

**Knowledge, Attitude And Practice On
Alcohol Consumption And Its Related
Problems Among High School Adolescents
In Mingalardon Township, Yangon.**

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Abstract

- School based cross sectional descriptive study
- Total 177 students from Grade 10 and 11
- Questionnaires adapted from the Havard School of Public Health Collage Alcohol study
- Consulted with Psychiatrist and Pediatrician

- About 65% got high score in knowledge
- About 58% had good attitude on alcohol drinking
- About 37% had experience on drinking
- Statically significant between knowledge and attitude on alcohol (P= 0.01)
- Statically not significant with the knowledge of alcohol over drinking (P=1.0)

- Alcohol is a worldwide social and medical problems
- Drinking alcohol has increased in quantity and frequency
- The age of initiate drinking has also declined
- Social problems in Myanmar
- Only a few studies among adolescent students in Myanmar settings

- School can play an important role in using comprehensive, coordinated health education programs
- Increase health knowledge and promote healthy behaviors
- reducing alcohol-associated risks.

OBJECTIVES

- To identify the level of knowledge on alcohol
- To determine the attitudes of high school adolescents towards drinking alcohol
- To identify practices on alcohol drinking
- To determine the association between knowledge, attitude and practice on alcohol drinking among high school adolescents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- **Study design**

A cross sectional descriptive study

- **Study population**

Students of 10th and 11th grade classes, age 14-16 years, in Mingalardon Township

- **Study area**

The study was carried out at No. (5) Basic Education High School, Mingalardon Township, Yangon.

- **Study period**

from February, 2015 to December, 2015.

- **Sample size determination**

minimum sample size is 177 high school students

Flow chart of study procedure

One of the high school was selected by lottery method

Permission from Township Education Officer and Headmaster

Collection of basic data such as total numbers of students, number of students in each grade, number of section in each grade

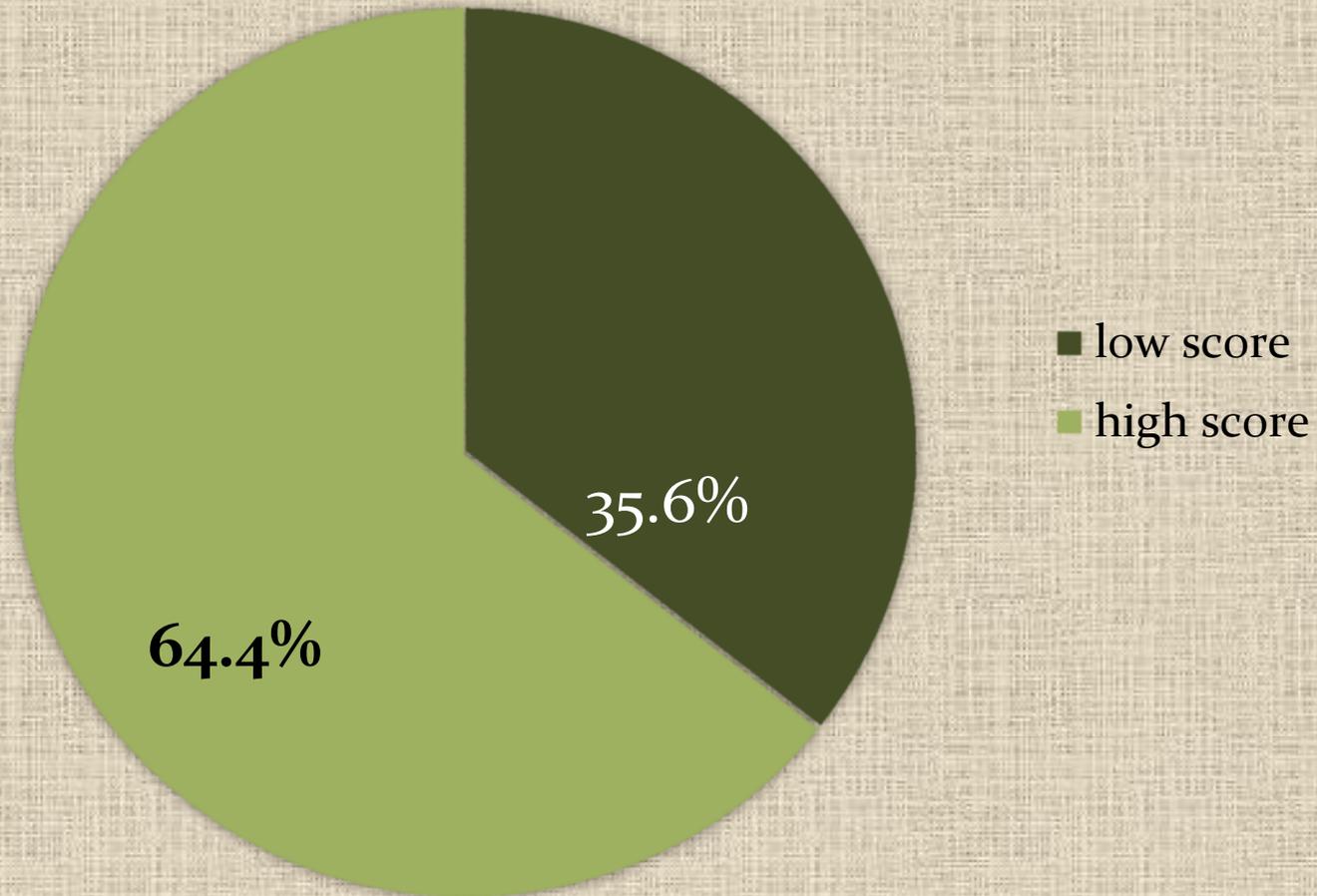
Consent was taken from respondents

Explanation of Questionnaires to Respondents.

The Questionnaire:
Section A: Demographics
Section B: Knowledge related data
Section C: Attitude related data:
Section : Behaviour related data

RESULTS

Distribution of knowledge score

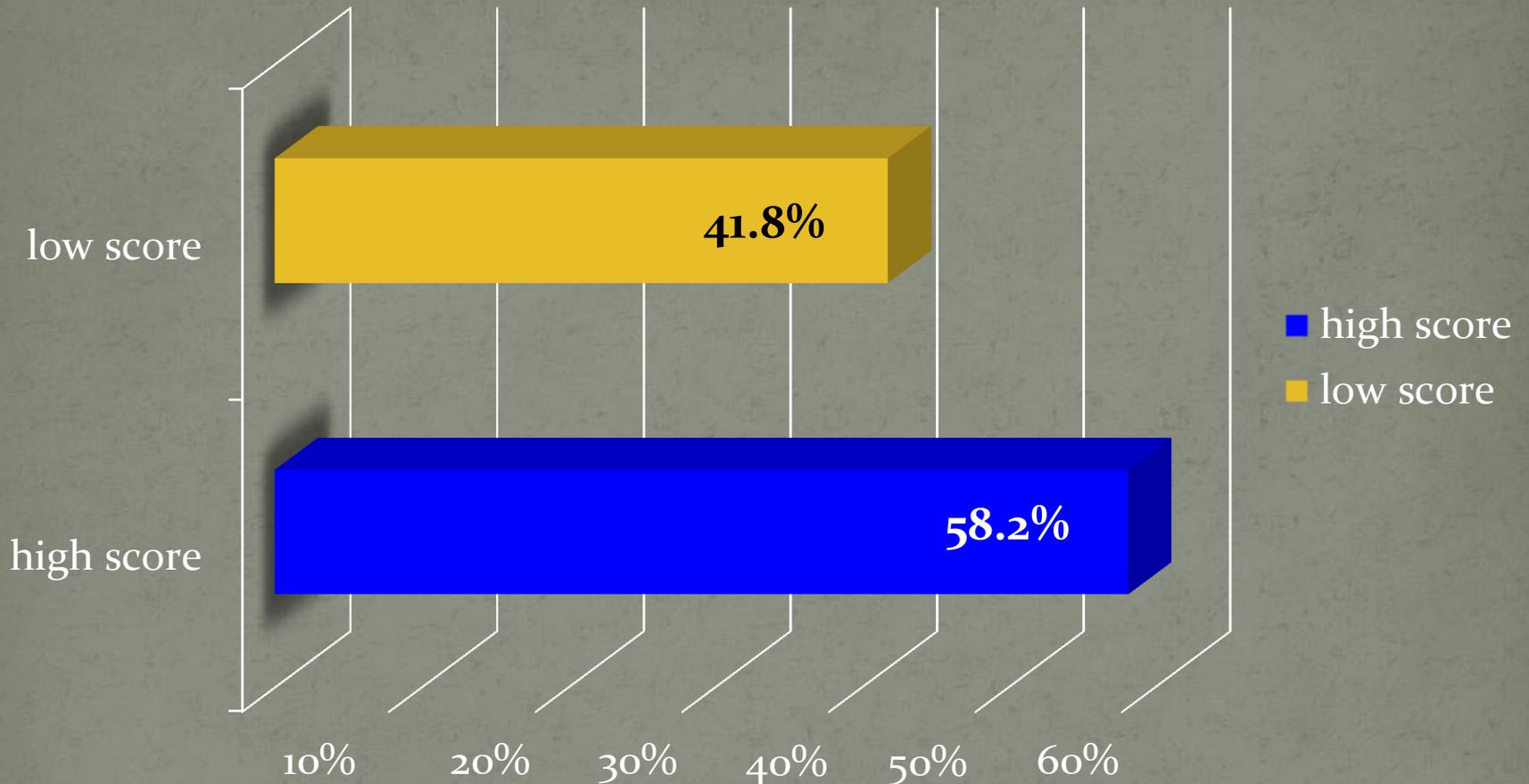


High score = > mean score

Low score = < mean score

mean score (14)

Distribution of Attitude Score

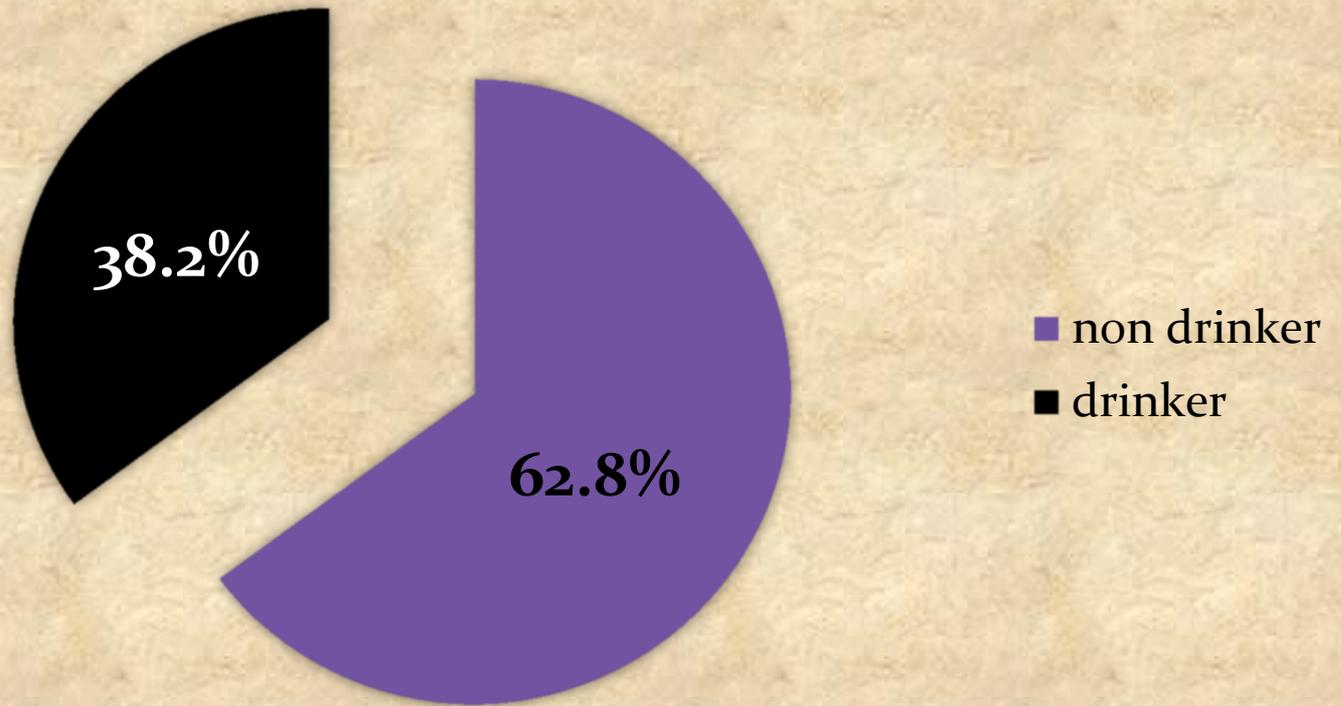


Low score = unfavorable attitude to alcohol

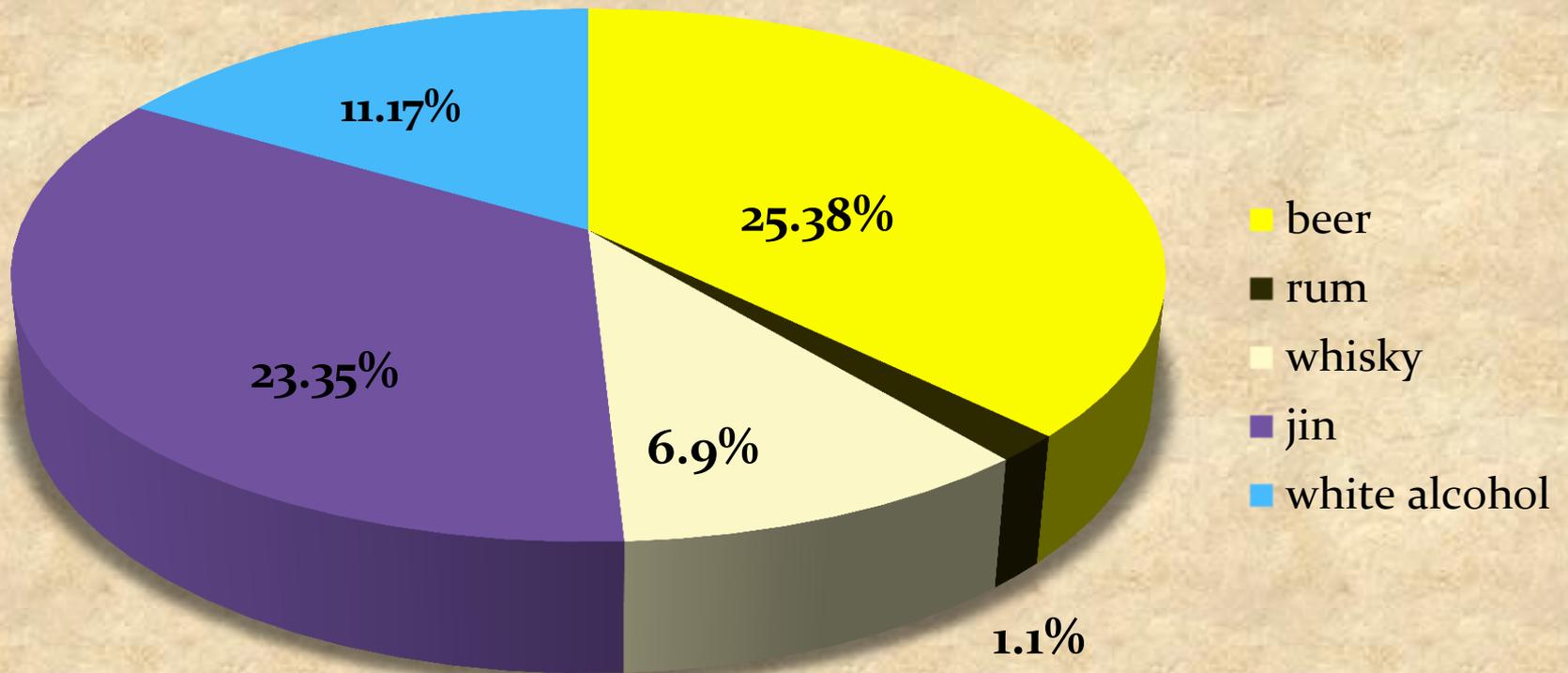
High score = favorable attitude to alcohol

mean score (7)

Student alcohol drinking



Type of alcohol the most frequently used



Association in attitude status and knowledge status

Knowledge	Attitude					P value
	High	%	Low	%	Total	
High	74	64.9	40	35.1	114	0.017
Low	29	46.0	34	54.0	63	
Total	103	58.2	74	41.8	177	

Association between knowledge and practice of drinking alcohol

	Knowledge					P value
	High	%	Low	%	Total	
Practice	43	65.2	23	34.8	66	1.0
Non practice	71	64.0	40	36.0	111	
Total	114	64.4	63	35.6	177	

Association between Attitude and Practice

	Attitude					P value
	High	%	Low	%	Total	
Practice	32	48.5	34	51.5	66	0.05
Non practice	71	64.0	40	36.0	111	
Total	103	58.2	74	41.8	177	

CONCLUSION

- focused on exploring knowledge, attitude and alcohol drinking among high school students in No. (5), Basic Education High School, Mingalardon, Yangon.
- the students had adequate knowledge and attitude on drinking alcohol

- Significantly associated between knowledge and attitude on alcohol ($P=0.017$).
- association between attitude on alcohol and practice of drinking alcohol ($P=0.05$).
- no association between knowledge and drinking alcohol ($P= 1.0$).

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Thank
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