

# Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice regarding Alcohol among College Students

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**Abstract:** Alcohol consumption is widely prevalent world-wide. It can leads to many physical, mental and social problems. Good knowledge and attitude can leads to change the practice regarding alcohol use and can prevent harm from it .To study the knowledge, attitude and practice among college students a semi-structured questionnaire having thirty nine questions in three sections (knowledge, attitude,practice) was given before educational intervention. 527 graduate students participated in this study.The statistical analysis was done using SPSS version 17. The result of study showed good knowledge attitude and practice with Some prominent myths about alcohol likeBeer is not an alcohol, alcohol improves sleep, potentiate sexual performance,significantly reduces anxiety and depression, and alcohol addiction is a bad habit not psychiatric illness. There is need for more educational intervention to correct the myths regarding alcohol.

**Keywords:** knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Alcohol, Health

## 1. Introduction

Alcohol consumption is common among college going students.26.4 % students consume alcohol and many students know the ill effects of alcohol consumption though, most of them considered it as a part of life style (1). Alcohol influences traffic and results in road accidents, family problem and relationship violence and crime, health and financial problems(2). Knowledge and awareness regarding alcohol can change the attitude and which leads to change in practice.

## 2. Aims and Objectives

- 1) To study the knowledge, attitude and practice among college students, regarding alcohol use.
- 2) Improve the knowledge and attitude towards the alcohol use.

## 3. Method and Material

A semi-structured questionnaire was prepared having 39 questions in three section,first section having twenty one questions to assess the knowledge, second section having

fifteen questions to assess attitude and third section having three questions to asses practice. 527 B.Com students from a degree college in Ahmedabad participated in study and given to fill above described questionnaire in 15 minute before educational intervention.

## 4. Analysis

The statistical analysis was done using SPSS version 17.

## 5. Result

Students belong to age group of 17-22 years in which around 62% were female and 37% were male.All were graduate students (B.COM). Most of students (91.7%) agreed that positive family history is risk for alcohol, two third(71.9%) agreed that suicide is more common in alcohol use disorder. 65% students completely agree that Prohibition of alcohol from country is necessary. There were also misconception like beer is not an alcohol(55.8%) and alcohol improves sleep(62%).Alcohol addiction is bad habit not psychiatric illness(62.4). Only 1.3 % students accepted that they had taken alcohol and someone in family wasalso taking alcohol.

**Table 1:** Section1 (knowledge)

S. No	Statement	Agree %	Disagree %	Neutral %
1	liquor is chemical knows as alcohol	94.1	5.7	0.2
2	Beer is not alcohol	55.8	43.6	0.6
3	Family history is risk factor for alcohol addiction	91.7	7.2	1.1
4	Alcohol improves sleep	62	37.6	0.4
5	Alcohol potentiate sexual performance	47.1	48.8	4.2
6	Alcohol significantly reduce anxiety and depression	56.2	43.3	0.6
7	Suicide is more in person with alcohol use disorder	71.9	27.7	0.4
8	Early age of onset of alcohol is risk factor for dependence	87.9	11.8	0.4
9	Alcohol improves physical strength	28.5	70.8	0.8
10	Alcohol is risk factor for anxiety and depressive disorder	68.7	30.2	1.1
11	Alcohol de-addiction can be possible by faith healing	22.4	76.7	0.9
12	Tremors are part of withdrawal symptoms	68.9	29.8	1.3
13	Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening condition	50.7	48.6	0.8
14	Alcohol intake increase risk of heart attack	77.2	21.8	0.9
15	Intake of sleeping pills increase the risk of accident	80.3	19	0.8

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16	Effect of alcohol is more in female than male even amount of consumption is same	80.3	19.2	0.6
17	Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy increase risk of MR in child	78.9	19.5	1.5
18	Alcohol consumption leads to early death	92	7.8	0.2
19	'Lattho' is methyl alcohol	83.3	15.4	1.3
20	Intake of 'lattho' causes blindness or death	86.3	12.5	1.1
21	Alcohol consumption leads to vitamin deficiency	87.5	12.5	0

**Table 2: Section 2 (attitude)**

S. No	statement	Totally disagree%	Disagree %	Neutral %	Agree %	Totally agree %	No answer%
1	Alcohol addiction is bad habit not the psychiatric illness	5.1	2.8	2.7	26.6	62.4	0.4
2	Prohibition of alcohol in country is necessary	4.4	5.7	9.3	14.6	65.1	0.9
3	Alcohol de-addiction can not possible in addicted person	15.2	33.4	15.4	17.6	17.6	0.8
4	Female should not take alcohol	10.1	8.2	7.6	24.5	48.8	9
5	Person himself is responsible for failure of de-addiction	7.2	10.1	16.3	24.9	41.6	0
6	Alcohol is medicine	31.1	20.7	20.1	16.7	11.4	0
7	Alcohol addiction is sign of weak mind	7.4	10.1	13.7	36.1	31.9	0.9
8	Once alcohol addiction occurred it is difficult to control intake of amount of alcohol	9.5	17.8	18.2	25.4	28.1	0.9
9	Alcohol de-addiction is possible forcefully	23.5	30.6	15.4	12.7	16.9	0.9

**Table 3: Section 3 (practice)**

Statement				
Did u ever took alcohol	Yes 1.3%	No 83.7%		No answer 15%
If yes, then when	< 1 month 0.4%	< 1 year 0.6%	> 1 year 0.2%	No answer 98.9%
Does anyone in your family has alcohol addiction	Yes 1.3%	No 80.6%		No answer 18%

## 6. Discussion

Majority of graduate students were in the age group of 17-22 years. This study showing that alcohol use is uncommon in college going students in contrast to study in Bangalore where it was reported that alcohol use was fairly common among undergraduate college students (3). This may be due to good knowledge and prohibition of alcohol in Gujarat by government. Majority of students (62.4%) totally agree that alcohol addiction is part of bad habit not the psychiatry illness, this also similar to other study in which majority of students considered it as part of life style (1). Only 1.3 % students had tried alcohol which is contrast to other study (1), this may again due to good knowledge and favourable attitude towards alcohol. Prohibition of alcohol in Gujarat state may be contributing to these contrast findings.

## 7. Conclusion

Knowledge, attitude and practice is good in college students of Ahmedabad. Although there were some myths related to alcohol need to be corrected by frequent education interventions. Such educational interventions will improve knowledge which will leads to change of attitude and practice.

## 8. Limitation of study

Post educational intervention knowledge, attitude and practice was not assessed. Small sample size.

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