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Research Article

A DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY TO ASSESS THE PREVALANCE OF ALCOHOL USERS AND THEIR HOSTILE BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

“Alcohol is not the answer it just makes you forget the question”. The study objectives are to assess the prevalence of alcohol users, to assess the level of hostile behaviour, to correlate the prevalence of alcohol users and hostile behaviour, to associate the findings of alcohol users and hostile behaviour with selected demographic variables. A quantitative non-experimental Descriptive survey design used. Total 2568 population ie.642 families were surveyed out of them 223 adults were selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique. Assessment of Alcohol user’s shows that 78.92 % are mild alcohol users, 12.11% are moderate and 8.97% are severe alcohol users. Assessment of the hostile behaviour shows that, 85.20%having moderate hostile behaviour, 8.97% samples having severe and 5.83% are mild hostile behaviour. There is moderately positive correlation between alcoholism and hostile behaviour. Association results shows only family income is significantly associated with AUDIT score and Hostile behaviour.

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INTRODUCTION

“Alcohol is not the answer it just makes you forget the question.”

Substance is used in reference to any drug medication or toxin that shares the potential for its abuse. Addiction is physiological and psychological dependence on drugs of abuse that affect central nervous system in such a way that withdrawal symptoms are experienced when the substance is discontinued. The substance addiction has severe impact not only on the individual but those close to them and society as a whole. In recent times substance addiction has become a major problem in India. (1)

There are varieties of drugs available today which include narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens and cannabis in other words opium, morphine, heroin are different form of drugs. Some drugs like bhang, hashish, tobacco and liquor are common which a man of low income can afford, while drugs like L.S.D. morphine etc. are costly, only different section of society can have accessibility to them. Among all these alcohol users are very common hence the physiological and psychological phenomena of a person is affected due to repeated intake of alcohol leading to alcohol dependence. (2)

Alcohol is a colourless volatile flammable liquid which is produced by the natural fermentation of sugars and is the intoxicating constituent of wine, beer, spirit and other drinks and is also used as an industrial solvent and as fuel. (3)

Alcohol can lead to alcohol use disorder or dependency it is characterized by tolerance craving, feeling to a need to use alcohol, withdrawal symptoms during period of abstinence and loss of control over the amount of duration of use.” Alcohol use disorder is pattern of alcohol use that involve problems controlling your drinking, being preoccupied with alcohol, continuing to use alcohol even when it causes problems, having to drink more to get same effect, or having withdrawal symptoms when you rapidly decrease or stop drinking”. There are several factors contributing to alcohol use among adolescents and adults they are peer pressure, movies, hero-worship, advertisement, insecurity, anxiety, poor social support, an urbanization. Other factor responsible for alcohol addiction includes its high level of availability, small number of legal and social consequences of alcohol use and sophisticated marketing use by alcohol companies. (4)

There are various other health consequences of alcohol ie malnutrition, chronic pancreatitis, alcoholic liver disease and cancer in addition damage to central nervous system and peripheral nervous system According to the study, drinkers

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with heavy drinking occasions { six or more drinks at a time } have a 57% higher all-cause mortality than drinkers without heavy drinking occasion. (5)

WHO released a global status report on alcohol and health 2014 taking into account individuals aged 15 and above who consumed alcohol. According to this report around 30 % of total population of India consumed alcohol in the year 2010. The per capita consumption of alcohol in the country increased from 1.6 liters during the period 2003 to 2005, to 2.2 liters during the period 2010 to 2012. Kerala leads the states in terms of alcohol consumption followed by Maharashtra and Punjab. It was revealed that over 11 % of the population in India indulged in heavy or binge drinking on the years of life lost scale, which is based on alcohol attributable years of life lost, India has been rated 4th on a scale of 1 to 5. Alcohol kills more teenagers than all other drugs combined. It is a factor in the leading causes of death among 15 to 25 years old accidents, homicides and suicides.(6)

In 2005 6.6. % of US population aged 12 or above or 16 million people report heavy drinking of the 3.9 million American who received treatment for the substance abuse problem in 2005, 2.5 million of them are treated for alcohol use. In 2005 to 2006 there were 187640 national health system alcohol related hospital admission in England. In 2014 according to global status report on alcohol and health, about 38.3% world's population is reported to consume alcohol regularly. An average individual consumption amounts 6.2 litres of alcohol each year.(7)

Problem Statement

“A descriptive survey to assess the prevalence of alcohol users and their hostile behaviour among population at selected community areas of Wagholi, Pune.”

Objectives

1. To assess the prevalence of alcohol users among the population of Wagholi.
2. To assess the level of hostile behaviour among alcohol users.
3. To correlate the prevalence of alcohol users and hostile behaviour
4. To associate the findings of alcohol users with selected demographic variables.
5. To associate the findings of hostile behaviour with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: Quantitative research approach

Research Design: Descriptive survey design.

Setting of the Study: Wagholi, Pune.

Sampling Technique: Non probability purposive sampling technique

Sample: population of Wagholi, Pune

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

1. Alcohol users who scored more than 8 in audit scale.
2. Alcohol users above 18 years of age.

3. Samples who can understand Marathi/English/ Hindi language.

Exclusion Criteria

1. The person who is physically and mentally challenged.
2. Alcohol users who are not willing to participate in the study

Data Collection Technique and Tool

Description of Tool

Section 1: Demographic data

Demographic data was developed first to collect the baseline information which consists of age, religion, education, occupation, families, monthly income, marital status, sex, type of family

Section: 2 Screening questionnaire was used to collect the baseline information about Alcohol consumption.

Section: 3

Standardised questionnaire was used to collect the baseline information about Alcohol Used Disorder Identification by AUDIT Scale by Thomas F, John C.

Section: 4

Standardised questionnaire was used to collect information about Hostile behaviour using BUSS-DURKEE Hostility Inventory (BDHI) by A. Durkee and A.H. Buss.

Reliability

Research tool was validated and reliability by Cronbach alpha method for AUDIT Scale is 0.80 and BDHI is 0.70.

Ethical Consideration

1. Researcher has obtained approval from Director Professor Of Institute
2. Researcher has obtained approval from D.H.O. ZillaParishad.
3. Researcher explained the purpose of the study.
4. Only the samples who had signed the consent form were included in the study.
5. Confidentiality of the data is maintained strictly.

Plan for Data Analysis

The data analysis was planned to include descriptive and inferential statistics. The demographic variables were analysed using the frequency and percentage distribution correlation was done by Karl Pearson's correlation formula and Association with demographic variable was done with chi-square test.

RESULTS

Section- I

Table 1 Socio-demographic data

Parameters	No of sample	Percentage (n=223)
Age (Yrs)	≤30	32
	31 – 40	75
	41 – 50	67
	>50	49
Gender	Male	223
	Female	0
Religion	Hindu	214
	Muslim	7
	Others	2
Education	Illiterate	46
	Primary	65
	Secondary & higher sec.	105
	Graduate & above	7
Occupation	Unemployed	15
	Government	3
	Private	188
	Self employed	17
Family monthly income (Rs)	<10000	134
	10001 – 15000	50
	15001 – 20000	50
	20001 & above	9
Marital status	Married	219
	Unmarried	1
	Divorced	1
Type of family	Single parent	2
	Nuclear	160
	Joint	63

Table 1 shows frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of adults in selected areas of wagholi In this study from total 227 samples of alcohol users, 223 satisfied criteria for study by AUDIT Scale. In 223 samples about 33.7% (75) samples maximum were from 31-40 years of age group. From total 223 samples all are male no female sample found during survey who satisfied the inclusion criteria. From 223 samples 96% samples belongs to Hindu religion. In this study large number of samples i.e. 105 (47.1%) were educated upto secondary and higher secondary level. In this study large number of samples i.e. 188 (84.3%) are private employeee.

Table 2 Screening data

Parameters	No of cases	Percentage (n=223)
Do your parents drink alcohol	Yes	166
	No	57
With whom you use to take drink	Friends	143
	Alone	72
	Relative	8
Alcohol associated physical illness	Abnormal skin	1
	Vascularization	152
	Hand tremors	10
	Tongue tremors	29
	Hepatomegaly	25
	Others	6
Reason for initiation	nil	174
	Peer pressure	23
	Religious reason	6
	Unemployment	7
How often do you drink	Effect of TV/Media	13
	Others	158
	Daily	40
	Rarely	14
	Occasionally	11
	Quarterly	4.9

Maximum samples i.e. 134 (60.1%) belongs to low socio-economic group (below 10,000/-). In our study large number of samples 219 (98.2%) are married. Maximum samples are from nuclear family.

Section 2

Screening questionnaire for baseline information about Alcohol consumption.

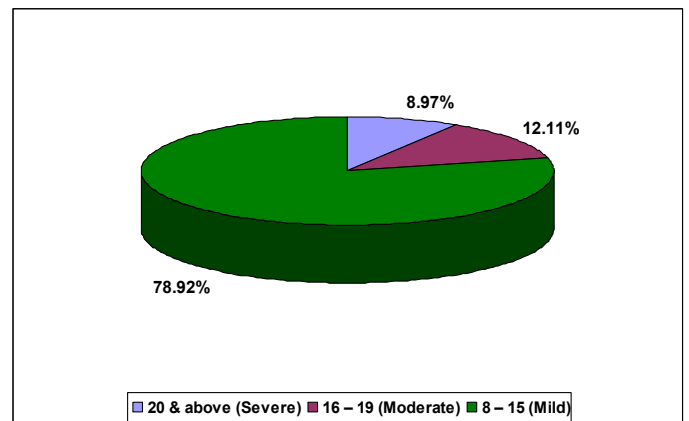
Table 2 shows from 223 samples about 176 samples parents consume alcohol, a maximum of 143 samples take alcohol with friends. 152 samples have hand tremors associated physical illness .163 samples consume alcohol due to peer pressure .150 samples have daily drinking

Section 3

Table 3 Assess the audit score of alcohol users in study group

Audit score	No of cases	Percentage
20 & above (Severe)	20	8.97
16 – 19 (Moderate)	27	12.11
8 – 15 (Mild)	176	78.92
Total	223	100

Pie diagram figure 3.1 showing the audit score of alcohol users in study group. n-223 Figure shows that 78.92% are mild alcohol users and 12.11% are moderate alcohol users and 8,97% are severe alcohol users



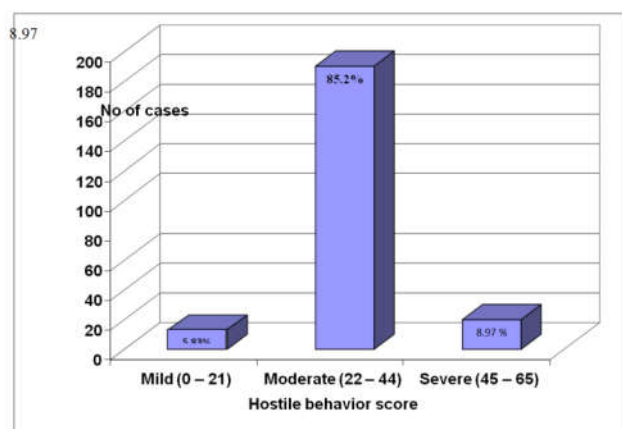
Section 4

Table 4 Assess the hostile behaviour among alcohol users in study group

Hostile behaviour score	No of cases	Percentage
Mild (0 – 21)	13	5.83
Moderate (22 – 44)	190	85.20
Severe (45 – 65)	20	8.97
Total	223	100

Table shows that 181 samples have moderate hostile behaviour and 15 samples have severe hostile behaviour

Bar diagram figure 4.1 showing the hostile behaviour among alcohol user in study group



Section 5: correlation result

Table 5 Correlation between Audit score and Hostile behaviour score in study group

Correlation between audit score and Hostile behaviour score	r Value	P Value
	0.244	<0.0001

Scatter diagram 5.1 showing correlation between Audit score and Hostile behaviour score in study group

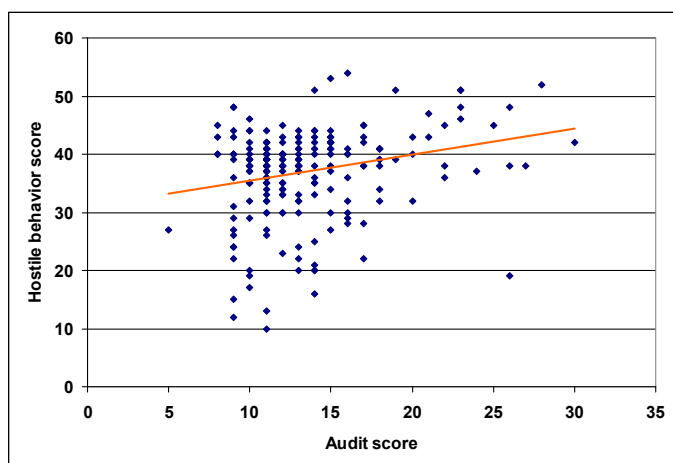


Figure shows there is moderately positive co-relation between alcoholism and hostile behaviour. It means the person is more alcoholic then there will be more hostile behaviour

Section 6 Association between Variables and Demographic Variables

Association with demographic parameters shows that only family income is showing significant association with AUDIT score and Hostile behaviour, other demographic parameters are not significantly associated with both variables.

DISCUSSION

The study was done to assess the prevalence of alcohol users and hostile behaviour among them. Study findings shows that most of the sample’s parents are drinkers, friends are priority drinking partner, hand tremors is common physical illness, most sample are daily drinker and reason of initiation is peer pressure. Assessment of Alcohol user’s shows that 78.92% are mild alcohol users and 12.11% are moderate alcohol users and 8.97% are severe alcohol users. Assessment of the hostile behaviour among alcohol user in study group shows that most

of the samples 85.20%having moderate hostile behaviour, 8.97% samples having severe hostile behaviour and 5.83% are mild hostile behaviour. Study shows there is moderately positive co-relation between alcoholism and hostile behaviour. In association with demographic parameters only family income is showing significant association with AUDIT score and Hostile behaviour, other demographic parameters are not significantly associated with both variables

Limitations

1. Study is limited to the adults at selected areas of Wagholi only.
2. Sample size is limited and not covering to the entire area of Wagholi.
3. Analysis of the study will be based purely on the basis of responses given by the samples.
4. The study was limited to the experience level of the researches.
5. Data collection was only for 4 weeks.

Recommendations

Keeping in view the findings of the study the following recommendations are made-

1. It is suggested that the study may be replicated using a larger population of adults.
2. A study can be carried out to assess the effects of alcohol dependence and psychological problems in alcoholics.
3. A study can be carried out to assess the effect of social media on alcohol consumption.
4. A study can be also carried out to assess to find the effect of alcoholism on prevalence of psychological disorders.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study shows that prevalence of alcohol users in community area are at mild level and alcohol users are moderately correlated to hostile behaviour. We should not only focus for the treatment of alcoholism as well as we have to focus for intervention of primary prevention of hostile behaviour to reduce the associated physical, mental and social consequences faced by alcohol users due to their increased aggressive nature.

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