

International Conference on Drug Prevention, Treatment and Care Inspiration and Direction Vienna, July, 2019



PREVENTING THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SUBSTANCE USE

Carmen G. Betancur Moreno, M.D., MSc., PhD(c)

Assistant Professor,
Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health
School of Medicine,
University of Concepción, Chile.

carmengbetancur@udec.cl

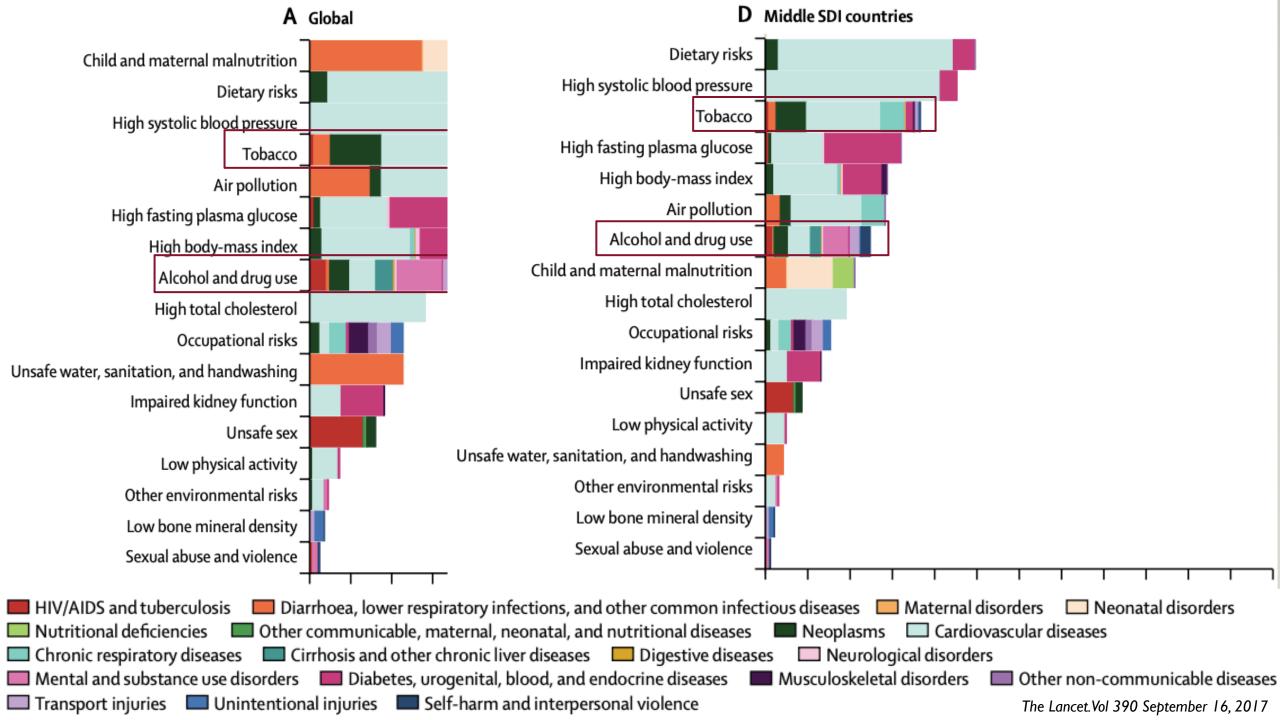
KEY POINTS

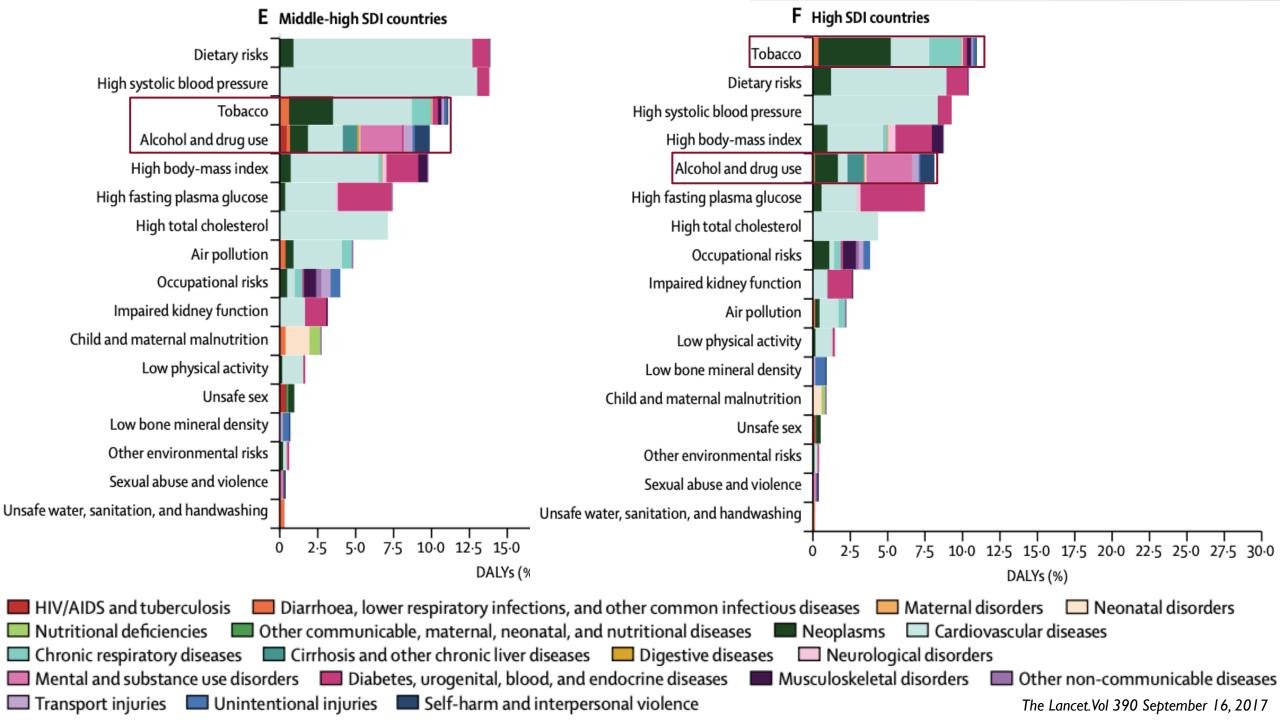
• How much do we know about the health consequences of substances abuse?

• What about this in Latin America and in Chile?

• How do we use that information to prevent the drug use?

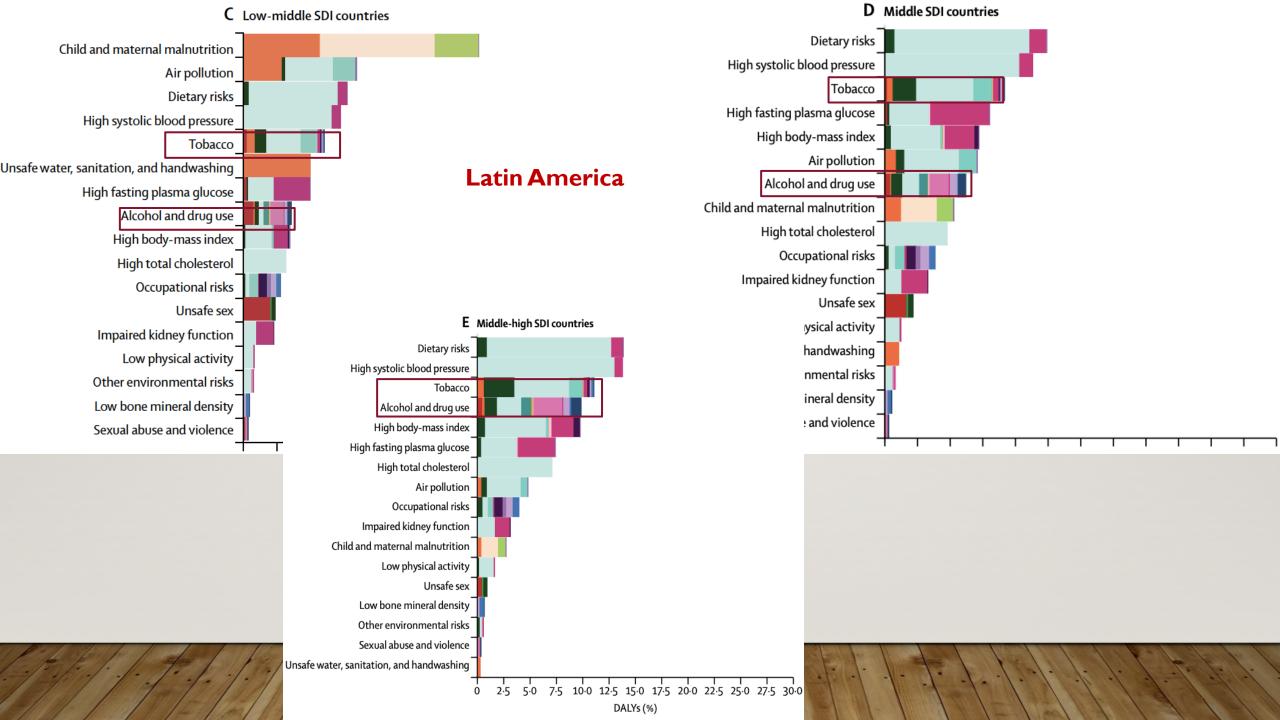
HOW MUCH DO WE KNOW ...?



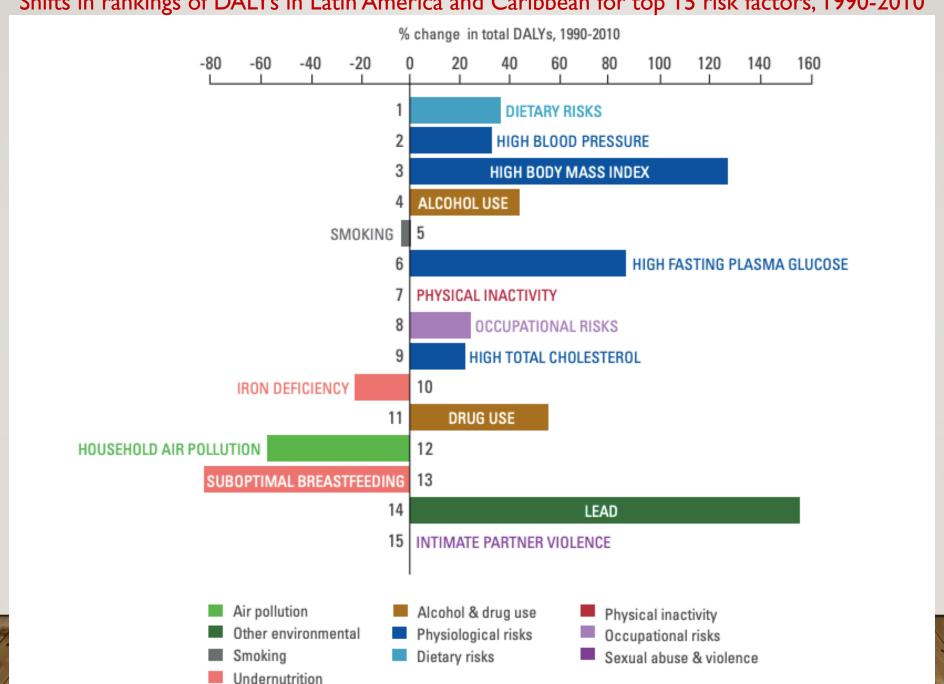


WHAT ABOUT THIS IN LATIN AMERICA AND IN CHILE?





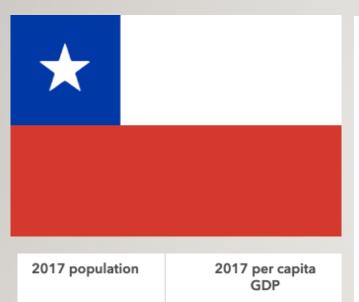
Shifts in rankings of DALYs in Latin America and Caribbean for top 15 risk factors, 1990-2010



Health System Costs Attributable To Tobacco Use In Latin America As A Percentage Of Total Health Expenditure, 2015



Evolution Of Tobacco Consumption Prevalence, Chile 1994-2016 (%)

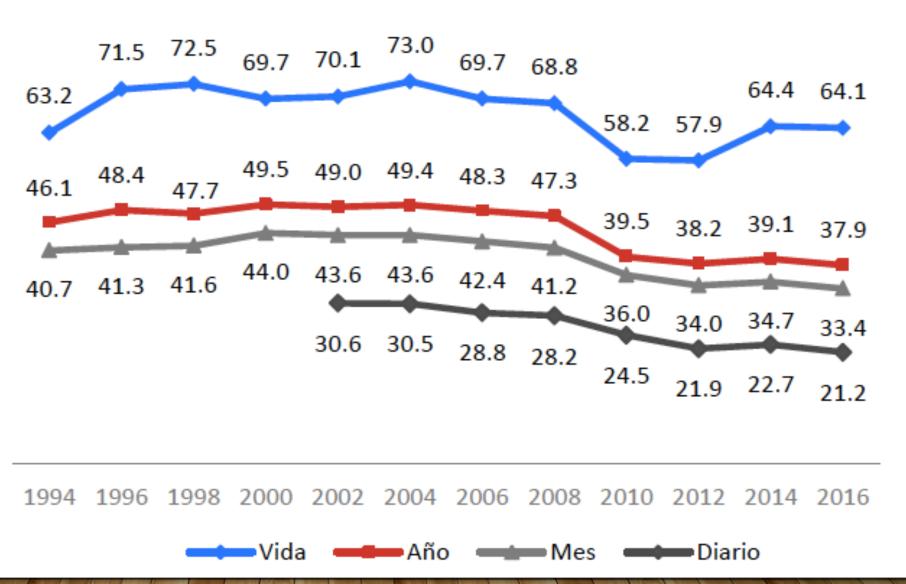


17.9M \$22,130

2017 fertility rate 2017 educational attainment (years)

1.8 10.9

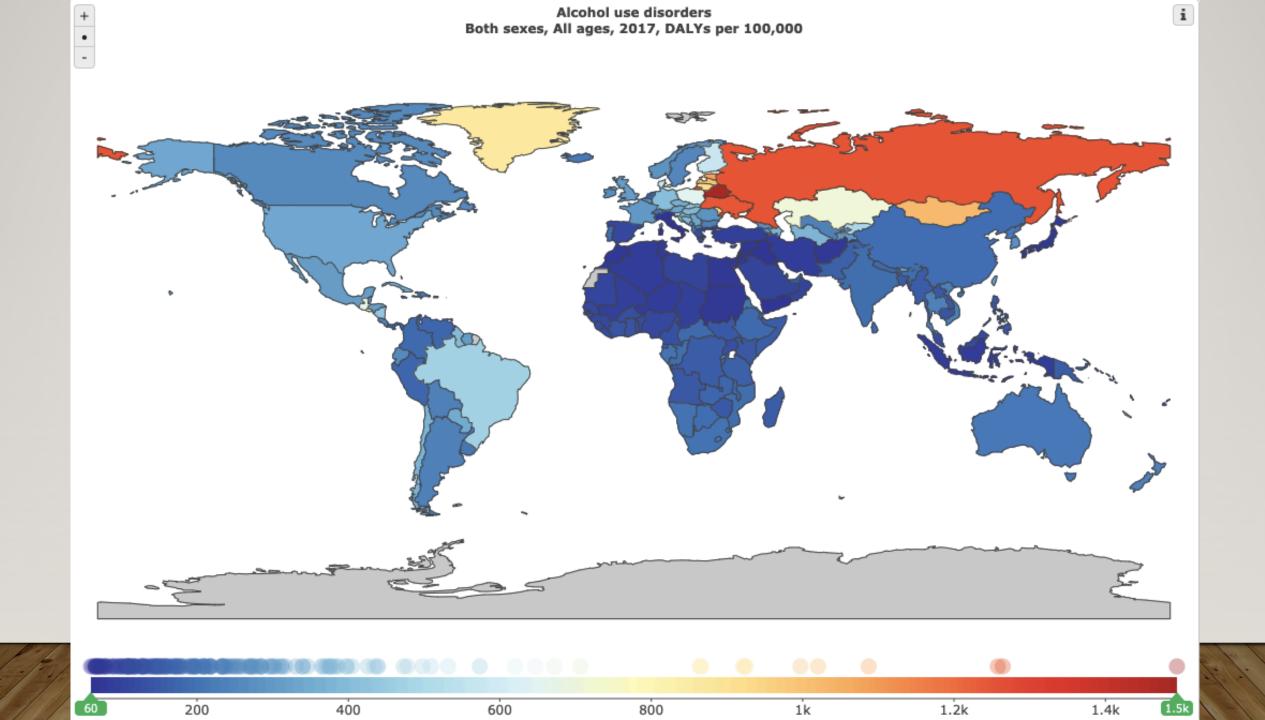
Income group (World Bank): High income



Prevalence And Confidence Interval (95%) Of Current Tobacco Smoking Among Adults In The Region Of The Americas, 2015 Chile Cuba 26,2 Suriname Argentina Estados Unidos de América 18,1 Uruguay 16,8 Jamaica 15,0 Canadá México Brasil Paraguay República Dominicana Haití Costa Rica Bahamas El Salvador Intervalo de Colombia confianza (95%) Barbados Valor Ecuador Panamá 20 30 50 0 10 40 60

Percentage of the adult population (persons aged 15 and over) who smoked a tobacco product in the last 30 days prior to the survey; includes daily and occasional smokers.

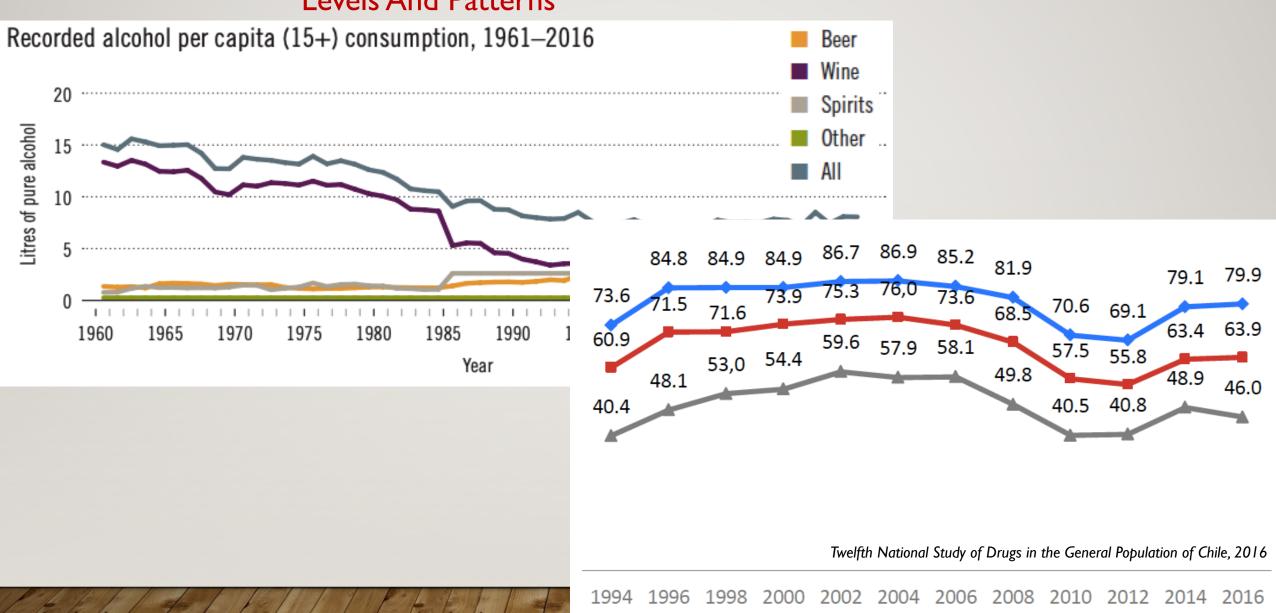
Prevalencia (%)



Alcohol–attributable fractions (AAFs) for deaths from all causes, 2016 (as	AAFs for deaths from all causes ^{2,3}			Guatemala	5.5	8.6	1.5
a percentage of all deaths).	Both sexes	Males	Females	Guyana	6.4	10.2	1.6
Antigua and Barbuda	4.5	7.2	1.5	Haiti	4.4	6.8	1.5
Argentina	4.4	7.2	1.3	Honduras	5.2	7.8	2.2
Bahamas	4.7	7.3	1.3	Jamaica	2.7	4.5	0.6
Barbados	3.6	6.4	0.9	Mexico	6.0	9.8	1.3
Belize	6.5	9.6	1.9	Nicaragua	7.7	12.2	2.1
Bolivia (Plurinational	6.1	9.2	Panama		5.3	8.2	1.3
State of)	0.1	J.L	2.0	Paraguay	6.3	9.7	2.2
Brazil	6.9	10.9	1.7	Peru	6.9	10.4	2.7
Canada	4.5	7.1	1.9	Saint Kitts and Nevis	_	_	_
Chile	5.4	9.0	1.3	Saint Lucia	6.3	10.0	2.1
Colombia	5.1	7.8	1.5	Saint Vincent and the	4.4	7.2	0.7
Costa Rica	4.1	6.2	1.2	Grenadines	4.4	1.2	0.7
Cuba	4.2	6.6	1.3	Suriname	5.0	7.7	1.5
Dominica	_	_	_	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8	8.6	0.2
Dominican Republic	6.6	9.6	2.5	United States of America	4.9	7.5	2.1
Ecuador	5.7	8.8	1.8	Uruguay	3.9	7.0	0.9
El Salvador	7.2	11.3	1.9				
Grenada	4.6	8.2	1.0	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6.7	10.0 Status Report On Alcohol And Healt	1.6 h . World Health Organization, 2018

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN CHILE

Levels And Patterns



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN CHILE:

Health Consequences: Mortality And Morbidity

Age-standardized death rates (ASDR) and alcohol-attributable fractions (AAF), 2016

	ASDR*		AAF (%)		AAD** (Number)
Liver cirrhosis, males / females	29.3	7.0	71.0	53.6	1 918
Road traffic injuries, males / females	21.5	5.1	36.5	25.4	685
Cancer, males / females	194.3	136.5	4.7	2.2	976

^{*}Per 100 000 population (15+); **alcohol-attributable deaths, both sexes.

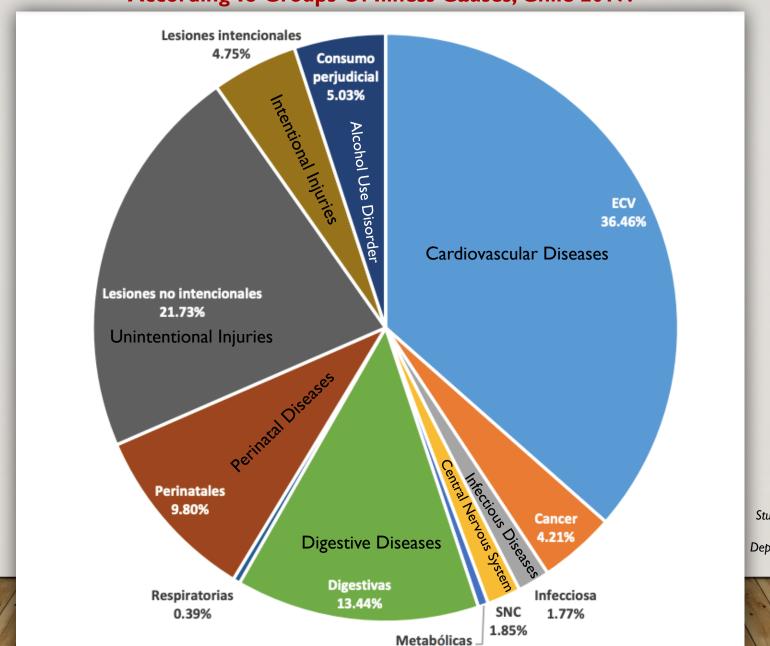
Years of life lost (YLL) score*, 2016

LEAST Prevalence of alcohol use disorders and alcohol dependence (%), 2016*

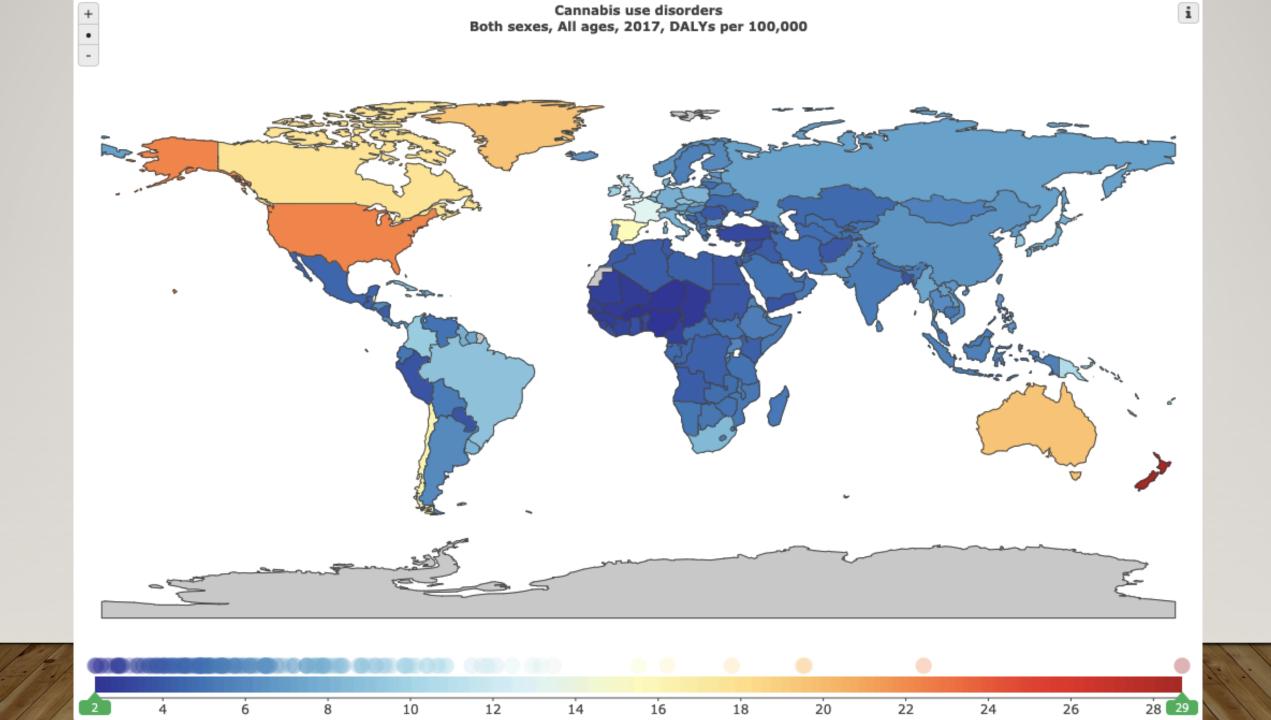
* Based on alcohol-attributable years of life lost.		Alcohol use disorders**	Alcohol dependence
	Males	10.3	4.3
	Females	1.9	8.0
	Both sexes	6.0	2.5
	WHO Region of the Americas	8.2	4.1

^{* 12-}month prevalence estimates (15+); **including alcohol dependence and harmful use of alcohol.

Distribution Of Total Direct Costs Attributable To Alcohol Consumption, According To Groups Of Illness Causes, Chile 2017.



Study of the Economic and Social Cost of Alcohol Consumption in Chile, 2017 - Update 2018. Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile



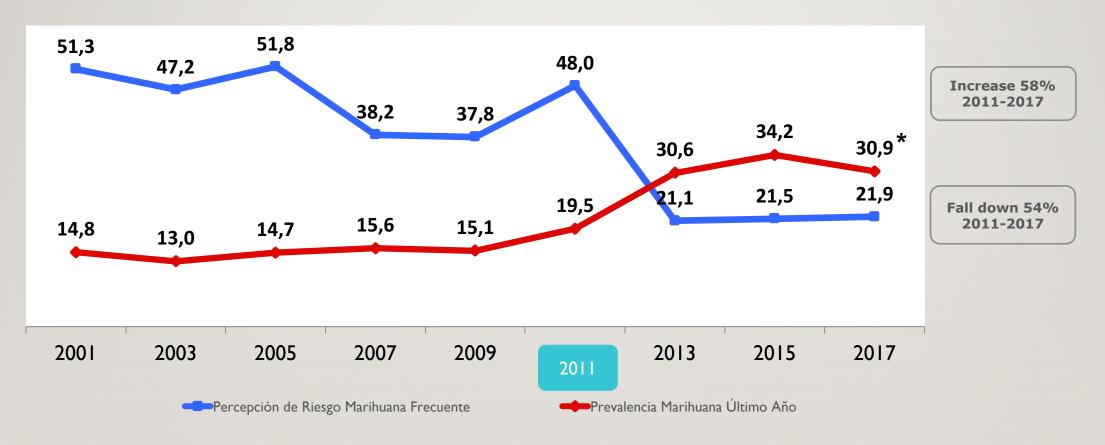


High consumption of marijuana in Chile, focused on schoolchildren between 8th grade (primary scohol) and 4th grade (high scohol).

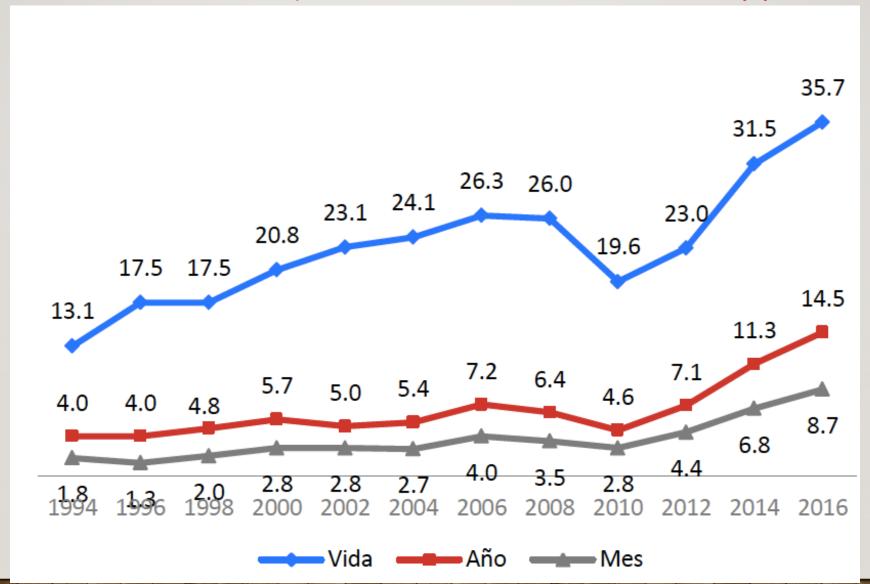
Gobierno de Chile

Evolution of risk perception about frequently marijuana use and last year marijuana use prevalence

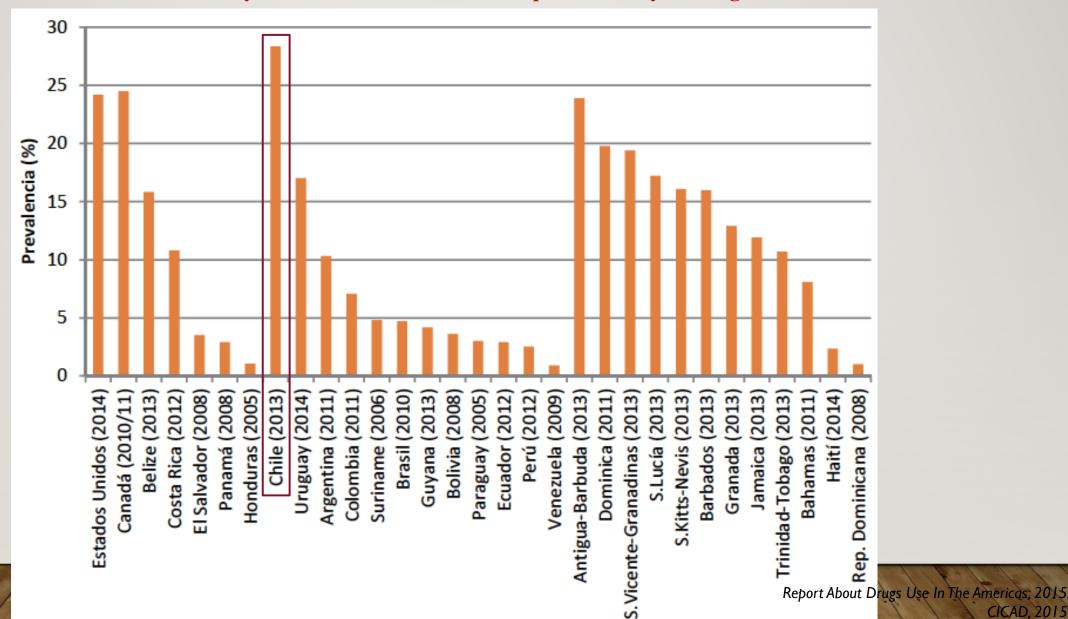
Total país, 2001-2017



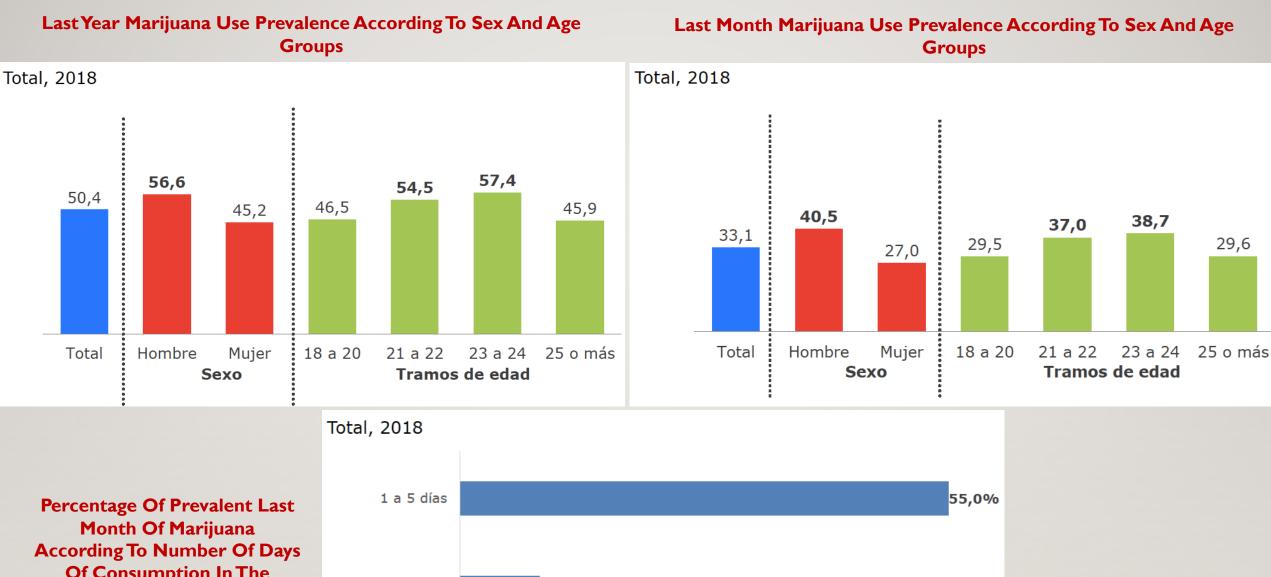
Evolution Of Marijuana Use Prevalence , Chile 1994-2016 (%)



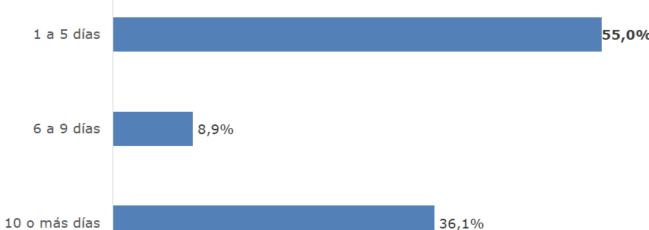
Last Year Marijuana Use Prevalence In Students Of Secondary School In 8th Grade Or Equivalent, By Subregion



CICAD, 2015.







First Study of Drugs in Higher Education,

SENDA, 2019.

HOW DO WE USETHAT INFORMATION TO PREVENT?

TOBACCO: MPOWER

Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies,

Protect people from tobacco smoke,

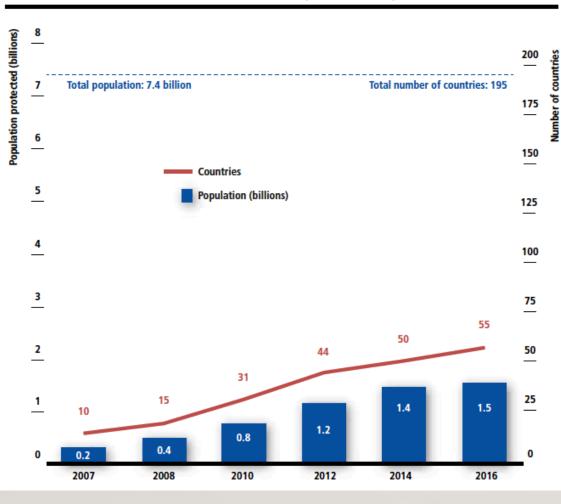
Offer help to quit tobacco use,

Warn about the dangers of tobacco,

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and

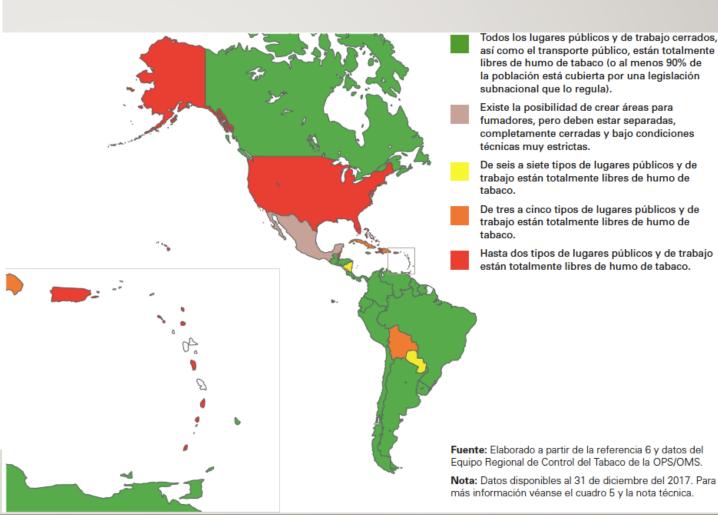
Raise taxes on tobacco.

PROGRESS IN SMOKE-FREE LEGISLATION (2007–2016)



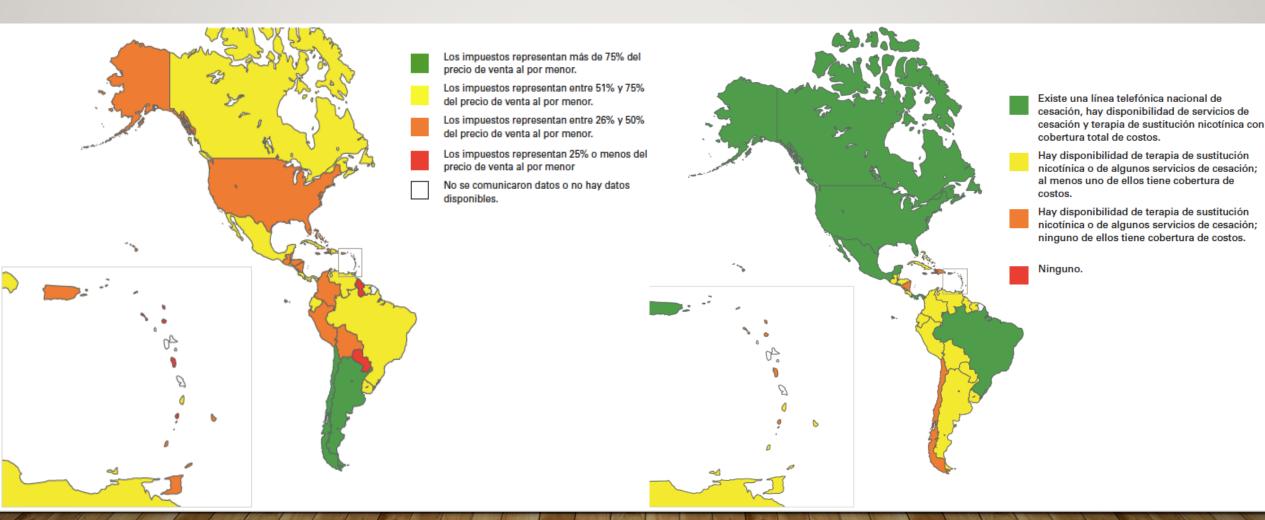
Who Report On The Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2017

State Of Policies To Protect The Population Against Exposure To Tobacco Smoke In The Americas Region, 2017



State Of Tobacco Taxes In The Americas Region, 2016

State Of The Availability Of Tobacco Dependence Treatments And Costs Coverage In The Americas Region, 2016



TOBACCO LAW IN CHILE

 Law 19.419 (in 1995): it regulates and restricts the consumption, sale and advertising of products made with tobacco in Chile.

• Law 20.660 (in 2013): this establishes a new regulation on the subject of smoke-free

MARCA

environments.

MARCA

MARCA

SUGERENCIA DE ACTIVIDAD GRUPAL PARA PELNIÓN DE PADRES MADRES Y APODERADOS

Esta actividad puede realizarla previamente a la celebración del "Dio Mundel Sin Tebboro" (1 de mayo) y durante de desarrollo de la Semano de lo Segundo Escolar y Particolario" (Oltima escena de mayo), como apoyo a las asignaturas de Ciencias Naturales, Orientación, Educación Faica y Solud, u otras, refevando las dimensiones de los Objetivos de Aprendizaje Transversales, También puede adaptarla a otros nieles educativos.

La iniciativa se enmarca en los Objetivos Mundiales para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Agenda 2030: Objetivo 3 "Gorantizar una vida sana y promover el bienestar para tados en todas las edades".

Bibliografia

- Rosen M., Mackay J., Gomeshtapeh Islami F., Schluger N., Drope J., El Atlas del Tabaco (Internet), Quinta Edición, Atlanta, ensis: American Concer Society, Inc.; 2015 (cited 2018 Feb 23), Available from www.tobaccostlas.org
- Ministerio de Salud Chile. NFGRME ENCUESTA NACIEMAL DE SALLD 2016-2017 Consumo de Tabaco [Internet]. Santiago 2018 (chied 2018 May 20, Available foor: http://epiminialci/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/hderpas-295-2016-17. Company. de Tabacone.
- Palma A, Alvarez V, Acercando las familias a la escuela (Internet), UMICEF, Santiago: UMICEF, 2009, 140 p. Available front www.micef.cl
- Ministerio de Educación, Ministerio de Solud, Autoculdado y prevención de riesgos, Consumo de Tabaco, Anterneti, Santiagos, 2015, Available from: www.ekgenofumacol.

La protección de niños y niñas es responsabilidad de todos

Zapiael ti pu pichikeche kom che ñi

Wawakunaqta allin tiyakuyqa tukuyninchiq llank ana Lengua Quechua

> Yuqallanajata jark´asiña taqpacha jiwasankiwa Lengua Aymara

He aŋa hōhonu o tātou ta' ato'a, he hāpa'o i te ŋā poki Lengua Rapa Nui

> www.convivenciaescolar.cl www.eligenofumar.cl

AUTOCUIDADO Y PREVENCIÓN DE RIESGOS

DE RIESGOS



Material para reunión de padres, madres y apoderados

PARA REUNIÓN DE PADRES, MADRES Y APODERADOS

SUGERENCIA DE ACTIVIDAD GRUPAL

Estimados profesores jefes de Quinto Básico:

agains of su principal cases evitable de ememberadore (arbitrostantes), respiratolarge y buscolentarias, entre ancustos estratos estantes estante

de la comuniformativos de Finalmente, in

Grupal

Postal Individual más 1 Postal Grupal para el trabajo en grupo, Se entregará 1 set. 1 set para un grupo de cuatro personas consiste en: 4 Postales Individuales y 1 Postal Grupal.

actividad promoviendo la participación de todos y todas.

Para cerrar la actividad, destaque la importancia de pasar tiempo en familia como factor protector de la salud e invite a los asistentes a realizar actividades asociadas con el juege, la

Indiqueles registrar a cada uno en su Postal Individual un breve conseio antitabaco dirigido a su

actividad física, el deporte, las artes y la recreación con sus hijos.

También invite a los padres, madres y apoderados a entregar en el hogar la Postal Individual a

También invite a los padres, madres y apoderados a entregar en el hogar la **Postal Individual.** sus hijos e hijas.

Asegúrese de que cada niño reciba una postal. Se sugiere, indicar en la citación a la reunión de apoderados el trabajo de prevención del consumo de tabaco que se realizará.

 Realice una exposición de las Postales Grupales en la sala de clases, en el desarrollo de la hora de Consejo de Curso. Comente la actividad con los estudiantes, promoviendo la participación, Invitelos a elaborar un breve consejo antitabaco dirigido a sus compañeros y amigos.



Alcohol Use In Chile: Policies And

Interventions

Traffic road accidents and consequences since driver under alcohol effects

Antes de la Ley Tolerancia Cero					
Año	Siniestros	Fallecidos	Graves		
2008	4.205	244	914		
2009	4.051	216	867		
2010	4.561	202	884		
2011	5.046	205	849		
	Después de la Ley Tolerancia Cero				
2012	3.678	148	632		
2013	4.716	148	744		
2014	5.255	142	793		
2015	5.180	152	745		

Written national policy (adopted/revised) / National action plan	Yes (2010/2015) / No
Excise tax on beer / wine / spirits	Yes / Yes / Yes
National legal minimum age for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
National legal minimum age for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (beer / wine / spirits)	18 / 18 / 18
Restrictions for on-/off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages (any): Hours, days / places, density Specific events / intoxicated persons / petrol stations	Yes, No / Yes, Yes Yes / Yes / No

SANCIONES Ley #ToleranciaCero



National maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) when driving a vehicle (general / young / professional), in %	0.03 / 0.03 / 0.03
Legally binding regulations on alcohol advertising / product placement (any)	No / No
Legally binding regulations on alcohol sponsorship / sales promotion (any)	No / No
Legally required health warning labels on alcohol advertisements / containers (any)	No / No
National government support for community action (any)	Yes
National monitoring system(s) (any)	No

Estimation Of The Economic Cost Of Alcohol Consumption In Chile, 2017

Cost items included	CLP(\$)	US\$*	% of the total social cost
Direct costs in health care	447.937.373.075	673.590.035	30,09%
Design public policies costs, epidemiological surveillance and prevention of risky alcohol consumption	28.258.742.378	42.494.349	1,90%
Associated with crime and violence costs	231.388.000.000	347.951.880	15,54%
Costs due to reduced work production (premature mortality at working age)	776.952.878.705	1.168.350.194	52,19%
Costs for work absenteeism (medical leave) **	4.199.230.865	6.314.633	0,28%
Cost of Investigation in risky drinking	40.000.000	60.150	0,00%
TOTAL	\$ 1.488.776.225.023	\$ 2.238.761.241	100,00%

Commune

Family

Leisure Peers **INDIVIDUAL** Group time

School

National Prevention Plan: "Choose To Live Without Drugs" (April, 2019)

It's inspired by the successful Icelandic Model: "Planet Youth"



Phase 1 Start of the Model.

- Survey application.
- Results analysis.
- Presentation of results to each community school and municipality.



Phase 2

Programmatic articulation and intervention.

- Intersectoral programmatic coordination:
- Family.
- School.
- Peer groups.
- Leisure time.



Phase 3

Monitoring and evaluation of results.

- Evaluation of the results of the intervention strategies.
- Monitoring of the process.



OBJECTIVE: To promote the social construction of an environment that provides children and adolescents with greater opportunities to choose behaviors and protective activities, and that reduce the risk of substance use.



SOME CONCLUSIONS

- Substance use prevention is one of the key components of a public health approach.
- Alcohol, tobacco and other drug use cause substantial disease burden globally, and the composition and extent of this burden varies substantially between countries, and is strongly associated with social development.
- It's very important to advance in the development of preventive actions to reduce the impact of the use of these substances on individual and social health.
- It's very important to include the community in this and consider various environmental factors in prevention programs.
- The results of these preventive actions on the population health could be seen several years after they are implemented.

