عنوان مقاله:

(Population Size Estimation of People Who Use Illicit Drugs and Alcohol in Iran (۲۰۱۵-۲۰۱۶

نویسندگان:

Azam Rastegari – Modeling in Health Research Center, Institute for Futures Studies in Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Mohammad Reza Baneshi – Modeling in Health Research Center, Institute for Futures Studies in Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Ahmad Hajebi – Research Center for Addiction & Risky Behaviors (ReCARB), Psychosocial Health Research Institute, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Alireza Noroozi – Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Karamouzian – Centre On Drug Policy Evaluation, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada

Mostafa Shokoohi – HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Ali Mirzazadeh – HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Toktam Khojasteh Bojnourdi – Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Tehran, Iran

Naser Nasiri – HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Saiedeh Haji Maghsoudi – Modeling in Health Research Center, Institute for Futures Studies in Health, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Ali Akbar Haghdoost – HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Hamid Sharifi – HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background Estimating the number of people using illicit drugs and alcohol is necessary for informing health policy and programming. However, it is often challenging to reliably estimate the size of these marginalized populations through direct methods. In this study, we estimated the population size of these groups using the indirect Network Scale-Up (NSU) method in Iran from ۲۰۱۵ to ۲۰۱۶.Methods Using a self-administered questionnaire, we asked ۱۵ ۱۲۴ individuals (۵۴% men) about the number of people they know who used different types of drugs at least once in the past ۱۲ months. Prevalence estimates were reported per ۱۰۰ ۰۰۰ population. The uncertainty level (UL) was calculated using the bootstrap method.Results The average age of the respondents

was ۳۳ years old, and ۳۵.۱% of them were unmarried. The most common drugs and their prevalence were as follows: opium (۲۵۳۴ [۹۵% UL: ۲۴۶۷-۲۵۹۸]), hashish (۸۴۹ [۹۵% UL: ۸۱۱-۸۸۶]), stimulants (methamphetamine, ecstasy pills, cocaine, and Ritalin) (۸۴۲ [۹۵% UL: ۸۰۲-۸۷۹]), heroin/crack (۵۷۸ [۹۵% UL: ۵۵۰-۶۰۷]), and drug injection (۴۵۹ [۹۵% UL: ۴۳۸-۴۸۴]). Additionally, we estimated the prevalence of alcohol use as ۲۷۹۷ (۹۵% UL: ۲۷۳۱-۲۸۶۱). On average, substance use was ۵.۲۳ times more prevalent among men than women. Opium use was more prevalent among individuals aged >۵۰ years old. Moreover, alcohol use was more prevalent among participants between ۱۸ and ۳۰ years old (۵۱۶۴ per ۱۰۰ ۰۰۰ population).Conclusion Although opium continues to be the most prevalent illicit drug in Iran, the patterns of illicit drug use are heterogeneous among different age groups, genders, and provinces. Age-gender specific and culturally appropriate interventions are warranted to meet the needs of people in different subgroups.

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا: