

## KONZUMACIJA ALKOHOLA MEĐU MLADIMA U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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### **Sažetak**

Konzumacija alkohola među mladima može biti dio eksperimentiranja u sklopu psihološkog razvoja tijekom adolescencije, ali može prijeći u naviku i dovesti do ovisnosti i oštećenja zdravlja. U našoj kulturi predstavlja sociološki prihvatljivo ponašanje i uobičajen je način zabave među mladima. Cilj ovog rada bio je prikazati učestalost i navike konzumacije alkohola među mladima u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Pregledom literature utvrđeno je da se prema podatcima Europskog istraživanja o pušenju, pijenju alkohola i uzimanju droga među učenicima (ESPAD) od 1995. do 2015. godine, u Hrvatskoj alkohol percipira lako dostupnim te se posljedično bilježi trend porasta udjela petnaestogodišnjaka koji su najmanje jednom u životu pili alkohol (82% vs 92%). Istovremeno, druge zemlje uključene u istraživanje u prosjeku bilježe trend smanjenja s 90% na 80%. Pet ili više pića za redom (binge drinking) u posljednjih 30 dana 2015. godine konzumiralo je 47% mladih (51% mladića i 42 % djevojaka), čime se Hrvatska smjestila na šesto mjesto od 37 zemalja. Prema vrsti pića, mladići su najčešće konzumirali pivo (57%), a djevojke vino (43%). Rezultati Istraživanja o zdravstvenom ponašanju učenika (HBSC- WHO) 2014. godine u Hrvatskoj, ukazuju da udio učenika u dobi od 11, 13 i 15 godina, koji su se opili 2 ili više puta u životu raste s dobi i u mladića (4%, 12%, 40%) i u djevojaka (1%, 6%, 24%), te se Hrvatska nalazi među prvih pet od 44 zemlje sudionice istraživanja. Mladići su u svim dobnim skupinama skloniji opijanju od djevojaka te se u dobi od 15 godina opija 40% mladića u odnosu na 24% djevojaka. Standardizirano europsko istraživanje o alkoholu (RARHA-SEAS) pokazalo je da je u Hrvatskoj učestalost ekscesivnog epizodičnog pijenja barem jednom mjesecno u posljednjih 12 mjeseci 11%, te da je najviša u dobroj skupni od 18 do 34 godine i iznosi 17%. Najviše se pilo (jednom tjedno i češće) u vlastitom domu (30%) te s prijateljima, kolegama i poznanicima (30%). Istraživanje među studentima medicine Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, akademske godine 2015./2016., pokazalo je da binge drinking prakticira 72% studenata prve godine (80% mladića i 67% djevojaka). Najveći udio mladića (38%) i djevojaka (37%) pet i više pića za redom konzumirali su šest i više puta u posljednjih 12 mjeseci.

Rezultati navedenih istraživanja pokazuju da je konzumacija alkohola među mladima u nas značajan javnozdravstveni problem. Prevencija bi trebala biti usmjerenja na pravovremenu edukaciju populacije školske djece i mladih, zdravstveno-odgojne aktivnosti, socijalni marketing i provedbu zakonskih mjera u smislu poštivanja dobne granice za prodaju alkohola.

**Ključne riječi:** mladi, alkohol, čimbenik rizika

## **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

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### **Abstract**

Alcohol consumption among adolescents could be a part of experimentation during psychological development, but also it could become a habit and lead to addiction and diseases. It is socially acceptable behavior in our culture and is a common type of entertainment among adolescents. The aim of this study was to present the habits and prevalence of alcohol consumption among adolescents in Republic of Croatia.

### *Sažeci radova / Abstracts*

Literature review showed that according to The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) from 1995 to 2015, alcohol in Croatia is perceived as easily accessible. Consequently there was an increasing trend in proportion of fifteen-year-olds who drank alcohol at least once in last 12 month (from 82% to 92%), while other countries included in the survey showed decreasing trend (from 90% to 80%). Five or more drinks (binge drinking) in the last 30 days in 2015, have consumed 47% of adolescents (51% of boys and 42% of girls) which places Croatia on the sixth place of 37 countries. Boys mostly consumed beer (57%), and girls wine (43%). Results of The Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC), WHO 2014 study in Croatia showed that proportion of adolescents aged 11, 13 and 15 who have been drunk two or more times increases with age in, both, boys (4%, 12%, 40%) and girls (1%, 6%, 24%), which places Croatia among the top five of the 44 participating countries. Boys in all age groups were more prone to drinking than girls (40% vs 24% at age of 15). According to the Standardized European Alcohol Research (RARHA-SEAS) prevalence of excessive episodic drinking in Croatia, at least once a month in the last 12 months, was 11% and was the highest in the age group 18-34 years (17%). Alcohol was consumed most frequently (once a week or more) at home (30%) or with friends, colleagues and acquaintances (30%). Research conducted among first year medical students University of Zagreb in academic year 2015/2016 showed prevalence of binge drinking of 72% (80% in males, and 67% in females). The highest proportion of male (38%) and female (37%) students consumed five or more drinks in a row, six or more times in a last 12 months.

Results of this studies show that the consumption of alcohol among adolescents in Croatia is a significant public health problem. Prevention should focus on timely education of adolescents, health-promoting activities, social marketing and the implementation of legal measures in the sense of respecting the age limit for alcohol sales.

**Key words:** adolescents, alcohol, risk factor