

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG FIRST AND SECOND-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN NOVI SAD

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Alcohol is the most consumed psychoactive substance worldwide. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of alcohol consumption among university students in Novi Sad and the association of socioeconomic characteristics and psychoactive substance use with alcohol consumption.

The study was a cross-sectional survey of University of Novi Sad students in 2019, as part of the project "Health behaviours of students: benefits and risks" funded by the Provincial Secretariat for Higher Education and Scientific Research. The research involved 664 students from thirteen faculties. The study instrument was an online questionnaire, and alcohol consumption was classified by daily intake units. The association of socioeconomic characteristics and psychoactive substance use with alcohol use was analyzed using the Chi-square or Fisher's exact test.

Two of five students drank alcohol more than once a month (43.2%), and only 15.5% reported that they had never drunk alcohol. Half of the students (50.2%) reported binge drinking, with a higher prevalence among men than women (64.2% vs. 44.1%) ($p < 0.001$). Approximately 4% (3.8%) of students believed that peer influence led them to drink more alcohol than they otherwise would have, with a higher prevalence among young men than women (7.0% vs. 2.4%) ($p < 0.001$). The prevalence of heavy drinking and binge drinking was higher among smokers and illicit drug users ($p < 0.001$).

The prevalence of alcohol use and binge drinking among university students in Novi Sad is high. Peers have a negative influence on student alcohol use. Heavy drinking and binge drinking were more prevalent among smokers and illicit drug users.

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Key words: alcohol drinking, binge drinking, peer influence, smoking, illicit drugs

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Introduction

Alcohol is the most often consumed psychoactive substance in the world (1). In 2016, according to global statistics, alcohol was the seventh risk factor for both deaths and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), which emphasizes the seriousness of this public health problem (2). Alcohol consumption among young people represents a serious public health challenge that requires a thorough analysis of risk factors in

order to develop effective prevention strategies (3). According to the data of the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD), in almost all countries, more than half of students reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lives. In ESPAD countries, 47% of students reported alcohol use in the last 30 days, and an average of 13% of students reported being intoxicated in the last 30 days. Based on data from the ESPAD project in Serbia, 87% of students reported consuming alcohol at least once during their lifetime, 56% of students reported alcohol use in the last 30 days, and 12% of students reported being intoxicated in the last 30 days (4). The COVID-19 pandemic significantly influenced global alcohol consumption, with a trend of decreasing alcohol consumption among young people (5). Early onset and intensive alcohol consumption during the period of adolescence can have long-term consequences on brain development, including hypoglycemia in certain parts of the cerebral cortex and increased risk of addiction (6). The binge drinking can reduce cognitive abilities and motor skills, which leads to increased risk of injury, accidents, and risky

sexual behavior (7). The influence of alcohol on the ability to drive is pronounced, especially in young drivers, which leads to an increased risk of severe head injuries and fatal accidents (8). Drivers under the influence of alcohol show a tendency to accidents during parking, which directly depends on the level of alcohol in the blood (9).

In 2019, alcohol was the cause of 156,000 deaths and 10 million lost years of healthy life due to traffic injuries caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol (5). The mortality rate in our country was 1.3 per 100,000 inhabitants due to the same circumstances, according to data from the Road Traffic Agency of the Republic of Serbia in the same year (10, 11). A study conducted in Serbia in 2019 showed that every hundredth driver drove under the influence of alcohol (12).

It is important to understand the factors that affect alcohol consumption among the young to successfully design preventive programs. Special emphasis should be placed on family support, changes in norms in peer groups and community influence on attitudes towards alcohol. Social and cultural influences, as they are family models, social norms, and media influence are key in the formation of attitudes and habits of young people towards alcohol. Family influence is one of the first and most significant factors that shape the perception of young people about alcohol. Peers often function as role models and can exert direct pressure on young people to adhere to certain norms related to alcohol. Increased alcohol consumption is also influenced by individual characteristics (3). Increased alcohol consumption can also be influenced by the fact that students are exposed to elevated levels of stress during their studies (13).

Aim

This study aimed to assess the prevalence of alcohol consumption among first- and second-year university students in Novi Sad and the association of socioeconomic characteristics and the use of other psychoactive substances with alcohol consumption.

Materials and Methods

The study is a part of the project "Health behaviours of students: benefits and risks" financed by the Provincial Secretariat for Higher Education and Scientific Research. This cross-sectional study was conducted among students at the University of Novi Sad in the year 2019. Study included 664 students (456 first-year and 208 second-year students) from the following faculties: Faculty of Medicine (43.1%), Faculty of Technical Sciences (12.5%), Faculty of Law (7.1%), Faculty of Sciences (7.1%), Faculty of Agriculture (6.3%), Faculty of Sport and Physical Education (6.3%), Faculty of Economics (5.9%), Faculty of Education (5.6%), Faculty of Philosophy (1.7%), "Mihajlo

Pupin" Technical Faculty (1.4%), Faculty of Technology (0.9%), Academy of Arts (0.6%) and other faculties (0.2%).

The instrument of the study was an online questionnaire with electronic consent for participation in the study. The link to the questionnaires was given to the first- and second-year students after lectures. The questionnaire included questions on demographics (gender, age, and year of the study), socioeconomic status (self-assessed material status of the family), and questions on lifestyle factors (cigarette smoking, electronic cigarette smoking, water pipe smoking, marijuana use, ecstasy use, amphetamine use, and sedative or sleeping pills use without a prescription). The outcome variables were alcohol consumption and binge drinking. According to answers on alcohol consumption on a typical day (number of alcohol units), students were categorized into three groups: students who never drink, moderate drinking (1-2 alcohol units daily), and heavy drinking (three or more alcohol units daily). Binge drinking was defined as having six or more drinks on a single occasion.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive and inferential statistics methods were used for data analysis. Categorical variables were presented as frequencies and percentages, and numerical variables as means and standard deviations. The Chi-square or Fisher's exact test was used to test the association between socioeconomic characteristics and the use of other psychoactive substances and alcohol use. Statistically significant results were considered *p*-values less than 0.05. The statistical analyses were done using the IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM SPSS).

Ethical considerations

Participation in the study was anonymous and voluntary. The ethical aspects of the study were approved by the Ethics Committee of the Institute of the Public Health of Vojvodina, Novi Sad (Approval number: 01-340/2).

Results

The sample included 664 students (69.7% females and 30.3% males) of average age 19.8 (SD = 1.43) (min 18 and max 38 years). More than half of the students assessed their material status as average (55.6%), 40.4% as good, and 4.1% as bad. Around 43% of students were from the Faculty of Medicine (Table 1). Other characteristics of the sample are presented in Table 1.

Around 40% of the students drank alcohol once a month or less often (41.3%), one-third drank 2–4 times per month (33.6%), 8.4% drank 2–3 times weekly, and 1.4% drank 4 times or more weekly.

Approximately 44% of the surveyed students consumed three or more alcohol units on a typical day (44.3%), 40.2% drank less, and only 15.5% answered that they had never drunk alcohol. Alcohol consumption was more prevalent in men than women ($p < 0.001$). On the days when students consumed alcohol, their consumption typically exceeded current guidance. Every second young men (53.8%) consumed three or more drinks on a typical day (heavy drinking), and 40.2% of girls consumed three or more drinks. There were no significant differences in alcohol consumption according to age, faculty type, year of the study, and material status of the family (Table 2).

Binge drinking was widespread among students. Approximately half of the students reported binge drinking (50.2%), sometimes multiple times per month. Every third student

binge drank less than once monthly (33.3%), 13.7% binge drank at least once monthly, 2.9% at least once weekly, and 0.5% reported binge drinking almost every day or daily. Binge drinking was significantly more prevalent among young men (64.2%) than girls (44.1%) ($p < 0.001$). There were no significant differences in binge drinking according to age, type of faculty, year of the study, and material status of the family (Table 3). Approximately 4% of students (3.8%) believed that they drank more alcohol than they otherwise would have due to the influence of their friends. This influence was significantly more prevalent among young men (7.0%) than girls (2.4%) ($p < 0.001$) (Table 4).

The higher influence of friends on drinking behaviour was associated with higher alcohol consumption and more prevalent binge drinking among students.

Table 1. Sample characteristics by gender, Novi Sad in 2019

Characteristic	Total	Men	Women	p-value*
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Age (years)				
18–19	325 (49.3)	91 (45.7)	234 (50.9)	0.444
20–21	300 (45.5)	96 (48.2)	204 (44.3)	
22+	34 (5.2)	12 (6.0)	22 (4.8)	
Faculty				
Medicine	286 (43.1)	78 (38.8)	208 (44.9)	0.168
Other	378 (56.9)	123 (61.2)	255 (55.1)	
Year of the study				
First	456 (68.7)	128 (63.7)	328 (70.8)	0.042
Second	208 (31.3)	73 (36.3)	135 (29.2)	
Material status of family				
Good	268 (40.4)	89 (44.3)	179 (38.7)	0.236
Average	369 (55.6)	102 (50.7)	267 (57.7)	
Bad	27 (4.1)	10 (5.0)	17 (3.7)	
Total	664 (100.0)	201 (30.3)	463 (69.7)	-

Table 2. Prevalence of alcohol consumption according to sociodemographic characteristics of students, Novi Sad in 2019

Characteristic	Total				Men				Women			
	Never drinks	Moderate	Heavy	p-value*	Never drinks	Moderate	Heavy	p-value*	Never drinks	Moderate	Heavy	p-value*
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Gender												
Men	24 (12.1)	68 (34.2)	107 (53.8)	0.005	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Women	78 (17.0)	197 (42.9)	185 (40.2)		-	-	-		-	-	-	
Age (years)												
18–19	54 (16.7)	133 (41.2)	136 (42.1)	0.147	8 (8.9)	34 (37.8)	48 (53.3)	0.341	46 (19.7)	99 (42.5)	88 (37.8)	0.075
20–21	41 (13.8)	113 (37.9)	144 (48.3)		15 (15.8)	27 (28.4)	53 (55.8)		26 (12.8)	86 (42.4)	91 (44.8)	
22+	6 (18.2)	18 (54.5)	9 (27.3)		1 (8.3)	6 (50.0)	5 (41.7)		5 (23.8)	12 (57.1)	4 (19.0)	
Faculty												
Medicine	49 (17.4)	116 (41.3)	116 (41.3)	0.306	10 (13.2)	27 (35.5)	39 (51.3)	0.849	39 (19.0)	89 (43.4)	77 (37.6)	0.447
Other	53 (14.0)	149 (39.4)	176 (46.6)		14 (11.4)	41 (33.3)	68 (55.3)		39 (15.3)	108 (42.4)	108 (42.4)	
Year of the study												
First	71 (15.7)	186 (41.1)	196 (43.3)	0.723	12 (9.5)	44 (34.9)	70 (55.6)	0.351	59 (18.0)	142 (43.4)	126 (38.5)	0.432
Second	31 (15.0)	79 (38.3)	96 (46.6)		12 (16.4)	24 (32.9)	37 (50.7)		19 (14.3)	55 (41.4)	59 (44.4)	
Material status of family												
Good	36 (13.6)	97 (36.7)	131 (49.6)	0.261	8 (9.1)	28 (31.8)	52 (59.1)	0.619	28 (15.9)	69 (39.2)	79 (44.9)	0.550
Average	62 (16.8)	157 (42.7)	149 (40.5)		14 (13.9)	37 (36.6)	50 (49.5)		48 (18.0)	120 (44.9)	99 (37.1)	
Bad	4 (14.8)	11 (40.7)	12 (44.4)		2 (20.0)	3 (30.0)	5 (50.0)		2 (11.8)	8 (47.1)	7 (41.2)	
Total	102 (15.5)	265 (40.2)	292 (44.3)	-	24 (12.1)	68 (34.2)	107 (53.8)	-	78 (17.0)	197 (42.9)	185 (40.2)	-

Table 3. Prevalence of binge drinking according to socio-demographic characteristics of students, Novi Sad in 2019

Characteristic	Total			Men			Women		
	No	Yes	p-value*	No	Yes	p-value*	No	Yes	p-value*
	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)	
Gender									
Men	72 (35.8)	129 (64.2)	< 0.001	-	-		-	-	-
Women	259 (55.9)	204 (44.1)		-	-		-	-	
Age (years)									
18–19	168 (51.7)	157 (48.3)	0.654	30 (33.0)	61 (67.0)	0.734	138 (59.0)	96 (41.0)	0.442
20–21	144 (48.0)	156 (52.0)		36 (37.5)	60 (62.5)		108 (52.9)	96 (47.1)	
22+	18 (50.0)	16 (50.0)		5 (41.7)	7 (58.2)		12 (54.5)	10 (45.5)	
Faculty									
Medicine	152 (53.1)	134 (46.9)	0.158	31 (39.7)	47 (60.3)	0.440	121 (58.2)	87 (41.8)	0.218
Other	179 (47.4)	199 (52.6)		41 (33.3)	82 (66.7)		138 (54.1)	117 (45.9)	
Year of the study									
First	233 (51.1)	223 (48.9)	0.358	42 (32.8)	86 (67.2)	0.305	191 (58.2)	137(41.8)	0.124
Second	98 (47.1)	110 (52.9)		30 (41.1)	43 (58.9)		68 (50.4)	67 (49.6)	
Material status of family									
Good	130 (48.5)	138 (51.5)	0.832	30 (33.7)	59 (66.3)	0.590	100 (55.9)	79 (44.1)	0.966
Average	187 (50.7)	182 (49.3)		36 (36.3)	65 (63.7)		150 (56.2)	117 (43.8)	
Bad	14 (51.9)	13 (48.1)		5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)		9 (52.9)	8 (47.1)	
Total	331 (49.8)	333 (50.2)	-	72 (35.8)	129 (64.2)	-	259 (55.9)	204 (44.1)	-

*Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test

Table 4. Influence of friends on higher alcohol consumption according to gender, Novi Sad in 2019

Gender	Higher alcohol consumption due to a friend's influence			p-value*
	No	Sometimes	Always	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Men	116 (57.7)	71 (35.3)	14 (7.0)	< 0.001
Women	329 (71.1)	123 (26.6)	11 (2.4)	
Total	445 (67.0)	194 (29.2)	25 (3.8)	

*Chi-square test

This association was significant in both genders. Among students who said that they had always drunk more due to the influence of friends, 87.5% reported heavy drinking, and 80% reported binge drinking (Table 5).

Among first- and second-year university students, 22.1% were smokers and 9.2% were former smokers. Electronic cigarettes were used by 2.6% of students and water pipes by 5.9%. Every fifth student consumed marijuana at least once in a lifetime (21.4%). Ecstasy was used by 4.4% of students and amphetamines by 2.0% of students. Every sixth student (17.3%) used sedatives or sleeping pills without a doctor's prescription.

The prevalence of heavy drinking was significantly higher among smokers (62.6%) than among non-smokers (37.8%) ($p < 0.001$). Binge drinking was also more prevalent among smokers (63.9%) than non-smokers (43.2%) ($p < 0.001$). Electronic cigarette smoking was associated with a higher prevalence of heavy drinking, but not with binge drinking. Among students who reported marijuana use, 63.8% were heavy drinkers, compared to 39% of those who had never used marijuana. The use of ecstasy and amphetamines was associated with a higher prevalence of heavy drinking, as well as with binge drinking. The use of sedatives or sleeping pills was not associated with alcohol consumption and binge drinking (Table 6).

Table 5. Influence of friends on higher alcohol consumption and binge drinking, Novi Sad in 2019

Higher alcohol consumption and binge drinking due to friend's influence	Alcohol consumption				Binge drinking		
	Never	Moderate	Heavy	p-value*	No	Yes	p-value*
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)	
Total							
No	96 (21.7)	184 (41.6)	162 (36.7)	< 0.001	260 (58.4)	185 (41.6)	< 0.001
Sometimes	6 (3.1)	78 (40.4)	109 (56.5)		66 (34.0)	128 (66.0)	
Always	0 (0.0)	3 (12.5)	21 (87.5)		5 (20.0)	20 (80.0)	
Men							
No	22 (19.1)	45 (39.1)	48 (41.7)	< 0.001	56 (48.3)	60 (51.7)	< 0.001
Sometimes	2 (2.8)	22 (31.0)	47 (66.2)		14 (19.7)	57 (80.3)	
Always	0 (0.0)	1 (7.7)	12 (92.3)		2 (14.3)	12 (85.7)	
Women							
No	74 (22.6)	139 (42.5)	114 (34.9)	< 0.001	204 (62.0)	125 (38.0)	< 0.001
Sometimes	4 (3.3)	56 (45.9)	62 (50.8)		52 (42.3)	71 (57.7)	
Always	0 (0.0)	2 (18.2)	9 (81.8)		3 (27.3)	8 (72.7)	

*Chi-square test

Table 6. Association of cigarette smoking and illicit drug use with alcohol consumption and binge drinking, Novi Sad in 2019

	Alcohol consumption				Binge drinking		
	Never	Moderate	Heavy	p-value*	No	Yes	p-value*
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)		n (%)	n (%)	
Smoking							
Non-smoker	94 (20.8)	187 (41.4)	171 (37.8)	< 0.001	259 (56.8)	197 (43.2)	< 0.001
Former smoker	2 (3.3)	29 (48.3)	29 (48.3)		19 (31.1)	42 (68.9)	
Smoker	6 (4.1)	49 (33.3)	92 (62.6)		53 (36.1)	94 (63.9)	
Electronic cigarettes							
Non-smoker	102 (16.2)	258 (40.9)	271 (42.9)	0.009	322 (50.6)	314 (49.4)	0.133
Former smoker	0 (0.0)	4 (36.4)	7 (63.6)		3 (27.3)	8 (72.7)	
Smoker	0 (0.0)	3 (17.6)	14 (82.4)		6 (35.3)	11 (64.7)	
Water pipe smoking							
Never	92 (17.6)	221 (42.2)	211 (40.3)	< 0.001	286 (54.1)	243 (45.9)	< 0.001
Yes, before	9 (9.4)	36 (37.5)	51 (53.1)		39 (40.6)	57 (59.4)	
Yes	1 (2.6)	8 (20.5)	30 (76.9)		6 (15.4)	33 (84.6)	
Marijuana							
Never	96 (18.5)	220 (42.5)	202 (39.0)	< 0.001	296 (56.7)	226 (43.3)	< 0.001
At least once	6 (4.3)	45 (31.9)	90 (63.8)		35 (24.7)	107 (75.4)	
Ecstasy							
Never	102 (16.2)	258 (41.0)	270 (42.9)	< 0.001	327 (51.5)	308 (48.5)	< 0.001
At least once	0 (0.0)	7 (24.1)	22 (75.9)		4 (13.8)	25 (86.2)	
Amphetamine							
Never	102 (15.8)	262 (40.6)	282 (43.7)	0.045	330 (50.7)	321 (49.3)	0.003
At least once	0 (0.0)	3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)		1 (7.7)	12 (92.3)	
Sedatives or sleeping pills							
Never	92 (16.9)	218 (40.0)	235 (43.1)	0.080	282 (51.4)	267 (48.6)	0.101
At least once	10 (8.8)	47 (41.2)	57 (50.0)		49 (42.6)	66 (57.4)	

*Chi-square test or Fisher's exact test

Discussion

This study estimated the prevalence of alcohol consumption among university students in Novi Sad and its relationship with socioeconomic characteristics and the use of other psychoactive substances. Two of five students in our study consumed alcohol once a month or less often (41.3%). The average prevalence of alcohol consumption among students in Europe was 47% during the past 30 days, with the highest prevalence of alcohol use in Denmark (74%) (4). There are large variations in alcohol consumption among university students in and outside European countries. Asians tend to have the lowest risk for alcoholism compared to Europeans and African Americans, partly due to genetic variations that cause more intense and unpleasant reactions to alcohol consumption (14). Every sixth student from our research answered that they never drink alcohol. In the Spain study, 7.8% of students did not drink alcohol during the last year (15). According to the results of our questionnaire, men drink alcohol more often than women, which is consistent with other studies (16, 17). Also, in most European countries from the ESPAD project, men drink alcohol more often than women (4).

This research paper showed that 44% of students drink heavily on a typical day. More than half of Norwegian students reported drinking five or more alcoholic drinks on a typical day when drinking, which is more compared to our study. Among students, heavy drinking is considered normal, which is certainly worrying (17). Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to many diseases including cancers, liver cirrhosis, heart disease, and an increased risk of HIV transmission, and it can be lethal (5).

Our results showed that half of the students reported binge drinking. More than 30% of students reported binge drinking in Hungary, which is less compared to our study (18). Asian authors have concluded that over time, as students progress through their years of study, the propensity for binge drinking increases (19). University students who prefer binge drinking, especially extreme ones (≥ 10 drinks/occasion), had lower scores on the logical memory subtest (20, 21). Extreme prepartying and drinking games in college can lead to intoxication and negative consequences. The frequency of prepartying and participation in drinking games was linked to an increased risk of extreme drinking among students (22). The prevalence of binge drinking was higher among young men than girls, but according to age, type of faculty, year of the study and material status, there were no significant differences. Similar to the results obtained in the present study, binge drinking is reported more often in male students in other studies (19, 23).

Almost 4% of students in our study reported that they always drank more alcohol when influenced by friends, while less than one-third of students believed that they sometimes consumed more alcohol than usual under the influence of friends. These results are also confirmed in some

other studies. According to the study of Salame et al., peer influence has a more significant effect on the harmful use of alcohol. This study shows that people often neglect all potential dangers related to alcohol due to peer pressure and influence (24). Schaefer et al. recorded that students were seven times more likely to drink alcohol weekly if their friends also drank weekly (25).

Results of the current study indicate that 87.5% of students always drink heavily under the influence of friends. In the study Schaefer et al., around 30% of students reported binge drinking in the past two weeks. Under the influence of peers, students engage in binge drinking 6.8 times more often (25). The influence of friends on higher alcohol consumption and binge drinking is more pronounced in men than in women in our study.

In our research, more than 20% of students were cigarette smokers, while a much smaller percentage of students used electronic cigarettes and water pipes. Cigarette smokers and water pipe smokers were more prone to heavy drinking and binge drinking. Meanwhile, electronic cigarette smokers had a higher prevalence of heavy drinking, but not binge drinking. In a cross-sectional multicentric study conducted in Germany and Hungary, 18% of students were cigarette smokers, and, as in our study, a much smaller percentage of students used electronic cigarettes and water pipes (26). The worrying fact is that every fifth student tried marijuana at least once in their life according to our study. Other types of illicit drugs, like ecstasy and amphetamines, are less frequently used. Higher alcohol consumption was associated with the use of illicit drugs like marijuana and ecstasy. The use of sedatives and sleeping pills was not associated with higher alcohol consumption, which is positive because simultaneous consumption of sedatives or sleeping pills with even a small amount of alcohol can lead to overdose, sleepiness, dizziness, slowed or difficulty breathing and can be potentially fatal (27). At the university, students have easy access to alcohol and illicit drugs and consume these substances for a sense of belonging and interaction with other peers. Students at the university in Spain most often combine alcohol with cannabis (28). According to a Spanish study conducted among university students, every third binge drinker has tried cannabis (29). Students less often use ecstasy and amphetamine according to the study conducted in the United Kingdom, which is the same as in our study (30). According to the authors from Hungary, binge drinking is associated with smoking and illicit drug use (18).

Medical students play a key role in the promotion and display of healthy habits because their knowledge and example can influence their peers to adopt healthy lifestyles (31). Unfortunately, our study didn't find any differences between medical students and others. Appropriate education programs are needed to reduce early and intensive alcohol use among young people. Ridoult et al. suggested introducing messages about safe alcohol use to students on Facebook (32). There is less consumption in

countries that have limitations in terms of shop working hours, licenses for the retail sale of alcohol outside the premises, and legal drinking age provisions (33).

One of the limitations of the study is that a questionnaire was used to collect responses, which may lead to some distortion of the results. However, due to the anonymous nature of the questionnaire, we believe that students were less likely to be dishonest. The second limitation of the study is that it included only first- and second-year university students, while older students were not included.

Conclusion

The prevalence of alcohol use and binge drinking among university students in Novi Sad is high, and it is more prevalent among young men than women. The study shows that peers have a negative influence on student alcohol use. The prevalence of heavy drinking and binge drinking was higher among students who reported that they always drank more due to the influence of friends. Smoking and the use of illegal drugs are linked to heavy drinking and more frequent binge drinking among students.

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KONZUMIRANJE ALKOHOLA MEĐU STUDENTIMA PRVE I DRUGE GODINE FAKULTETA U NOVOM SADU

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Alkohol je psihoaktivna supstanca koja se najčešće konzumira u svetu. Cilj ovog rada bio je da proceni prevalenciju konzumiranja alkohola kod studenata Univerziteta u Novom Sadu i povezanost socioekonomskih karakteristika i korišćenja psihoaktivnih supstanci sa konzumiranjem alkohola.

Studija je sprovedena kao studija preseka među studentima Univerziteta u Novom Sadu 2019. godine, u okviru projekta „Zdravstveno ponašanje studenata: koristi i rizici“ koji je finansirao Pokrajinski sekretarijat za visoko obrazovanje i naučnoistraživačku delatnost. U istraživanju su učestvovala 664 studenta sa trinaest fakulteta. Kao instrument istraživanja korišćen je onlajn upitnik. Konzumacija alkohola je klasifikovana prema jedinicama dnevnog unosa. Povezanost socioekonomskih karakteristika i korišćenja psihoaktivnih supstanci sa upotrebom alkohola analizirana je pomoću Hi-kvadrat testa ili Fišerovog testa egzaktnosti.

Dvoje od pet studenata pilo je alkohol više od jednom mesečno (43,3%), a samo je 15,5% njih izjavilo da nikada nije pilo alkohol. Polovina studenata (50,2%) prijavila je opijanje, a prevalencija je bila veća kod muškaraca nego kod žena (64,2% naspram 44,1%; $p < 0,001$). Približno 4% (3,8%) studenata veruje da ih je uticaj vršnjaka naveo da piju više alkohola nego što bi inače pili; prevalencija je bila veća kod mladih muškaraca nego kod žena (7,0% naspram 2,4%; $p < 0,001$). Prevalencija prekomerne konzumacije alkohola i opijanja bila je veća među pušačima i studentima koji koriste ilegalne droge ($p < 0,001$).

Zabeležena je visoka prevalencija konzumiranja alkohola i opijanja među studentima Univerziteta u Novom Sadu. Vršnjaci imaju negativan uticaj kada je reč o upotrebi alkohola među studentima. Prekomerna konzumacija alkohola i opijanje bili su češći kod pušača i kod studenata koji koriste ilegalne droge.

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Ključne reči: konzumiranje alkohola, opijanje, uticaj vršnjaka, pušenje, ilegalne droge

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