AMPHETAMINE USE AND FACTORS LEADING TO AMPHETAMINE USE AMONG ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BANGKOK

Aung Aung Kyi

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Public Health
Health Systems Development Programme
College of Public Health
Chulalongkorn University
1997

ISBN 974-636-909-1

Copyright College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University

Thesis Title Amphetamine Use and Factors Leading to Amphetamine Use
Among Assumption University Students in Bangkok

By Aung Aung Kyi

Programme Health Systems Development

Master of Public Health

College of Public Health

Thesis Advisor Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan

Accepted by the College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University in

Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree

blik silhi - Amm Dean of College of Public Health

(Professor Chitr Sitthi-amorn, M.D., Ph.D.)

Examination Committee

Waltona S. Jange Chairman

(Associate Professor Wattana S. Janjaroen, Ph.D.)

Tunhan Vicht. On all— Thesis Advisor

(Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan, M.S., Dr. P.H.)

(Stephen King, M. Med.Sci, Dr. P.H.)

alexan Churchel - Member

(Assistant Professor Alisara Chuchat, Ph.D.)

ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to determine the prevalence of Amphetamine use and to investigate the most influential factors leading to Amphetamine use among Assumption University students in Bangkok. In this paper, the factors taken as independent variables are parental relationship, influence of peers and friends, and institutional environment. In the research proposal, a self-administered questionnaire will be used in the survey. In analyzing the data, descriptive statistics, chi squared test will be utilized. In the data analysis the students will be categorized into two groups; students who have used Amphetamine and students who have never used Amphetamine. As a preparation, a pilot test was done among Assumption University students during the summer semester. The result of the pilot study are discussed in detail in data exercise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study would not be completed without the guidance, assistance and support from the people to whom I am greatly indebted.

First of all, I would like to give special thanks to my Dean, Professor Chitr for his valuable guidance.

I also wish to express my special indebtedness to my advisor, Dr. Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan for having taken the time to read, suggest and comment the various chapters of paper which influenced the final report.

I am greatly also indebted to my course coordinator, Dr. Stephen King, who was involved in the preparation of my study from the beginning and assisting in numerous ways. I would like to thank Professor Love for his kind advice in correcting my thesis.

It gives me a great pleasure and appreciation to acknowledge my co-advisor, Dr. Vichai Poshyachinda, who was very patient in assisting and giving advice, especially in methodology and data exercise.

Last but not least, I would also like to thank Rev.Prathip M. Komolmas, the President of Assumption University, and my Dean, A. Sirianan Chuthatanee. I would also like to express my appreciation to Associate Dean, Academic staff and everyone who encouraged and helped me throughout my study.

I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my mother and sisters who were unfailingly supportive while I studied at this University. Their love and concern encouragement have strengthened me through the year.

Finally, I wish to thank to the librarians of Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University, Office of Narcotic Control Board, United Nations (ESCAP), and Assumption University, without whose help the source could not have been retrieved.

This paper is dedicated to my late beloved father U San Tin who wanted me to attain my Master Degree and to be successful in everything that I do.

CONTENTS

		Page
Abstract.		iii
Acknowl	edgments	iv
List of Co	ontents	vi
List of Ta	ables	viii
List of F	igures	ix
СНАРТ	ER	
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	THE ESSAY	
	Introduction	4
	The Problem Situation of Amphetamine Use	5
	The Interventions to Control Amphetamine Use	17
	The Interventions to Control Amphetamine Ose	1 /
Ш	THE PROPOSAL	
	Introduction	26

	Objectives of the Research Proposal	32
	Research Questions	32
	Conceptual Framework	33
	Research Methodology	34
	Operational Definitions	39
	Limitation of the Study	41
	Budget Allocation	42
	Time-table for Survey Implementation	42
IV	DATA EXERCISE	
	Introduction	43
	Sampling Procedures	43
	Data Handling	44
	Results of the Pilot Study	45
	Lesson Learned.	48
	Recommendation for the Pilot Study	50
V	PRESENTATION	51
VI	BIBLIOGRAPHY	74
	REFERANCES	79
	APPENDIX 1	82
	APPENDIX 2	102
	Student's Curriculum Vitae	112

LIST OF TABLES

Γable ()	Page
2.1. Primary Drug Problem in Bangkok	8
2.2. Students receiving treatment for Amphetamine use,	
1991-1995	12
3.1. The number and percentage of students addicts classified	
by type of drug, 1993	28
3.2. Number of students who are Amphetamine addicts in	
Bangkok (per 1000)	29
3.3. Number of Amphetamine cases and Quantity of Amphetamine	
seized by Police, 1994-1996	30
3.4. Operational Definitions	40
4.1. Number and percentage in each characteristics of Sample	
students stratified by User and Non-User	45
4.2. Comparison of living with their parents between Non-User	
and User	45
4.3. Comparison of students' perception of study between Non-Use	er
and User	46
4.4. Number and percentage of First time Amphetamine Use	46
4.5. Number and percentage of year of Amphetamine Use	47
4.6. Number and percentage of visit to the treatment centre	47

LIST OF FIGURES

2.1	Prevalence rates by type of Drugs (per 1000)	10
2.2	Prevalence rates by type of Drugs and Region	11
2.3	The PRECEDE-PROCEED model for health promotion	
	planning and evaluation	22