

ARTICLES:

- The Influence of Social Media on Illicit Drug Sale and Use among Undergraduates in Lagos, Nigeria.....20 - 40
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Chizoba Anyimukwu, BSN, MPH and Adetayo Olorunlana, Ph.D.*

ABSTRACT

Illicit drug use is a persistent health problem among Nigerian youths. Social media platforms currently facilitate online illicit drug markets in the sub-Saharan Africa state. The current qualitative study investigates the influence of social media platforms on the sale and use of illicit drugs among undergraduates in selected tertiary institutions in Lagos State, Nigeria. Thirty undergraduate students completed semi-structured interviews sharing their experiences with purchasing illicit drugs through social media platforms. Researchers analysed data using thematic content analysis. Participants mean age was 26.33 years (SD=5.13). Findings show that online drug accessibility is technical but easy with links from friends. The process is organized with the aid of online commerce. The commonly used social media networks were Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp, while delivery is done with motorcycles, bicycles, and walking across the street without law enforcement agents being able to track them. However, there exist the possibility of victimisation both from vendors and platform administrators, because of the illegality. How social media owners and youth stakeholders will control these channels to impede criminal activities remains a challenge.

Keywords: *Social media, illicit drug, accessibility, illegal, friends, deviant behaviour*

- Sexual Identity and Risk of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Behaviors among a Representative Sample of Youth.....41 - 51
Michael S. Dunn, Ph.D. & John F. Yanness, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

Research has found that adolescents who report being gay, lesbian, or bisexual (i.e., sexual minorities) are at higher risks for using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD). Although there are numerous studies that have identified health disparities among sexual minority youth as a whole, few have assessed whether teens who report bisexuality are at a higher risk for ATOD use. As such, the purpose of this study was to assess the relationship of bisexuality and ATOD use among high school students. Data for this study were derived from the 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Study (YRBS). A total of 15,624 participants completed the YRBS in 2015 with 6.6% being bisexuals. The results of this study found that students who reported bisexuality were significantly more likely to report ever use and current use of cigarettes and alcohol. Bisexuals were also significantly more likely to binge drink (OR= 2.69) and ever use inhalants (OR= 2.17. Our results add to the literature that seeks to understand behaviors specifically impacting individuals identifying as bisexual. More research is needed to better understand the factors that may contribute to such behavioral differences between bisexual- and heterosexual-identified teens.

Keywords: *bisexual, high school, ATOD*

- External Validity of the Adolescent Domain Screening Inventory – Short Form (ADSI-S) with an Older Adolescent Population.....52 - 61
Matthew J. Corrigan, Ph.D., LMSW, CASAC

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this replication study is to establish external validity of the ADSI-S. A convenience sample (n = 114) tested the validity of the ADSI-S with a population aged 18-20 years. Consistency reliability analysis was conducted,

correlations were run to determine known-instrument construct validity and a logistic regression examined the predictive validity. A Chronbach Alpha of .719 was demonstrated. Known instrument construct validity showed a correlation of .616. ADSI-S correctly predicted substance use 85.1% of the time. Discussion: The hypotheses forming the rationale for this study were upheld, suggesting external validity.

Keywords: SBIRT, assessment, substance use, risk and protective factors.

Assessment of Psychosocial Interventions in Opioid Cessation: A Systematic Review.....62 - 86
Chizoba Anyimukwu, BSN, MPH & Angela Omondi, MPH, CHES

ABSTRACT

Approximately 70% of 67,367 drug overdose deaths involved opioids with rates 4 times higher than in 1999. The purpose of this systematic review is to assess the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions in opioid cessation. The search criteria for this review were: (a) published in English language between 2014 and 2019; (b) indexed in MEDLINE/PubMed, CINAHL, AltHealthWatch, and SCOPUS. Articles were selected based on predetermined criteria. 11 interventions with a combined total of 916 individual and 52 dyad participants met the eligibility criteria. The present evidence indicates that psychosocial interventions may lead to opioid cessation and improved quality of life. More large scale, rigorous randomized control trials using behavioral health theories are needed.

Keywords: Opioid, opioid cessation, drug misuse, drug overdose, psychosocial interventions.