Before you get burnt 2017

Maarja Lokotar

Juhendaja: Marianne Annion

Tallinn 2017

Research

Irma Brito, PhD from Nursing School of Coimbra conducted a research and involved Tallinn Health Care College lector Marianne Annion.

Before you get burnt research has lasted 10 years

Since 2007, a peer led group act in recreational settings to reduce risks and harm related with binge drinking by promoting critical literacy among partygoers.

Trained students (Peer Educators) do peer-to-peer counselling during the academic festivals of Coimbra, Oliveira de Azemeis and Covilhã conveying the message: "Act responsibly before you get burned".

Aim is to investigate the students awareness of the use of substances and the associated risks with peer to peer method.



Environment influences

- The winemaking tradition
- •The university tradition sponsors the construction of a student identity
- The academic parties
- Students are out of their parents eyes
- Academic association, student's organizations and entire city profits from these parties



Before you get burnt

... is an intervention project in recreational settings where the Peer Educators provide counseling during the nights of academic parties in order to promote fun without risk and reduce harm related to excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages in student partygoers in academic festivities of Coimbra.



• Twice a year, in Coimbra, students organize a big festival that lasts 8/9 days and nights consecutive and where attends around 180 000 people. The majority of those students (some of them underage) drink alcohol beverages and a great number became drunk. These festivities last all night and the local authorities organize harm reduction activities such as: first aid, distribution of condoms and information materials.





Graduation party









Beliefs and positive attitudes to alcohol

Tradition (social norm and peer pressure)

Accessibility to drinks (low cost, many festivals and availability)

Limited availability of attractive and effective educational interventions



Acute alcohol intoxication (hangover and hospitalization)

Sexual risk (STIs, pregnancy, regreted sex)

Violence (robberies, assaults and violations)

Road accidents (disability, death and property damage)

Social disturbance (noise, trash and property damage)

Method

- Health promotion by peer to peer counselling using structured interviews with questionnaires.
- Evaluation of blood alcohol level
- Assessment of risk of sexual disease
- Give first aid and forward critical situations to hospital.
- Distribute leaflets to restaurants.
- Share condoms, lollipops for blood sugar, water.

Peer Educators

INTERVIEW GUIDE ANTES QUE TE QUEIMES IN COIMBRA 2015

We are nursing students coo register of the information to				moting fun with less risk through peer	to-peer counselling. The
1. Age: 2. Gei			e next intervention		rs of course:
			Weight	6. Expected alcohol cont	
Alc. real g/L		bbtilieu		or expected alcohol cont	
	to go home? 1	Lo Walking 20	Bus/Taxi 3	□ Car (own or friend's) 4□ Do	n't know
7. What you can do t	-	_			
				ne absorption of alcohol	
B . Choose fermen					
C Try to eat food					
D Drink water be			and alcohol		
E Know your limi					
8. How to give first a		friend? (Check	k the options the	t answered right)	
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B Encourage to v		,		,	
		e it in PLS (la	teral positio	n to avoid aspiration of vomit	1
				f sugary liquids, glucose or lol	
E Avoid hypother	_				
F . Ask for differer					
G Never leave a				handoned	
Before leaving, always leave	it in the care of some	eone. And recomm	mend to friends t	that the victim should not be left alone,	
			n precipitate, sin	ce both substances are depressants. In t	his case, if the individual
does not respond, they may			ne Which a	re? (Check the options that answered	rimel
A Where? (Exact					ngncj
B What? (Type of		rerence point	LS TOT TETETTA	i oi support)	
C Who? (Number		victims)			
			lways follow the	instructions given by the emergency	services. When you find
someone being assisted by a	person who does no	ot seem to be acti		r to help because it can be a "false" su	
being taken to a more reserv					
				the options that answered right)	
A The best way to					
B Drink a glass of				revent denydration	
C Rest and hydra				ohol and other toxins you ha	
				onol and other toxins you ha umption in a short period of time. That	
content, the greater the like	lihood of intoxication	n and of course, h	eadaches, dizzin	ess and nausea. The most important fac	ctor is hydration. Alcohol
takes three days to be comp It is a myth that hangover ca				its metabolism and therefore is eliminal	ed faster from the body.
				are used at these parties? Yes	ro Noo Dorthous
			_	Ecstasy □ Others□ Which ar	
II.I. I yes, willen are	. Tabacon Aico	MIOIL CAIMAD	ISO COCAINE	Lestasy & Otherse Which ar	-
12 In your opinion	which of the fol	lowing cubet	ances that c	ause more dependence?	
		_		ich are	
rubucou ruconoia co	middisc cocum	ce cous, e	ouicise W		
13. Which of the follo	nwing substanc	es do vou fre	anuently use	? (It's not mandatons)	
	_	-		ich are	
Tabacon Alconolin ca	IIIIabise cocaiii	ieu custasy u	Otherse Wi	iicii di E	
14. In your opinion, v	what are the ris	ks of attendi	ne this kind	of parties?	
24 III your opinion, t	and the the H	or accessor		or parties.	
15. Sexual violence. ı	particularly unc	onsent sex. is	s verv comm	on at these parties. In your o	pinion, how it can
prevented? Thank y					
16. Thank you for. W	e intend to ass	ess this ques	tionnaire; ca	n we contact you further? Y	es No
E-mail (It's not mandatory		•		Signature	

Restaurant leaflets



ANTES QUE TE QUEIMES



Act with Responsability

Project of Peer Education to promote fun without risk and harm reduction associated with the consumption of alcoholic beverages on Coimbra's Academic Events

CAN WOMEN DRINK

AS MUCH AS MEN?

Women metabolize alcohol in a different way than men; therefore have a higher concentration of alcohol in blood after consuming the same amount of alcohol as men. This difference has been attributed to the fact that women have:

- Smaller amount of body water (±60%)
- Lower levels of the enzyme that degrades the alcohol in the liver
- Presence of estrogens that compete with alcohol for degradation (aggravated if they use oral contraceptives)
- But also because, when drunken, become more uninhibited and therefore vulnerable to abuse and sexual violence

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO CALCULATE YOUR LEVELS OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD?

Level	Out of meal			Meal			Out of meal				Meal					
Weight Kg	60	70	80	90	8	70	80	90	50	60	70	80	50	60	70	80
1 Beer 5° (33cl)	.32	.27	.24	.21	.20	.17	.15	.13	.44	.36	.31	.27	.24	.20	.17	.15
Wine 12° 75cl (1 botle)	1.71	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.09	.93	.82	.73	2.40	2.00	1.71	1.50	1.31	1.09	.93	.82
Wine 12° 20cl (1 glass)	.46	.39	.34	.30	.29	.25	.22	.19	.64	.53	.46	.40	.35	.29	.25	.22
Shot/Spirits 45°	.43	.37	.32	.29	.27	.23	.20	.18	.60	.50	.43	.37	.33	.27	.23	.20

The body removes approximately 0.10 g/l of alcohol per hour so, if you have an alcohol level of 0.50 g/l, you will need 5 hours to reach 0.0 g/l.

What to do to not get so drunk?

- · Know the limits, by calculating the alcohol levels
- Drinking alcoholic beverages preferably with meals
- Drinking alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages at the same time (water and juice)
- · Drink slowly and not completely empty the cup
- Spacing beverages (eg. One or less per hour)
- · Do not get in rounds, competitions and penalties
- Prefer fermented to spirits beverages
- · Establish a maximum limit of money to spend per night
- Form a group of trust, that each of the other looks out for each other







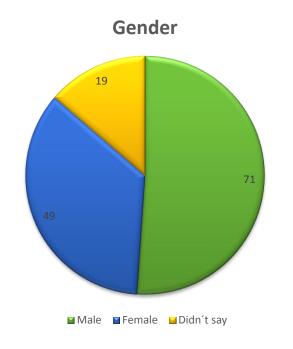


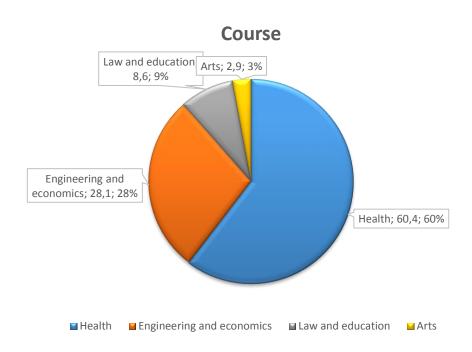


Contact: peer@esenfc.pt

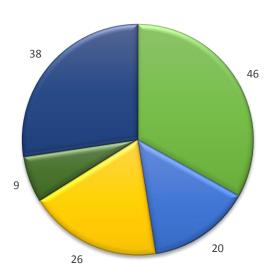
Results

139 students in age: 22±4,3 responded





How are you going to go home?



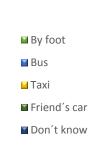


Table 1 (I. Brito, F. Mendes, F. Homem, V. Coutinho (2017). Before you get burnt).

Alcohol use

Number and type of beverages

- Fermented (beer, wine, cidrer): **83,5% drinke** and 16,5% don't drink
- Spirits: 45,3% drinke and 54,7% don't drink
- Didn't drink that night: 9,4%

Which of the following substances do you frequently use:

Tobacco **27,3%**; Alcohol **55,4%**; Cannabis **11,5%**; Cocaine **3,6%**; Ecstasy **2,2%**.

(I. Britto, F. Mendes, F. Homem, V. Coutinho (2017). Before you get burnt).

Health literacy about alcohol use (19 points=100%)

A Assess the state of consciousness: are you conscious? Speaks? Hear you? B Encourage to vomit? C If the victim is lying down, place it in PLS (lateral position to avoid aspiration of vomit) D Increase blood glucose levels, encouraging the intake of sugary liquids, glucose or lollipop 41,0 E Avoid hypothermia: wrap the victim well to prevent hypothermia 12,2 F Ask for differentiated help, (call for 112) if necessary G Never leave a victim with acute alcoholic intoxication abandoned 9. When calling 112 you should answer 3 questions. Which are? A Where? (Exact location and reference points for referral of support) B What? (Type of occurrence) C Who? (Number and status of victims) 10. What advice would you give to minimize hangover? A The best way to avoid hangovers is not to drink too much alcohol B Drink a glass of water, or rather, natural fruit juice, to prevent dehydration 59,7	7. What you can do to not get drunk?	%				
C Try to eat food (too keep the Glycemic) D Drink water between the ingestion of food and alcohol E Know your limits 26,6 8. How to give first aid to a drunken friend? A Assess the state of consciousness: are you conscious? Speaks? Hear you? 28,1 B Encourage to vomit? C If the victim is lying down, place it in PLS (lateral position to avoid aspiration of vomit) D Increase blood glucose levels, encouraging the intake of sugary liquids, glucose or lollipop 41,0 E Avoid hypothermia: wrap the victim well to prevent hypothermia 12,2 F Ask for differentiated help, (call for 112) if necessary 43,2 G Never leave a victim with acute alcoholic intoxication abandoned 9. When calling 112 you should answer 3 questions. Which are? A Where? (Exact location and reference points for referral of support) 0,0 B What? (Type of occurrence) C Who? (Number and status of victims) 77,0 10. What advice would you give to minimize hangover? A The best way to avoid hangovers is not to drink too much alcohol B Drink a glass of water, or rather, natural fruit juice, to prevent dehydration 59,7	A Eat fatty foods and carbohydrates because it reduces the absorption of alcohol	28,8				
D Drink water between the ingestion of food and alcohol E Know your limits 8. How to give first aid to a drunken friend? A Assess the state of consciousness: are you conscious? Speaks? Hear you? 28,1 B Encourage to vomit? 30,2 C If the victim is lying down, place it in PLS (lateral position to avoid aspiration of vomit) 25,9 D Increase blood glucose levels, encouraging the intake of sugary liquids, glucose or lollipop 41,0 E Avoid hypothermia: wrap the victim well to prevent hypothermia 12,2 F Ask for differentiated help, (call for 112) if necessary 43,2 G Never leave a victim with acute alcoholic intoxication abandoned 18,0 9. When calling 112 you should answer 3 questions. Which are? A Where? (Exact location and reference points for referral of support) 0,0 B What? (Type of occurrence) 7,0 Who? (Number and status of victims) 7,0 10. What advice would you give to minimize hangover? A The best way to avoid hangovers is not to drink too much alcohol 8. Drink a glass of water, or rather, natural fruit juice, to prevent dehydration 59,7	B Choose fermented drinks, instead of distilled	12,9				
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A The best way to avoid hangovers is not to drink too much alcohol	20,1				
	B Drink a glass of water, or rather, natural fruit juice, to prevent dehydration	59,7				
C Rest and hydrate yourself is the best solution 53,2	C Rest and hydrate yourself is the best solution	53,2				
D Do not do sauna because you cannot "sweat" all the alcohol and other toxins you have consumed 3,6	D Do not do sauna because you cannot "sweat" all the alcohol and other toxins you have consumed	3,6				

(I. Britto, F. Mendes, F. Homem, V. Coutinho (2017). Before you get burnt).

Conclusions

Worldwide peer to peer has been seen as an effective way of changing students health behaviors in a positive direction.

Peer education has a positive effect, because usually they are well-trained and motivated. Information is easily transmitted among the educaters and the target group, because they share the same background, interest and role.

In Estonia 50% of 15-year-old boys and 47% of girls have tried alcohol. (Terviseinfo.2015).

In Estonia, Tallinn we really need this programm because we have youth drinking problem. Our Nursing School, Tallinna Health Care College wants to participate actively in community work and our Nursing students can get the opportunity to have new experiences, internationality, mobility and experiences from real street / community work, counseling. Phd Irma Britto from ESEnfC has started training with our students and students have been very interested from the project, so are the teachers.



Thank you for listening! ©

References

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