Overview of Knowledge and Experience Drug Use Among Society in North Jakarta

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Abstract: The high level of drug dependence in North Jakarta impacts the increase of crime in that area. Lack of knowledge is one of the contributing factors in drug abuse cases. This study aims to describe the knowledge and experience of drug use among society in North Jakarta. This study uses a prospective cross-sectional method and spearman rank test. The instruments used include a validity test reliability test, the sample size in this study was (n= 300) participants. From this study, it is known that having experience using illegal drugs is as much as 9.67% or 29 respondents, with 85.7% having good knowledge of drugs. In contrast, regarding whether drugs are bad for yourself, as many as 53% or 159 respondents agreed, 61.7% answered drugs are hazardous, and 51.3% or 154 respondents said drugs could damage the body, especially brain cells. Only a small percentage of 9.67% or 29 respondents have drug experience, but more than 50% of respondents already know what drugs are and their dangers.

1 INTRODUCTION

Drugs are narcotics, psychotropics, and other dangerous addictive substances that, when entered into the human body, either orally/drunk, inhaled, or injected, can change a person's mind, mood or feelings, and behavior. Drugs or narcotics come from the English *narcos* or *narcosis,* which means to put to sleep and anesthesia (Githa Pratiwi et al., 2019). Drugs can cause dependence (addiction) physically and psychologically for users (Esther et al., 2021). Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semi-synthetic, that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence on users (Hartini et al., 2018). Psychotropics are substances or drugs, whether natural or synthetic non-narcotic, which are efficacious psychoactive through selective influence on the CNS (central nervous system) that can cause typical changes in mental activity and behavior of users (Hartini et al., 2018). Usually, doctors use psychotropic drugs to treat patients with mental disorders. Other addictive substances are substances

or non-narcotic and Psychotropic Substances that can influence the work of the brain and cause dependence. (Act No.22 of 1997 on narcotics) this material may direct or act as an addiction to narcotics (Hartini et al., 2018). Drugs also impact health, such as neurological, cardiovascular, dermatological, pulmonary disorders, frequent headaches, nausea, vomiting, increased body temperature, liver depletion, and insomnia (Hartini et al., 2018). The impact on reproductive health is endocrine disorders such as the decreased function of reproductive hormones (estrogen, progesterone, testosterone) and sexual function disorders (Hartini et al., 2018). Impacts on reproductive health in adolescent girls include changes in irregular menstrual cycles (Hartini et al., 2018). Drug users through syringes, especially the use of syringes alternately, can pose a risk of contracting diseases such as hepatitis B, C, and HIV, which until now have no cure (Hartini et al., 2018). Drug abuse can also be fatal because there can be an overdose, excessive drug consumption past the body's ability to accept it, and can cause death (Kemenkes, 2017). DKI Jakarta is divided into five regions, one of which is North Jakarta. The high crime rate in the North Jakarta area makes some residents go to prison

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for criminal acts such as theft, logging, to drug abuse (Patuwondatu, 2019). The importance of knowledge of drug abuse is very influential for those who sometimes want to know or try to use drugs and for those who have experienced dependence on drugs (Patuwondatu, 2019).

2 METHODS

This research method is a prospective cross-sectional study and spearman rank test, The instruments used in this study are a validity and reliability test with a *Cronbach alpha* 0.803. Using convenience sampling technique for three months. In this study, data collection was carried out using completed questionnaires. The questionnaire was conducted online by distributing the Google questionnaire form through Whatsapp and Instagram groups to family, friends, and the community in North Jakarta. Inclusion criteria are all residents living in North Jakarta and aged 15-30 years and exclusion criteria are residents who are less than 15 years old and more than 30 years old and are not willing to fill out the questionnaire completely. 300 respondents met the inclusion criteria. The data collection process was carried out by distributing questionnaires, and then the data were analyzed uses SPSS software version 26 for statistical data processing.

2.1 Ethical Cleareance

The Ethics Committee has approved this research of Health Research at the University of August 17, 1945, Jakarta, based on the certificate of ethical feasibility (Ethical Clearance) with the number: No.32/KEPK-UTA45JKT/EC/EXE/05/2022
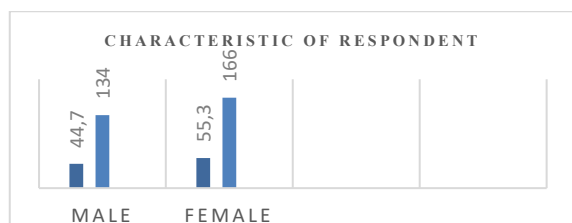
3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1: Characteristic of Respondent.

Based on the **(Figure 1)** results of the study of 300 participants or respondents, it is known that the most gender is female, as much as 55.3% or 166

respondents, and male gender as much as 44.7% or 134 respondents. This is in line with the research by Prastidini *et al.* (Prastidini et al. 2018). Most of the respondents were female gender as much as 54% where gender affects the way of thinking (Prastidini et al., 2018).

Table 1: Correlation between Sociodemograpgy (age, gender, education level, jobs, salary) and Drug Knowledge.

No	Sociodemography	N (%)	P-value*
1.	**Age**		0,000
	15-20	77 (25,7%)	
	21-25	156 (52%)	
	26-30	67 (22,3%)	
2.	**Gender**		0,073
	Male (134)	134 (44,7%)	
	Female (166)	166 (55,3%)	
3.	**Education Level**		0,000
	Elementary School	2 (0,7%)	
	Junior High School	44 (14,7%)	
	Senior High School	164 (54,7%)	
	Diploma	29 (41.67%)	
	Strata 1	58 (19,3%)	
	Bachelor's Degree	1 (0,3%)	
	Uneducated	2 (0,7%)	
4.	**Jobs**		0,028
	Permanent	49 (16,3%)	
	Contract	85 (28,3%)	
	Student	110 (36.67%)	
	Unemployment	56 (18,7%)	
5.	**Salary**		0,033
	1-3 Million	54 (18%)	
	3-6 Million	80 (26,7%)	
	>6 Million	19 (6,3%)	
	No income	147 (49%)	

*) Chi-Square Test   *) Spearman Rank Test

In **(Table 1)** shows the age of most respondents, namely the age (21-25) years, as many as 52% or 156 respondents, which is in line with Najafi and Nasiri's research, where the average dependence on drugs or illicit drugs is 22 years (in youth and adolescence). (Najafi & Nasiri, 2019). It is known that the most educational history in this study is SMA / SMK equivalent of 54.7% or 164 respondents, at the level of SMA/SMK is a teenager and usually easily influenced by peers, which is in line with research by Supratman (Supratman, 2018). According to BNN data, in 2016 there are 27.32% of total drug users among students were drugs became a trend and the desire to try. This is also in line with wahyudi'S research (Wahyudin. w & Z, 2018). Students begin to

recognize illegal drugs due to various factors, including social, economic, educational, and family factors. While on the status of work obtained, most respondents are still in school where they are still studying and do not have income (Wahyudin. w & Z, 2018).

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents' Answers to Drug Knowledge Questions.

No.	Question	N (%)
1.	Drugs stand for (narcotics, psychotropic, and addictive substances)	True 188 (62.7%) False 43 (14.3%) Not knowing 69 (23%)
2.	Do you know what drugs are?	Yes 257 (85.7%) No 43 (14.3%)
3.	Do you know the consequences of drug abuse are bad for yourself and others?	Yes 159 (53%) No 141 (47%)
4.	Did you know that drugs are dangerous?	Yes 185 (61.7%) No 115 (38.3%)
5.	Do you know drugs can make organs, especially brain cells, become damaged?	Yes 154 (51.3%) No 146 (48.7%)

At **(Table 2)** from the results of the questionnaire answers (85.7%) or 257 respondents who know what the drug is, while the question whether the drug is bad for yourself is as much (53%) or 159 respondents answered in the affirmative. This is in line with Dwi and Muhammad's research (Dwi Wahyu Utomo Hadi, Muhammad Rasyid, 2019), where the knowledge of adolescents about the dangers and effects of drugs from 94 respondents, as many as (59.6%) or 56 respondents, is sufficient, (30.9%) or 29 respondents are good, (9.6%) or nine respondents are not good. And on the question of whether the drug is very dangerous, obtained as much (61.7%), or 185 respondents answered the drug is very dangerous, whereas (51.3%) or 154 respondents said the drug could damage the body, especially brain cells. From the results of the answers above, it is known that public knowledge about drugs is good for (85.7%) as many as 257 respondents.
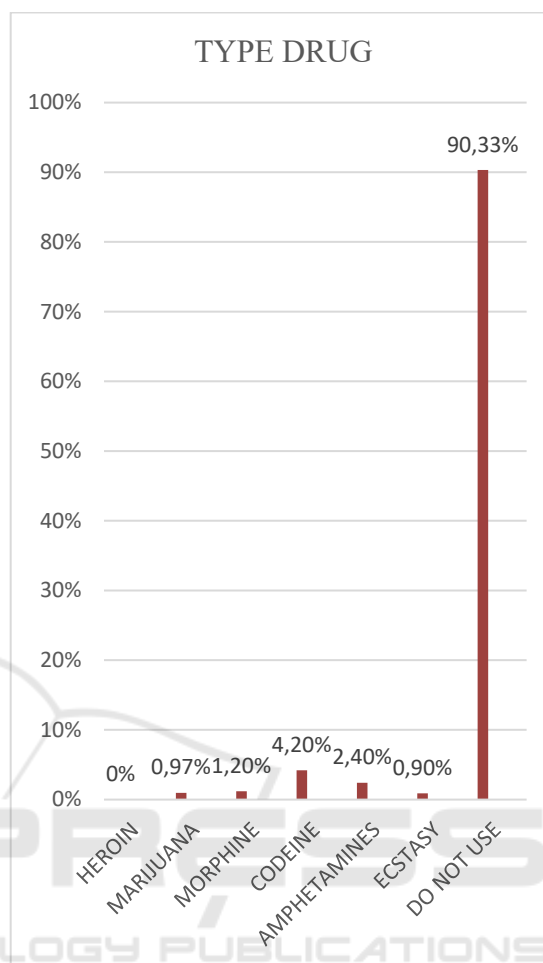

Figure 2: Distribution Chart of Drug Experience.

Base on the **(Figure 2)** from questionnaire answers show that experience using illegal drugs or drugs is as much (9.67%) or 29 respondents. The known type of drug that is most widely used is codeine. Codeine is a class of opioids that are analgesic drugs as moderate to severe pain relievers and are usually also found in the content of cough medicine (Lubis, N. M. D., & Ramadhania, 2018). Codeine causes dependence (addiction) because it is psychoactive that plays a direct role in the central nervous system (CNS), which can reduce the level of consciousness, pain, heart rate, and respiration (Bahrir, 2019). Doctors usually use codeine as a cough medicine, but it can cause dependence, so its circulation is limited and closely monitored, and obtaining a doctor's prescription is required (Agustina & Sirait, 2020). Codeine is also a derivative of morphine which has analgesic effects, euphoria, sedation, reduced concentration, nausea, and a feeling of heaviness in the extremities (Baysinger, 2018). This finding is also in line with the research of

Wibowo and Aditya (Wibowo, 2021). Codeine has a mechanism for suppressing the frequency of coughing and suppressing the stimulation of coughing and expiratory motor pathways. *American Academy of* Paediatrics (AAP) has banned the use of codeine cough medicine in children because it has been studied by *the European Medicines Agency* (EMA) that the content of codeine will be rapidly metabolized into morphine,causing toxic effects of difficulty breathing (Wibowo, 2021). Effects of drug use or illicit drugs that occur among adolescents and adults due to lack of knowledge of the impact of drug abuse for themselves and others (Suryani et al., 2020).

4 CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that only a small percentage of 9.67% or 29 respondents have drug experience, but more than 50% of respondents already know what drugs are and their dangers.

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