

ATTITUDES OF UNDERGRADUATE UNDER NURSING STUDENTS TOWARD ALCOHOL AND ITS USE

João Carlos M. de Claudio, Caroline F. Pereira, Dionasson A. Marques, Divane de Vargas

Escola de Enfermagem da Universidade de São Paulo (EEUSP) - Av. Dr. Enéas de Carvalho Aguiar, 419 - Brasil, São Paulo - SP

CNPq- Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa

Background

- Alcoholic beverages are consumed from the Neolithic period through the fermentation of cereals and grapes; (Mechetti, 2003)
- Almost 2 billion people currently consume alcoholic beverages; (WHO, 2004)
- Of these, 76.3 million have some type of alcohol-related disorder; (WHO, 2001)
- Undergraduate nursing students have ambivalent attitudes towards alcoholic beverage and its use, an example of this:
 - Negative attitude towards its toxicity;
 - Positive attitude towards moderate use and its benefits. (Soares and Vargas, 2013, Vargas and Soares, 2014)

Methods

- Exploratory descriptive study;
- Undergraduate nursing students of University of São Paulo;
- The data were collected during the period from 2010 to 2016;
- The instruments of collection were a sociodemographic questionnaire and The Scale of Attitudes toward Alcohol, Alcoholism and Alcoholics (EAFAAA);
- The present study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE 54714216.9.0000.5392.

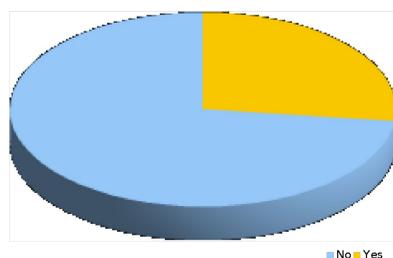
Objective

To identify nursing students' attitudes toward alcohol and its use.

Results

- 82 questionnaires collected:
 - Large female population (**91.5%**)
 - 21 and 23 years of age (**42.7%**).
 - Students who had no contact with any addict patients during undergraduate degree until the insertion in the discipline (**76.8%**) (Graph 1),
 - Family member or close friend with a problem related to alcohol use (**52.4%**) (Graph 2).
- Regarding the attitudes of nursing students toward alcohol and alcoholic beverages:
 - The majority present a positive attitude;
 - There is an equal distribution of responses in question 7 and 8.

Graph 1: Percentage of students who had contact with an alcoholic patient during undergraduate degree



Graph 2: Percentage of students who have family or friends with alcohol-related problems

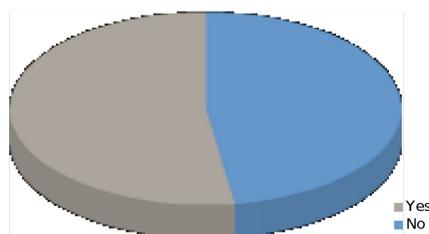


Table 1: Percentage distribution of participants' responses to EAFAAA Factor 4-ee

Question	Agree	Disagree	Indifferent	Did not answer	Total (%)
Q1 - I believe people have the right to drink if they want to	75,88%	18,4%	4,8%	0%	100
Q2 - Alcohol beverages are enjoy able and make people feel good	52,4%	34,2%	13,4%	0%	100
Q3 - The use of alcohol beverages is normal	61%	25,6%	13,4%	0%	100
Q4 - Alcohol beverages, in any amount, will make an individual dependent on alcohol	7,3%	76,8%	4,95%	114%	100
Q5 - Drinking moderately do not causes harm to health	65,8%	23,24%	11%	0%	100
Q6 - I am against using alcohol beverages at any time	8,5%	63,4%	7,4%	20,73%	100
Q7 - Even small amounts of alcohol can cause dependence.	24,44%	29,3%	25,6%	20,7%	100
Q8 - Alcohol beverages, in small amounts, are beneficial	39%	29,3%	31,7%	0%	100
Q9 - People can drink if they know how to control themselves	48,2%	17,2%	13,1%	20,7 %	100

Dicussion

We conclude that, in general, students' attitudes are positive regarding alcohol consumption, thus identifying that they are aware of the healthy use of alcohol without abuse and its harmful effects. However, there is a neutral answer to items 7 and 8 of the instrument, thus showing the existence of doubt regarding the level of consumption that can cause dependence and the amount of alcohol beneficial to the organism. Thus, nursing students do not know how to distinguish the amount considered safe and the degree of consumption to classify as dependent.

References