



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The Prevalence of Substance Use Disorder Among University Students in Amman, Jordan

Narges Alsammak^{1*}, Mohamed Alabbasi¹, Abdulaziz Abdulhadi³, Fatemah Mohammad¹,
Mohammad Alajmi¹, Abdilya Alabdaly¹, Yaseen Ammar¹, Rand D Abbas¹, Malak Aldousari¹, Aisha
AlEssa¹, Homoud Alballam¹, Mohammed Hayati¹, Zaid Alkayed², and Radwan banimustafa²

¹Faculty of Medicine, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.

²Psychiatry department, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.

³Medical intern, Ministry of Health, Kuwait.

*Corresponding author:

Dr. Narges Alsammak, Kuwait, Intern, Hawally government, Salwa, MOH in Kuwait – Alshaikh Jaber AlAhmad Alsabab Hospital; E-mail: narjesal@hotmail.com; Tel. No.: 0096599495698; Email: narjesal@hotmail.com

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Abstract

Background and objectives: Substance misuse is a growing global health problem with particular relevance to university students. Despite this being a significant health problem among an important age group, there is a need for more data on university students in the Middle East. In this study, we aim to assess the prevalence of substance misuse among university students in 3 universities in Jordan to provide up-to-date data.

Methodology: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study. Participants were recruited from three governmental universities in Jordan. An online multiple-choice questionnaire was distributed via QR code, and SPSS version 25.0 was used to analyze the gathered data.

Results: A total of 1184 participants were recruited, consisting of 729 (61.6%) female and 455 (38.4%) male participants. From the total sample, the lifetime prevalence of illegal substance misuse was 11.8% (n=140), from which the most misused substance reported was sleeping drugs, including benzodiazepine 45% (n=63). Of our total sample, 38.8% (n=453) for smoking tobacco and 6.2% (n=73) for alcohol consumption.

Conclusion: Substance misuse among university students was high compared to the general population's prevalence, and it is believed to be underestimated. The results of this study that capture substance misuse prevalence and the identification of associated factors provide up-to-date data that is potentially informative for further analyses and useful to establish awareness campaigns that aim to enhance health status and the ultimate quality of life among young adults.

Keywords: Alcohol; Illicit substances; Drugs; University student; Smoking; Substance misuse

Introduction

Substance misuse is becoming a growing global health problem that has a significant impact on physical, psychological, legal aspects and overall quality of life.¹ This issue is particularly relevant to university students, as it was recently evident that student status is associated with an increased rate of substance misuse when compared to non-student peers.² The opposition of this revelation to previous findings has sparked interest in reexamining real-life data and reassessing our understanding of substance misuse, its risk factors, and its impact on individuals experiencing it.

It is believed that the social aspect of being a university student is associated with an increased tendency to misuse substances; factors include an increased sense of independence, decreased sense of parental control, and peer pressure. Furthermore, it is also believed that students may resort to misusing substances to cope with academic stress or behaviors associated with it, like sleeping problems.³ Previous results indicate that the prevalence of substance misuse among students in Jordan is noticeably higher than the general population, 17.5% vs 1.7%, respectively.^{4,5}

In a Middle Eastern context, multiple studies were conducted to estimate the prevalence of substance misuse among university students. In Kuwait and Egypt, the estimation of misuse was 14.4% (n= 1,587) and 6.5% (n= 1138), respectively.^{6,7} Iran, Jaharoom estimated the prevalence to be 36.2% (n= 1149) among university students.⁸ In Jordan, a 2008 study was one of the very few studies that examined this issue and estimated the prevalence of substance misuse to be 17.4% (n= 835) in one university alone.⁴

The lack of regular, updated data in the Middle East and Jordan can be attributed to multiple factors, such as social stigma, the fear of social abandonment, potential trust issues, and religious beliefs.⁹ Given the current scarcity of data concerning substance misuse in Jordan, this study aims to assess substance misuse rates among students from three different institutions in Jordan and explore the potential risk factors to provide updated data for future studies and policy development.

Methods

This is a quantitative, cross-sectional design was used in this study. The participants in this study were recruited from 3 governmental universities in Jordan: the University of Jordan, Hashemite University, and Jordan University of Science and Technology. Distribution and participation were conducted randomly in each university. Only undergraduate students from both genders were enrolled in this study, as the characteristics of the postgraduate cohort do not align with the aforementioned factors that influence substance misuse among university students.

Data collection

An online questionnaire, adapted from WHO guidelines, was titled 'A Methodology for Students Drug Use Survey.'¹⁰ The questionnaire was adjusted to serve our study aim as follows: questions about frequency of usage and age of first use were generalized to all substance categories (sedatives, hallucinogens, and stimulants), as the purpose is to determine the prevalence regardless of the types. Questions about religion and the source of the used substances were potentially deterring and thus omitted, so were questions about the history of migration and reason for substance use for not aligning with the study's objective. The modified questionnaire was divided into two sections: the first section was for demographic data (gender, age, college, academic year, residency, parents' level of education, family size, and monthly income), and the second section was for substance use data that consisted of questions about the type of substance used, frequency, age of first use and perceived repercussions. The questionnaire was translated into Arabic and handled by 25 medical students randomly selected from the University of Jordan. The final questionnaire was carried out without further modifications.

Procedure

Participants were recruited in-person and digitally from 3 universities between October and December of the 2021-2022 academic year. QR codes redirecting to the online questionnaire were distributed. Non-eligible participants were excluded automatically.

Data analysis

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 25.0. Means and standard deviation (SD) were calculated for the variables. Multiple regression model used to identify independent factors. To find the association between some factors and illicit drug use, we applied the Chi-square test with an Alpha of 5%, and the results will be considered significant if the calculated p-value is less than Alpha, where the p-value < 0.05.

Ethical considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board at Jordan University Hospital, the University of Jordan (IRB – JUH). A written consent form at the beginning of the questionnaire was needed to proceed with the questionnaire and obtain verbal approval from each participant who used the QR code. A clear explanation of the study’s purpose was provided, and participation was voluntary and anonymous.

Results

A total of 1184 students participated in this study, all included. In this sample, the mean age of participants was 20.89 (s=2.347) years old, the mean number of siblings was 4.441 (s=2.0864), with the majority of participants being females, 61.6% (n=729) vs 6.3% males (n=75) (Figure 1). Most participants were from the University of Jordan, with 90% (n=1066) of the participants, followed by Jordan University of Science and Technology at 6.3% (n=75) and Hashemite University at 3.6% (n=43). Students from the faculty of medicine were the most represented in our sample, representing 31.6% (n=373) of the participants, followed by students from the faculty of Languages, representing 19.2% (n=227). The least represented faculty was the faculty of sports, representing only 0.5% (n=6) of the participants. Regarding the year of study, 27.1% (n=321) of participants were in their fourth of study, 21.7% (n=257) were in their third year of study, and 9.7% (n=115) of participants were in their sixth year of study. However, all of them were medical students in a 6-year program. For family income, 42% (n=497) of participants reported a monthly family income ≥ 1000 Jordanian Dinars (JD), with 19.8% (n=234) reporting an income between 700-

1000 JD and 5.4% (n=64) reporting an income less than the latter (Table 1).

Table 1: Demographic information for the sample (N=1184)

Variable	Categories	Number (%)
Gender	Female	729 (61.6%)
	Male	455 (38.4%)
University	The University of Jordan	1066 (90.0%)
	Hashemite University	43 (3.6%)
	Jordan University of Science and Technology	75 (6.3%)
	Agriculture	60 (5.1%)
Faculty	Art and Design	37 (3.1%)
	Business	78 (6.58%)
	Computer Science	15 (1.3%)
	Dentistry	68 (5.7%)
	Engineering	30 (2.5%)
	Languages	227 (19.2%)
	Law	12 (1.0%)
	Literature	89 (7.5%)
	Medical Sciences	33 (2.8%)
	Medicine	374 (31.6%)
	Nursing	35 (3.0%)
	Pharmacology	21 (1.8%)
	Rehabilitation	20 (1.7%)
	Science	58 (4.9%)
	Shari’a	10 (0.8%)
	Sports	6 (0.5%)
Tourism	11 (0.9%)	
Year of Study	First	194 (16.4%)
	Second	172 (14.5%)
	Third	257 (21.7%)
	Fourth	321 (27.1%)
	Fifth	125 (10.6%)
	Sixth	115 (9.7%)
Family Income	< 200 JD	64 (5.4%)
	200-500 JD	198 (16.7%)
	500-700 JD	191 (16.1%)
	700-1000 JD	234 (19.8%)
	> 1000 JD	497 (42.0%)

Table (2) below shows the reported lifetime

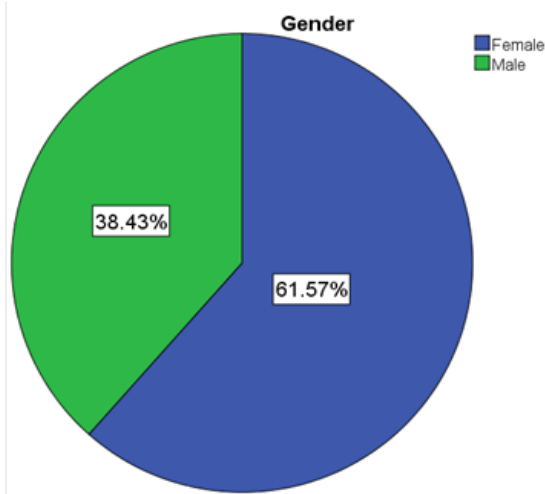


Figure 1: Pie chart for Gender Distribution.

prevalence of smoking, alcohol consumption, and illicit drug use with further details. The majority of participants were non-smokers, 61.7% (n=731). For Alcohol consumption, 93.8% (n=1111) reported being teetotalers, leaving only 6.2% (n=73) of participants reporting alcohol consumption. In terms of using drugs for non-medical purposes, only 18% (n=213) of participants reported participating in this behavior, while 82% (n=971) did not report it. For the frequency of using over-the-counter medications, narcotics, or abusing a prescription-only drug, the majority of participants, 72% (n=853), reported never doing so, with the remainder of the minority reporting a variable frequency of use (Table 2). Regarding the use of illicit drugs, 88.2% (n=1044) of the participants reported never using any illegal drugs, while 11.8% (n=140) reported a history of using illicit drugs, such as Marijuana and Cannabis. Interestingly, the most misused medication was benzodiazepine, with 27% of drug misusers reporting multiple-drug use (Figure 2).

Table 2: Lifetime prevalence of smoking, alcohol consumption, and illicit drug (N=1184)

Data point	Answer	Number (%)
Smoking, either Traditional, Electric, or Shisha	No	731 (61.7%)
	Yes	453 (38.3%)
Drinking Alcohol	No	1111 (93.8%)
	Yes	73 (6.2%)

Taking drugs for non-medical purposes	No	971 (82.0%)
	Yes	213 (18.0%)
Number of times using over-the-counter medications or any narcotics or abused a prescription	0	853 (72.0%)
	1-2	142 (12.0%)
	3-5	81 (6.8%)
	6-9	38 (3.2%)
	20-39	30 (2.5%)
Using illegal drugs	No	1044 (88.2%)
	Yes	140 (11.8%)
What occasions do you use illegal Drugs?	At parties	50 (4.2%)
	In the car	10 (0.8%)
	In the street	17 (1.4%)
	At home	29 (2.4%)
What occasions do you use illegal Drugs?	Before the exam	18 (1.5%)
	Before sleep	3 (0.3%)
	Before exercising	13 (1.1%)
	I don't use drugs	1044 (88.2%)

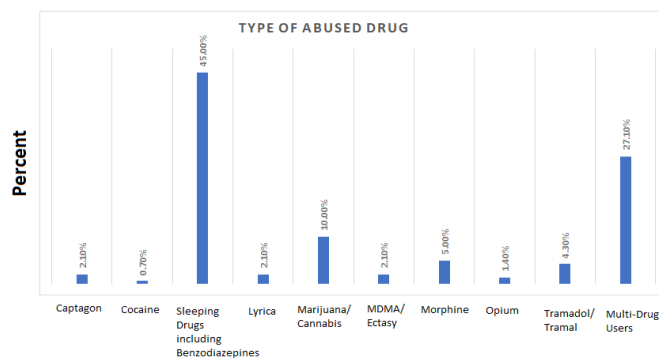


Figure 2: Bar chart for distribution of types of Abused Drugs (n=140).

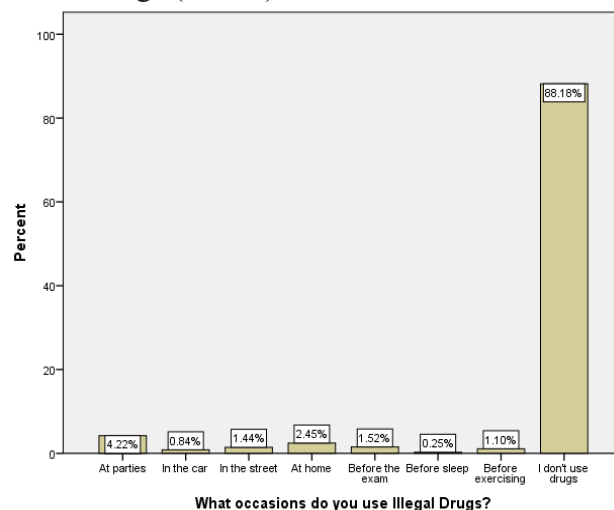


Figure 3: Bar chart for distribution of types of occasions for illegal drugs (n=140).

Table (3) below shows the prevalence of participants reporting drug misuse within 12 months, 1 month, and 1 day before completing the questionnaire. Notably, 8.4% (n=99) of participants reported drug misuse in the last 12 months, 5.3% (n=63) reported abuse in the previous month and 2.3% (n=27) reported misuse within a day before completing the questionnaire.

In our sample, we found no significant association was found between illicit drug use and family income

(p=0.195). However, a significant association between illicit drug use and smoking (cigarettes, Shisha, or e-cigarettes) was found (p<0.05).

The association was also significant between illicit drug use and alcohol consumption (p<0.05). There was a statistically significant relationship between large family size and illegal drug abuse (p-value 0.011). Illicit drug use was not associated with gender in our sample (p=0.336).

Table 3: Prevalence of illegal drug use before filling out the questionnaire (N=1184)

Data point	Answer	Number (%)
Have you used any medication/drugs in the 12 months prior to filling out this questionnaire?	No	1085 (91.6%)
	Yes	99 (8.4%)
Have you used any of the medicines/drugs in the 30 days prior to filling out the questionnaire?	No	1121 (94.7%)
	Yes	63 (5.3%)
Have you used any medication/drugs the day before filling out this questionnaire?	No	1157 (97.7%)
	Yes	27 (2.3%)

Table 4: Types and prevalence of misused drugs (n=140)

Type of Drug	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Captagon	3	2.1%
Cocaine	1	0.7%
Sleeping Drugs, including Benzodiazepines	63	45.0%
Lyrica	3	2.1%
Marijuana/Cannabis	14	10.0%
MDMA/Ecstasy	3	2.1%
Morphine	7	5.0%
Opium	2	1.4%
Tramadol/Tramal	6	4.3%
Poly-drug Users	38	27.1%
Total	140	100%

Table 5: Crosstabulation between Using illegal drugs and some factors (N=1184)

Variable	Answers	Using Illegal Drugs		Total	p-value
		No	Yes		
Family Income	< 200 JD	58 (90.6%)	6 (9.4%)	64 (100.0%)	0.195
	200-500 JD	181 (91.4%)	17 (8.6%)	198 (100.0%)	
	500-700 JD	160 (83.8%)	31 (16.2%)	191 (100.0%)	
	700-1000 JD	208 (88.9%)	26 (11.1%)	234 (100.0%)	
	> 1000 JD	437 (87.9%)	60 (12.1%)	497 (100.0%)	
	Total	1044 (88.2%)	140 (11.8%)	1184 (100.0%)	
Smoking, either Traditional, Electric, or Shisha	No	682 (93.3%)	49 (6.7%)	731 (100.0%)	<0.05
	Yes	362 (79.9%)	91 (20.1%)	453 (100.0%)	
	Total	1044 (88.2%)	140 (11.8%)	1184 (100.0%)	
Drinking Alcohol	No	1000 (90.0%)	111 (10.0%)	1111 (100.0%)	<0.05
	Yes	44 (60.3%)	29 (39.7%)	73 (100.0%)	
	Total	1044 (88.2%)	140 (11.8%)	1184 (100.0%)	
Number of Brothers and Sisters	0	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	0.011
	1	35 (79.5%)	9 (20.5%)	44 (100.0%)	
	2	111 (86.0%)	18 (14.0%)	129 (100.0%)	
	3	227 (92.7%)	18 (7.3%)	245 (100.0%)	
	4	230 (91.3%)	22 (8.7%)	252 (100.0%)	
	5 or more	434(85.6%)	73(14.4%)	507(100.0%)	
Gender	Female	648 (88.9%)	81 (11.1%)	729 (100.0%)	0.336
	Male	396 (87.0%)	59 (13.0%)	455 (100.0%)	
	Total	1044 (88.2%)	140 (11.8%)	1184 (100.0%)	

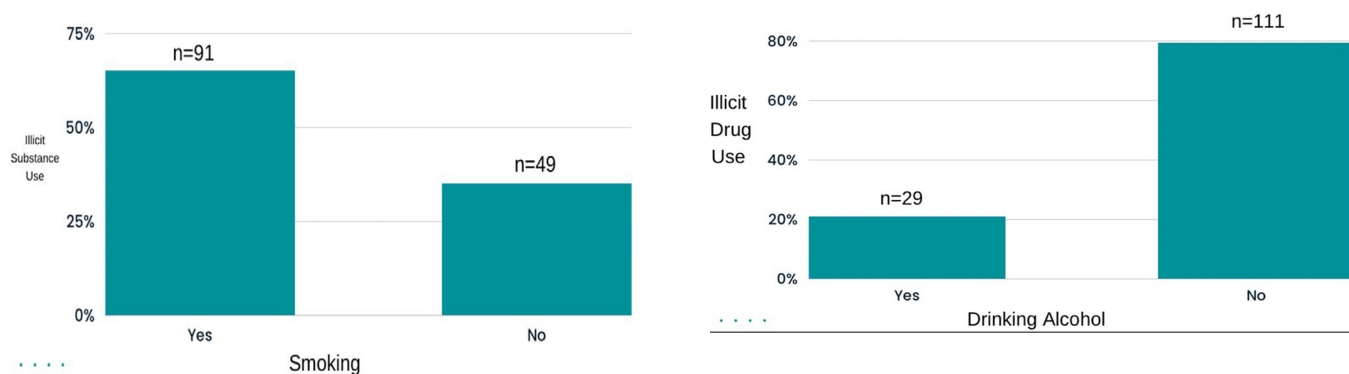


Figure 4: Bar chart for the crosstabulation between Illegal drugs and (left) Smoking (p<0.05) and (right) alcohol consumption (p<0.05).

Although gender was not significantly associated with illicit drug use, our analysis indicated that

male gender was significantly associated with more frequent illicit drug use (p=0.008) (Table 6).

Table 6: Crosstabulation between Using illegal drugs and gender between drug users only (n=140)

Datapoint	Answer	Gender		Total	p-value
		Female	Male		
How often do you use drugs?	More than once a week	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)	7 (100.0%)	0.008
	More than once a year	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)	7 (100.0%)	
	More than once a month	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	
	More than once a day	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (100.0%)	
	once a week	1 (12.5%)	7 (87.5%)	8 (100.0%)	
	once a year	69 (68.3%)	32 (31.7%)	101 (100.0%)	
	once a month	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	
	once a day	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	
	Total	81 (57.9%)	59 (42.1%)	140 (100.0%)	

Table (7) below shows the frequency of substance use in both genders among students, with the majority reporting yearly use of 77.1% (n=108), followed by weekly, then daily consumption, with the minority reporting a monthly use.

Table 7: Frequency of substance use in both genders.

Datapoint	Answer	Number (%)
Frequency of substance use	Daily	10 (7.2%)
	Weekly	15 (10.7%)
	Monthly	7 (5%)
	Yearly	108 (77.1%)
	Total	140 (100%)

Discussion

In this study, the overall lifetime prevalence of substance misuse among university students was found to be 11.8% (n=140), which is slightly less than the prevalence reported in previous literature, particularly the study conducted in Jordan among Hashemite University students that quoted the prevalence to be 17.4%.⁴ However, the prevalence is higher than that of the general population, estimated by the WHO at 1.7%.⁵ Moreover, multiple studies that were done in the Middle East reported a similar lifetime prevalence of substance misuse; e.g., in Kuwait, lifetime prevalence was found to be 14.4% among male university students. 6.5% in Egypt, 12.7% in Türkiye, and 12.6% in Iran.^{6, 7, 11, 12} The reported prevalence in this study is still lower than the prevalence rates in various Western and Eastern studies. For example, in St. Petersburg, Russia,

the estimated lifetime prevalence among a similar cohort was 20%, 22.2% in a similar Portuguese cohort, and 58.7% in a cohort based in the United Kingdom.^{13,14} Nonetheless, the lower prevalence in our study and other Middle Eastern studies can be attributed to the social and religious stigma of substance use.⁹

The result of this study showed that sleeping drugs, including benzodiazepines, were the most misused substance at 45% (n=63), while the second most misused substance was marijuana/cannabis with 10% (n=14) prevalence. Multi-substance users account for 27.1% (n=38) of the cohort, all of whom reported using marijuana/cannabis in addition to other substances. This finding is in agreement with a study conducted among university students of Rafsanjan, Iran, which reported that benzodiazepines were the most commonly abused substance, with a 7.4% prevalence.¹⁵ On the other hand, many studies shared different results; the most used substances were cannabis/marijuana in Egypt, Kuwait, Ethiopia, Russia, and Spain.^{6, 7, 16, 13, 17}

Substance use among students is more likely to be episodic and not associated with severe health risks. However, this use pattern leads to the slow development of dependence.¹⁸ In our study of the sample that reported substance use, the monthly and daily users were 5% and 7.2%, respectively, and the yearly consumption was the commonest at 77.1%.

More than half of the participants in our sample were females, 61.6% (n=729), while males were

38.4% (n=455). We found no relationship between overall lifetime substance use prevalence and gender (p=0.336). Nonetheless, other studies have found a significant relation between male gender and overall lifetime prevalence of substance misuse, which is the case in cohorts in Egypt, Sudan, Türkiye, Iran, and Nepal.^{6, 19, 11, 20, 21} Despite the statistical insignificance relating gender status to the overall lifetime prevalence of substance use, we found a significant relationship between the male gender and increased frequency of substance use (p=0.008). This result is congruent with numerous studies in Northern Ireland, Wales, England, the City of Jahrom, Southern Iran, and Lebanon.^{8, 18, 22}

Furthermore, we found a positive relationship between large family size and illegal substance use (p=0.011). Notably, being a part of larger families is not unknown in the region, so the relationship between the illicit usage of substances and large family size could be an unfit measure of significance. More than one-third (n=507) of the sample have reported a family size of ≥ 5 members. Substance misuse was significantly associated (p<0.05) with alcohol consumption and smoking in all its types: cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and Shisha, aligning with the published data of Northern Ireland, Wales, England, Eastern Türkiye, Sudan, Egypt, Spain and Iran.^{17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25} This significant relationship between illicit substance use with tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption could be explained by the Gateway Hypothesis, which refers to the pattern of substance misuse whereby legal substances such as tobacco and alcohol precede the use of such substances, including marijuana/cannabis, cocaine, heroin, and other drugs.²⁶ Several retrospective and longitudinal studies reported a positive association between early tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption and later consumption of marijuana, cocaine, and other illegal, more addictive substances.^{27, 28, 29, 30}

The sample size was one of this study's limitations, as it would be advantageous to increase the number of participants for a better representation, particularly from the other universities.

Moreover, the sample was taken from only three governmental universities, with the majority from the University of Jordan. In comparison, there

are 27 universities between the public and private sectors. By factoring in the societal and religious stigma, combined with the fear of legal prosecution, we believe the prevalence of substance misuse is underestimated, hence why a larger sample size to overcome this dilution is warranted.

Conclusion

Substance misuse among university students was high compared to the general population's prevalence, with a reasonable assumption that it is underestimated due to social and religious beliefs.⁹ Substance misuse was significantly associated with alcohol consumption and all types of smoking (p<0.05). This up-to-date data on substance misuse and identified factors associated with it is potentially informative for further studies and useful to establish awareness campaigns that aim to enhance health status and the ultimate quality of life among young adults.

Declaration

No conflict of interest to declare.

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Appendix

Questionnaire (the Arabic questionnaire was used):

We are group of medical students in the university of Jordan working on scientific research about the prevalence of drug use among university students in Jordan.

All required information are anonymous and dealt with confidentiality, the informations will be used for research uses and publication only to increase the awareness about the prevalence of drug use in universities.

Personal information:

- Gender: Male Female
- Age:
- University: University of Jordan Hashemite university Jordan university of science and technology
- Collage:
- First year of university:
- Current academic level:
First Second Third Forth Fifth Sixth
- Expected graduation year:
- GPA:
- Lives in:
- Lives with:
By myself With the family With my friends
- Father's level of education:
Eliminatory or less High school Diploma
Bachelor or above
- Mother's level of education:
Eliminatory or less High school Diploma
Bachelor or above
- Number of siblings:
- Monthly income:
200 JD or less 200-500 JD 500-700 JD
700-1000 JD 1000 JD or more

Drug use:

- Do you smoke cigarettes, vabe, or Argelah?
Yes No
- Since when do you smoke?
7 or less 8-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-25 26 or more
- Do you smoke on daily basis? Yes No
- Do you drink alcoholic beverages? Yes No
- How do you describe your drink of alcohol?
Socially with friends/family On occasions
On weekends, I do not drink.
- Have you abused prescription drugs? Yes No
- Have you taken any drugs other than those required for medical reasons? Yes No
- How many times in your lifetime did you use drugs without a prescription or abused prescribed drugs?
0 1-2 3-5 6-9 20-39 40 or more
- What type of drugs did you take for the first time?
 - Opium
 - Hashish/ marijuana (cannabis)
 - Ecstasy (MDMA)
 - Crystal/ Meth
 - Crack
 - Morphine
 - Heroin
 - Cocaine
 - Tramadol
 - Lyrica
 - Neurontin (gabapentin)
 - Captagon
 - Roche/ rivotril (clonazepam)

- Sleeping pills
- LSD
- Others (please write it down)
- I do not use illegal drugs
 - Age of first use: <=7 8-10 11-13 14-16 17-19 20-25
 - Did you use drugs during the past 12 months? Yes No
 - Did you use drugs during the 30 days before this survey? Yes No
 - Did you use drugs during the day before this survey? Yes No
 - Is it easy to get drugs? Yes No Not at all
 - On what occasions do you use drugs?
- Before exams
- Before doing sports
- At parties
- At home
- On the street
- Others (please write down)
- I do not use illegal drugs
 - With whom do you use the drugs? Alone friends, family colleagues, wife/husband strangers
 - How do you use the drug? Sniff (via the nose), smoke (like a cigarette), oral injection, and others (please write down). I do not use illegal drugs
 - How often do you use drugs?
- Once a day
- Once a week
- More than once a day
- Once a week
- Several times a week
- Others (please write down)
- I do not use illegal drugs
 - What drug/drugs do you use currently?
- Opium
- Hashish/ marijuana (cannabis)
- Ecstasy (MDMA)
- Crystal/ Meth
- Crack
- Morphine
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Tramadol
- Lyrica
- Neurontin (gabapentin)
- Captagon/ capty
- Roche/ Rivotril (clonazepam)
- LSD
- Others (please write down)
- I do not use illegal drugs
 - How long do you stay without consuming drugs?
- One day
- One week
- One month
- One year
- More than that
- I do not use illegal drugs
 - Do you ever feel bad or guilty about your use? Yes No
 - Did your marks get affected by using drugs? Yes No
 - Have you lost friends/family members because of your use of drugs? Yes No
 - Have you engaged in illegal activities to obtain drugs? Yes No
 - Have you been arrested for possession of illegal drugs? Yes No
 - Have you ever experienced withdrawal symptoms (felt sick) when you stopped taking drugs? Yes No

- Have you ever been in the ER due to an overdose? Yes No
- Have you had medical problems as a result of your drug use? Yes No
- Have you gone to anyone for help for a drug problem? Yes No

موافقة الاشتراك في الاستبيان:

نحن مجموعة من طلبة الطب في الجامعة الأردنية، نقوم بإجراء بحث علمي حول مدى انتشار التدخين واستهلاك المخدرات بين طلبة الجامعة في الأردن. جميع المعلومات المطلوبة لا تعرف بالشخص ويتم التعامل معها بسرية تامة، ستستخدم المعلومات لغايات البحث العلمي ونشره فقط من أجل زيادة الوعي عن مدى انتشار استهلاك المخدرات بالجامعات.

***مطلوب**

1.

هل توافق على الاشتراك في الدراسة وتعبئة الاستبيان؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

أوافق

لا أوافق

2.

*** الجنس**

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

انثى

ذكر

3.

*** العمر**

4.

*** الجامعة**

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

الجامعة الأردنية

الجامعة الهاشمية

جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا الأردنية

5.

*** الكلية**

6.

السنة التي تم فيها القبول بالجامعة *

-

* المرحلة الدراسية الحالية *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

أولى

ثانية

ثالثة

رابعة

خامسة

سادسة

8.

* سنة التخرج المتوقعة *

9.

* المعدل الدراسي *

10.

* مكان السكن *

11.

* هل تسكن؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

بمفردك

مع العائلة

مع الأصدقاء

12.

* المستوى الدراسي للأب *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

إعدادي فما دون

توجيهي

دبلوم

بكالوريوس فما أعلى

13.

* المستوى الدراسي للأم *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

إعدادي فما دون

توجيهي

دبلوم

بكالوريوس فما أعلى

14.

عدد الإخوة والأخوات *

15.

معدل الدخل الشهري *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

200 دينار فأقل

200-500 دينار

500-700 دينار

700-1000 دينار

1000 فأكثر

16.

هل تدخن سجائر، سجائر الكترونية، أرجيلة؟ *

في حال الإجابة بنعم يرجى إجابة الأسئلة التالية

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

17.

بأي عمر بدأت التدخين؟

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

7 سنوات فأقل

8-10 سنوات

11-13 سنة

14-16 سنة

17-19 سنة

20-25 سنة

26 سنة فأكثر

18.

هل تدخن بشكل يومي؟

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

19.

هل تشرب المشروبات الكحولية؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

20.

كيف تصف شريكك للكحول؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

اجتماعي مع الأصدقاء/العائلة

بالمناسبات

عطلة نهاية الأسبوع

لا أشرب الكحول

21.

هل سبق لك إساءة استخدام وصفة طبية؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

22.

هل سبق لك وأخذت دواء لغير سبب طبي؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

23.

كم مرة في حياتك استخدمت أدوية من غير وصفة طبية أو أي مواد مخدرة أو أسأت استخدام وصفة طبية؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

0

1-2

3-5

6-9

20-39

40 فأكثر

24.

ما هو الدواء/ المادة المخدرة التي استخدمتها أول مرة؟*
حدد كل الإجابات الملائمة.

أفيون opium

حشيش/ ماريجوانا

اكستاسي MDMA/Ectasy

شبو crystal meth

كوكايين

مورفين

هيروين

ترامادول/ترامال

لاريكا

Neurontin (gabapentin) نيرونتين

كبتاجون/ كبتي captagon

روش Roche/ rivotril (clonazepam)

حبوب منومة

LSD

لا أستخدام

أخرى:

25.

كم كان عمرك عند استخدام تلك الأدوية/ المخدرات لأول مرة؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

7 سنوات فأقل

8-10 سنوات

11-13 سنة

14-16 سنة

17-19 سنة

20-25 سنة

26 سنة فأكبر

26.

* هل استهلكت أيّاً من الأدوية/ المخدرات خلال 12 شهر قبل تعبئة هذا الاستبيان؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

27.

* هل استهلكت أيّاً من الأدوية/ المخدرات خلال 30 يوم قبل تعبئة الاستبيان؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

28.

* هل استهلكت أيّاً من الأدوية/ المخدرات يوم قبل تعبئة هذا الاستبيان؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

29.

هل من السهل الحصول على المخدرات؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

ربما

30.

* ما هي المناسبات التي تستخدم فيها المخدرات؟
حدد كل الإجابات الملائمة.

قبل الامتحان

قبل ممارسة الرياضة

في الحفلات

في المنزل

في الشارع

لا أستخدم المخدرات

أخرى:

31.

مع من تستهلك المخدرات؟*

حدد كل الإجابات الملائمة.

بمفردك

مع الأصدقاء

مع العائلة

زملاء الدراسة

مع الزوجة/الزوج

لا أستخدم المخدرات

32.

كيف تستهلك المخدرات؟*

حدد كل الإجابات الملائمة.

شم (عبر الأنف)

تدخين (مثل السجائر)

عبر الفم

حقن

لا أستخدم المخدرات

33.

كم مرة تستهلك المخدرات؟*

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

مرة باليوم

أكثر من مرة باليوم

مرة بالأسبوع

أكثر من مرة بالأسبوع

مرة بالشهر

أكثر من مرة بالشهر

مرة بالسنة

أكثر من مرة بالسنة

لا أستخدم المخدرات

34.

ما نوع المخدرات/الأدوية التي تستخدمها في الوقت الحالي؟ *

حدد كل الإجابات الملائمة.

أفيون

حشيش/ ماريجوانا

اكتاسي/ MDMA / ecstasy

شبو crystal meth

كوكايين

مورفين

هيروين

ترامادول/ ترامال

لاريكا

Neurontin/ gabapentin نيروننتين

كابتاغون/ كبتي captagon

روش Roche/ rivotril / clonazepan

LSD

لا أستخدم

أخرى:

35.

كم من الوقت بقيت دون استهلاك المخدرات؟ *

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

يوم

أسبوع

شهر

سنة

أكثر من ذلك

لا أستخدم المخدرات

36.

هل شعرت بالذنب لاستهلاك المخدرات؟

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

37.

هل تأثرت علامتك من استهلاك المخدرات؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

38.

هل فقدت أحد أفراد العائلة/صديق بسبب المخدرات؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

39.

هل اشتركت في أنشطة غير قانونية من أجل الحصول على المخدرات؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

40.

هل سبق أن تم القبض عليك لحيازة المخدرات؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

41.

هل سبق وأن اختبرت أعراض انسحابية عند إيقاف استخدام المخدرات؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

42.

هل سبق وأن ذهبت للطوارئ بسبب جرعة زائدة؟
حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

43.

هل تعاني من مشاكل صحية بسبب المخدرات؟

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا

44.

هل حاولت الحصول على المساعدة لمشكلة استهلاك المخدرات؟

حدد دائرة واحدة فقط.

نعم

لا