

Wyniki badania pokazały, że z substancjami psychoaktywnymi innymi niż alkohol lub tytoń w czasie całego życia miało do czynienia 48% badanych. Substancje nielegalne przyjmowało kiedykolwiek chociaż raz 45% badanych. Najbardziej rozpowszechnioną substancją, podobnie jak w innych badaniach, okazały się konopie (44% – kiedykolwiek, 21% – w czasie ostatnich 7 dni). Znacznym rozpowszechnieniem cechują się też amfetamina (18% – kiedykolwiek, 6% – w czasie ostatnich 7 dni) i halucynogeny (11% – kiedykolwiek, 6% – w czasie ostatnich 7 dni).

Dostępność substancji nielegalnych oceniana jest jako wysoka – 49% badanych uznało, że zdobycie konopi byłoby dla nich bardzo łatwe, 37% bardzo łatwo mogłoby uzyskać amfetaminę. W ciągu całego życia 60% badanych spotkało się z ofertą kupna, otrzymania lub użycia konopi a 30% – amfetaminy.

Analiza regresji logistycznej wykazała silny związek między oceną dostępności konopi i amfetaminy a częstym ich używaniem.

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**Youth and psychoactive substance use. Results of a survey among conscripts of Warszawa-Ursynów residential district**

**Summary**

A survey on alcohol and other psychoactive substances use among conscripts of Warszawa-Ursynów residential district was carried out by the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in spring 1996. The study aimed at evaluation of intensity of these substances use by the young people was commissioned by the local authorities, with a view to systematic monitoring in the future. In the survey an attempt was made to examine by means of a self-administered questionnaire all young men (mostly in the 18-19 age range) summoned in the spring conscription. They filled in their questionnaires while waiting to be seen by the recruitment board. Such a procedure was adopted since otherwise it would be extremely difficult to contact young inhabitants of the Ursynów residential district, the so-called „bedroom of Warsaw”, with a very few secondary schools of any type, so that adolescents living there have attend various schools located all over the city.

The survey has shown that 48% of respondents had in their lifetime a contact with psychoactive substances other than alcohol or tobacco. Illicit drugs were used at least once by 45% of respondents. The most popular drug of abuse, similarly as in other studies, turned out to be cannabis (44% of respondents admitted to ever using it, while 21% – within the past 7 days). Other substances of marked prevalence were: amphetamine (18% – ever, 6% – in the last 7 days) and hallucinogens (11% – ever, 6% – during the last 6 days).

Illicit substances availability can be considered to be high, as 49% of respondents believed that it would be very easy for them to get cannabis, while in the case of amphetamine the same response was given by 37% of subjects. 60% of respondents have been offered in their lifetime cannabis, and 30% – amphetamine, the offers

included buying it, and getting free of charge or using. A logistic regression analysis indicated a strong relationship between perceived availability of cannabis and amphetamine, and frequent using of these drugs.

**Key words:** cannabis / amphetamine / conscripts / psychoactive substance prevalence / youth

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