

Note:

Abstracts included in this bibliography are from PsycINFO Database and ERIC

Title: Response to treatment and evolution in alcohol dependence: A 5-7 year follow-up study/Respuesta al tratamiento y evolucion en la dependencia alcoholica. Seguimiento 5-7 anos

Author (s): Cuadrado Callejo, Pedro

Source: Archivos de Neurobiologia. Vol 62(4), Dec 1999, pp. 301-312

Abstract: Studied the effects of treatment components on the immediate and long-term outcomes of a 2-yr multifaceted outpatient program for 161 male and female alcohol-dependent patients (mean age 40.8 yrs) in Spain. Ss were diagnosed according to Mental Disorders-III-Revised (DSM-III-R) criteria. Treatment consisted of individual therapy, pharmacotherapy, relapse prevention, family intervention, and coordination with support groups, primary care, and hospital programs. The significance of the program techniques and treatment outcome at the end of the program were correlated with the results obtained at 5-7 yr follow-up. Multivariate logistical regression analysis was performed. The results indicate that (1) regularly occurring treatment and (2) completion of the program were the only therapeutic components predictive of a better outcome. Treatment outcome at the end of the program predicted follow-up results. The implications of the findings for the treatment of alcohol dependence and for the organization of treatment programs are discussed. (PsycINFO)

Title: The evolution of alcohol dependent out-patients: Predictive factors in a follow-up from 5 to 7 years/Evolucion de la dependencia alcoholica en tratamiento. Factores predictivos en un seguimiento de 5 a 7 anos

Author (s): Cuadrado Callejo, Pedro

Source: Adicciones. Vol 10(4), 1998, pp. 335-341

Abstract: Studied (1) the evolution of alcohol-dependent outpatients who started treatment between 1989 and 1991 and (2) the predictive ability of sociodemographic and clinical variables that existed at the onset of treatment. Data were obtained for 161 males and females with a mean age of 40.8 yrs in Spain. Ss were administered the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). 125 Ss (75% of the initial sample) were included in the 5-7 yr follow-up. Follow-up assessment showed that 10.4% of Ss had died, 51.2% of Ss had been abstinent during the previous year, and 38.4% had been drinking during the previous year. The findings indicate that being widowed or divorced predicted a worse evolution, whereas the severity of dependence, a family history of alcoholism, co-morbidity, and personality were not predictive factors. (PsycINFO)

Title: The treatment of alcohol-related problems: Characteristics of the demand for and use of services/El tratamiento de las incapacidades relacionadas con el consumo de alcohol. Caracteristicas de la demanda y uso de servicios

Author (s): Turull Torres, Francisco

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 7(1), Spr 1984, pp. 82-94

Abstract: Analyzed the sociodemographic and sociocultural characteristics of the users of a special service for Ss with alcohol-related problems and studied user behavior during programmed treatment. Survey data were obtained for 23 users who had terminated treatment and 118 males using the service for the first time. Medical, family, and occupational problems were widespread among current users. Ss in both groups waited until their alcohol-related problems were serious before seeking help. The majority of Ss (aged 26-45 yrs) in both groups were middle-aged, married, Catholic, and white-collar employees. Terminators had more education than did current users. Almost half of Ss in both groups had participated previously in Alcoholics Anonymous. Most terminators gave the health team that treated them a high rating, yet almost half had resumed drinking. They felt that they had received more emotional support than assistance with medical, family, or occupational problems. The general characteristics of all surveyed health service users suggest the need for a more flexible treatment program that can meet the specific needs of more users. (PsycINFO)

Title: Effectiveness of three interventions for alcohol consumption prevention in school/Efectividad de tres intervenciones para la prevencion del consumo de alcohol en la escuela

Author (s): Alonso Sanz, Carlos; del Barrio Gandara, Victoria
Source: Analisis y Modificacion de Conducta. Vol 24(97), 1998, pp. 679-701
Abstract: Studied the effectiveness of 3 interventions designed to prevent alcohol use by school-age children and adolescents. Human Ss: 277 normal male and female Spanish school-age children and adolescents (aged 12-14 yrs) (7th graders). A pretest-posttest experimental design was used. Sociodemographic data were obtained. 70 Ss participated in an expert-led prevention program, 82 Ss participated in a teacher-led prevention program, 60 Ss heard a lecture about legal drugs, and 65 Ss formed the control group. Tests used: The Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventories, the Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES III), the Assertion Inventory (E. D. Gambrill and C. A. Richey, 1975) and the Locus of Control Scale (D. Sosa, 1985). (PsycINFO)

Title: Teachers training in the prevention of alcoholism. An analysis of a sample of teachers in secondary education/Formacion del profesorado en prevencion de alcoholismo. Analisis de una muestra de docentes de ESO

Author (s): Carretero, Isabel Avila; Gil, Maria Jose Casas; Fernandez, Angel Marcilla; Sedeno, Manuel Garcia; Castaneda, M Carmen Garcia

Source: Apuntes de Psicologia. Vol 20(2), Sep 2002, pp. 257-272

Abstract: The present study offers an analysis of the opinions of secondary school teachers in relation to school prevention of alcohol and other drug consumption. Three fundamental aspects have been the goals of this study: attitudes towards the implication of schools in drug/alcohol awareness programmers, teachers' training level in order to fulfill this task, and suggestions for training in prevention programs. Data was collected from a survey with 112 teachers at public and private secondary schools, at Cadiz school district (Spain). Results suggest a positive predisposition from secondary school teachers toward drug prevention programs. Unfortunately a low degree of drug prevention training was also found. (PsycINFO)

Title: A comparative study of 2 different models of preventive education about alcoholism for schoolchildren/Estudio comparativo entre dos modelos diferentes de campana preventiva del alcoholismo en el medio escolar

Author (s): Compan Vazquez, F; Martinez Asensio, E; Justo Guevara, S; Galera Gonzalez, C

Source: Psiquis: Revista de Psiquiatria, Psicologia y Psicomatica. Vol 8(1), Jan 1987, pp. 39-42

Abstract: Compared the effectiveness of a traditional, specialist-managed program of alcoholism prevention and a program run by qualified teachers who had established relationships with their students. Human subjects: Normal male and female Spanish adolescents. The Ss were taught with the traditional or the teacher-run model. Each experimental design consisted of 3 phases: (1) epidemiologic study and study of attitudes; (2) educational component; and (3) repeat of the attitudinal study. The results were submitted to an analysis of variance (ANOVA). (PsycINFO)

Title: Drop-out from out-patient treatment for alcohol dependence: A two-year prospective study/Abandono del tratamiento para dependencia alcoholica en medio ambulatorio: Estudio prospectivo de dos anos

Author (s): de Lucas-Taracena, M T; Maldonado, D; Tossio-Gonzalez, C; Bravo-Ortiz, M F

Source: Actas Espanolas de Psiquiatria. Vol 30(5), Sep-Oct 2002, pp. 273-278

Abstract: Treatment compliance in alcohol-dependent patients seems closely related to abstinence rates, so it could be an outcome measure. The present study identified which sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of alcohol-dependent patients are associated with high drop-out rates. 165 alcohol-dependent out-patients were assessed by means of a structured questionnaire and followed for 2 yrs. Predictive value was shown for personal history of suicidal intents or affective and anxiety disorders, comorbidity with affective and personality disorders, family history of affective disorders and psychiatric and somatic complications of dependence, and past or present abstinence. Implications of these findings and inconsistencies between previous studies and these results are discussed. (PsycINFO)

Title: Alcohol use by drug addicts during the treatment and follow-up/El consumo de alcohol durante el tratamiento y seguimiento con drogodependientes

Author (s): Carretero, Manuel Sanabria

Source: Revista de Psicologia. Vol 20(1), 2002, pp. 55-71

Abstract: Examined the use of alcohol and its influence during the recuperation of 82 drug addict patients undergoing treatment. Levels of the use of illegal drugs and alcohol were compared before, during and after the treatment of patients assessed over 1 1/2 yrs. The results showed that after the intervention there was an increase of alcohol use by 50% of the addicts. 10-13% exhibited excessive levels. Higher alcohol use coincided with the end of the treatment. This tendency changed later (18 mo) into similar levels as the initial ones. The results do not consider the aforementioned increase as a confirmation of the substitution hypothesis. (PsycINFO)

Title: Changes in the age of alcohol treatment beginning: Should we modify our clinical strategies?/Cambios en la edad de inicio del tratamiento de la dependencia alcoholica. Debemos cambiar la oferta asistencial?

Author (s): Monras Arnau, Miquel

Source: Adicciones. Vol 13(2), 2001, pp. 139-146

Abstract: Conducted an epidemiological study on the CA and sex of (1) all new cases of alcoholism treated in the region of Catalonia, Spain in the past 10 yrs and (2) all new patients treated in an inpatient alcohol-dependence unit in Barcelona, Spain during the past 25 yrs. Ss requiring hospitalization vs group therapy were distinguished. Analysis of clinical records revealed an increase in age for the alcohol-dependent population in Catalonia and in the specific inpatient unit. An increase in age was found for Ss in inpatient detoxification and group psychotherapy. The data show that the number of alcohol-dependent females has remained stable, while the number of alcohol-dependent males has fluctuated. The need to adapt different therapeutic techniques to specific types of alcoholic patients is discussed. (PsycINFO)

Title: Prevalence of drug use among high school students in Mexico/Prevalencia de consumo de drogas en poblacion escolar

Author (s): Guiot, Estela Rojas; Reyes, Jorge Galvan; Garcia, Silvia Carreno; Velasquez, Jorge Villatoro; et al

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 16(4), Dec 1993, pp. 1-7

Abstract: The Mexican Institute of Psychiatry and the Secretary of Education conducted this study in 1991 as part of a series of national surveys in drug epidemiology. The authors report that tobacco and alcohol were most frequently used across the board by high school students, but inhalants were most preferred among boys. Crack cocaine use by this population was reported for the 1st time. Ss reported that it was easier to get marijuana than heroin or cocaine. Heaviest uses were reported in Baja, California, Jalisco, and Mexico City. In these areas, figures were higher than the national average; between 60 and 69% of students had friends using tobacco, 52 to 56% had friends using alcohol, and 34 to 38% had friends who got drunk once a week. (PsycINFO)

Title: Drugs and prevention: The unsolved problem/Prevencion y drogas: la asignatura pendiente

Author (s): Ferrer, Xavier; Sanchez, Jose L; Salvador, Teresa

Source: Anuario de Psicologia. Vol 49(2), 1991, pp. 79-96

Abstract: Discusses the development of drug abuse prevention programs in Spain during the 1980s. Emphasis is on school-based programs, mass media programs, and work and community projects. The characteristics of these programs, their limitations and deficits, and suggestions for future progress are described. (PsycINFO)

Title: Drugs: Acquaintance and use among students from Brasilia/Conocimiento y uso de drogas entre alumnos de Brasilia

Author (s): Bucher, Richard E; Landini Totugui, Marcia

Source: Acta Psiquiatrica y Psicologica de America Latina. Vol 34(2), Jun 1988, pp. 113-126

Abstract: Studied primary, secondary, and university students' drug knowledge and drug use. Human subjects: 994 male and female Brazilian children and adolescents (primary school students). 829 male and female Brazilian adolescents (high school students). 351 male and female Brazilian adults (university graduate students). All Ss completed an anonymous questionnaire concerning sociodemographic and drug data. Educational implications are discussed. (PsycINFO)

Title: Family, school, and peer group factors in adolescent drug abuse: Treatment implications/Determinantes familiares, escolares y grupales del consumo de drogas en la adolescencia. Implicaciones para el tratamiento

Author (s): Barca Lozano, Alfonso; Otero Lopez, Jose M; Miron Redondo, Lourdes; Santorum Paz, Rosa
Source: Estudios de Psicología. No 25, 1986, pp. 103-109
Abstract: Discusses family, school, and peer group factors influencing adolescent drug abuse, emphasizing their implications for treatment and prevention. Topics discussed include: family communications, parenting training, early education, extracurricular activities, teen programs, and community action. (PsycINFO)

Title: Intoxication and withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs/Intoxicacion y deprivacion de alcohol y otras drogas

Author (s): Santo-Domingo Carrasco, Joaquin
Source: Psiquis: Revista de Psiquiatria, Psicologia y Psicomatica. Vol 5(6), Nov-Dec 1984, pp. 37-40, 42-43
Abstract: Discusses intoxication and withdrawal from alcohol, sedatives, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, and tobacco. Implications for clinical practice are discussed in relation to the role of the family physician. Medical intervention for the crises caused by acute intoxication or withdrawal provides opportunities for community prevention, education, and intervention. (PsycINFO)

Title: Longitudinal study of drug consumption in a group of Mexican students: Results and methodological aspects/Estudio longitudinal sobre el consumo de drogas en un grupo de estudiantes mexicanos: Resultados y aspectos metodologicos

Author (s): Castro, M Elena; de los Angeles Maya, Maria
Source: Salud Mental. Vol 7(1), Spr 1984, pp. 78-81
Abstract: Studied drug use among 14-18 yr olds selected in 1980 from a representative cross section of the student population in Mexico City and the metropolitan area and followed up in 1981. 174 matched questionnaire pairs were completed. Since light drug users were overrepresented whereas heavy users and nonusers were underrepresented, methodological problems arose. Follow-up data were biased due to loss of Ss from the sample and lack of total internal response consistency. This bias prevented valid determination of student drug use tendencies, but it was estimated that 13.4% of the student sample was using drugs for the first time in 1981. Users and nonusers had very different psychosocial perceptions. The need for drug education in the schools is emphasized. (PsycINFO)

Title: Estados unidos puede tomar la delantera en la educacion: 50 consejos utiles (The United States Can Take the Lead in Education: 50 Suggestions).

Author (s): Education Excellence Partnership, Washington, DC.
Source: 21p. 2000
Abstract: The Spanish-language booklet lists ways that parents, employers, teachers, administrators, principals, and grandparents, neighbors, and concerned citizens can help America reach the National Educational Goals. First, the booklet summarizes the National Education Goals in the areas of school readiness; school completion; student achievement and citizenship; mathematics and science education; safe, disciplined, and alcohol and drug-free schools; teacher education and professional development; and parent involvement. Next, 19 specific activities for parents are listed in the areas of "Get Everyone in the Habit of Reading," "Expect Hard Work," "Maintain High Expectations," and "Expect Learning To Be a Round-the-Clock Endeavor." The booklet then lists nine ways that employers can support education under the headings, "Expect Good Students To Make Better Workers," "Promote Parent Involvement in the Education of Their Children," and "Encourage High Expectations from Schools and Students." The 12 recommendations for teachers, administrators, and principals fall in the categories of "Expect More of Staff, Parents, and Students"; "Expect Everyone To Get into the Act"; and "Be a Part of a Teaching Community." Finally, the booklet recommends 10 ways in which grandparents, neighbors, and concerned citizens can raise the expectations of children, parents, and school officials. (ERIC)

Title: Hable con sus hijos: Antes de que lo hagan todos los demas (Talk with Your Kids...before Everyone Else Does: Talking with Kids about Tough Issues).

Author (s): Children Now, Oakland, CA.
Source: 45p. 1998

Abstract: Parents are challenged daily with a wide range of disturbing issues that are difficult for children to understand and for adults to explain. This Spanish-language booklet offers practical, concrete tips and techniques for talking easily and openly with 8- to 12-year-olds about sex, HIV/AIDS, violence, drugs, and alcohol. The book is divided into five parts. Part 1 contains 10 general tips for talking with kids: start early, initiate conversations with your child, initiate conversations about sex and relationships, create an open environment, communicate your values, listen to your child, try to be honest, be patient, use everyday opportunities to talk, and have several conversations about the same topic. Part 2 presents advice about talking about sex and relationships, including giving accurate and age-appropriate information and talking with children of the opposite sex. Part 3 concerns HIV/AIDS and suggests that parents present facts, foster self-esteem, put children's safety first, and be prepared to discuss death. Part 4 deals with violence and recommends that parents acknowledge children's fears and reassure them of their safety, convey strict rules about weapons, talk about gangs, monitor media and tone down the effects of violent media messages, set limits for children, and ask schools to teach conflict-resolution. Part 5 conveys advice about alcohol and drugs, including role playing how to say "no," setting a good example, discussing what makes a good friend, and seeking help if a problem is suspected. The booklet concludes with a list of organizational resources and readings for parents and children. (ERIC)

Title: Real Talk, 1988-1993.

Author (s): Fink, Mary Ed; And Others

Source: Real Talk; v12-16 Oct 1988-Dec 1993

Abstract: This bilingual newsletter (English and Spanish) provides information to migrant youth who have dropped out of school. Typical newsletter articles focus on the importance of education and include items describing the experiences of migrant youth who have obtained their G.E.D. or enrolled in vocational or college programs. Topics treated include paying for college, eligibility for tax credits, drug and alcohol education, career information, entry level job skills, parenting skills, career planning, readiness for marriage, basic first aid, importance of voting, job seeking skills, English-as-a-Second-Language classes, military careers, Job Corps programs, AIDS information, setting goals, good work habits, scholarships for migrants, increasing self-esteem, profiles of famous Hispanics, high school equivalency programs, etc. Newsletters include numbers of free telephone hotlines and names of contacts for additional program information and assistance. (ERIC)

Title: Medicines and You: A Guide for Older Adults = Las medicinas y usted: Guia para las personas mayores.

Author (s): National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations.

Source: 55p. 1992.

Abstract: Most people over 65 take many prescription and nonprescription medicines. Because the body is changing and more medicines are taken, many older adults experience harmful reactions to the medicines they take. This booklet, written in both English and Spanish (on facing pages), was developed to help older adults learn more about medicines, recognize problems associated with taking medicines, and learn to work with health professionals to ensure that medicines are working properly. Several topics are covered under the following headings: (1) "Medicines and Their Effects" (discusses medicines and their interactions, medicine-medicine interaction, medicine-food interaction, medicine-alcohol interaction, and side effects); (2) "When You See Your Health Professional" (describes what doctors, pharmacists, and nurses must know about a patient, such as medical history, eating habits, or any problems associated with swallowing tablets, following medicine schedules, or telling medicines apart); (3) "Ask Your Health Professional" (suggests appropriate questions to ask pertaining to when and how to take medicines); (4) "Tips for the Consumer" (discusses prescription and over-the-counter medicines, how to save money, and how pharmacists can help); and (5) "Take Me with You" provides a detachable summary list of helpful tips and a blank chart for keeping track of medicines. (ERIC)

Title: Escuelas sin Drogas. Como Actuar. Edicion 1992. (Schools without Drugs. What Works. 1992 Edition).

Author (s): Department of Education, Washington, DC.

Source: 91p. 1992.

Abstract: Across the United States, schools and communities have found ways to turn the tide in the battle against drugs. This guidebook describes the methods they have used and the actions they have taken. The first section, "Children and Drugs" outlines the nature and extent of the drug problem and summarizes the latest research on the effects of drugs on students and schools. The next section describes action strategies for parents,

schools, students, and communities to combat student drug use most effectively. The recommendations are derived from research and from the experiences of schools throughout the country. Special sections which follow are "Teaching About Drug Prevention," "How the Law Can Help," and a resource section on specific drugs and their effects, sources of information for further reading, and a list of 87 references used in creating this guidebook. (ERIC)

Title: Turning Awareness into Action: What Your Community Can Do about Drug Use in America = De La Toma de Conciencia a la Accion: Que Puede Hacer la Comunidad Respecto al Consumo de Drogas en America.

Author (s): Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (DHHS/PHS), Rockville, MD. Office for Substance Abuse Prevention.

Source: Report: DHHS-ADM-91-1562. 155p. 1991.

Abstract: This booklet gives examples of successful community drug abuse prevention programs, as well as guidelines for finding out more about a community's prevention needs and taking action. The first section discusses taking action against drug abuse. It presents examples which illustrate the different approaches communities have taken. Ten steps to help your children say no to alcohol and other drugs are included. Suggestions are included for finding out more and taking action with one's family, schools, youth and recreation groups, the health care system, the legal system, the religious community, the business community, civic organizations, and the local media. Resources for taking action are described. Figures are given for trends in perceived harmfulness of drugs by age for 1985, 1988, and 1990; alcohol and other drug use by the American population, including any illicit drug use, marijuana use, cocaine use, and alcohol use; and a graph of any illegal drug use for the years 1975 to 1990. "Find Out More" and "Take Action" checklists are included. Discussions of the facts about alcohol and drug use and the effects of alcohol and other drugs are included. Referral sources are listed in the categories of federal agencies; private organizations, civic groups, and religious organizations; clearinghouses; and toll-free information and referral services. (ERIC)

Title: Positive Prevention: Successful Approaches To Preventing Youthful Drug and Alcohol Use [and] La Prevencion Positiva: Metodos que han tenido exito en la prevencion del uso de drogas y alcohol entre la juventud.

Author (s): American Association of School Administrators, Arlington, Va.; Quest National Center, Columbus, OH.

Source: Report: ISBN-0-87652-105-7. 33p. 1985.

Abstract: The United States has the highest rate of youthful drug abuse of any industrialized country in the world. There is a growing awareness that drug and alcohol use are closely connected to other problems such as teenage suicide, adolescent pregnancy, traffic fatalities, juvenile delinquency, poor school performance, runaways, and dropouts. Youthful drug abuse is a complex and multifaceted problem that cannot be resolved through simplistic or punitive methods. More drug abuse prevention programs are focusing on an approach called "positive prevention" that follows three key principles: (1) helping young people develop skills (e.g., problem solving, critical thinking, effective communication); (2) encouraging youth to adopt a drug free lifestyle; and (3) the development of a peer group that promotes and practices drug-free living. Parents and adults are important role models and function as examples for young people to emulate. They should arm themselves with basic facts about drug use and work to develop and support community-based prevention programs. The document, available in either English or Spanish, includes a list of 10 tips for parents to practice in their homes. (ERIC)

Title: [Parenting Information: Drugs. Informacion Para los Padres: Sobre las Drogas.]

Author (s): Moreno, Steve

Source: 66p. 1981.

Abstract: These two booklets provide basic information about drugs and drug abuse and are part of a series of 22 booklets, designed specifically to help parents understand their children and help them to learn. "Let's Talk about Drug Abuse," (booklet #18), reviews foreign substances or drugs young people are often exposed to (i.e., tobacco, alcohol, hallucinogens, PCP, and cocaine) and describes how their usage can affect one's future. "Parents--Learn about Drugs" (booklet #5), specifies the various kinds of drugs (i.e., glue, pills, marijuana, LSD, and heroin) and pinpoints their potential damage to the body and to the mind. The booklets are written with the same text in both English and Spanish, are easy to read, and include illustrations. (ERIC)

Title: Unamos Nuestros Esfuerzos (Let's Pull Together).

Author (s): Miranda (L.) and Associates, Washington, D.C.

Source: Report: DHEW-ADM-78-326. 17p. 1976.

Abstract: This publication was especially designed to inform Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Hispanic families about drinking problems. Prepared by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the booklet provides short, simple texts in Spanish and English, which define alcoholism, list danger signals' and discuss how to help the problem drinker and where to go for help. (ERIC)

Title: Consumption of psychotropic substances in a Mexican junior and senior high school population/Consumo de sustancias con efectos psicotropicos en la poblacion estudiantil de ensenanza media y media superior de la Republica Mexicana

Author (s): Medina-Mora, Ma Elena; Rojas, Estela; Juarez, Fransisco; Berenzon, Shoshana; et al

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 16(3), Sep 1993, pp. 2-8

Abstract: The extent of drug use among Mexican junior and high school students was surveyed using a WHO (World Health Organization) instrument. The questionnaire queried 61,779 students from all 32 states. This survey, sponsored by the Mexican Institute of Psychiatry with the ministry of public education looked into use of 12 substances including tobacco and alcohol. Results, in part, revealed that 9% knew others who used drugs in school with half of these saying they knew students who came to school high. Sixteen percent knew others who drank alcohol in school. (PsycINFO)

Title: Drinking, ethnic identity and educational status among Mexican-Americans/La bebida, la identidad etnica y el estado educacional entre mexicano-norteamericanos

Author (s): Caetano, Raul

Source: Avances en Psicologia Clinica Latinoamericana. Special Issue: Alcohol and alcoholism. Vol 9, 1991, pp. 163-183

Abstract: Studied alcohol drinking patterns and attitudes as a marker of ethnic identity among Mexican-Americans. Human subjects: 947 male and female Mexican-American adults (multistage probability sample of Mexican-Americans living in the contiguous 48 states). Ss completed a questionnaire assessing cultural identity, education, and alcohol drinking patterns and attitudes with the assistance of a bilingual interviewer. (PsycINFO)

Title: Effects of fetal alcoholic syndrome on the psychomotor development of twelve preschool children/Efectos del Sindrome Fetal Alcoholico en la Psicomotricidad en 12 Ninos de Edad preescolar

Author (s): Caballero Borja, Amparo; Cambron Munoz, Guadalupe; Morales Zuniga, Sara; Sumano Siga, M Dolores

Source: Revista Mexicana de Psicologia. Vol 8(1-2), Jan-Dec 1991, pp. 37-41

Abstract: Studied the psychomotor development of children with alcoholic parents. Human Ss: 12 male and female Mexican preschool and school-age children (aged 4-6 yrs) (fetal alcohol syndrome) (with alcoholic parents). Six children had attended at least 1 yr of preschool. Psychomotor development was evaluated using a series of tests commonly used by the Mexican Ministry of Education and the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (1988). Parents were also interviewed. The results were evaluated according to sex of S, sex of alcoholic parent, and preschool experience. Statistical tests were used. (PsycINFO)

Title: National Health Survey on the prevalence of alcohol use in Mexico/Encuesta Nacional de Salud: el consumo de bebidas alcoholicas

Author (s): Solache-Alcaez, Graciela; Tapia-Conyer, Roberto; Leon, Graciela; Lazcano, Federico; et al

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 13(3), Sep 1990, pp. 13-19

Abstract: The National Health Survey of Mexico studied 54,000 homes conforming to a representative sample of the total population over 12 yrs old. Reports were made by persons living with the drinkers. Results identified drinkers as 40% male. Of these, 26% were nontroubled and 14% troubled drinkers. The highest proportion of troubled male drinkers were 30-49 yrs old, married, heavy smokers, with little education. Female drinkers made up 16%; 15% were nontroubled and 1% troubled. Results are interpreted as showing most troubled

drinkers as family men in the peak marital and productive years. Such troubled male drinkers make up fully one-fourth of the total male population. (PsycINFO)

Title: Families with children in juvenile gangs/Familias con hijos in bandas juveniles

Author (s): Lara Cantu, M Asuncion; Figueroa Ortiz, M Laura

Source: Revista Mexicana de Psicologia. Vol 7(1-2), Jan-Dec 1990, pp. 37-43

Abstract: Studied differences in family and maternal characteristics of families with sons in gangs. Human Ss: 30 female Mexican adults (aged 22-68 yrs) (mean age 41 yrs). 15 of the Ss had sons who were gang members; 15 had sons who were not gang members. Information on socioeconomic status (SES), family characteristics, maternal characteristics (such as marital status and education level), paternal characteristics, length of residence in the neighborhood, and history of alcohol consumption was obtained via structured interviews. Statistical tests were used. (PsycINFO)

Title: Preventing alcohol-related crimes among incarcerated juvenile offenders via covert sensitization/Tratamiento por sensibilizacion oculta en la eliminacion de delitos relacionados con el alcohol

Author (s): Daniel, Chris; Dodd, Cherry

Source: Delincuencia. Vol 1(3), 1989, pp. 331-348

Abstract: Studied the utility of covert sensitization and alcohol education and counseling in the elimination of alcohol drinking and related criminal behaviors. Human subjects: Two male English adults (aged 20-21 yrs) (imprisoned for alcohol-related crimes) (previous offenders) (alcoholism). Ss (who were highly motivated to quit drinking) participated in the 3-mo program, and drinking and criminal behaviors were assessed at follow-up 9-24 mo later. (PsycINFO)

Title: Comparative epidemiological profiles of adolescent users and nonusers of marijuana in a marginal neighborhood/Perfil epidemiologico comparativo entre adolescentes consumidores y no consumidores de marihuana en un campamento marginal

Author (s): Morales T , Andres; Calderon M , Miguel; Frenz Y , Patricia

Source: Revista Chilena de Neuropsiquiatria. Vol 26(2), Apr-Jun 1988, pp. 108-122

Abstract: Studied sociodemographic characteristics of adolescent marijuana users in a poor, urban neighborhood in Santiago, Chile. Human subjects: 87 male and female Chilean adolescents and adults (under 14 to 25 yrs) (nonsmokers of marijuana). 27 male and female Chilean adolescents and adults (under 14 to 25 yrs) (infrequent smokers of marijuana). 14 male and female Chilean adolescents and adults (under 14 to 25 yrs) (frequent smokers of marijuana). All Ss provided answers to a 65-item questionnaire concerning age, sex, civil status, religion, employment, parents' education, mother's work outside the house, type of housing, family size, and alcohol use. (PsycINFO)

Title: Incidence of alcoholic consumption in a sugar mill/Habitos de consumo de alcohol en un central azucarero

Author (s): Orlandini Navarro, Alberto; Rodriguez Lopez, Edicson; Bory Savigne, Daisy M

Source: Revista del Hospital Psiquiatrico de La Habana. Vol 28(4), Oct-Dec 1987, pp. 585-599

Abstract: Researched the incidence of alcoholism among Cuban sugar industry workers, which, according to the author, is a phenomenon all the more disturbing when compared with the low incidence of alcoholism elsewhere in Cuba. 219 sugar workers were studied with the following results: 13.24% workers (aged 36-45) were pathological drinkers; white, unmarried males, with an elementary-school education and low incomes constituted a majority among pathological drinkers. The latter preferred rum, beer, and natural alcohol. They had a history of early drinking, having started drinking every week between the ages of 11 and 15 yrs. They became drunk 5-21 times a year. Ss associated the concept of drinking with social situations (e.g., festivals, social gatherings). Among members of the pathological drinkers' group, job problems, legal troubles, and social conflicts were prevalent. (PsycINFO)

Title: Substance addictions in Mexico: I. Alcohol abuse and related problems/Las adicciones en Mexico: I. El abuso del alcohol y los problemas relacionados

Author (s): de la Fuente, Ramon; Medina-Mora, Maria E

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 10(2), Jun 1987, pp. 3-13

Abstract: Discusses alcoholism in Mexico, including availability of alcoholic beverages, consequences of alcohol abuse, sociocultural variables affecting consumption, and preventive measures. Per capita alcohol consumption in Mexico is lower than in the USA, USSR, and European wine-producing countries, but deaths caused by cirrhosis of the liver are higher and affect primarily men 35-54 yrs old. Alcohol consumption patterns are chiefly episodic (e.g., celebrations, festivals) and associated with a large number of automobile traffic deaths. Suggested preventive measures include a reduction in the supply of alcohol, health education, and treatment of problem drinkers. (PsycINFO)

Title: Mexico and its youth: A policy of democratic and revolutionary accord/Mexico y sus jovenes: Una politica de concertacion democratica y revolucionaria

Author (s): Galindo Quinones, Heriberto

Source: De Juventud: Revista de Estudios e Investigaciones. No 20, Jan 1986, pp. 165-175

Abstract: Discusses Mexican national policy for dealing with the problems of youth, including inadequate education and drug and alcohol addiction. (PsycINFO)

Title: Alcoholism prevention in the school/Prevencion del alcoholismo en la escuela

Author (s): Vega, A; Castano, M

Source: Revista de Psiquiatria y Psicologia Medica. Vol 17(4), Oct-Dec 1985, pp. 213-223

Abstract: Summarizes the epidemiological literature on the incidence of alcohol abuse among children and adolescents in Spain, and discusses etiologic and preventive aspects. The data indicate that alcohol abuse is a significant problem in this population. The need for prevention in the schools is emphasized. (PsycINFO)

Title: Intoxication and withdrawal from alcohol and other drugs/Intoxicacion y deprivacion de alcohol y otras drogas

Author (s): Santo-Domingo Carrasco, Joaquin

Source: Psiquis: Revista de Psiquiatria, Psicologia y Psicomatica. Vol 5(6), Nov-Dec 1984, pp. 37-40, 42-43

Abstract: Discusses intoxication and withdrawal from alcohol, sedatives, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, cannabis, and tobacco. Implications for clinical practice are discussed in relation to the role of the family physician. Medical intervention for the crises caused by acute intoxication or withdrawal provides opportunities for community prevention, education, and intervention. (PsycINFO)

Title: Toxic habits and popular criteria concerning their toxicity/Habitos toxicos y criterios populares sobre su nocividad

Author (s): Gonzalez Menendez, Ricardo; et al

Source: Revista del Hospital Psiquiatrico de La Habana. Vol 25(4), Oct-Dec 1984, pp. 567-580

Abstract: Investigated popular notions concerning the toxicity of commonly ingested toxic substances, including tobacco, alcohol, and coffee. Some 900 Havana families were interviewed concerning habitual consumption, known health effects, and demographic variables. Implications for public health education are discussed. (PsycINFO)

Title: The treatment of alcohol-related problems: Characteristics of the demand for and use of services/El tratamiento de las incapacidades relacionadas con el consumo de alcohol. Caracteristicas de la demanda y uso de servicios

Author (s): Turull Torres, Francisco

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 7(1), Spr 1984, pp. 82-94

Abstract: Analyzed the sociodemographic and sociocultural characteristics of the users of a special service for Ss with alcohol-related problems and studied user behavior during programmed treatment. Survey data were obtained for 23 users who had terminated treatment and 118 males using the service for the first time. Medical, family, and occupational problems were widespread among current users. Ss in both groups waited until their alcohol-related problems were serious before seeking help. The majority of Ss (aged 26-45 yrs) in both groups were middle-aged, married, Catholic, and white-collar employees. Terminators had more education than did

current users. Almost half of Ss in both groups had participated previously in Alcoholics Anonymous. Most terminators gave the health team that treated them a high rating, yet almost half had resumed drinking. They felt that they had received more emotional support than assistance with medical, family, or occupational problems. The general characteristics of all surveyed health service users suggest the need for a more flexible treatment program that can meet the specific needs of more users. (PsycINFO)

Title: Addictive habits in persons older than 15 years of age: Study of a health district/Los habitos toxicos en mayores de quince anos: Estudio en un area de salud

Author (s): Gonzalez Menendez, Ricardo; et al

Source: Revista del Hospital Psiquiatrico de La Habana. Vol 25(1), Jan-Mar 1984, pp. 1-8

Abstract: Studied the prevalence of tobacco, coffee, and alcohol use among 29,426 residents 16 yrs of age and older (14,419 females, or 49%; 15,007 males, or 51%) of the Capdevila health district in Havana. A probabilistic sample of 3,093 Ss (9.5% of the total population 16 yrs of age and older) was interviewed regarding use of addictive substances. More males than females used these substances. 33 and 32.3% of tobacco and coffee users, respectively, reported experiencing withdrawal symptoms when they stopped using these substances. 2.43% of alcohol users and 1.7% of the probabilistic sample were found to be abusing alcohol; these figures are much lower than those reported in other countries. It is recommended that addictive habits in other health districts be examined and that the risks of excessive tobacco, coffee, and alcohol use be emphasized in health education programs. (PsycINFO)

Title: The management of problems related to alcohol consumption in Mexico/El manejo de los problemas relacionados con el consumo de alcohol en Mexico

Author (s): Turull Torres, Francisco

Source: Salud Mental. Vol 6(2), Jun 1983, pp. 15-17

Abstract: Discusses current responses of public and private health care and related institutions to alcoholism and its social consequences. The existing service structure of public and private institutions is compared. Private institutions often have a more intensive detoxification and treatment program and offer sensitization therapy and rehabilitation therapy. Support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, and Ala-Teen are an important part of the rehabilitation of alcoholics and alcohol abusers. Education of the family and occupational health promotion programs are suggested as ways of controlling alcoholism and related problems. (PsycINFO)