

OPIATES DERIVATIVES MISUSE AMONG SAMPLE OF ATTENDANTS IN IBN RUSHED HOSPITAL IN BAGHDAD CITY.

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ABSTRACT

Background: The substance abuse has become one of the major public health problems of present society. Recently there has been a rising in the incidence of substance abuse including that of opiates throughout the world. **Objective:** To determine demographic characteristics of opiates users and determine the Physical, and Social characteristics of drug opiates abuse in Baghdad City. **Subject and methods** this study was a cross sectional study done in Ibn-Rushud Teaching hospital in Baghdad city. Conducted from the 5th November 2016 to 15th March 2017. Data were collected from opiates misuse derivatives attended patients using special design questionnaire. **Results:** The study findings revealed that all sample (100%) were males, and about half of

sample were at age (20-29) years, (34.1%) of them had completed primary school, singles constitutes 52% of opiates users, As regard employment was 62.6%, and more than two third of them were living in urban area. physical characteristic and social characteristic had more effects on patients than other characteristics. In conclusion, the results of this study provide support that opiates abuse was common among males aged (20-29) years, more than half of the study samples were singles.

KEYWORDS: Opiates derivatives, Substance abuse.

INTRODUCTION

Opioids, or pain medications, are commonly used to manage pain associated with injury, illness, or following surgery. Opioids include both prescription pain medications, such as morphine, codeine, fentanyl, oxycodone, and hydrocodone, as well as illegal drugs such as heroin.^[1] A multiplicity of harmful side effects tin happen from opioid use, with vomiting,

severe sensitive to reactions, and overeat.^[2] Opioid overdose can occur for a variety of reasons, including accidental and intentional abuse of prescription (for example, taking more doses than prescribed), take the medicine prescribed for someone else, and combining opioids with other substance such as alcohol.^[3] The opioid analgesics are necessary medications in the management of severe and persistent pain.^[4] While the effectiveness of opioid treatment to improve chronic pain is questionable^[5] the successful pain release may need high doses and longtime usage of opioids, increasing the risk of abuse and dependence disorders induced by these drugs.^[6]

misuse of legally prescribe opioids could be potentiated because these drugs are generally available, are manufactured by well-recognized pharmaceutical company, and there is an awareness of safeness through the use of opioids by the people, minimizing its addictive potential^[7] The medical dilemma is simple, physicians need opioid drugs as treatment but there is an obvious risk of abuse and dependence that should be considered and minimized. In Australia and New Zealand the opioid abuse and dependence is at least three fold more general than similar disorders induced by heroin.^[8, 7]

METHODOLOGY

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at the out patient (consultation clinic) and the ward of the misuse of materials in Ibn-Rushud Teaching hospital in Baghdad City. This hospital is considered as the more appropriate setting in which subject for the study can be selected. Each patient had electronic record in the hospital.

The sample of the study: A non- probability (a convenient) sample of (123) opiates misuse patients were selected from the Ibn- Rushed psychiatric hospital in Baghdad City.

Data Collection: Data were collected through the use of special prepared questionnaire, the structured interview technique and sometimes review of the patient record. Data were collected from opiates misuse derivatives attended patients. Verbal consent were taken from all patients before data collection.

Data analysis: Data were presented in simple measures of frequency, percentage, mean. The significance of difference of different percentages (qualitative data) was tested using Pearson Chi-square test (χ^2 -test) with application of Yate's correction or Fisher Exact test whenever applicable.

RESULTS: This study included 123 opiates users all of them were males.

Demographic characteristics of opiates users: Table 1 shows that 56.9% of patients were in the age group (20-29) years. Greater percentage of them 78 lived in urban area. As regard employment was 62.6%, and 34.1% them had primary school level, Singles constitutes 52% of opiates users.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of opiates users.

Demographic characteristics		No.	%
1-Age (years)	<20	18	14.6
	20---29	70	56.9
	=>30	35	28.5
	Total	123	100
2- Marital status	Single	64	52
	Married	55	44.7
	Divorced	4	3.3
	Total	123	100
3- Education level for patient	Illiterate	13	10.6
	Read & Write	37	30.1
	Primary	42	34.1
	Intermediate	15	12.2
	Secondary	9	7.3
	Institute & College	7	5.7
	Total	123	100
4- Employment	Employed	58	47.1
	Unemployed	46	37.3
	Student	19	15.4
	Total	123	100
5-Residency	Urban	96	78
	Rural	27	22
	Total	123	100%

Socio-economic status: This Figure (1) shows the highest percent 70 of opiates abuse patients were of low socio-economic status. While 28% of them were middle and 2% were high socio-economic status, and there is a highly significant difference. (p.value =0.000).

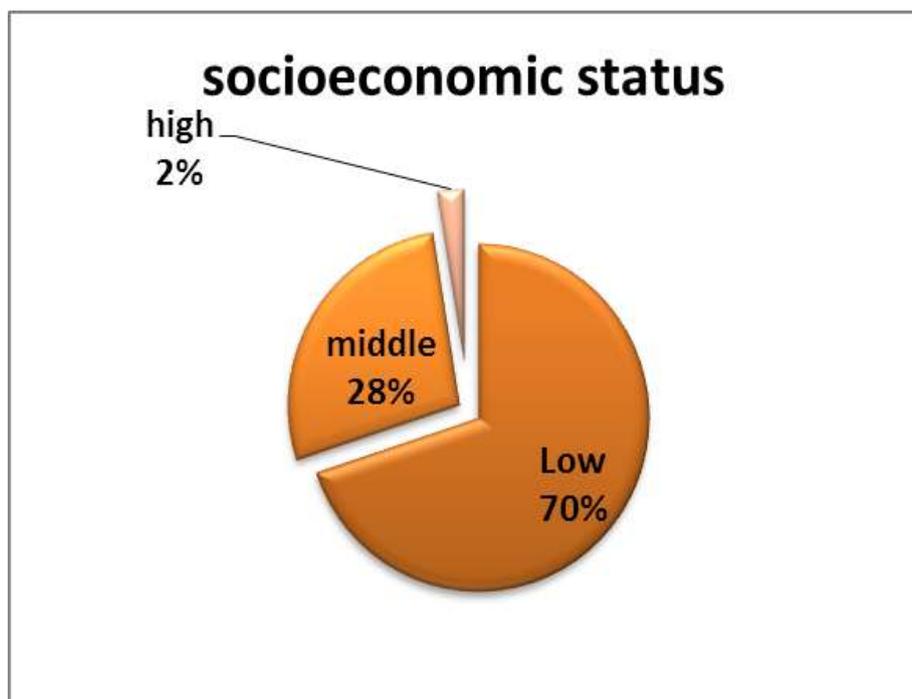


Figure (1): Distribution of sample according to socio-economic status.

Physical characteristics: Table 2 shows that the highest frequency of patients 61% answered that they always had insomnia, the patients who answered that they had "sometimes" lack of appetite comprise 74.8%, and the patients who answered that they had "always" health is not okay comprise 61%, and the patients who answered that they had "always" headaches comprise 77.2%, and the patients who answered that they had "sometimes" difficulty in breathing comprise 80.5%.

Table 2: Distribution of sample according to Physical characteristics.

Physical characteristics	Never		Sometimes		Always		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
insomnia	12	9.8	36	29.2	75	61	123	100
lack of appetite	17	13.8	92	74.8	14	11.4	123	100
loss of libido	32	26	79	64.2	12	9.8	123	100
lack of attention to personal hygiene	40	32.5	44	35.8	39	31.7	123	100
health is not okay	16	13	32	26	75	61	123	100
Headaches	4	3.3	24	19.5	95	77.2	123	100
difficulty in breathing	11	8.9	99	80.5	13	10.6	123	100
accelerated heart beat	21	17.1	88	71.5	14	11.4	123	100
sweat frequently through the day	54	43.9	50	40.7	19	15.4	123	100

This figure score the physical characteristics status of patients shows that 69.1% of them were Fair, 25.2% of them were good, 5.7% of them were bad.

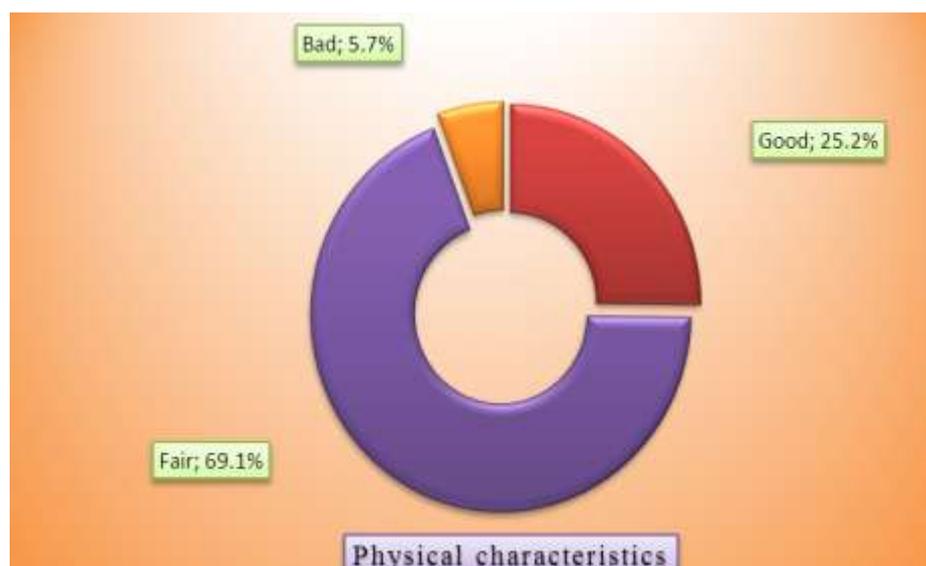


Figure 2: Score of Physical characteristics.

Social characteristics: Table 3 shows the highest frequency of patients 69.9% answered that they always had taking the drug to escapes from housing problems, and the patients who answered that they had "sometimes" want to participate with others at social events comprise 58.6% , and the patients who answered that they had "always" lost friends because of drug use comprise 77.2%.

Table 9: Distribution of sample according to social characteristics.

Social characteristics	Never		Sometimes		Always		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Taking the drug to escapes from house problems	6	4.9	31	25.2	86	69.9	123	100
suffering from marital problem	66	53.7	8	6.5	49	39.8	123	100
trying to hurt your wife when you use drug	65	52.8	34	27.6	24	19.6	123	100
Want to participate with others at social events?	17	13.8	72	58.6	34	27.6	123	100
Absent a lot from your business	16	13	63	51.2	44	35.8	123	100
lost your friends because of drug use	10	8.2	18	14.6	95	77.2	123	100
Neglector of family because of use of drugs	12	9.8	44	35.7	67	54.5	123	100

This figure shows that 51.2% of patients had Fair score, and 44.7% had good score, and 4.1% had bad score.

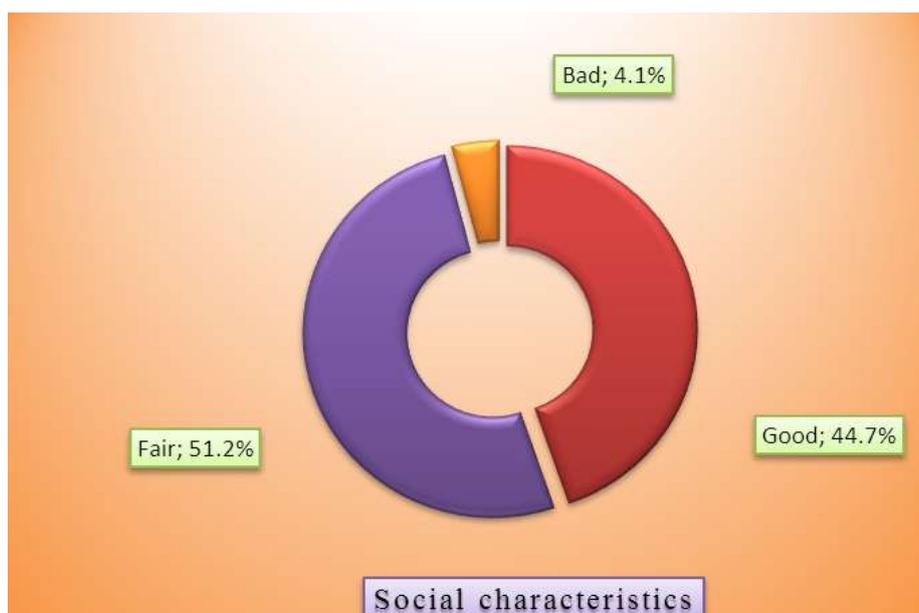


Figure 3: The Score of Social characteristics.

DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristic of opiates users: Throughout the course of data analysis the result indicates that all of the study samples 100% were males. This finding comes along with result obtained from other studies which indicated that majority of the study subjects with opiates abuse were males who were at a higher risk than females as drug users.^[9, 10, 11] Other study revealed that (50.7%) were males aged 12-39 years old.^[12] In this study there was (56.9%) in age group (20-29) years old of opiates users. This finding provides evidence that drug abuse is a predominant public health problem among young people. This finding is in agreement with other study that done in Baghdad which found that (56.3%) was in age group 20-29 years old.^[13] This is supported by other study which done in Mansoura that revealed (56.41%) was in age 20-30 years old.^[14] other study found that 67% of young men aged 18-30 years.^[15] And other studies showed more extensive drug use among young people.^[16]

As regard to marital status more than half of the study samples (52%) were singles whereas the married and divorced take the lowest percentage in this study. These findings disagreed with the results that obtained from other study that done in Asyut, in Egypt which indicated that most of addict patients were married.^[17] In addition other study was found that (57.8%) were married.^[13] But this study is in agreement with other study that done in Egypt which found that the singles were more than married.^[18]

As regard educational level current study result indicates that (34.1%) of patients had primary level. This study finding agrees with other study that done in Diwania which reported that the majority of the study sample were with low level of education.^[19] And also it agrees with the results of other study that done in Baghdad which found that most of the inpatients drug abuse were at a low educational level.^[13]

As regard employment the results show that (62.6%) was employed this finding disagreed with other researcher who found a link between drug and unemployment.^[16]

The employment status of the subjects was close to the results of other study that done in Iran, which reported that 67.9% of their subjects were employed.^[20]

This study finding indicated that drug abuse is a popular problem among urbanized citizens with a percentage (78%) than those who live in a rural area. This result is compatible with other study which done in Baghdad that found most of drug abuser were living in urban area.^[13] In addition this finding is close to other study that done in Egypt which found that (75.7%) in urban areas.^[15] This may be due to the fact that urban areas residents become at a greater exposure to or contact with heavily crowded environment condition. There are significant problems facing consumers who are living in urban area and urban communities.^[21]

Socio-economic status: in present study there was a significant impact of low socio-economic status 70% on substance abuse which is similar to^[22] study who observed that 78.6% of substance abusers were of low socio economic class, and it is close to previous studies that done in India.^[23,24]

Physical and Social characteristics: drug use and abuse remain critical problems in most countries and are associated with several social and economic consequences.^[25] In the present study there was 61% of opiates user had insomnia. This finding similar to other study that done in the United States which found that 60.3% had insomnia.^[26] This was supported by other study done in India which found that sleep disturbances was more common life event in addict patients.^[27] In addition, this agreed to other study that done in Baghdad which reveals that the more affect on health status domain was a stressful life event in from of change in sleeping habits.^[13]

In the present study most of opiates user 74.8% had lack of appetite. This is disagreed with other study that done in Baghdad which found that 34.1% had change in eating habits.^[13] Present study showed that taking drug to escapes from housing problems is in agreement with other study done in Mexico which reported that social domain of family problems such as divorce, arguments and problems between the couple or with their children regarding with alcohol consumption.^[28]

In the present study most of opiates user had lost their friends because of drug use, which is in accordance with other study that the most important reasons for drug among Egyptian University students are as follows; escape from reality, to try as friends did (peer pressure), to resolve personal problems, and to be free from worries as a defense against anxiety.^[15] In the present study the opiates abuse had absent from their business. Which is in accordance to the finding of^[29] who reported that older addict patients have lost of work, which lead to increased risk of behavioral problems as anxiety and depression.

CONCLUSIONS

This study seemed to confirm the Opiates abuse was common among males aged^[20-29] years, urbanized citizens found at a greater risk of drug abuse, more than half of the study sample were singles.

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