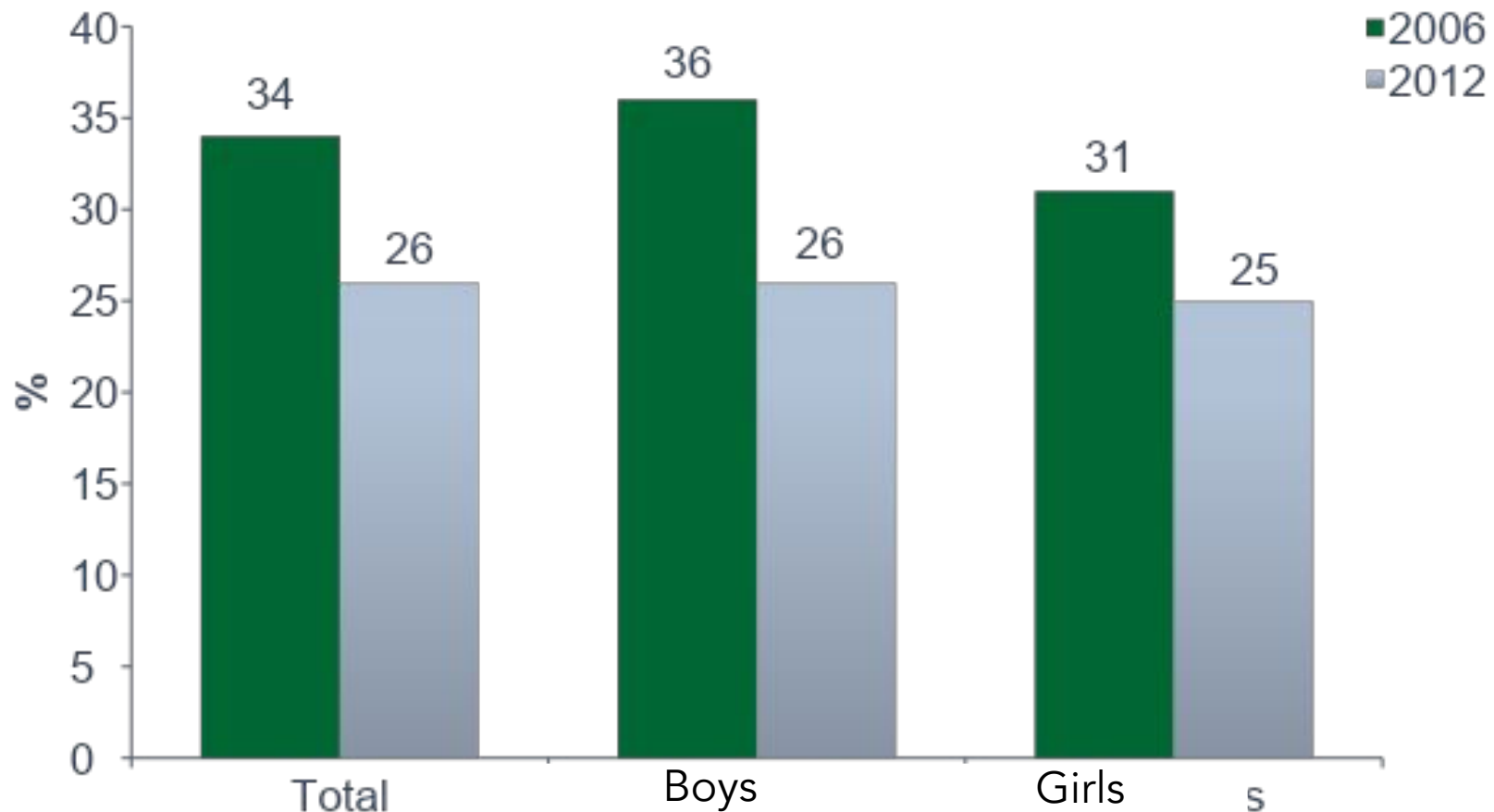


➤ Alcohol Use Among Adults (in the previous year)





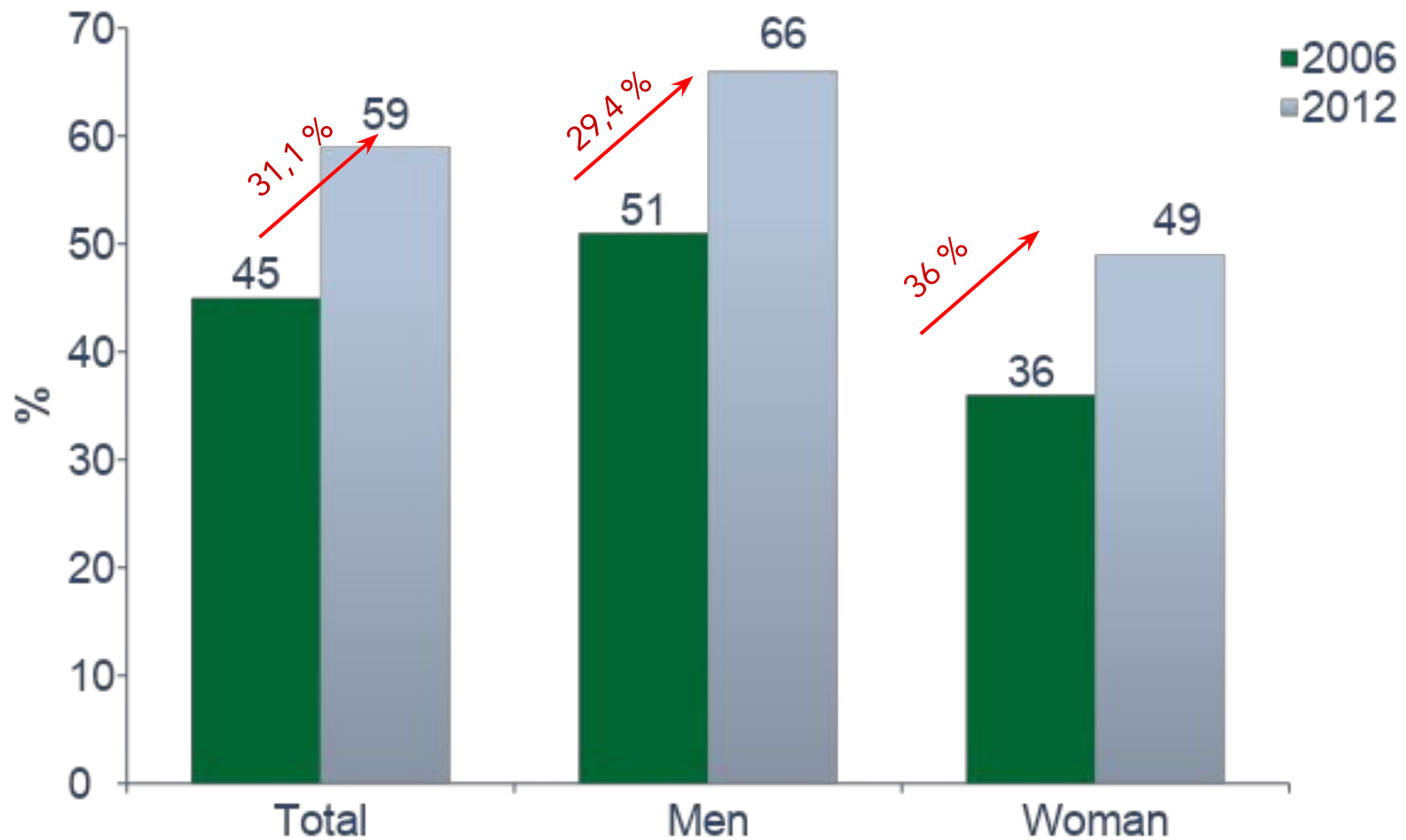
➤ Alcohol Use Among Adolescents (in the previous year)





➤ Binge Drinking Among Adults

(4/5 units in 2hs)

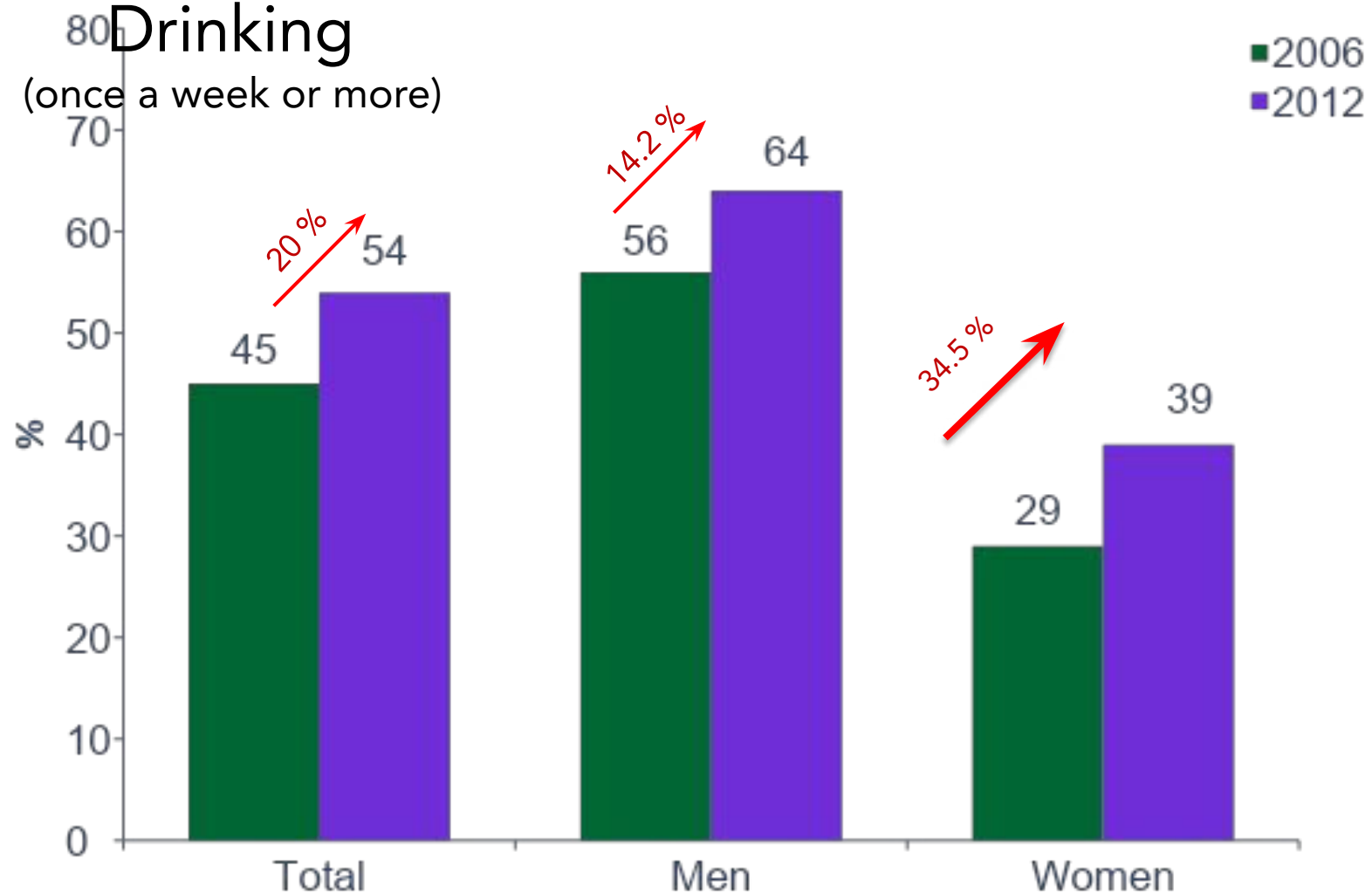




Regular

Drinking

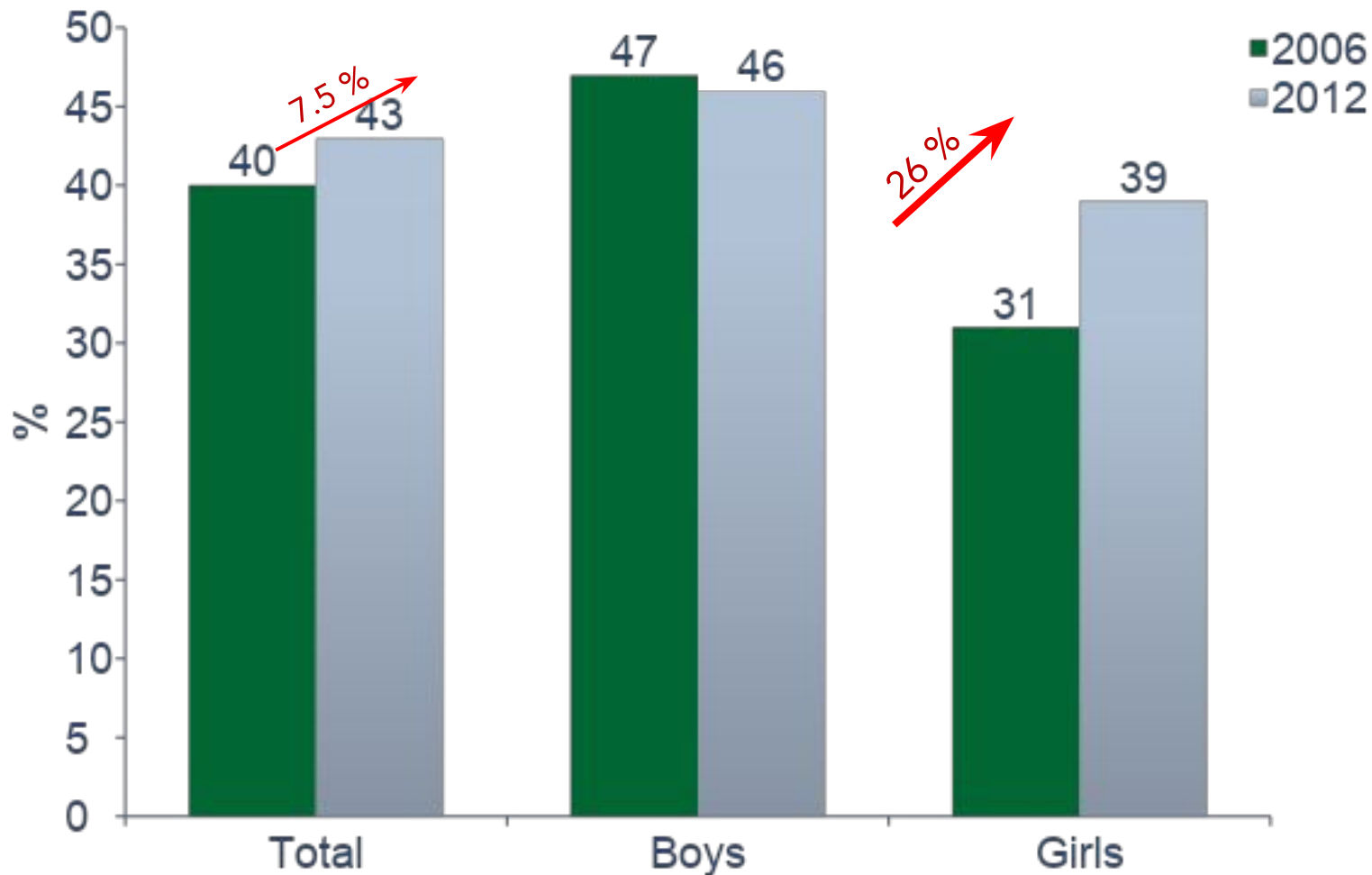
(once a week or more)





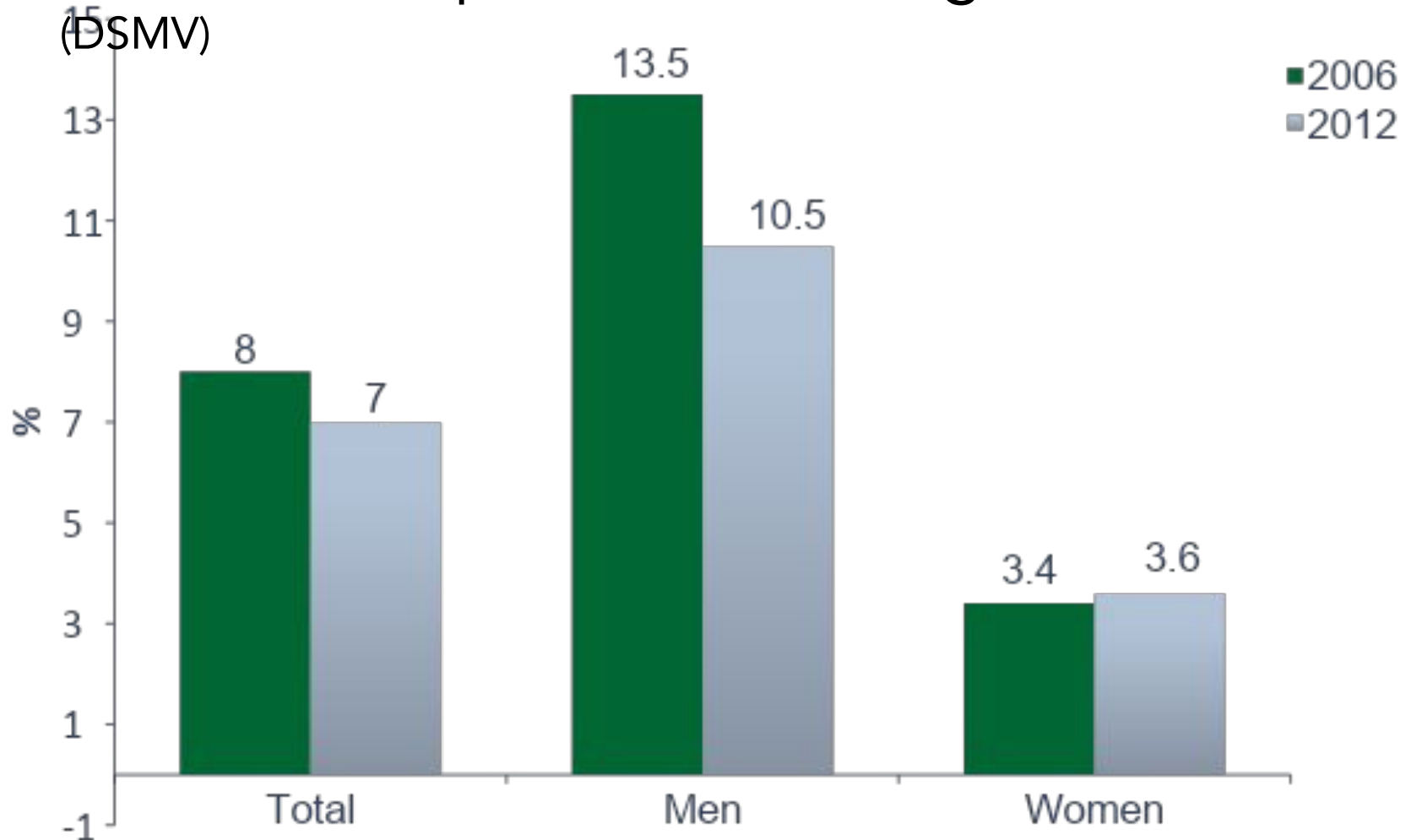
➤ Binge Drinking Among Adolescents

(4/5 units in 2hs)



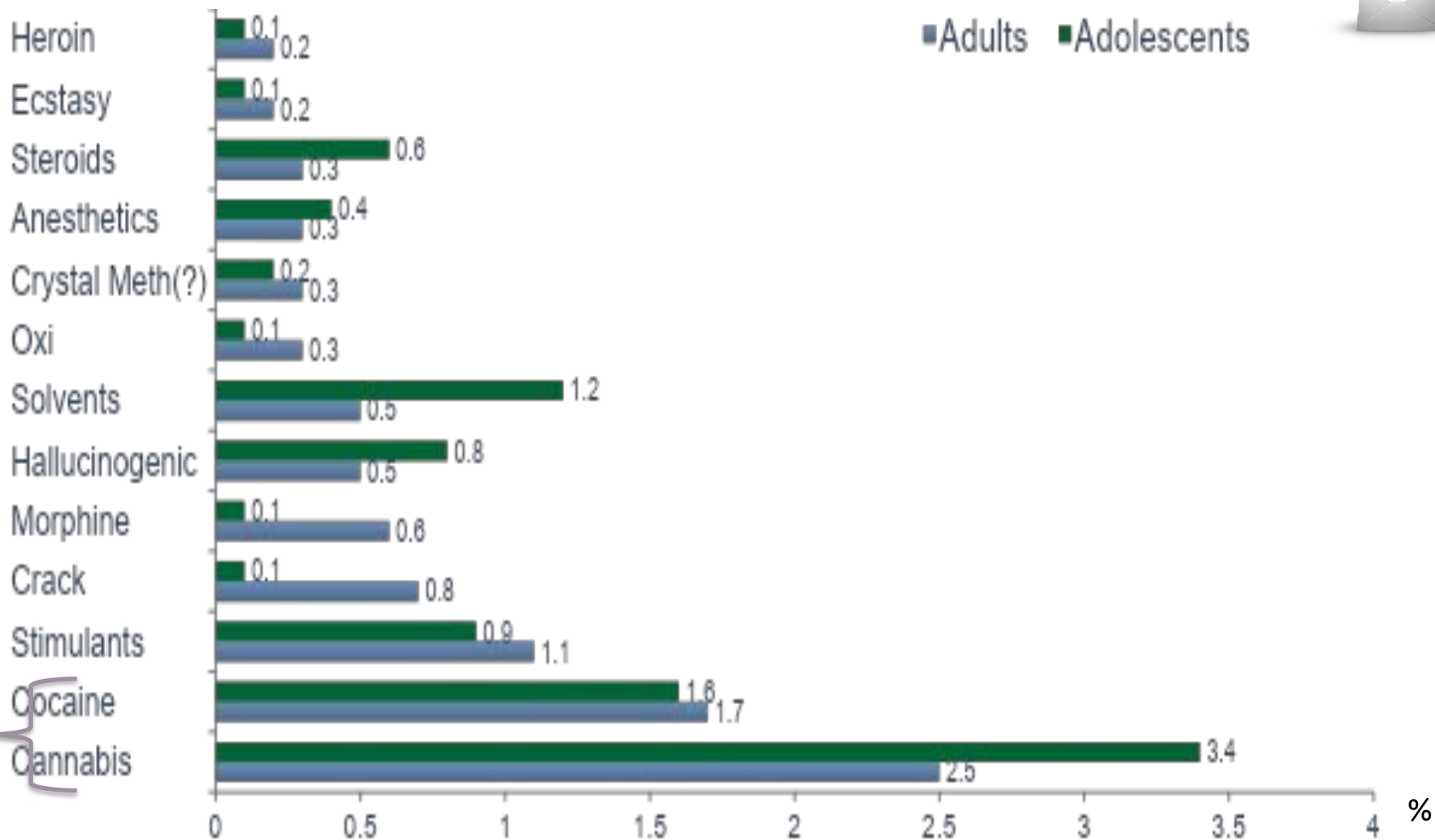


Alcohol Dependence Among Adults





➤ Illegal Drug Use (2012)



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Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Addictive Behaviors



Short Communication

Use of licit and illicit substances among adolescents in Brazil – A national survey

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Brazil
Adolescence
Alcohol
Tobacco
Depression

ABSTRACT

Objective: We estimate the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and illegal substance use in a national representative sample of adolescents. We also estimate how socio demographic characteristics, household environment and mental health are associated with substance misuse.

Method: This is a cross-sectional study using data from the first Brazilian National Alcohol Survey, which gathered information on the use of psychoactive substances in 761 participants aged 14 to 19 years old. Weighted logistic regression was used to calculate adjusted odds ratios.

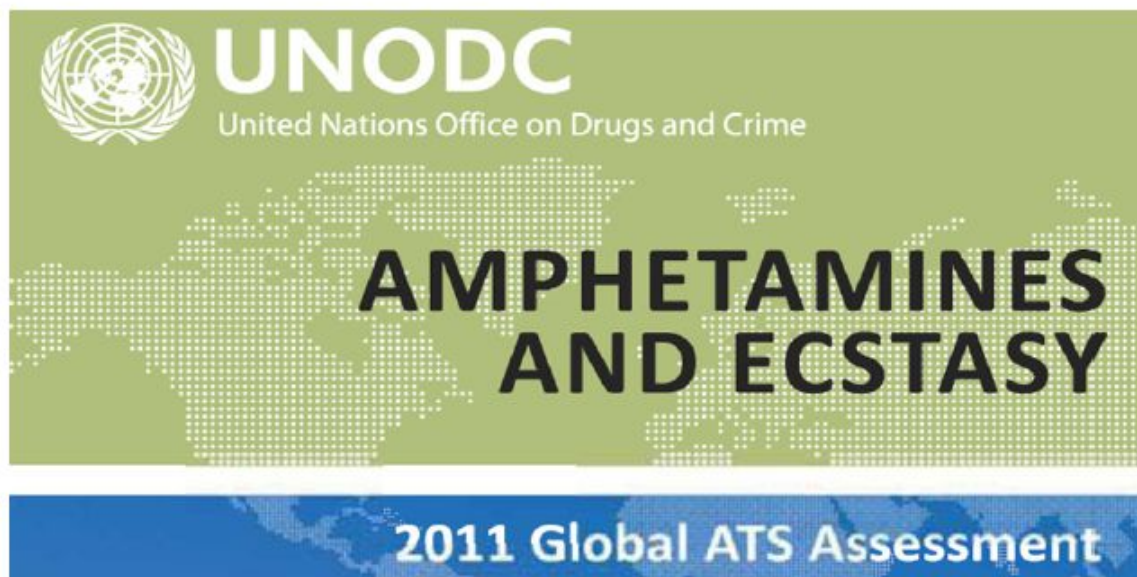
Results: More than half of the adolescents interviewed were regular alcohol users and one out of ten were abusers and/or dependents. Older male adolescents living in urban areas were more likely to present alcohol related disorders and to smoke. Age had an inverse association with illegal substance use. Smokers and those using illegal substances were more likely to report domestic violence while those with alcohol abuse/dependence were more likely to have depression.

Conclusions: The high prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and illicit substance consumption among Brazilian adolescents is staggering. Young males with mood disorders from urban areas are more at risk of developing alcohol disorders while illegal drug use is highly associated to household dysfunction in early life. Brazilian growing economy will possibly lead to increased levels of substance use among adolescents if new prevention measures are not implemented. The intensification of law enforcement strategies to reduce psychotropic substances access is required.

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- Amphetamine Type Stimulants Use in Brazil



Referências ao Brasil e ao Cone Sul

Relatos da fabricação de ATS também surgiram em países da América Central e da América do Sul. Seis laboratórios ilícitos de ATS foram relatados apreendidos em 2009. No entanto, como os dados sobre ATS da região são escassos devido em parte ao foco tradicional das autoridades de controle sobre as drogas tradicionais, como a cocaína e a maconha, é provável que a situação real esteja sub notificada. A fabricação de ATS tem sido relatada na **Argentina**, Belize, **Brasil**, Guatemala, Nicarágua e Suriname. Pág. 09

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Brazilian National Alcohol and Drugs Survey



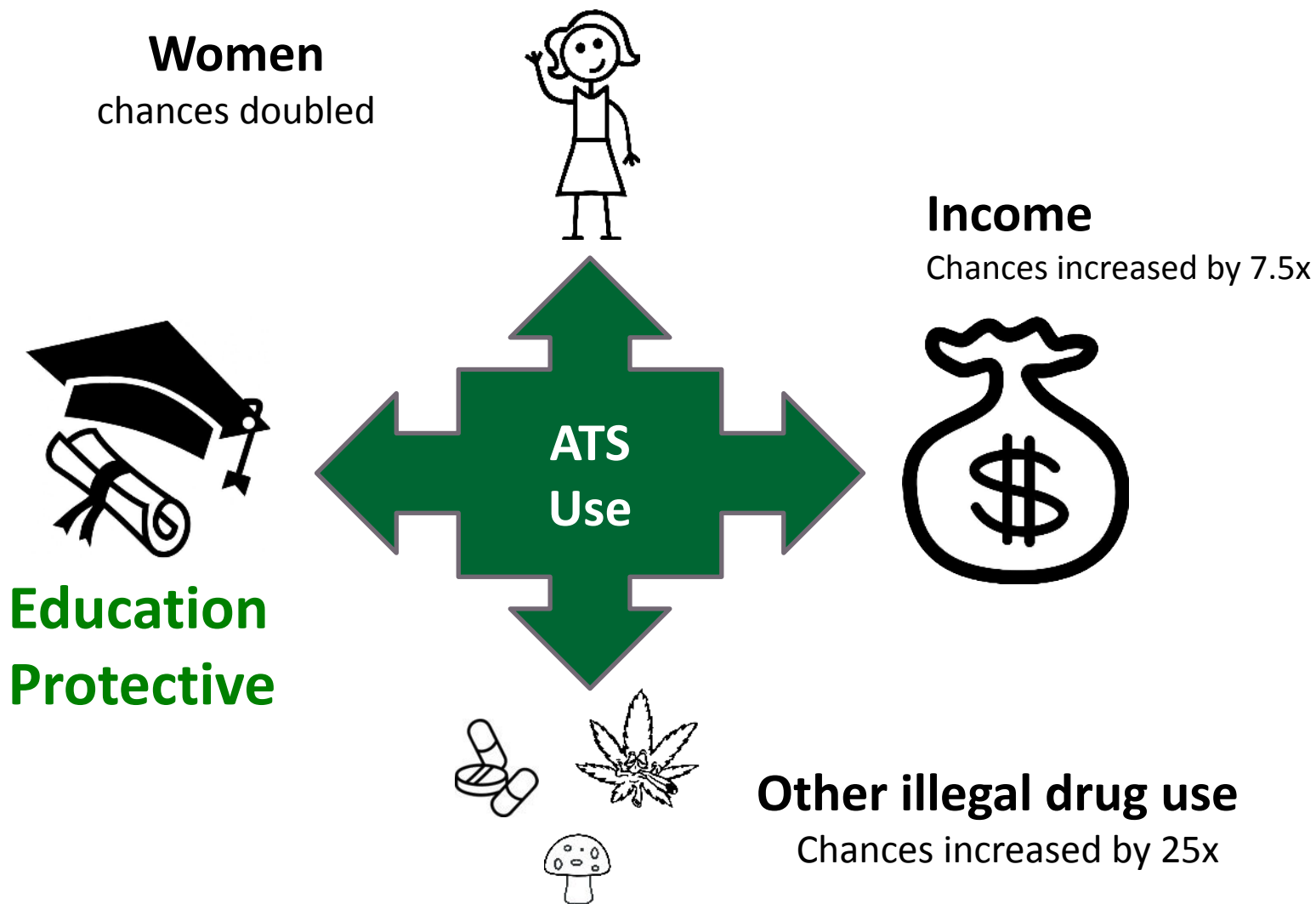
Table 1: Lifetime and last year Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) prevalence rates according to sociodemographic characteristics.

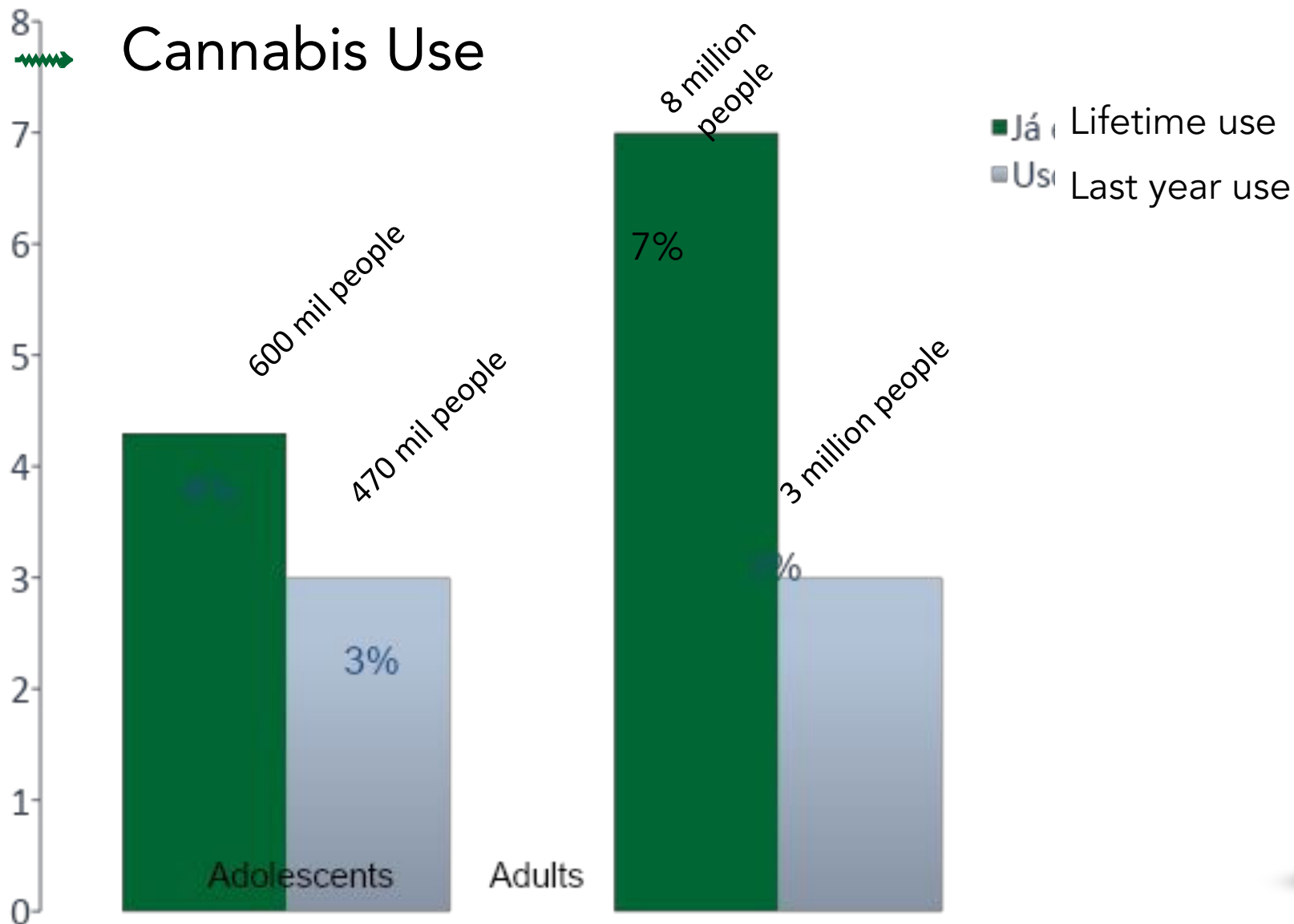
	Lifetime Use			Last Year Use		
	Men	Woman	Total	Men	Woman	Total
Total n= 3828	51(3.4)	78(4.6)	129(4.0)	17(1.1)	35(2.2)	52(1.6)
Socio-Demographics						
Age						
(MS = 0)						
15-24	15 (1.9)	20 (5.6)	35 (3.8)	7 (0.9)	13 (3.5)	20 (2.2)
25-34	17 (6.2)	30 (6.7)	47 (6.5)	4 (1.1)	11 (2.3)	15 (1.7)
35-44	8 (2.7)	18 (4.2)	26 (3.5)	4 (1.5)	8 (2.1)	12 (1.8)
45-64	11 (2.7)	10 (2.4)	21 (2.5)	2 (0.9)	3 (0.9)	5 (0.9)
Years of study						
(MS = 0)						
1 to 8 years	18 (2.9)	18 (2.5)	36 (2.7)	7 (1.3)	8 (0.9)	15 (1.1)
9 to 12	19 (2.8)	24 (3.2)	43 (3.0)	7 (0.9)	13 (1.6)	20 (1.3)
13 or more	14 (4.9)	36 (8.8)	50 (7.1)	3 (0.9)	14 (4.2)	17 (2.7)
Marital status						
(MS = 0)						
Single/Separated	25 (3.2)	35 (5.2)	60 (4.2)	11 (1.2)	14 (2.2)	25 (1.7)
Married/Cohabiting	26 (3.4)	43 (4.3)	69 (3.9)	6 (1.0)	21 (2.2)	27 (1.6)
Family income						
(MS = 2360)						
Until 2 MS	3 (1.6)	11 (2.9)	14 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.7)	3 (0.4)
2 to 4 MS	10 (3.4)	14 (5.6)	24 (4.5)	3 (1.3)	6 (1.6)	9 (1.4)
5 or more MS	13 (5.5)	16 (7.1)	29 (6.3)	5 (1.8)	8 (3.9)	13 (2.8)
Employed						
(MS = 0)						
Yes	42 (3.4)	48 (4.7)	90 (3.9)	12 (1.0)	23 (2.2)	35 (1.6)
No	9 (3.1)	30 (4.5)	39 (4.2)	5 (1.3)	12 (2.4)	17 (1.7)

* Note: Estimates for population aged 15-64 years

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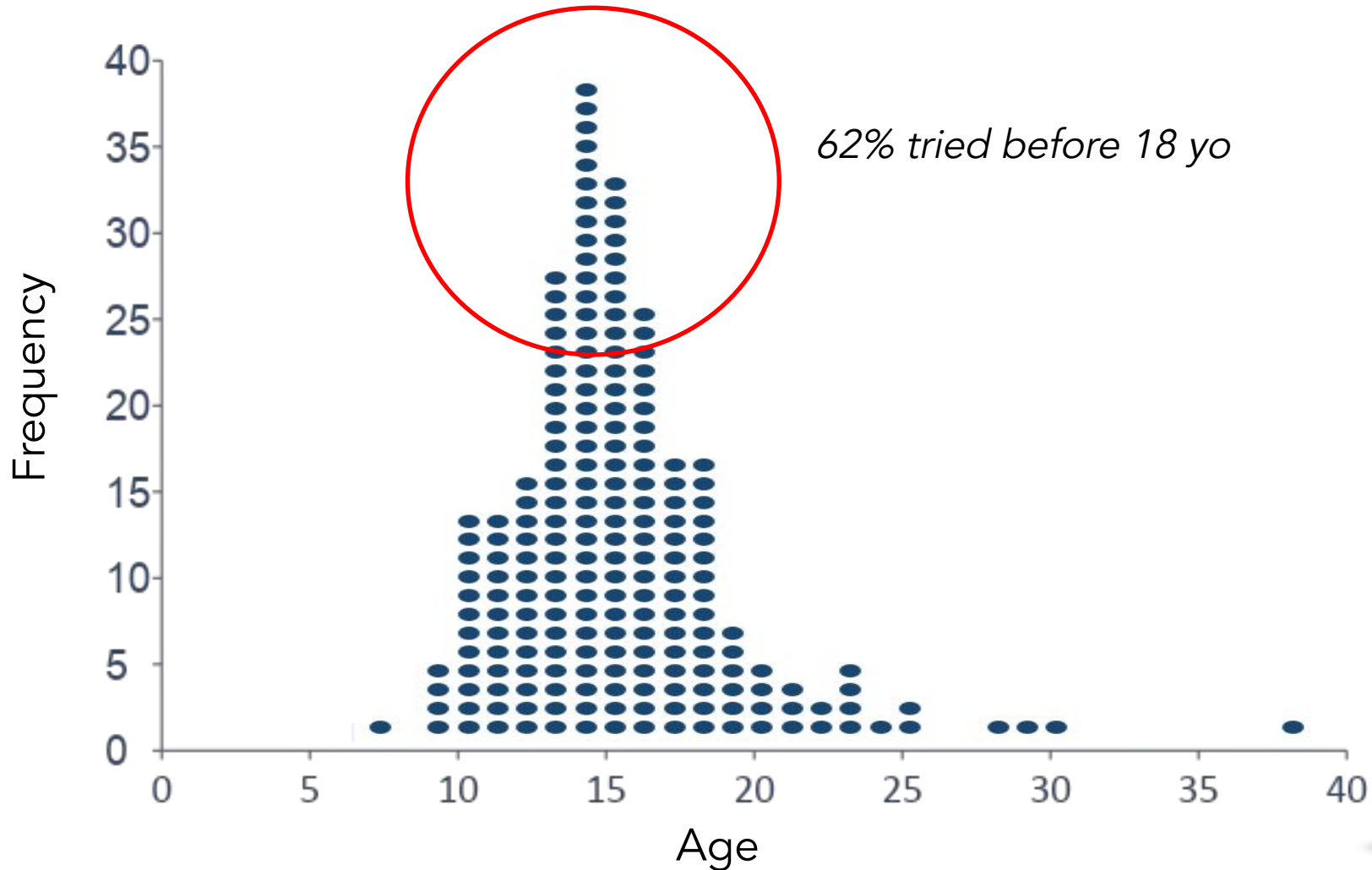
Brazilian National Alcohol and Drugs Survey







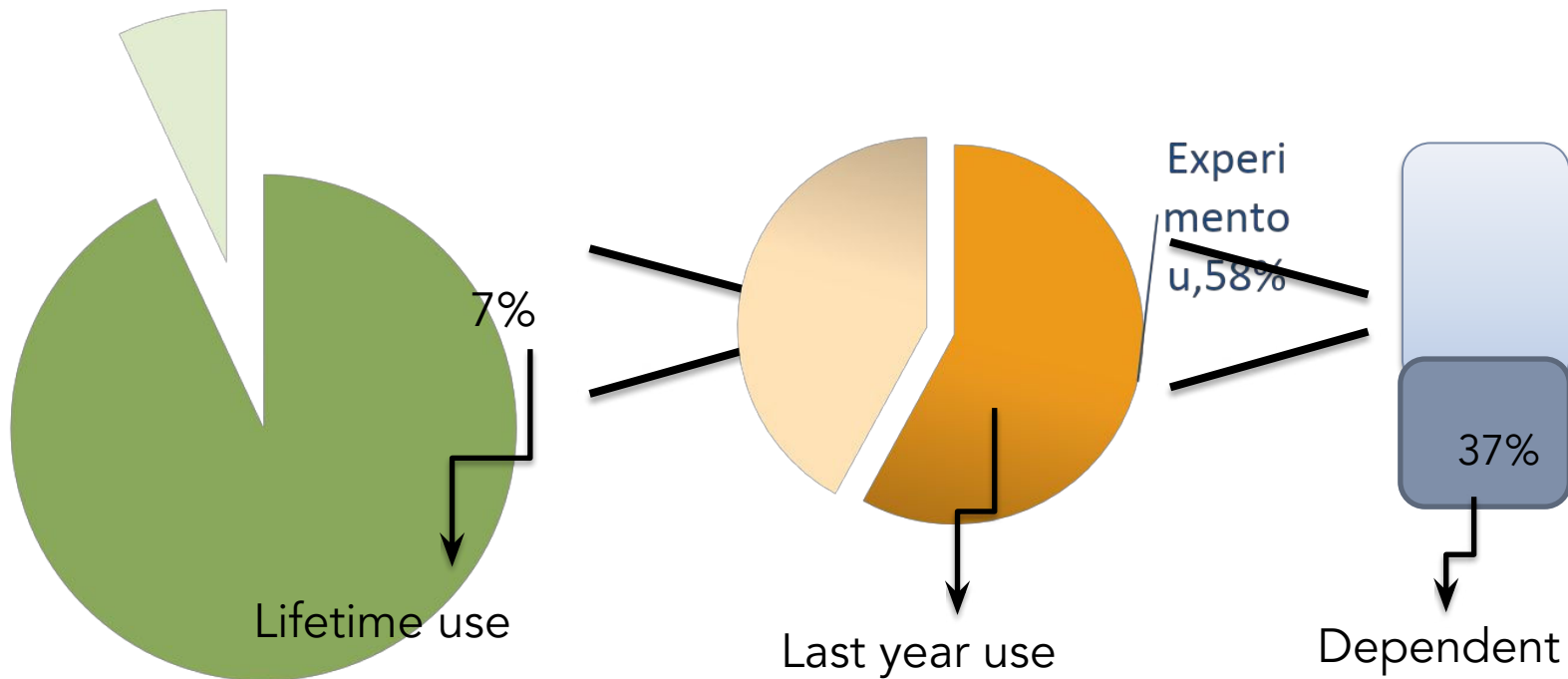
➡ Cannabis age of onset

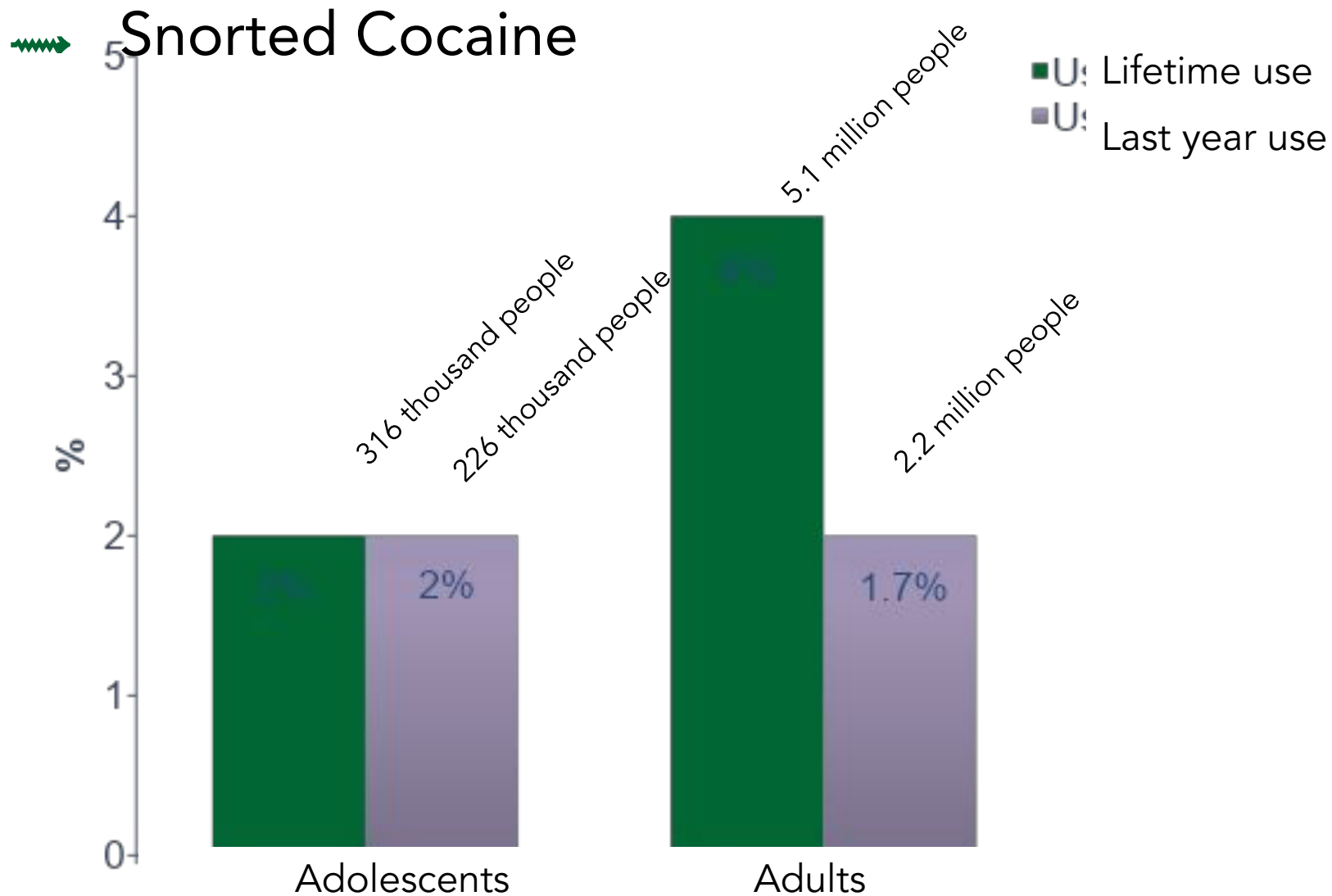




Cannabis dependence prevalence rate

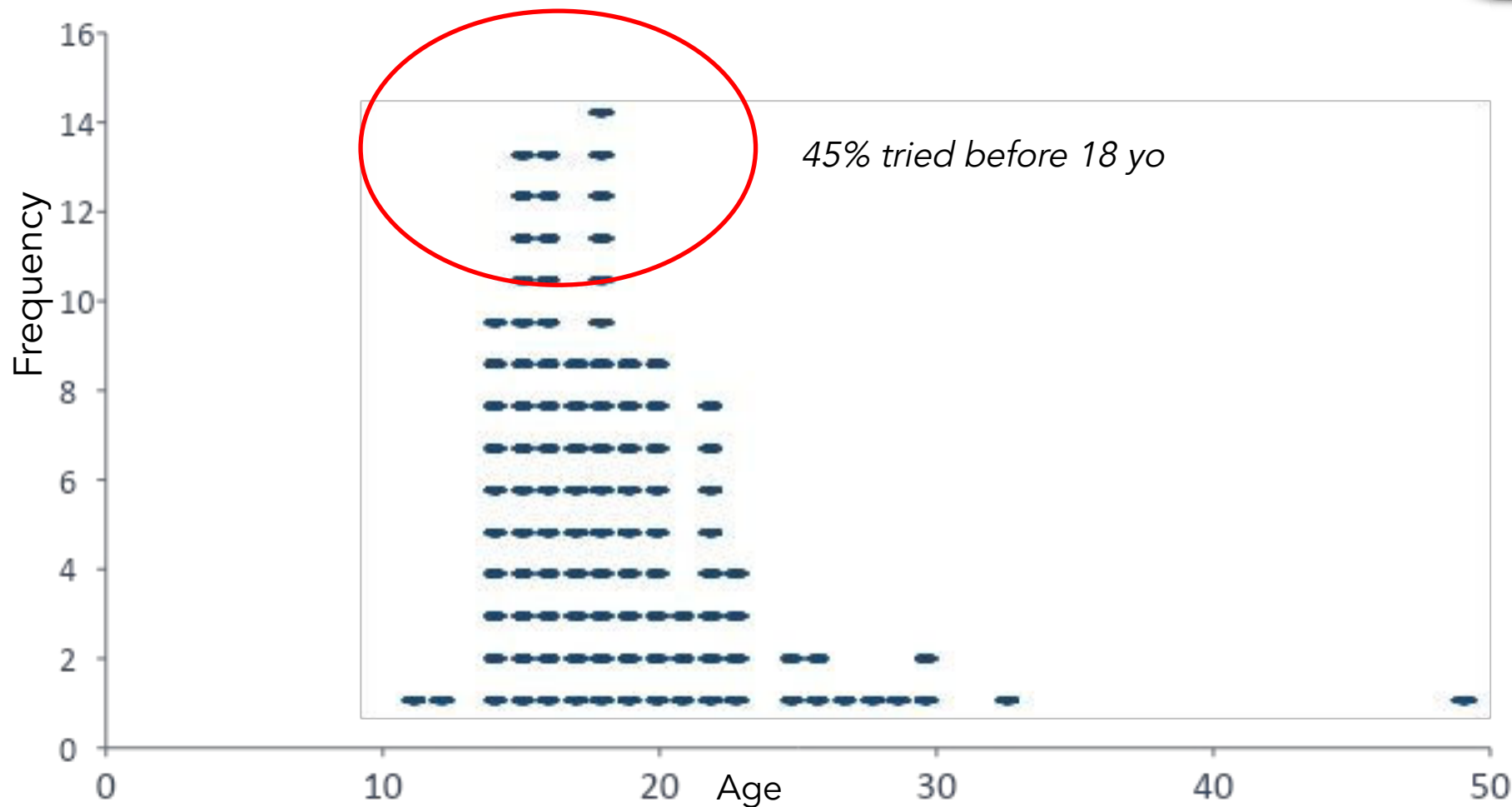
= 0.6% in the population: 1.2% among men and 0.1% among women







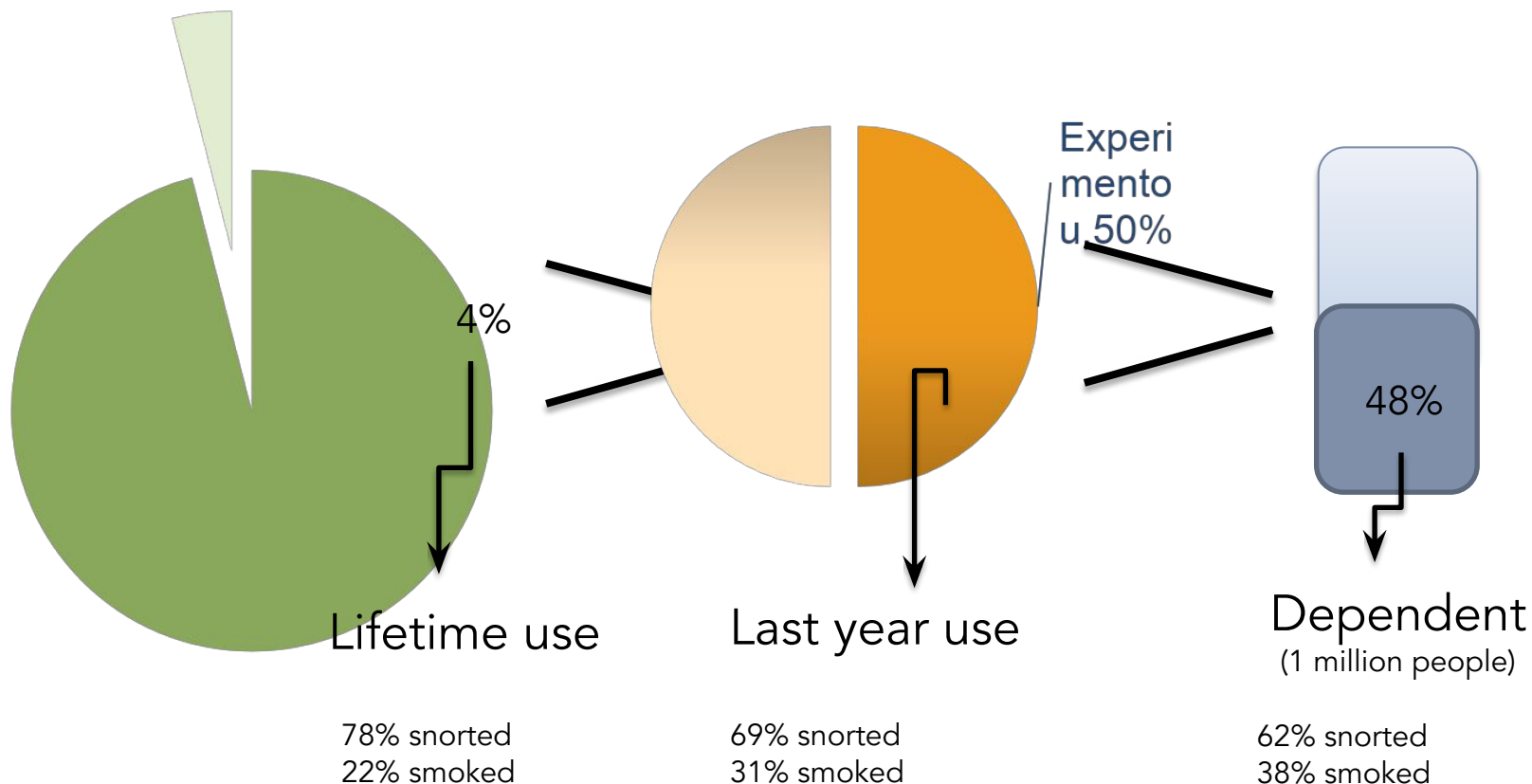
➡ Cocaine age of onset





Cocaine dependence prevalence rate

= 0.6% in the population: 0.9% among men and 0.3% among women

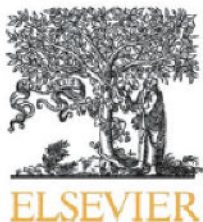


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Brazilian National Alcohol and Drugs Survey



Addictive Behaviors 39 (2014) 297–301



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Addictive Behaviors



Prevalence of Cocaine Use in Brazil: Data from the II Brazilian National Alcohol and Drugs Survey (BNADS)

Renata Rigacci Abdalla ^{a,*}, Clarice S. Madruga ^a, Marcelo Ribeiro ^a, Ilana Pinsky ^a,
Raul Caetano ^b, Ronaldo Laranjeira ^a

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^b University of Texas School of Public Health, Dallas Regional Campus, USA

HIGHLIGHTS

- Crack/cocaine last year consumption rate was 2.2% (3.7% in men and 0.7% in women)
- Snorted cocaine last year consumption rate was 1.7% (2.9% in men and 0.6% in women)
- Smoked cocaine last year consumption rate was 0.8% in Brazil
- Cocaine addiction prevalence was 0.6% in the population and 41.4% among users
- Younger participants and men were more likely to use cocaine.



Types of Smoked Cocaine in Brazil

Crack



Merla

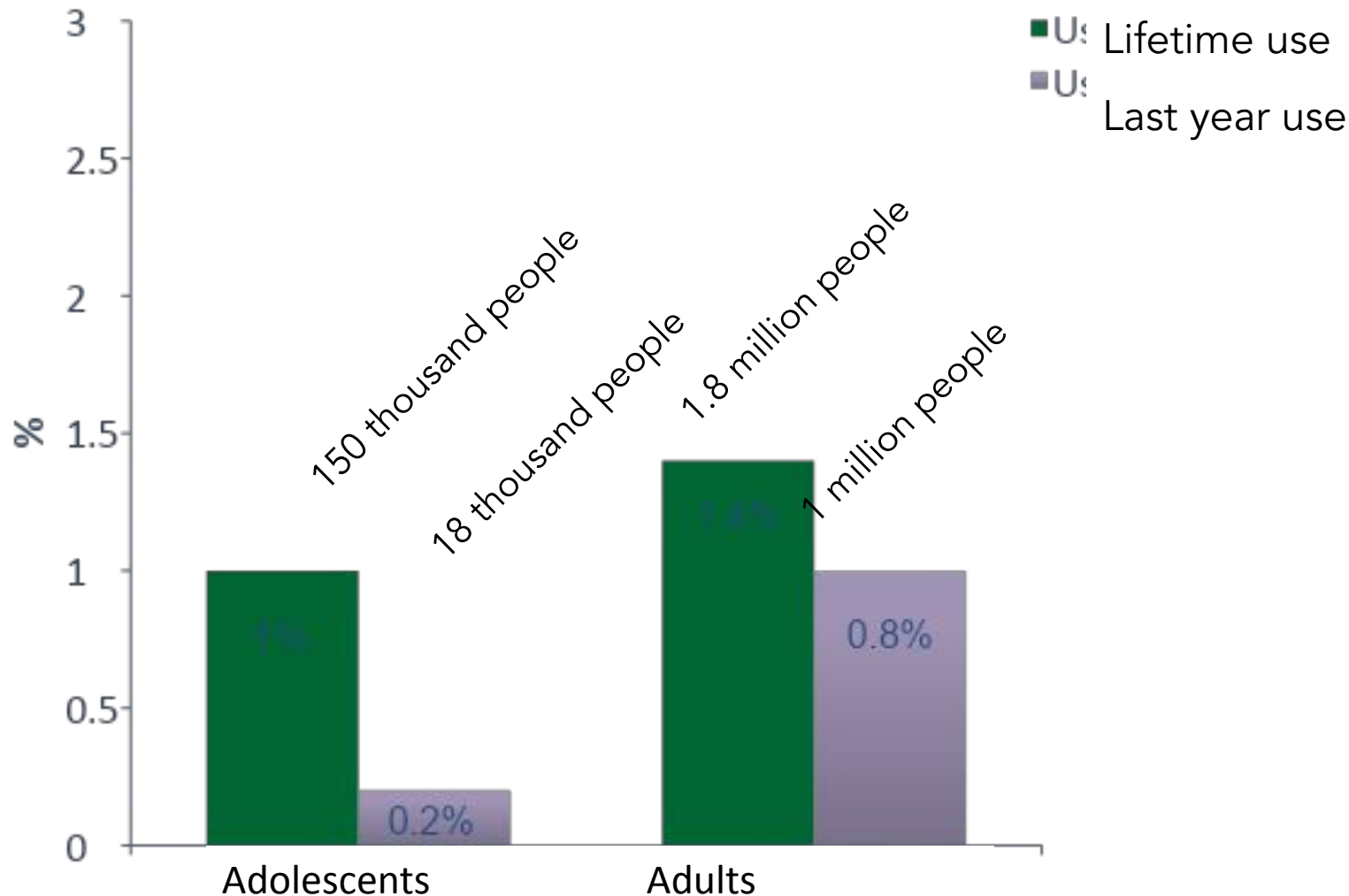


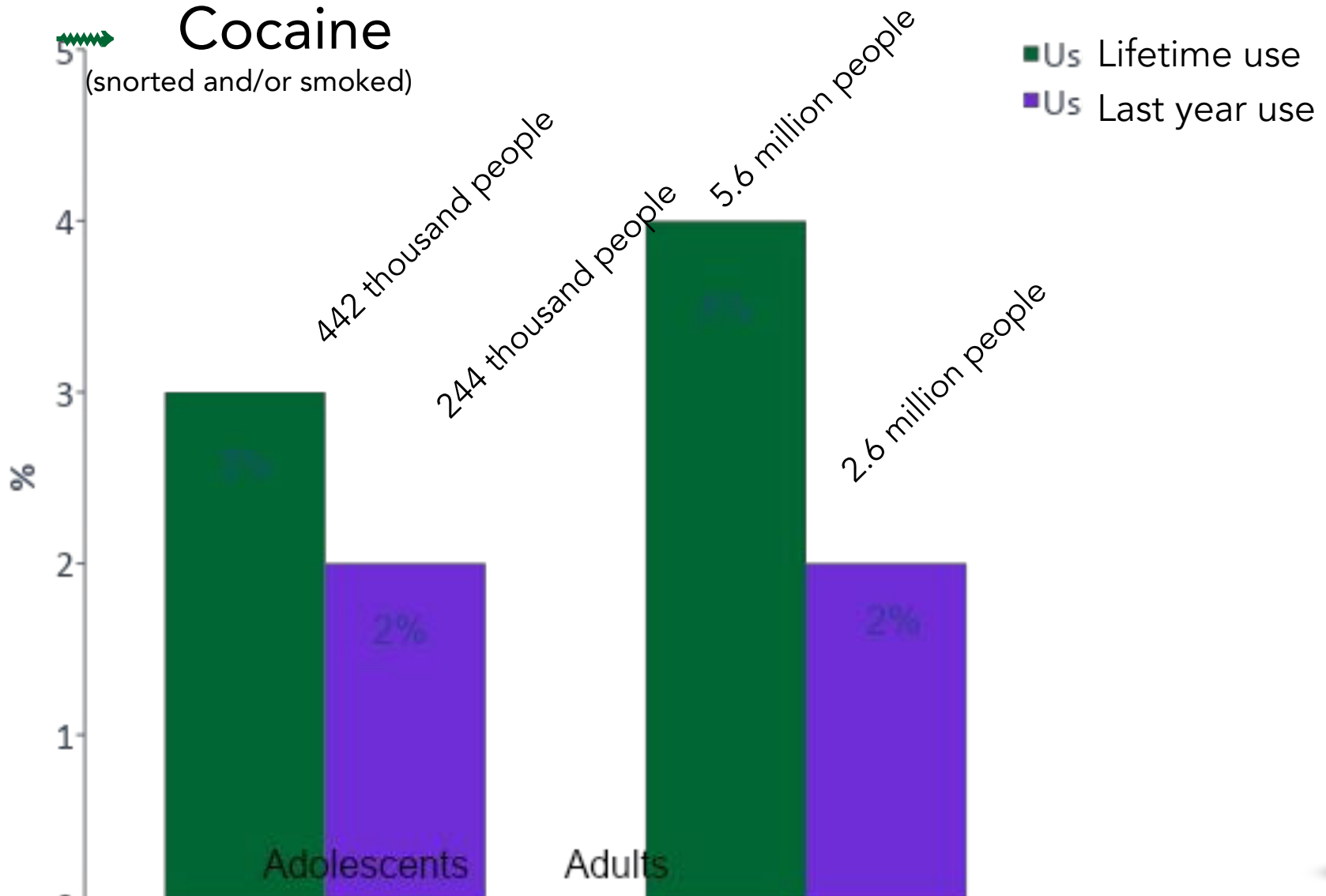
Oxi





➤ Smoked Cocaine

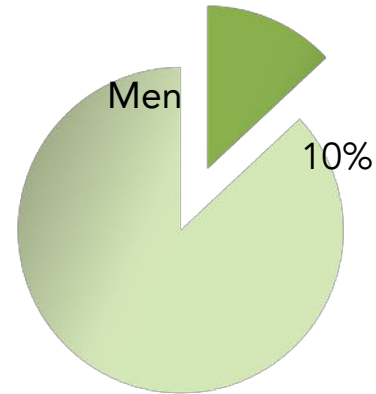
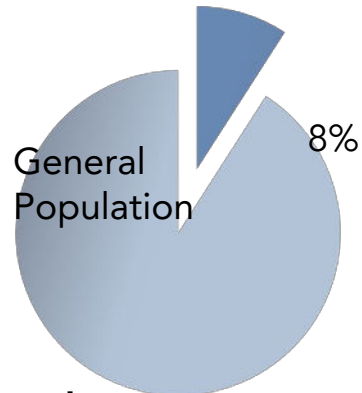




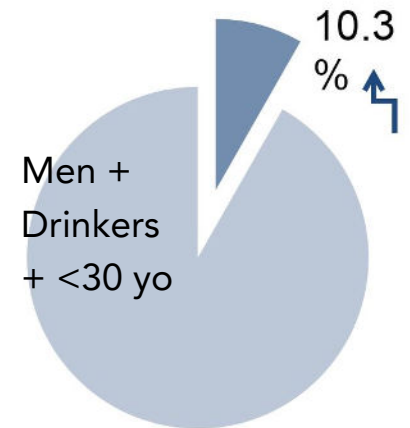
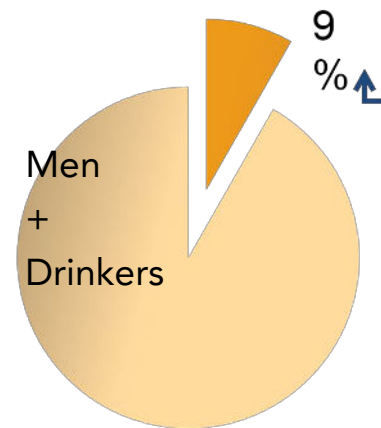
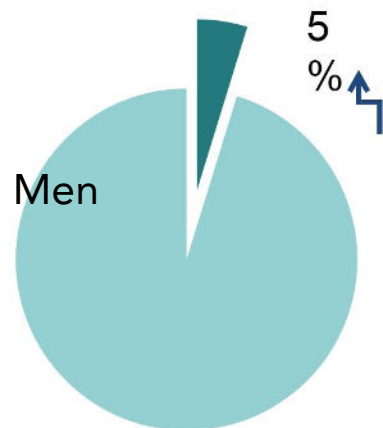
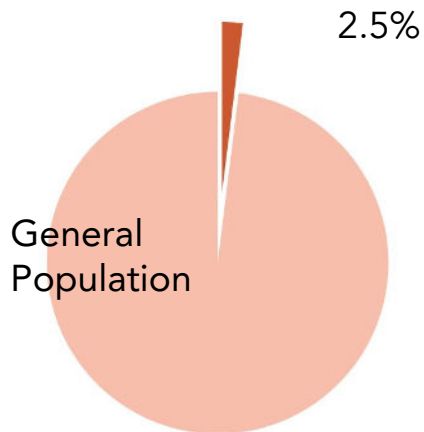


Urban Violence

- Owing a Fire Arm



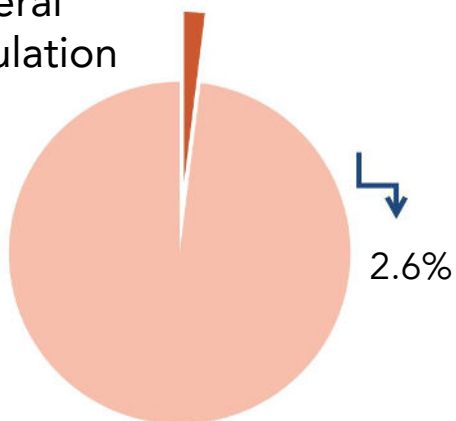
- Concealed weapon



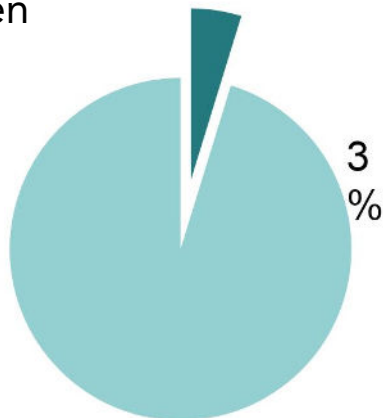


- Involved in fights with physical aggression

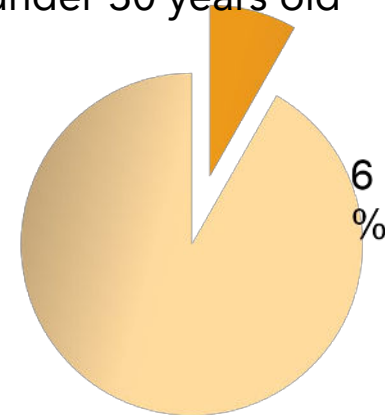
General Population



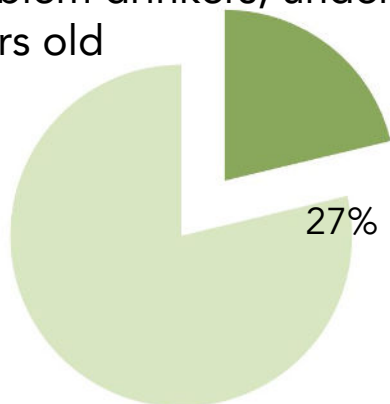
Men



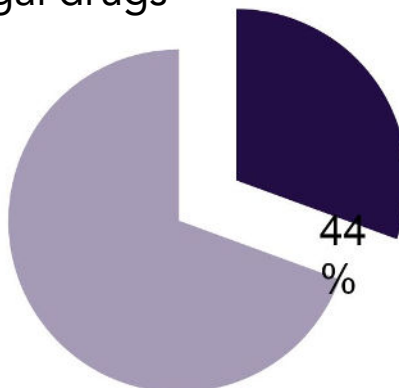
Men under 30 years old



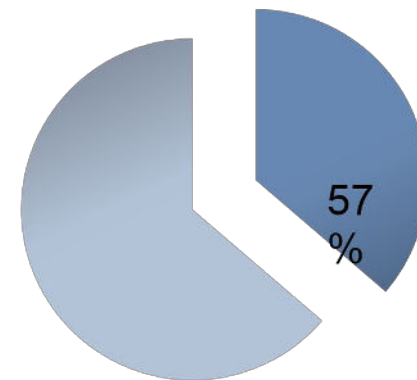
Men, Problem drinkers, under 30 years old



Men that had tried illegal drugs



Cocaine users





→ Alcohol and Urban Violence ♂



Victim
(OR: 2.30, $p < 0.05$)



Perpetrator
(OR: 3.15, $p < 0.05$)



➤ Alcohol/Cocaine and Domestic Violence ♂



Domestic
violence



Alcohol abuse
amongst
perpetrators
(OR: 2.4, $p < 0.05$)



Cocaine use
amongst
perpetrators
(OR: 4.1, $p < 0.01$)

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Limitations

- Cross sectional design
- Self-report measures
- Small sample of drug users
- Household study x crack use pattern

Strengths

- Nationally representative sample
- Validated measures
- Good response rate
- Adolescents oversample

Collaborations



www.inpad.org.br/lenad

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ÚLTIMAS... te 2006 e 2012 - Press Release dia 10/04 UNIAD/INPAD - ENSINO 2013 Vergonha Nacional - Especial - Revista Veja II LENAD

SOBRE O LENAD **ÁLCOOL** MACONHA COCAÍNA E CRACK TABACO COLABORAÇÕES DIVULGAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA MÍDIA **IN ENGLISH**

LENAD

II LENAD
Levantamento Nacional de Álcool e Drogas

O INPAD (Instituto Nacional de Políticas Públicas do Álcool e Outras Drogas) da UNIFESP (Universidade Federal de São Paulo); financiado pelo CNPq (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico) e pela Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP), desenvolveu em 2006 o primeiro estudo de dados do Levantamento Nacional de Álcool e Drogas (LENAD). A segunda fase de

↑

to "http://inpad.org.br/lenad/?page_id=1849"

SNP (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico) e pela Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo
O INPAD (Instituto Nacional de Políticas Públicas do Álcool e Outras Drogas) da UNIFESP (Universidade Federal de São Paulo); financiado pelo



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