

Ungdom og rus

Trender i rusbruk.
Oppvekstforhold og rus.

12. november 2021
Ove Heradstveit

Psykologspesialist og forsker, NORCE / KORFOR







Høgt fråver

A photograph of a young man with dark hair, seen from behind, walking away down a city street. He is wearing a white t-shirt and a camouflage backpack. His right hand is resting against his head, and he appears to be looking down at the ground. The street is lined with trees and parked cars on both sides.

Høgt fråver

Karakterane er blitt
dårligare



Høgt fråver

Karakterane er blitt
dårligare

Lite bekymra over
at han står i fare for
å stryke i fleire fag



Høgt fråver

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Lite bekymra over
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å stryke i fleire fag

Framstår fjern og
uinteressert under
samtalene



Høgt fråver

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at han står i fare for
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Framstår fjern og
uinteressert under
samtal

Fått nye vennar som
ein veit brukar hasj



Bekymring om det kan handle om rus...

Høgt fråver

Karakterane er blitt
dårligare

Lite bekymra over
at han står i fare for
å stryke i fleire fag

Framstår fjern og
uinteressert under
samtal

Fått nye vennar som
ein veit brukar hasj

Om meg



Ove Heradstveit

- Psykologspesialist klinisk samfunnpsykologi
- PhD om ungdom, rus og psykisk helse
- Forsker ved KORFOR / NORCE (RKBU Vest)
- Tidl: PPT / kommunepsykolog
- Hjelptilhjelp.no

Dagens program

- ✓ Kor vanlig er rusbruk? Trender.
- ✓ Kor tid skal me vere bekymra?
- ✓ Kven får rusproblemer? Oppvekstforhold m.m.
- ✓ Kva kan me gjere?



**Kor vanlig er det å
bruke alkohol- og
narkotika?**

Rus i ungdomstida

Cichetti 1999

Eit fenomen i spennet mellom normal og problematisk utvikling





Klar advarsel til foreldre om ungdom og rus: – Dette tegnet er særlig bekymringsfullt

Nettavisen, nov-21

– Når motivene for å ruse seg handler om å flykte fra det som er vondt i livet, er dette særlig bekymringsfullt med tanke på at det kan utvikle seg til et langvarig rusproblem.

- <https://www.nettavisen.no/rus/narkotika/alkohol/dette-kan-vare-tegn-pa-at-barnet-ditt-ruser-seg/s/5-95-334860>



Rus som
normal-
fenomen i
ungdomstid

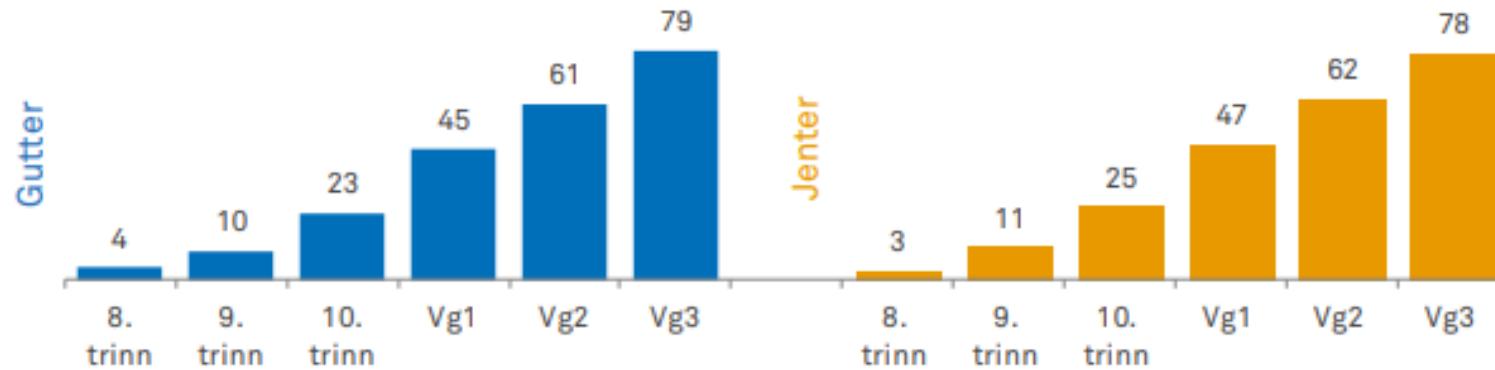
Rus som løysing
ved mangelfull
tilhørighet;
følelse av
utenforskap

Rus som
flukt frå
det som er
vondt

Betydningen av å
ha ein retning;
forbilder;
inkludering

Alkohol

Prosentandel som har vært tydelig beruset siste år
– etter kjønn og klassetrinn



Ungdata 2019

Alkohol



I 13-14-års alder er det **ikkje** vanlig
å drikke seg full.

1 av 25 gutter
1 av 30 jenter

Ungdata 2019

Alkohol



I 18-19-års alder er det vanlig å drikke seg full.

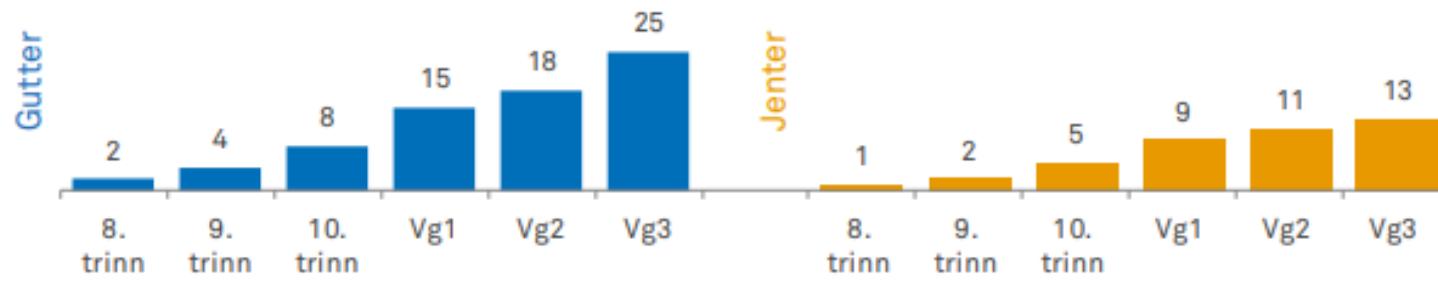
8 av 10 gutter

8 av 10 jenter

Ungdata 2019

Narkotika

Prosentandel som har brukt hasj eller marihuana siste år
– etter kjønn og klasstrinn



Ungdata 2019

Narkotika



I 13-14-års alder er det **ikkje** vanlig
å ha prøvd narkotika

1 av 50 gutter

1 av 100 jenter

Ungdata 2019

Narkotika



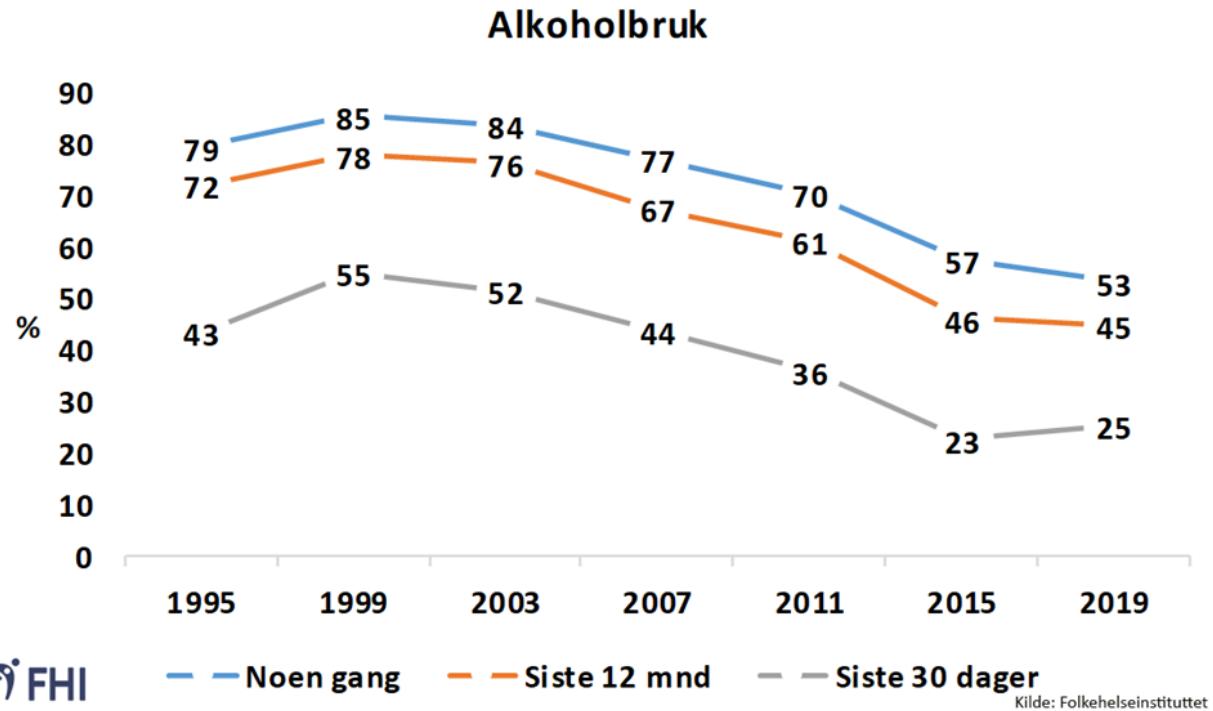
I 18-19-års alder er det blitt vanligare å bruke narkotika.

1 av 4 gutter

1 av 8 jenter

Ungdata 2019

Trender i alkoholbruk



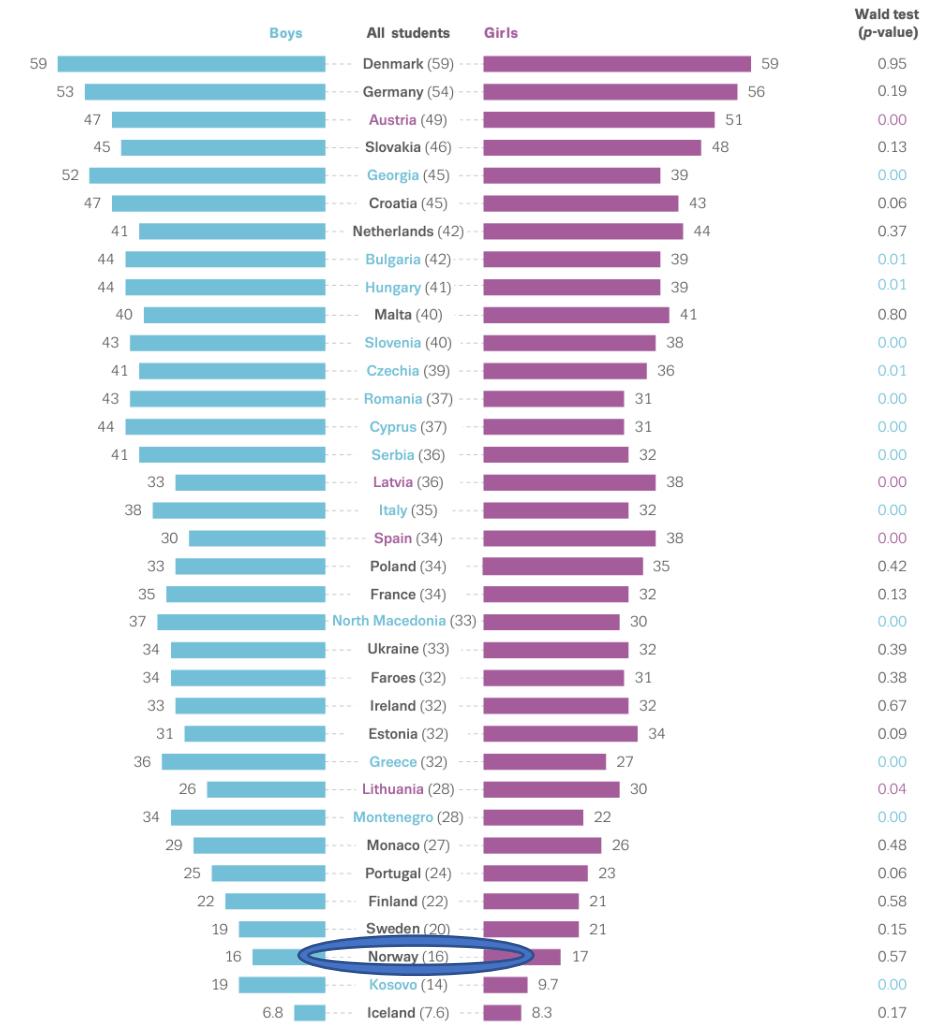
Nedgang i
alkoholbruk blant
norsk ungdom,
men utflating siste
par år

<https://www.fhi.no/nettpub/alkoholinorge/omsetning-og-bruk/alkoholbruk-blant-ungdom/>

Alkoholvaner hos norsk ungdom

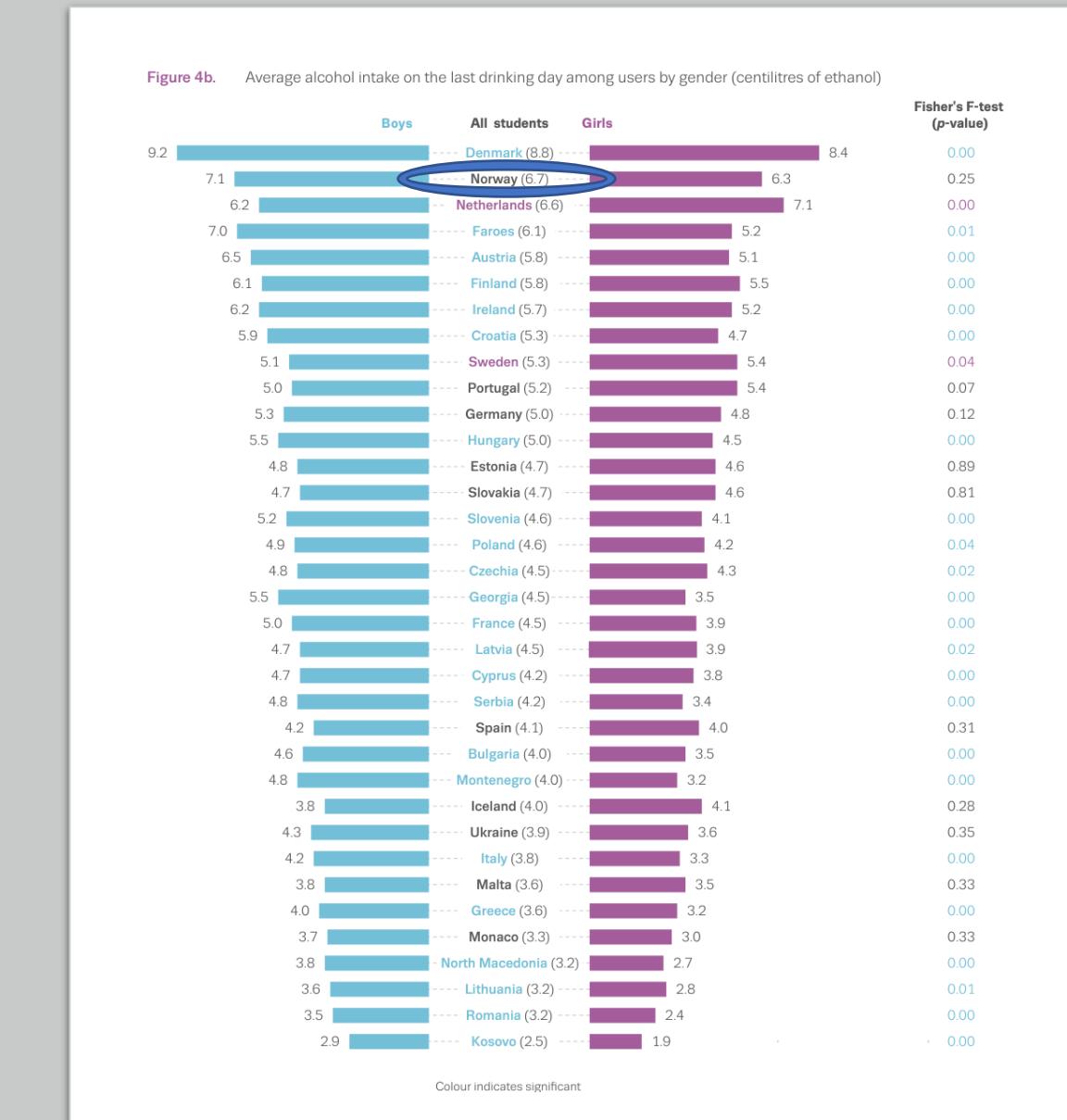
- Ifølge siste ESPAD-undersøkelse (15-16åringar) er det forholdsvis få ungdommar som drikk seg full jevnlig, samanlikna med andre europeiske land

Figure 6b. Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion; one drink contains approximately 2 centilitres of ethanol) at least once in the last 30 days by gender (percentage)

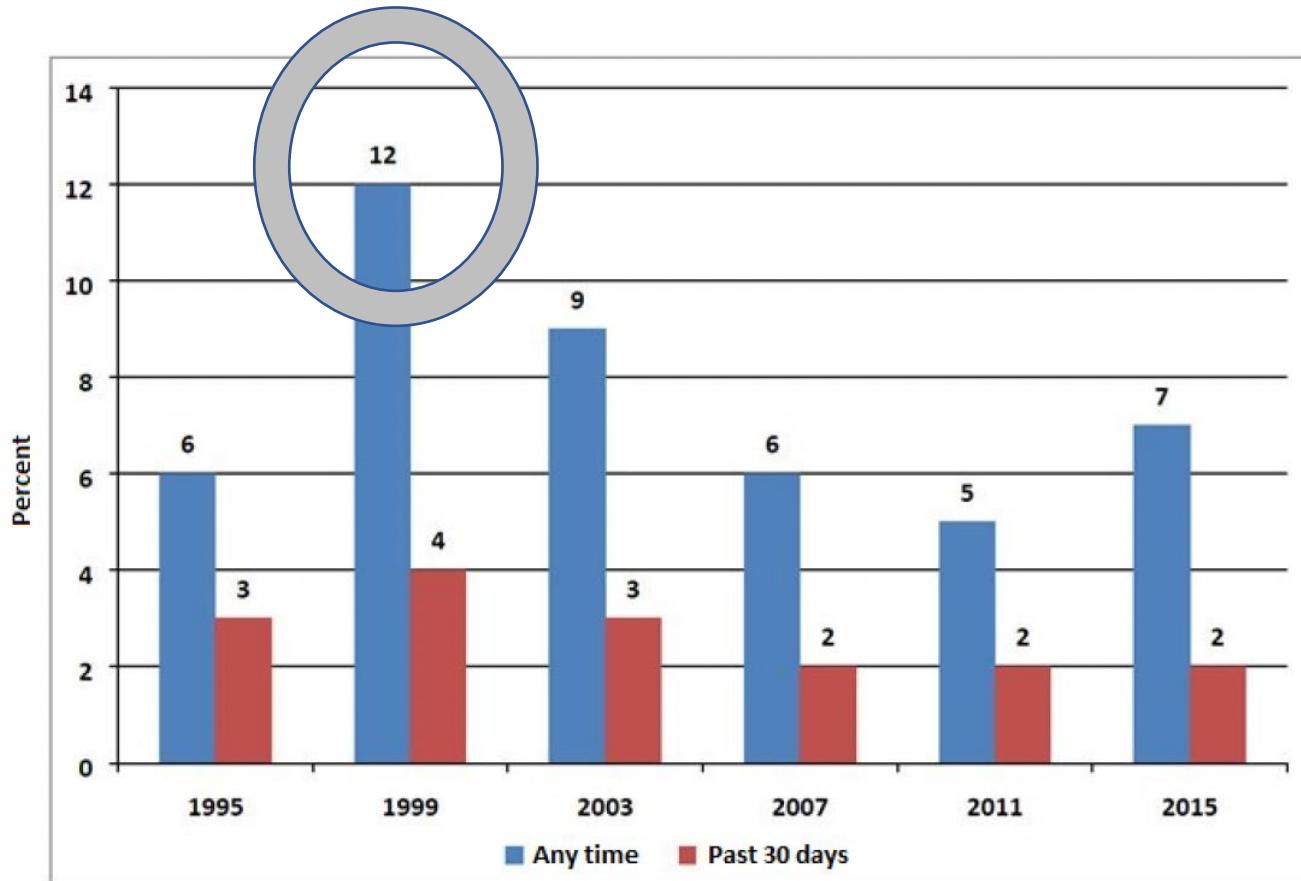


Alkoholvaner hos norsk ungdom

- ...MEN norsk ungdom drikk mykje når dei først drikk – kun slått av Danmark



Trender i cannabisbruk



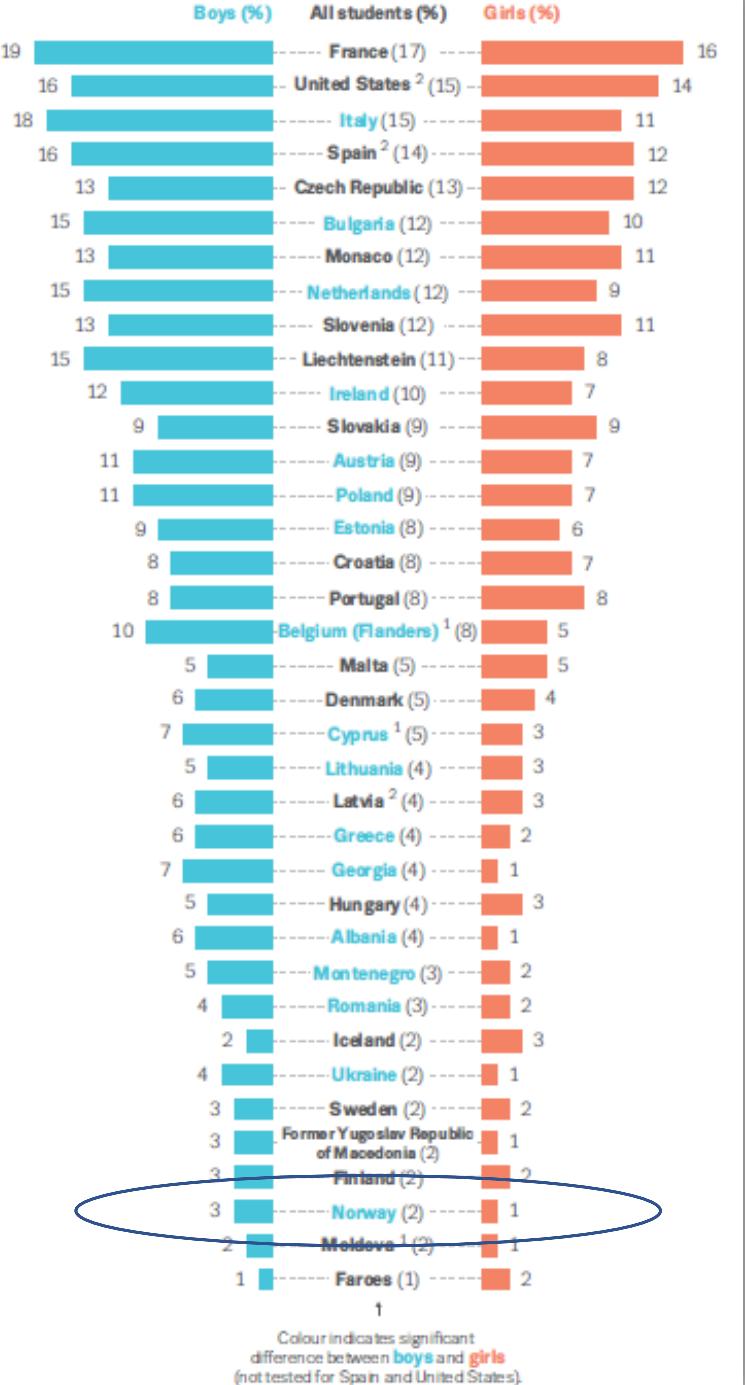
Toppunktet for cannabisbruk blant norsk ungdom:

- Rundt årtusenskiftet
- Dernest nedgang

Viktig å ikke gløyme:

- Det har vore verre før...

Figure 6b. Prevalence of cannabis use in the last 30 days by gender (percentage)



Cannabisbruk blandt norsk ungdom 2016

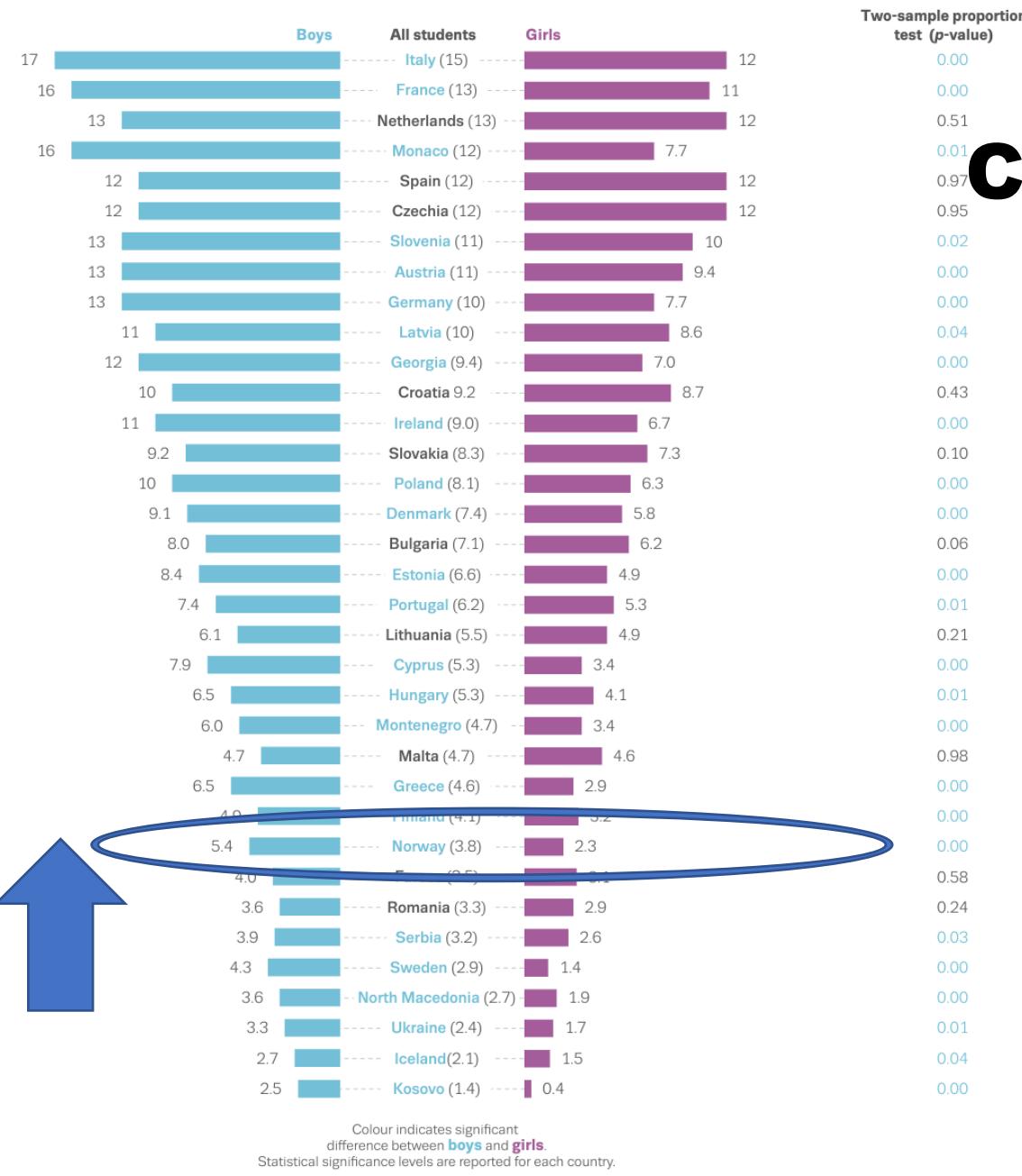
Me ligg lågt i forhold til mange andre europeiske land

ESPAD Group. (2016). ESPAD Report 2015. Results from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs.



Men...

Figure 7b. Prevalence of cannabis use in the last 30 days by gender (percentage)



Cannabisbruk bland norsk ungdom 2020

Me ligg framleis lågt i forhold til mange andre europeiske land, men ikkje like lågt som før

Jenter: 2016: 3% 2020: 5.4%
Gutter: 2016: 1% 2020: 2.3%

Cannabisbruk blandt unge øker for første gang på ti år

Helsemyndighetene ser nå en økt bruk av cannabis blandt 15–16 åringer, samtidig som færre tror at slike narkotiske stoffer er farlig. – Uheldig, sier forsker.



LETT Å FÅ TAK I: Rapport om cannabisbruk blandt 15–16 åringer viser at unge mener at stoffet er lett tilgjengelig. Flere unge vi har snakket med bekrefter dette, og sier at folk kontakter dem på sosiale medier.



Silje-Lisette Tennøy
Journalist

Publisert 27. okt. 2020 kl. 06:38
Oppdatert 29. okt. 2020 kl. 16:52



Artikkelen er
mer enn ett år
gammel.

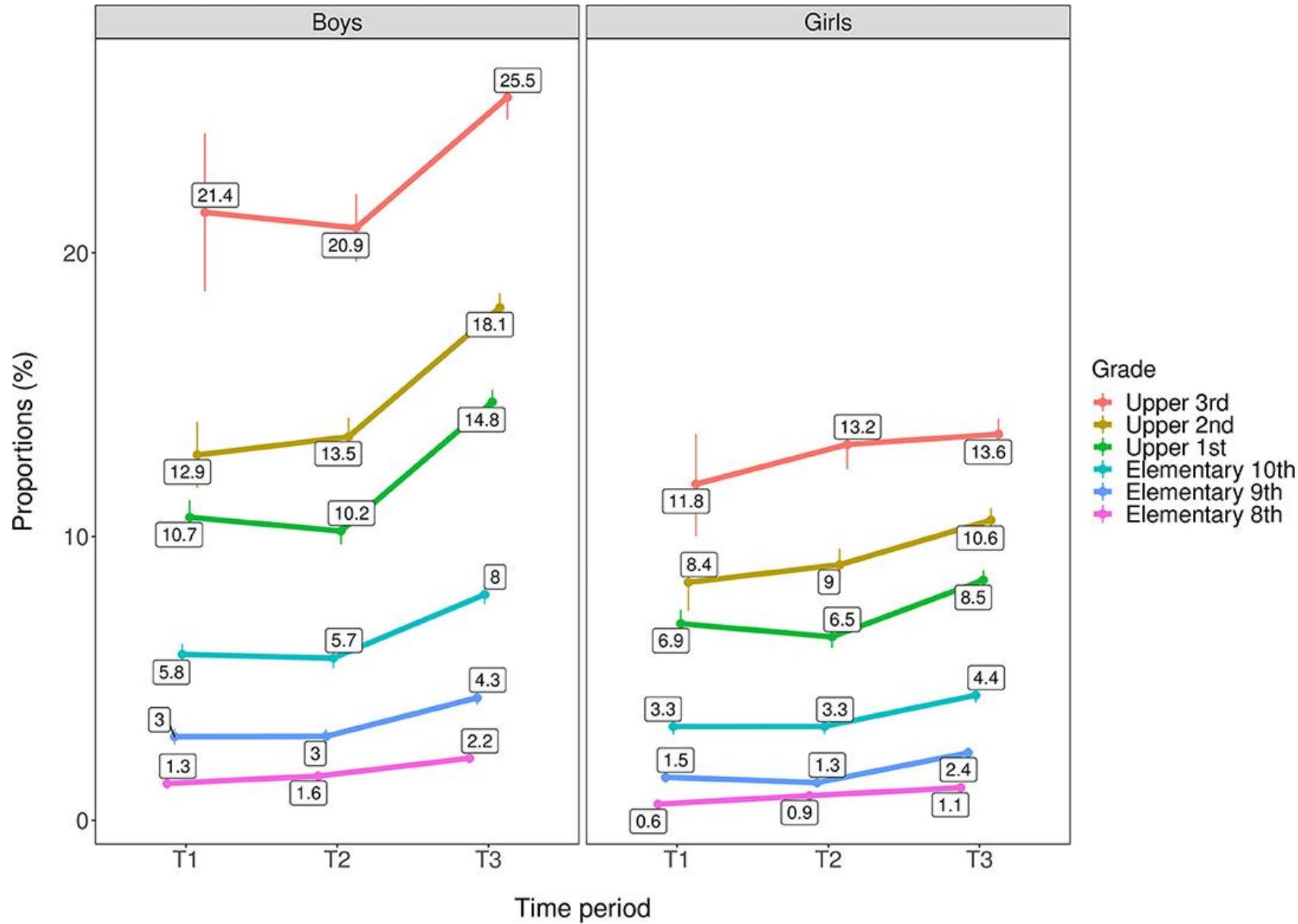
Trender i cannabis-bruk

Her: ungdom som har prøvd cannabis 1 gong eller meir siste år

T1 = 2010-2013

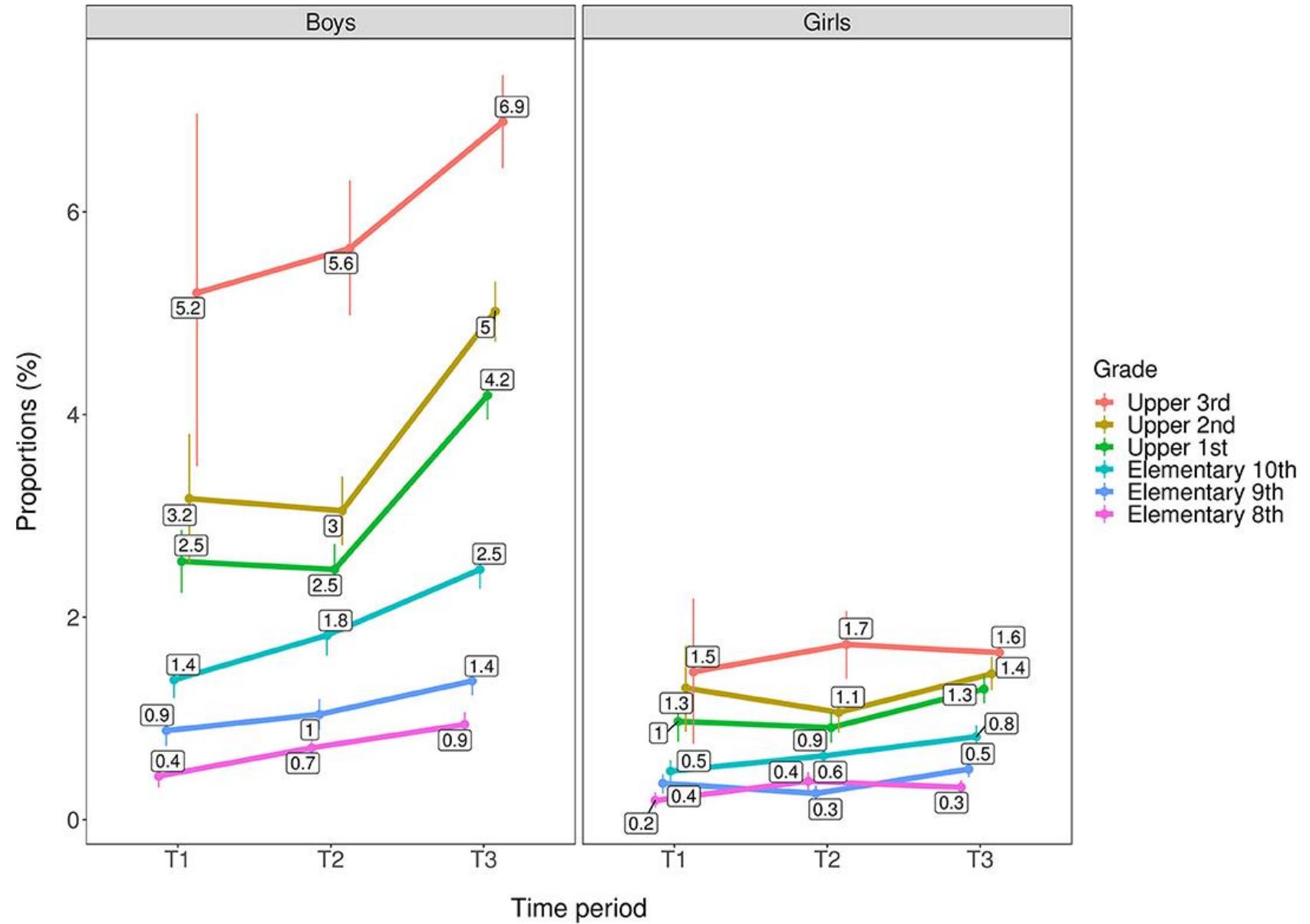
T2 = 2014-2016

T3 = 2017-2019



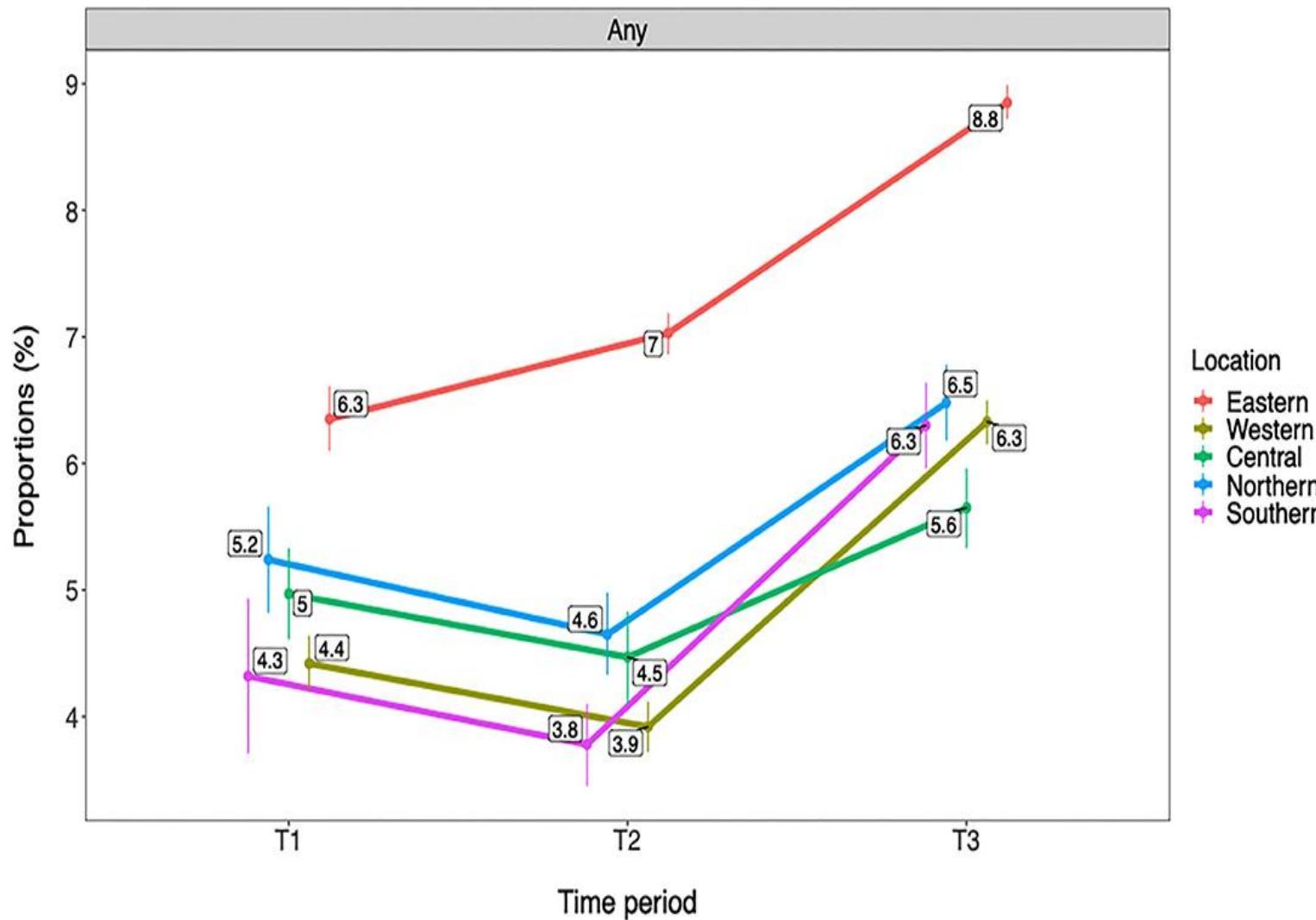
Trender i cannabis-bruk

Her: ungdom som har prøvd cannabis 11 gongar eller meir siste år



Her: unge som har prøvd cannabis

Trender etter landsdel

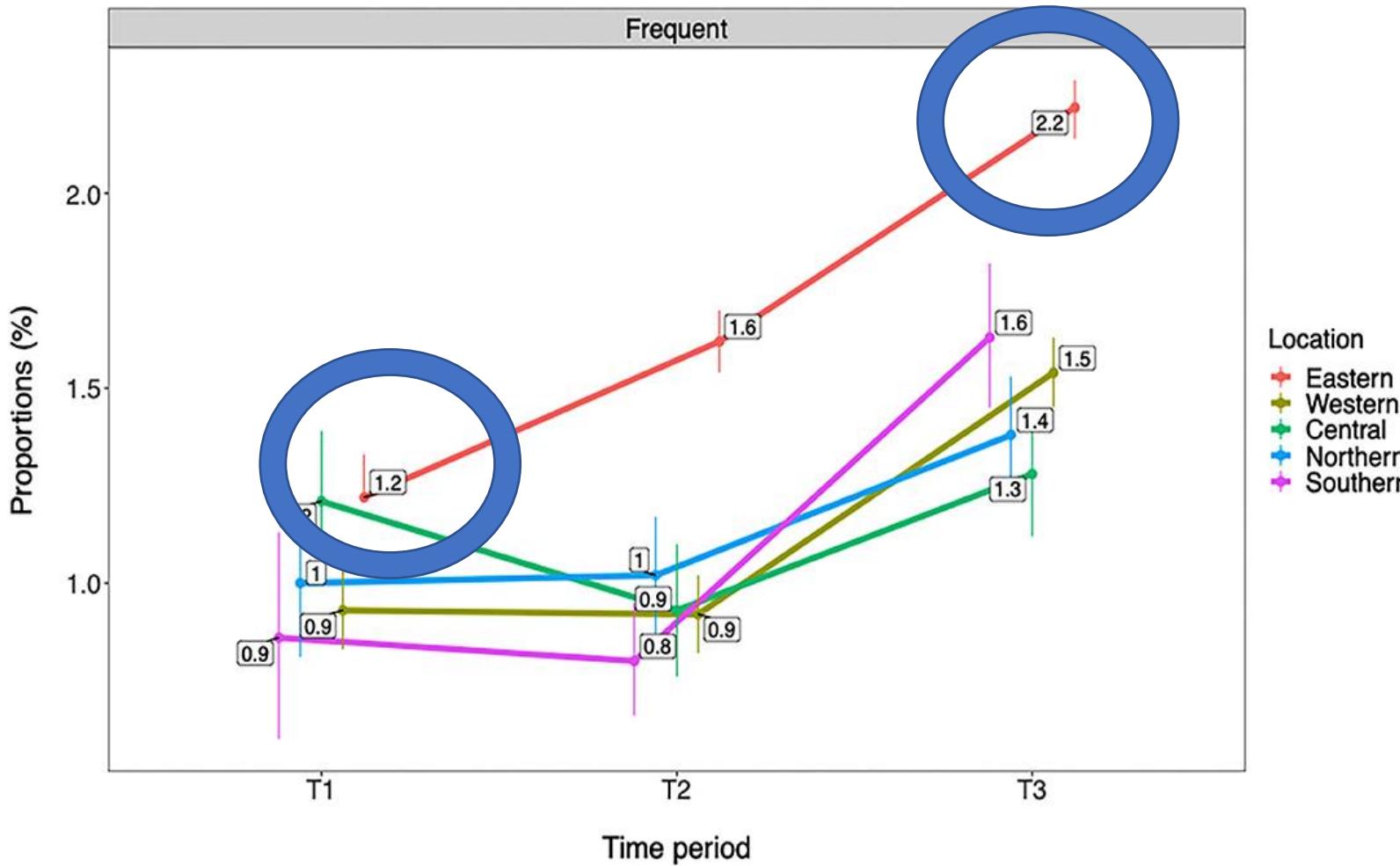


Kort sagt:
Cannabisbruk er
meir utbredt på
Østlandet enn andre
regionar i Norge

Men alle områder
har sett ein auke i
bruken siste par år

Trender etter landsdel

Her: unge som har ein
regelmessig bruk av cannabis
(11+ gongar siste år)

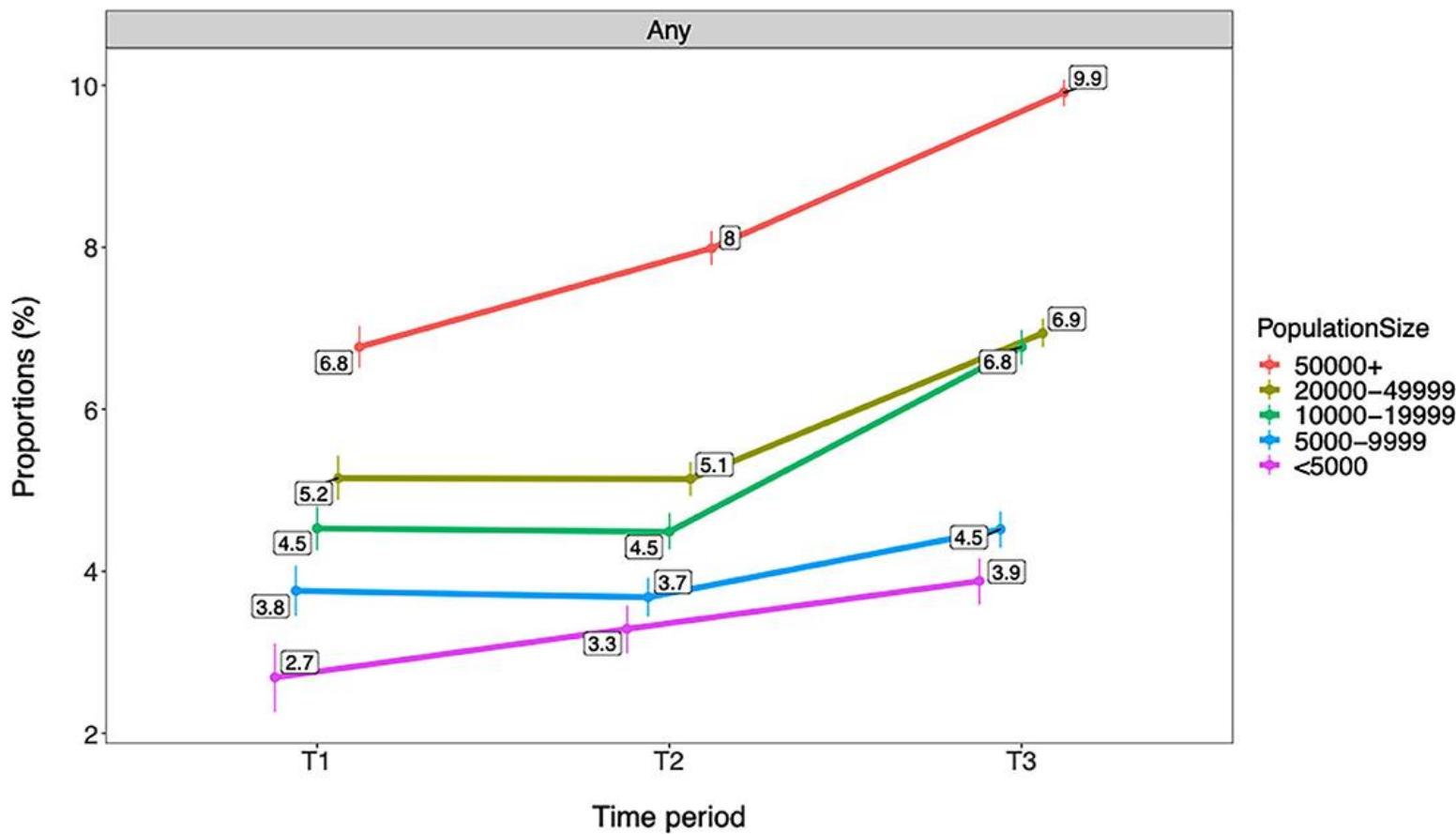


Kort sagt:
Regelmessig
cannabisbruk er
meir utbredt på
Østlandet enn andre
regionar i Norge

Omtrent dobling i
løpet av få år (!)

Trender etter kommunestørrelse

Her: unge som har prøvd cannabis

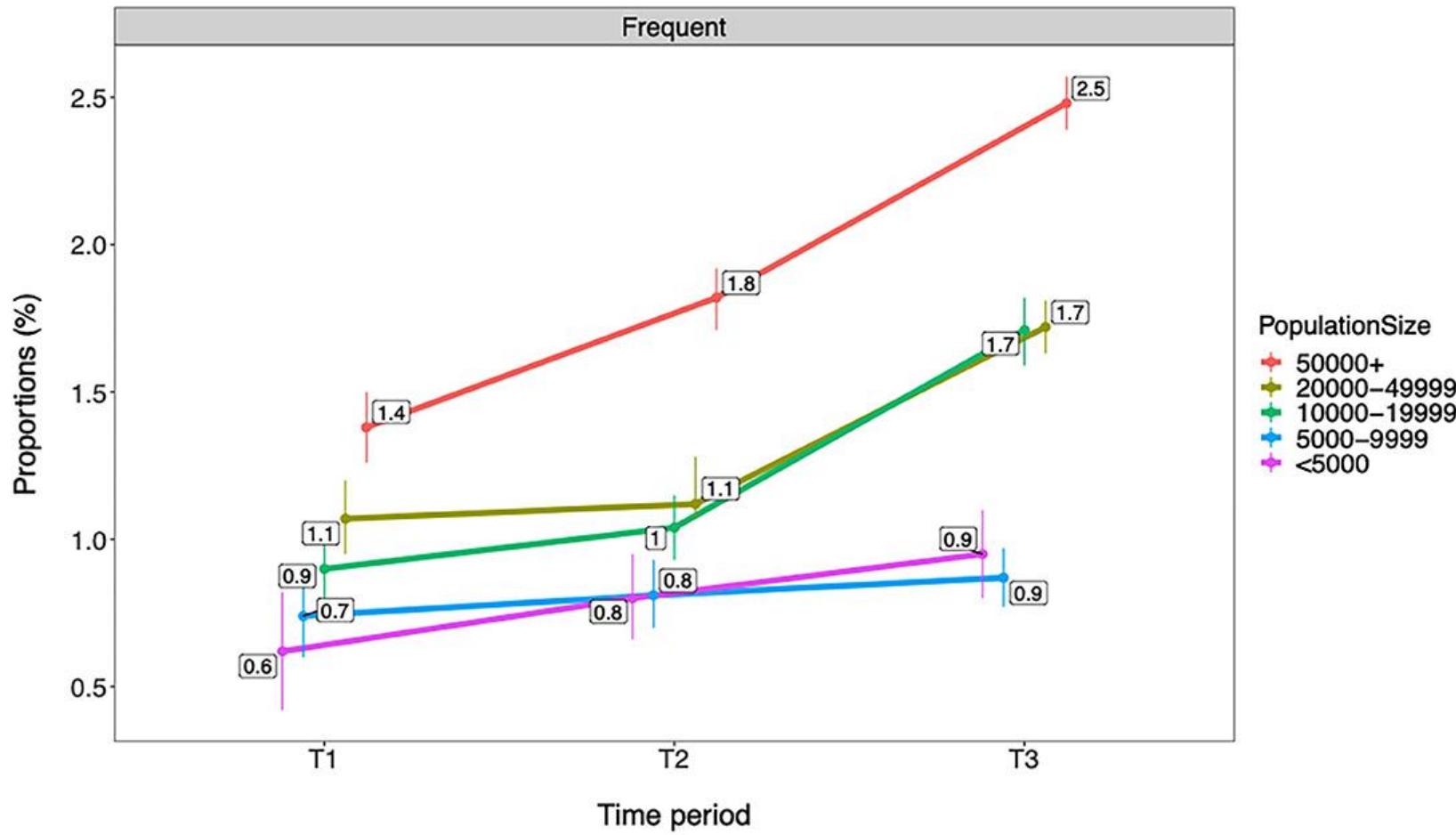


Kort sagt:
Cannabisbruk er
meir utbredt i store
kommunar enn i
mindre kommunar i
Norge

Men det har vore
ein auke i bruken
siste par år i både
små og store
kommunar

Trender etter kommunestørrelse

Her: unge som har ein regelmessig bruk av cannabis (11+ gongar siste år)

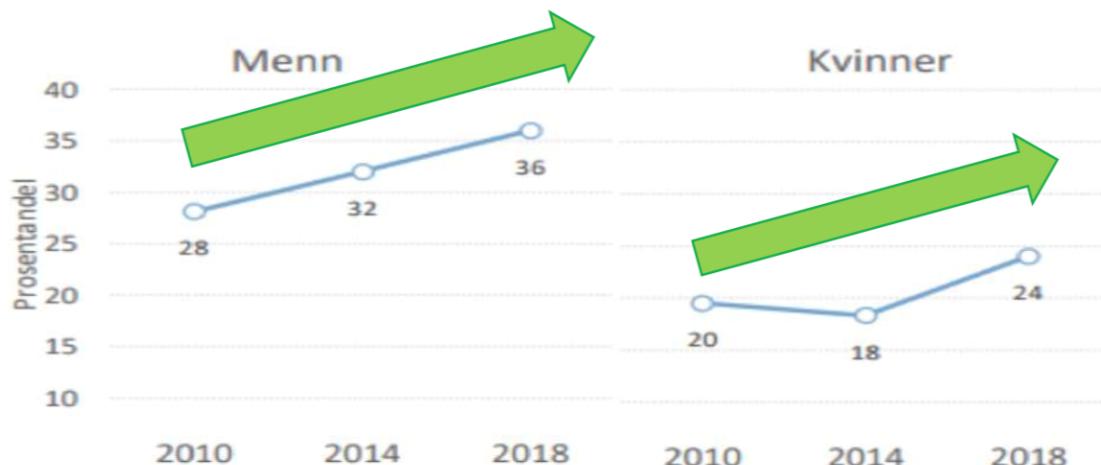


Kort sagt:
Regelmessig
cannabisbruk er meir
utbredt i store
kommunar enn i
mindre kommunar i
Norge

Men det har vore ein
auke i regelmessig
bruk siste par år i både
små og store
kommunar

Studentenes helse- og trivselsundersøkelse 2019

FIGUR 10.5.1.1. HAR DU NOEN GANG PRØVD NARKOTIKA? KOLONNEPROSENT



Ca 30% øke i
andelen menn
som har brukt
narkotika.

Knapstad M, Heradstveit O, Sivertsen B. "Studentenes Helse- og Trivselsundersøkelse 2018". [Students' Health and Wellbeing Study 2018]. Oslo: SiO (Studentsamskipnaden i Oslo og Akershus, 2018).

Heradstveit, O., Skogen, J. C., Edland-Gryt, M., Hesse, M., Vallentin-Holbech, L., Lønning, K. J., & Sivertsen, B. (2020). Self-reported illicit drug use among norwegian university and college students. associations with age, gender, and geography. *Frontiers in psychiatry*, 11.

Oppsummert om trender



- Alkoholbruk blant ungdom har gått ned sidan årtusenskiftet, men bruken har no flata ut
- Me ser ein viss auke i cannabisbruk blant ungdom dei siste par årene



**Kor tid gir rus bruk
grunn til
bekymring?**

**Kor tid er det eit
rusproblem?**

RUS

= MIDLERTIDIG KJEMISK
ENDRING AV HJERNENS
TILSTAND



Alkohol



Legemidler



Narkotika



Tobakk



Bruk

Misbruk

Avhengighet



Alkohol



Bruk – å ha eit viss inntak av alkohol

Misbruk – å drikke «mykje»

Avhengighet – å miste kontrollen

- At ein opplever «craving» – sug etter å drikke seg full
- At det å drikke seg full får aukande betydning i livet
- At ein fortsett å drikke seg full tross negative konsekvensar
- At ein treng meir alkohol for å oppleve samme effekt
- At ein ikkje lenger har kontroll – klarar ikkje å la vere

Narkotika



Bruk – å ha eit viss inntak av narkotika

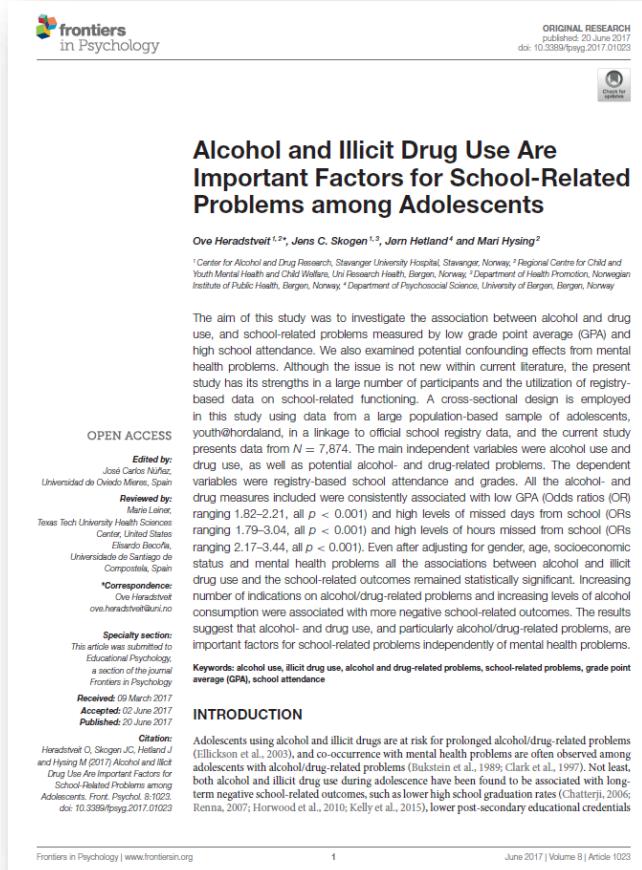
Misbruk – å bruke «mykje» narkotika

Avhengighet – å miste kontrollen

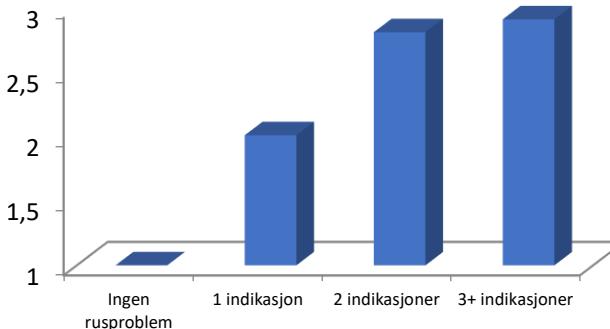
- At ein opplever «craving» – sug etter narkotika
- At det å bruke narkotika får aukande betydning i livet
- At ein fortsett å bruke narkotika tross negative konsekvensar
- At ein treng meir av stoffet for å oppleve samme effekt
- At ein ikkje lenger har kontroll – klarar ikkje å la vere

Funn:

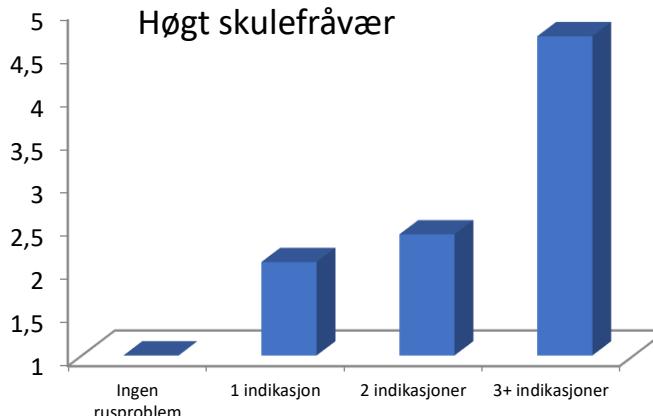
Rusbruk heng nært sammen med skuleproblemer



Dårlige karakterer



Høgt skulefråvær



Samanhengen består også etter justering for

- Kjønn
- Alder
- Sosioøkonomisk status
- Psykisk helse

Kvífor dríkk ungdom seg fulle?



- Nysgjerrighet
- Teste grenser
- Kjedsomhet
- Vennars bruk
- Sårbarhet?
 - Reaksjonar på «vanskelige liv» - mestringsstrategi; ein flukt

Kvifor brukar ungdom cannabis?



- Samme grunnar som ved alkoholbruk, men også...
- Opprør – utfordre samfunnets normer
- Identitetsdannelse som ein som er «utanfor» det aksepterte

Nyttig
ressurs



weedensenteret.no

Eksempel: Alkohol-misbruk





A close-up photograph of a man with a beard and mustache smoking a joint. He is wearing sunglasses and has a tattoo on his left arm. The background is a soft-focus, hazy blue and green color.

Eksempel: Cannabis

CANNABISBRUK

- Rus som ein liten pause
- Begrensa bruk (mange prøver kun ein gong)
- For å få gode følelsar
- Sosiale samankomster
- Begrensa negative konsekvensar

Vennar

Jobb /
skule

Familie

Fritids-
interesser



CANNABISMISBRUK

- Rus som veldig mange små pausar
- Meir omfattande bruk
- For å få gode følelsar + hindre negative
- Sosiale samankomster + åleine
- Fleire negative konsekvensar

Vennar

Jobb /
skule

Familie

Fritids-
interesser



CANNABISAVHENGIGHET

- Å vere rusa utgjer ein stor del av kvardagen
- Svært omfattande bruk
- For å føle seg ok – hindre negative følelsar
- Åleine + ilag med «nye vennar»
- Store negative konsekvensar

Vennar

Nye vennar – som
delar samme
tilnærming til livet
– og kor rusen er
«limet» i mellom
dei

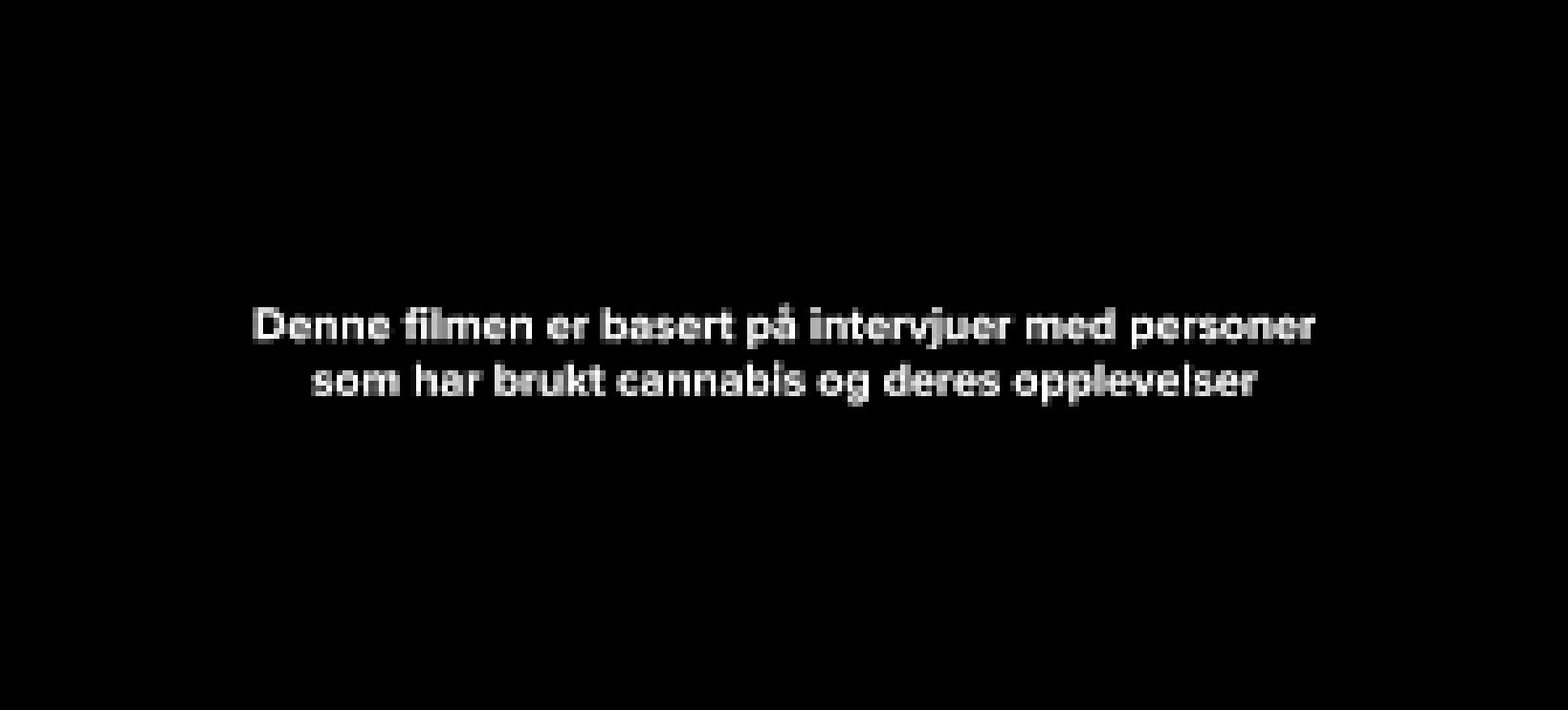
Familie



Interesser blir i
stor grad knyttta til
rusmiddelet og
situasjonar kor ein
er rusa

Jobb /
skule

Fritids-
interesser



Denne filmen er basert på intervjuer med personer
som har brukt cannabis og deres opplevelser

Kortfilm om cannabis (K46)

<https://www.facebook.com/488402114664979/videos/1659239820922555/>

Slår alarm om unges cannabis-avhengighet



CANNABIS: Flere og flere unge trenger behandling for cannabis-avhengighet. Foto: Thomas Samson/AFP

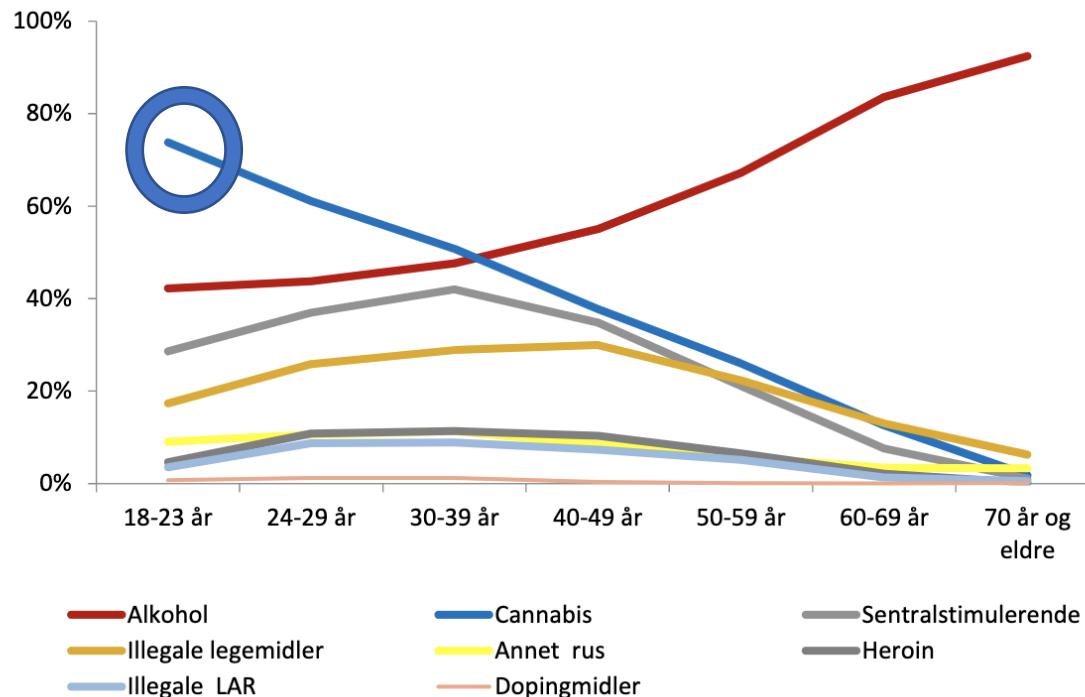
En fersk rapport viser at stadig flere trenger behandling for cannabis-avhengighet. Blå Kors ser en markant økning blant unge avhengige.

Stadig fleire søker hjelp for cannabisproblemer

FORDI

Det går ut over skule/jobb, familie, og nære relasjoner

Cannabis-misbruk er SVÆRT VANLIG hos unge med rusproblem i kommunen



Brukerplan

= kartlegging av alle personar som er i kontakt med kommunens omsorgstenester

Blant gruppa av personar med rusproblemer i Brukerplan, så finn ein at cannabis-misbruk er SVÆRT VANLIG i den yngste aldersgruppa.

Altså: det ser ut til at cannabis er det stoffet som ledsager «starten» på eit omfattande rusproblem.

Hustvedt et al., (2020)

Cannabis

Trivelig og trygt?

Psychiatry Mater 2013; 47: 1668–1677. © Cambridge University Press 2017
doi:10.1017/S003329791300062

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Association between alcohol, cannabis, and other illicit substance abuse and risk of developing schizophrenia: a nationwide population based register study

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¹Copenhagen University Hospital, Mental Health Center Copenhagen, Hillerød, Denmark

²The Lundbeck Foundation Institute for Integrative Psychiatric Research, PSYCH, Aarhus and Copenhagen, Denmark

Background. Several studies have examined whether use of substances can cause schizophrenia. However, due to methodological limitations in the existing literature (e.g. selection bias and lack of adjustment of co-abuse) uncertainties still remain. We aimed to investigate whether substance abuse increases the risk of developing schizophrenia, addressing some of these limitations.

Method. The longitudinal, nationwide Danish registers were linked to establish a cohort of 3 133 968 individuals (105 178 673 persons at risk), identified as having no history of substance abuse, and 21 305 diagnosed with schizophrenia. The underlying information about abuse was extracted from several registers, thus allowing for both psychotic symptoms caused by substance abuse in the definition. This resulted in a large, generalizable sample of exposed individuals. The data was analysed using Cox regression analyses, and adjusted for gender, year, gender, ethnicity, co-abuse, other psychiatric diagnosis, parental substance abuse, psychiatric history, immigration and socioeconomic status.

Results. A diagnosis of alcohol abuse increased the overall risk of developing schizophrenia [hazard ratio (HR) 6.0, 95% confidence interval (CI) 5.84–6.26]; Cannabis (HR 5.20, 95% CI 4.57–5.83) and other substances (HR 3.38, 95% CI 3.23–3.53) presented similar associations. After adjustment for alcohol abuse, the risk of developing schizophrenia was HR 4.90–1.90, and other substances (HR 2.85, 95% CI 2.56–3.15) also increased the risk significantly. The risk was found to be significant even 10–15 years subsequent to a diagnosis of substance abuse.

Conclusion. Our results illustrate robust associations between almost any type of substance abuse and an increased risk of developing schizophrenia later in life.

Received 31 August 2016; Revised 7 January 2017; Accepted 10 January 2017; First published online 7 February 2017

Key words: Alcohol, cannabis, schizophrenia, substance use disorders.

Introduction Edell, 1991; Abi-Dargham et al., 1996; Curran et al., 2004; Bhattacharyya et al., 2009; Jordaan et al., 2012)

Ruslidingar aukar risikoen for schizofreni: Sterkast samanheng med cannabis (HR=5.20) og alkohol-lidelsar (HR=3.38)

N = over 3 millionar mennesker
Tidsskrift: Psychological Medicine

Cannabis use and risk of psychotic or affective mental health outcomes: a systematic review

Thomas H. M. Stanley, Jennifer L. Hayes, Thomas F. Hayes, Peter J. Jones, Margaret Burke, Guy L. Lewis

Articles

Addiction (2010) 95(4), 505–520

RESEARCH REPORT ON CANNABIS

Does cannabis use encourage other forms of illicit drug use?

DAVID M. FERGUSSON & L. JOHN HORWOOD

Christchurch Health and Development Study, Christchurch School of Medicine, Christchurch, New Zealand

Abstract

To examine the relationship between cannabis use in adolescence and the onset of other illicit drug use.

Method. Data were gathered over the course of a 21-year longitudinal study of a birth cohort of 1262 New Zealand children. Measures analysed included: (a) frequency of cannabis use and other illicit drugs from 15–21; (b) family, social, educational and behavioural backgrounds of cohort members prior to 15; and (c) adolescent lifestyle variables.

Findings. (i) By 21, nearly 70% of cohort members had used cannabis and 20% had used other illicit drugs. In a small number of cases, the onset of cannabis had preceded the use of other illicit drugs. (ii) Those who used cannabis on more than 50 occasions by age 18 had higher illicit drug use rates than those who used it 140 times higher than non-users. (iii) After adjustment for covariate factors, including childhood factors, family factors and adolescent life-style factors, cannabis use remained strongly related to the onset of other forms of illicit drug use. Those using cannabis on more than 50 occasions per year had higher rates of other illicit drug use than those using it 20 times higher.

Conclusion. Findings suggest that cannabis use may act as a gateway drug that encourages other forms of illicit drug use. None the less, the possibility remains that the association is non-causal and reflects factors that were not adequately controlled in the analysis.

Methods

Study methods and data collection

Analyses were included if they were: population-based longitudinal studies, or case-control studies nested within longitudinal design. We excluded cohort studies, studies of patients with mental health problems, studies of prison populations, and RCTs of

“...vi konkluderer med at det nå er tilstrekkelig evidens til å advare unge mennesker om at cannabisbruk kan øke risikoen for psykose senere i livet”

Reviewstudie
Tidsskrift: Lancet

Dei som har brukt cannabis over 50 gongar i løpet av eit år har 140x økt risiko for å begynne å bruke også andre narkotiske stoffer. Justerte analyser: 60x økt risiko.

Longitudinell studie over 21 år
Tidsskrift: Addiction

NIH Public Access

Author Manuscript
J Addict Med. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2012 March 1.

Published in final edited form as:
J Addict Med. 2011 March 1; 3(1): 1–8. doi:10.1097/ADM.0b013e31820c21f6.

An Evidence Based Review of Acute and Long-Term Effects of Cannabis Use on Executive Cognitive Functions

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¹Comer Children's Research Center, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA

²Center for the Neurobiology of Addictive Disorders, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, USA

Abstract

Cannabis has been shown to impair cognitive functions on a number of levels—from basic motor coordination to more complex executive function tasks, such as the ability to plan, organize, solve problems, make decisions, remember, and control emotions and behavior. These deficits often persist after discontinuation of use, suggesting long-term cognitive impairment. Understanding how cannabis use impairs executive functions is important. Individuals with cannabis-related impairments in executive functions have been found to have trouble learning and applying new skills, difficulty with memory, and difficulty with task switching. This review will focus on the acute, residual, and long-term effects of cannabis use on executive functions, and discuss the implications for treatment.

Keywords: cannabis; marijuana; cognition; executive functions; treatment

OVERVIEW

Consumption of cannabis for medical purposes is legal with a prescription in 15 states, and many states are in the process of decriminalizing non-medical marijuana use. More than 97.5 million Americans over the age of 12 have used illicit marijuana, and it is considered by many to be the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States [1]. The lifetime prevalence of cannabis use is approximately 45% for men and 34% for women [2]. In the United States, more than 9.75 million individuals aged 12 or older are current users of cannabis [3]. Cannabis is consumed in 172 countries [4]. Between 1300 and 6610 tons of herbal cannabis and between 2200 and 9900 tons of hashish are produced annually worldwide [2]. In the United States, more than 9.75 million individuals aged 12 or older are current users of cannabis [3]. The lifetime prevalence of cannabis use is approximately 45% for men and 34% for women [2].

Acute effects of cannabis use on executive cognitive functions

Acute cannabis use has negative effects on a variety of cognitive tasks, such as the ability to plan, organize, solve problems, make decisions, remember, and control emotions and behavior. These deficits often persist after discontinuation of use, suggesting long-term cognitive impairment.

Understanding how cannabis use impairs executive functions is important. Individuals with

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Estimates from two nationwide surveys, the Monitoring

Pot Survey and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, show that the lifetime prevalence of cannabis use is exceeded only by the prevalence of alcohol and tobacco use [5]. The Monitoring the Future survey, conducted annually since 1975, shows that the use of other drugs (ESPAD) provides regular data on levels of drug use, such as, for example, the use of cannabis, amphetamines, and cocaine in 2006, the reported mean 3.9-THC content of

use at age 13 years or younger) and frequent use of cannabis [6]. Early onset of cannabis use is associated with the subsequent development of substance abuse and dependence [7].

Cannabis is consumed in 172 countries [8]. Between 1300 and 6610 tons of herbal cannabis and between 2200 and 9900 tons of hashish are produced annually worldwide [2]. In the United States, more than 9.75 million individuals aged 12 or older are current users of cannabis [3].

Acute cannabis use is associated with a range of acute and chronic health problems, including respiratory, cardiovascular, and mental health problems associated with cannabis use has been identified [9].

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Osteklokka
Lite kjem inn
– lite når ut

PAUS



Livet på pause



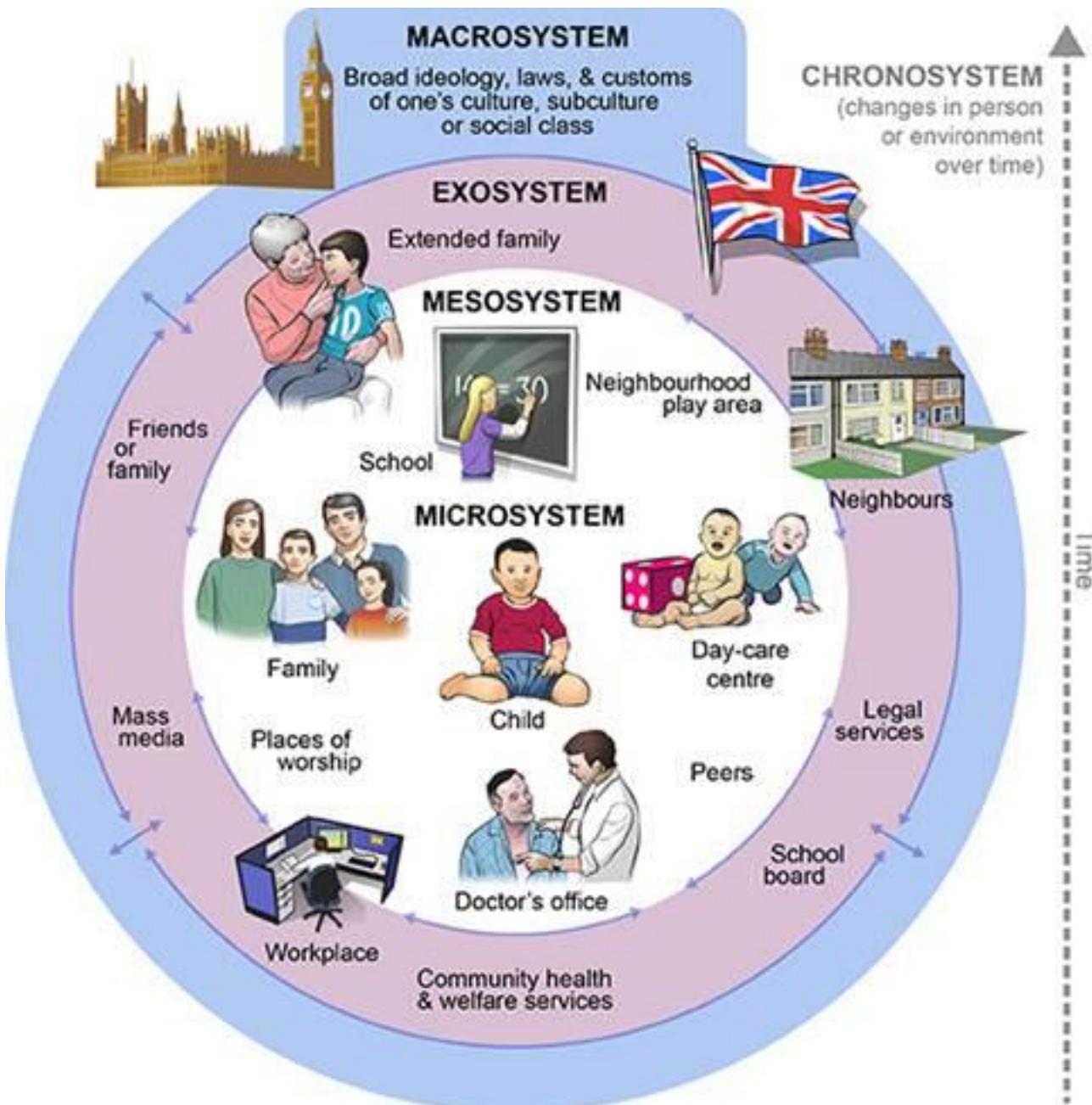






**Kva ungdom får
rusproblemer?**

**Betydningen av
oppvekstforhold**



Betydningen av gode og dårlige oppvekstforhold

- Oppvekstforhold spelar ei stor rolle for psykisk helse og rus
- Eit stort og omfattande forskningsfelt

Jf. Bronfenbrenner's utviklingsøkologiske modell

Risiko-faktorar

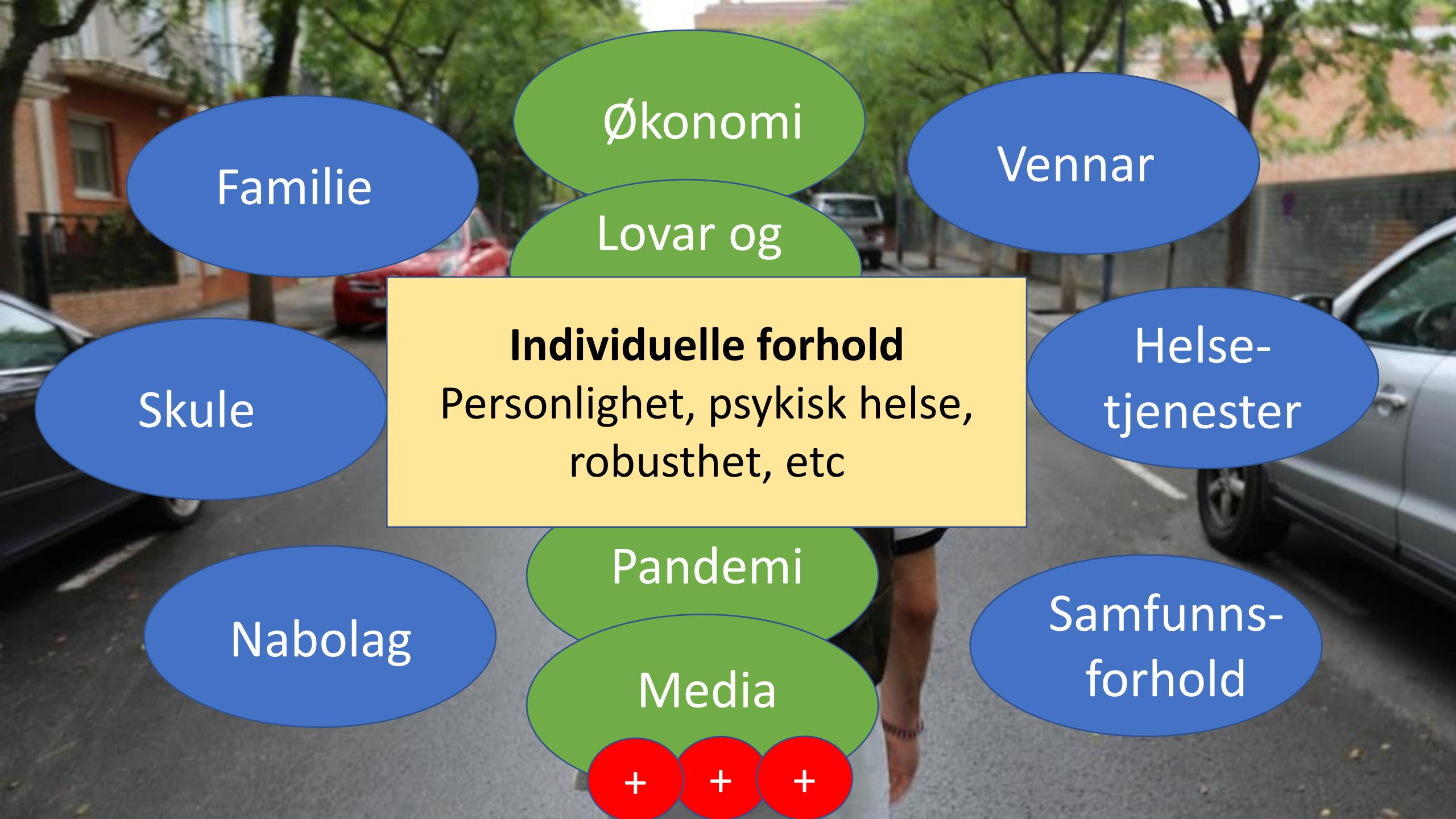
Faktorar som heng saman med ein
høgare risiko for bruk av rusmidler
eller utvikling av eit rusproblem



Beskyttende faktorar

Forhold som reduserer
sannsynligheten for at ein person får
rusproblemer





A photograph of a person walking away from the camera on a paved path. In the background, there are blurred buildings and trees, suggesting an urban or suburban setting.

Familie

Økonomi

Vennar

Skule

Lovar og

Helse-
tjenester

Nabolag

Pandemi

Samfunns-
forhold

Media

+

+

+

Individuelle forhold

Personlighet, psykisk helse,
robusthet, etc

Kumulativ risiko

- Enkeltstående risikofaktorar har mindre å sei.
Summen av risikofaktorar har mest betydning!

Risk Factors for Drug Use in Urban Adolescents

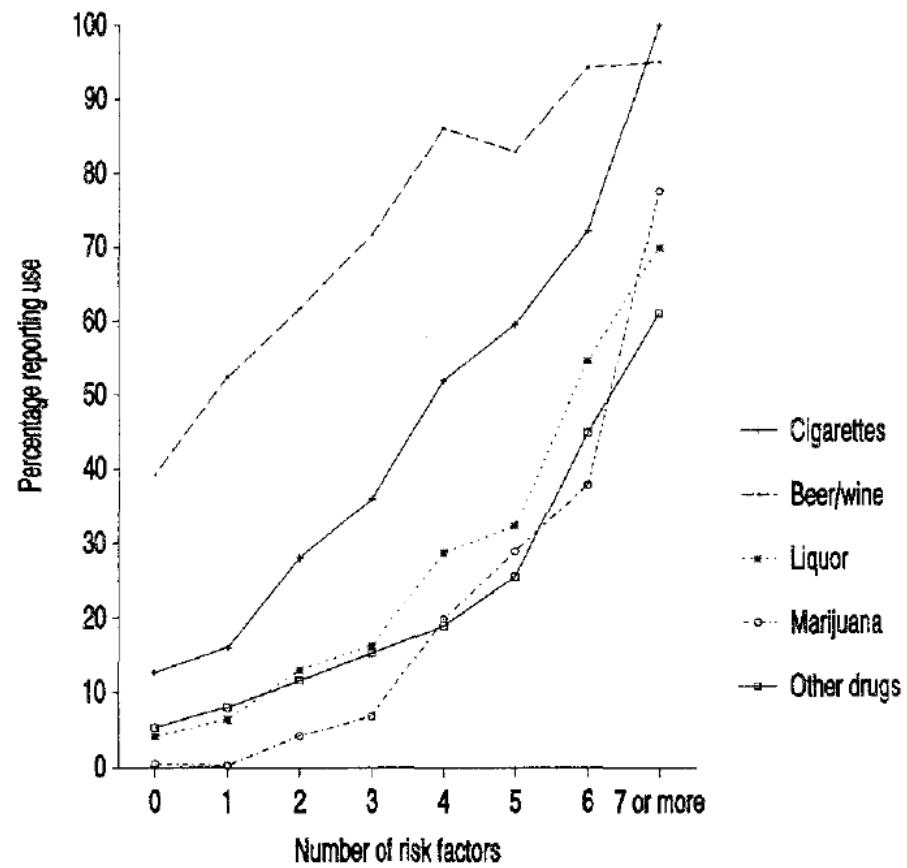
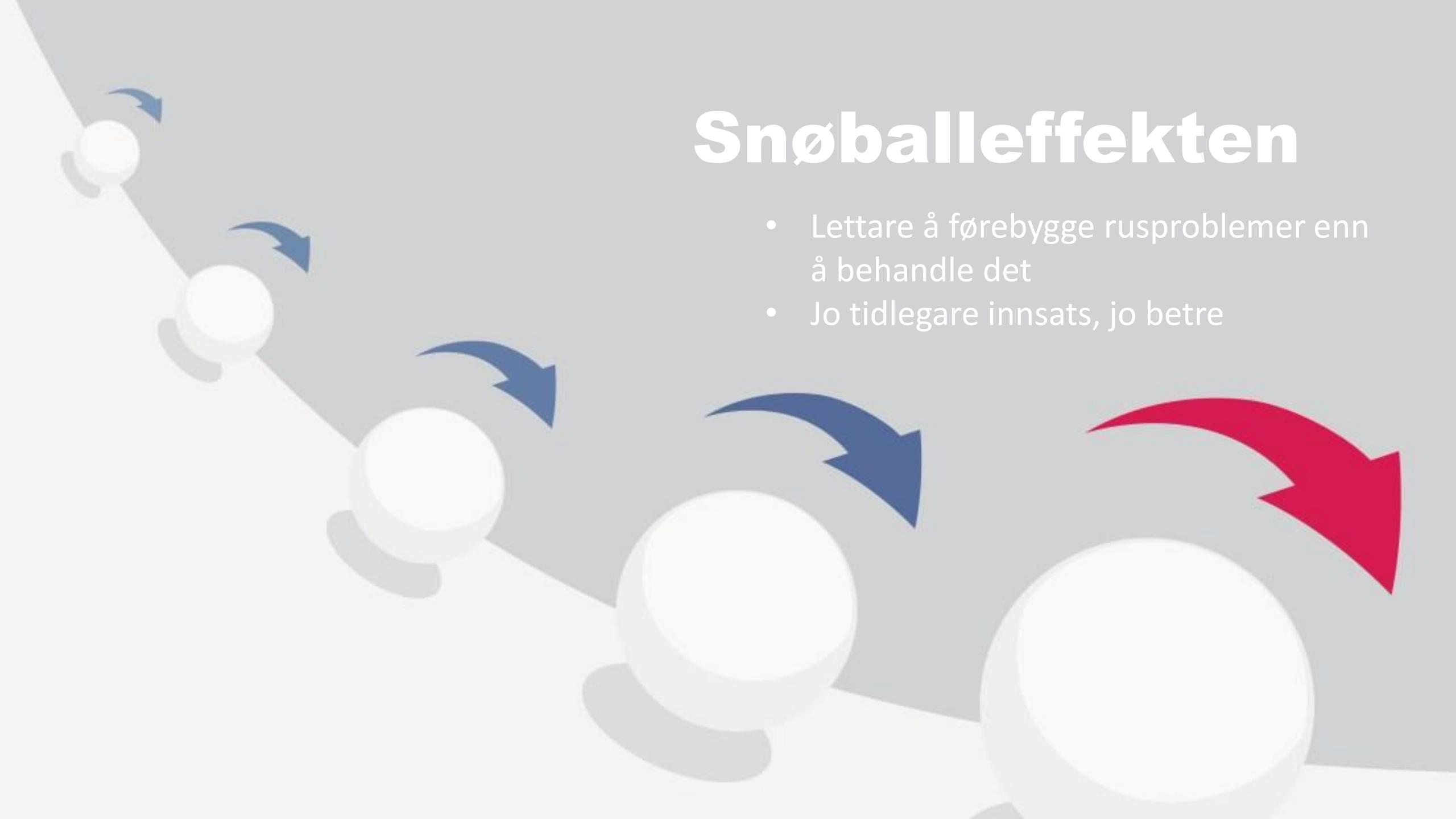


Fig. 1. Prevalence of use for specific drugs as a function of the total number of risk factors.



Snøballeffekten

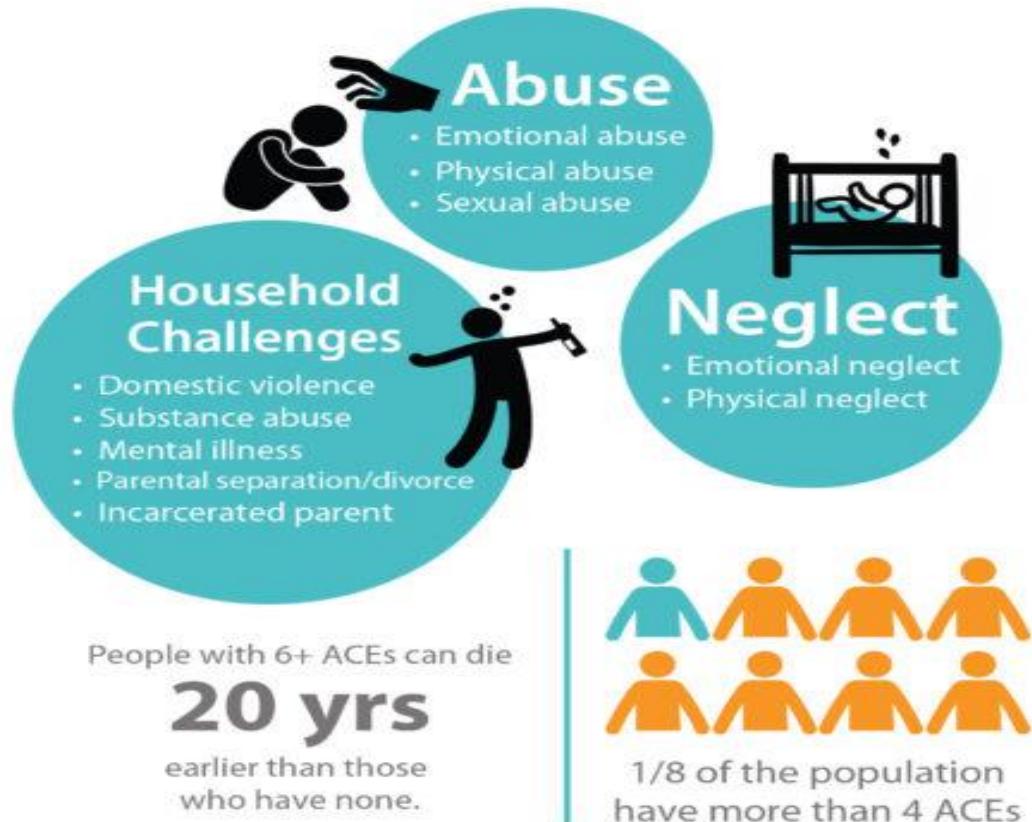
- Lettare å forebygge rusproblemer enn å behandle det
- Jo tidlegare innsats, jo betre

Familie og barndoms- opplevelingar



Adverse Childhood Experiences

Traumatic events that can have negative, lasting effects on health and well-being.



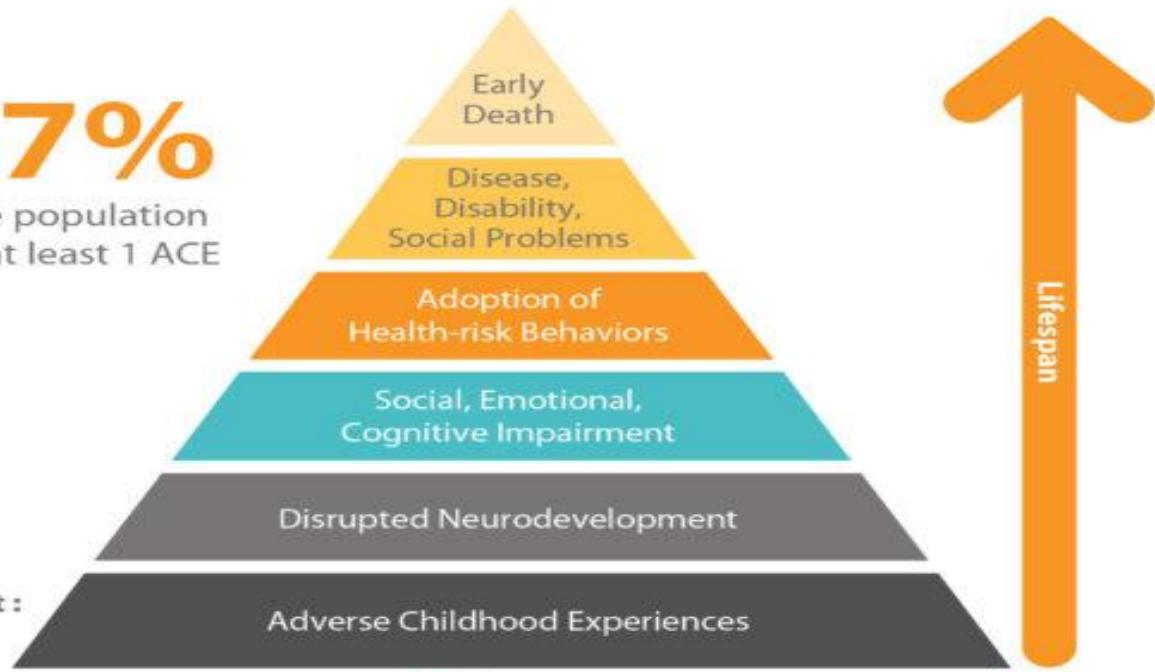
For more info or to schedule a class, contact :
Julie Gramlich, Founder
annemarieproject.org@gmail.com
573-644-4965 • annmarieproject.org

4 or more ACEs

- 3x** the levels of lung disease and adult smoking
- 14x** the number of suicide attempts
- 4.5x** more likely to develop depression
- 11x** the level of intravenous drug abuse
- 4x** as likely to have begun intercourse by age 15
- 2x** the level of liver disease

“ Adverse childhood experiences are the single greatest unaddressed public health threat facing our nation today. **”**

Dr. Robert Block, the former President of the American Academy of Pediatrics



www.70-30.org.uk © 7030Campaign

God foreldreapraksis



REVIEW

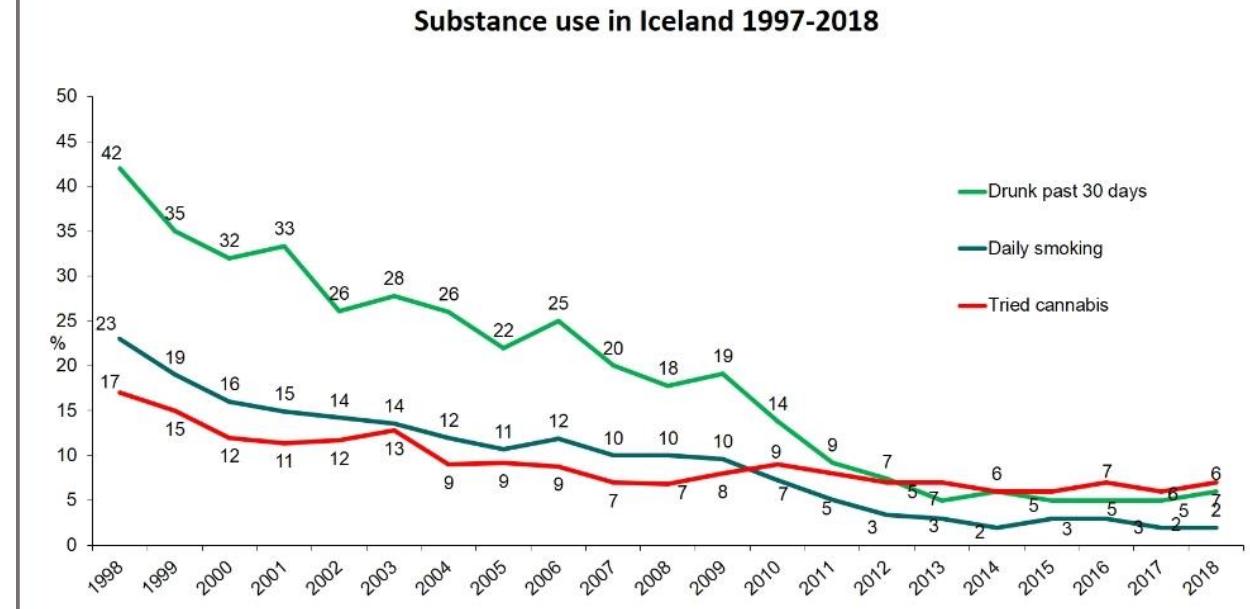
- Foreldreapraksis som heng sammen med rus bruk blant ungdom
 - Foreldres egen rus bruk
 - Monitorering / følge med
 - Grensesetjing og reglar
 - Relasjonen voksne-barn

Ryan et.al, 2010

Island

- Massiv nedgang i rusbruk over ein 20 års-periode
- Mange førebyggande tiltak, inkludert:
- *Auka foreldreengasjement i forhold til å håndheve reglar om 18 års aldersgrense for alkoholbruk*

Positive development over 20 years (10th grade students)



Foreldreregler og rus

- Innstrammingen av foreldreregler knytta til alkohol på Island hadde betydning for å redusere rusbruken
 - Kristjansson, A. L., Sigfusdottir, I. D., Thorlindsson, T., Mann, M. J., Sigfusson, J., & Allegrante, J. P. (2016). Population trends in smoking, alcohol use and primary prevention variables among adolescents in Iceland, 1997–2014. *Addiction*, 111(4), 645-652.



Foreldreregler og rus

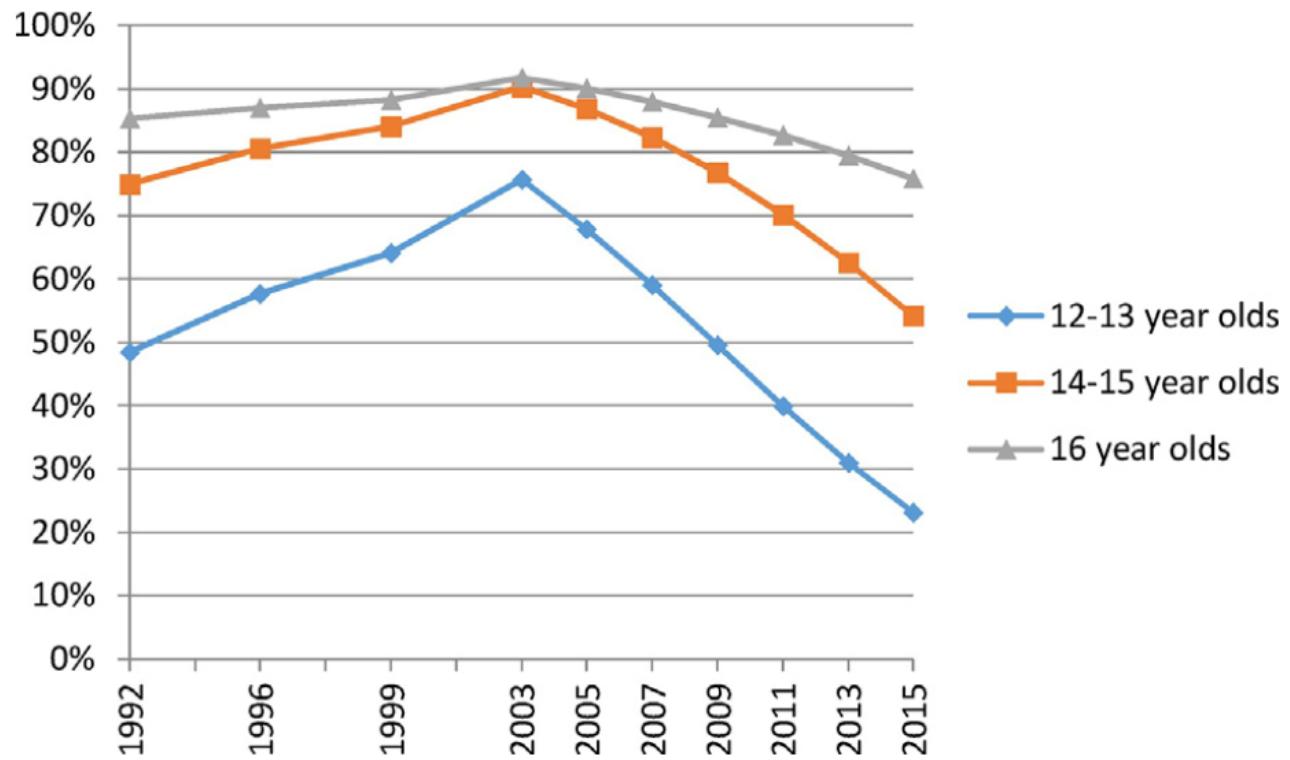
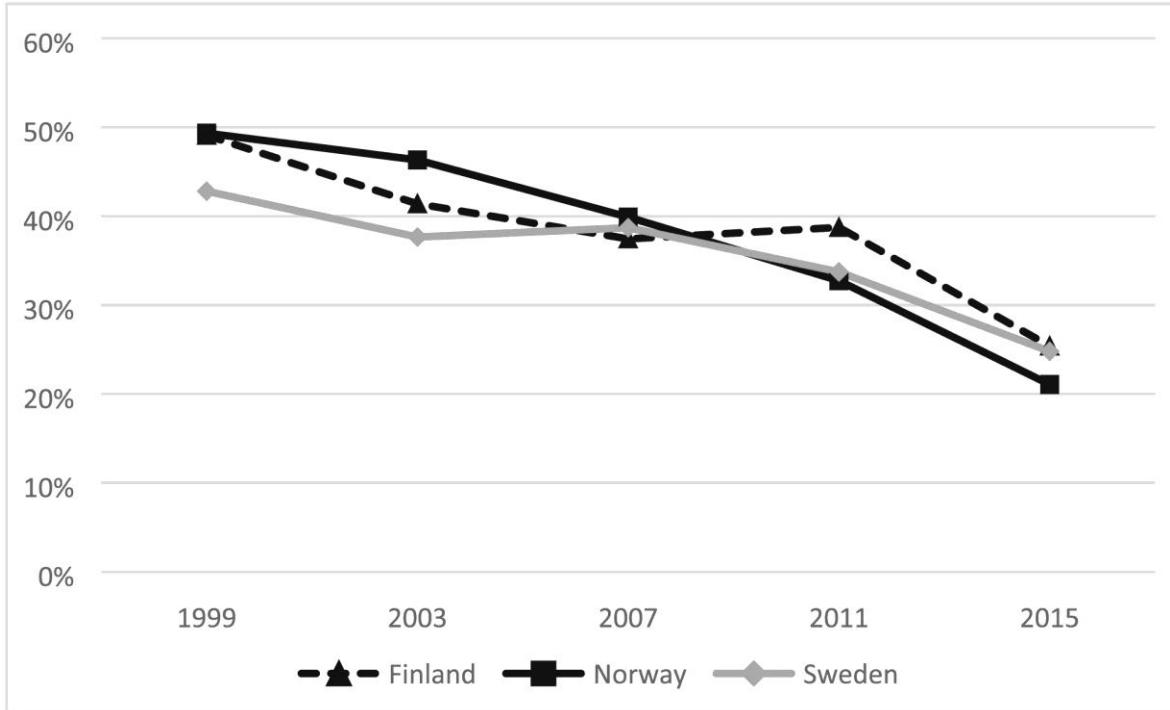


Fig. 1. Time trends in lifetime alcohol use by age group, 1992–2015.

Nederland

- Skarpt fall i alkoholbruk blant ungdom
 - Samtidig som foreldreregler vart mykje tydligare
-
- Konklusjon:
 - Nedgangen i alkoholbruk kunne delvis forklaraast av nettopp strammare foreldreregler

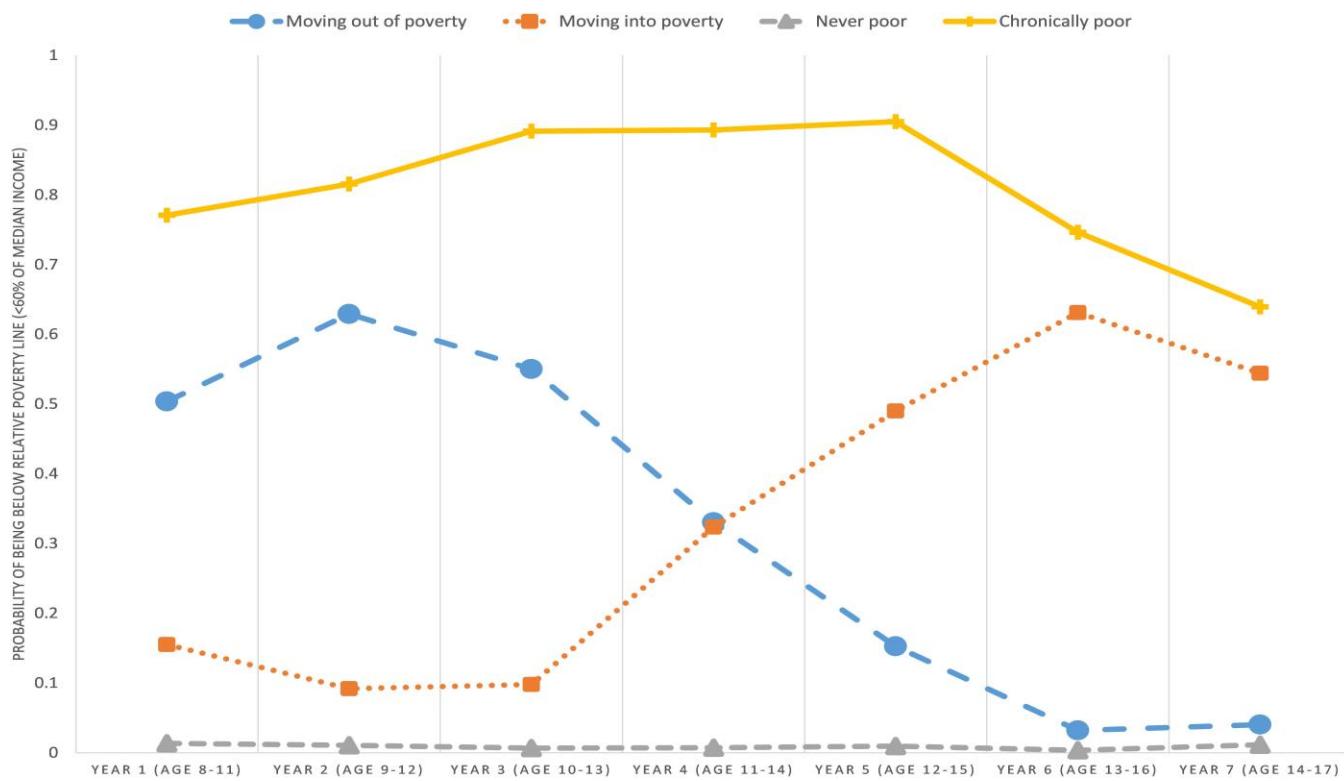
Foreldreregler og rus



- Også ein heilt ny studie som viser det samme i norsk kontekst
- Dvs. nedgangen i alkoholbruk i perioden 1999-2015 kunne delvis forklarast av tydeligare foreldreregler ifht alkoholbruk blant ungdom under 18 år

Raitasalo, K., Kraus, L., Bye, E. K., Karlsson, P., Tigerstedt, C., Törrönen, J., & Raninen, J. (2021). Similar countries, similar factors? Studying the decline of heavy episodic drinking in adolescents in Finland, Norway and Sweden. *Addiction*, 116(1), 62-71.

Sosioøkonomisk status

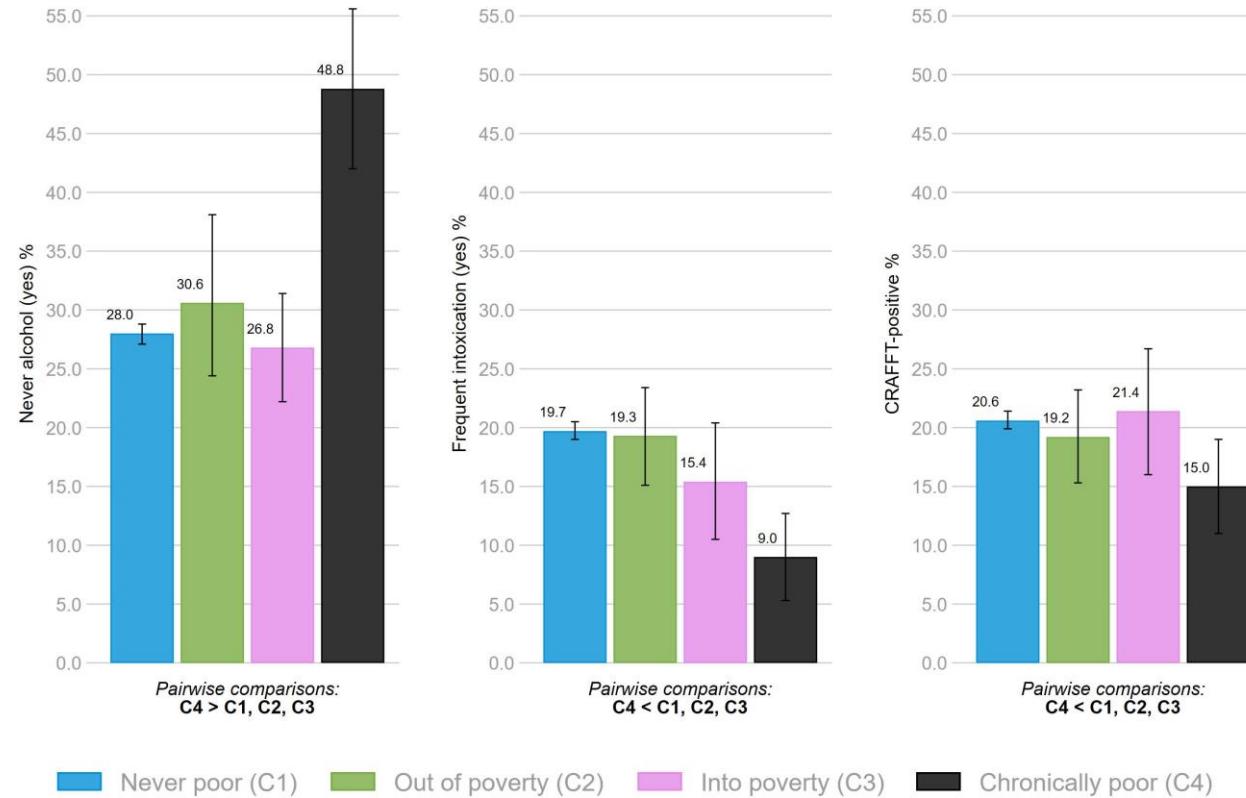


Denne studien undersøkte fire grupper av ungdom:

- 1) God familieøkonomi over tid
- 2) Betra familieøkonomi over tid
- 3) Forverra familieøkonomi over tid
- 4) Dårlig familieøkonomi over tid

Skogen, J. C., Sivertsen, B., Hysing, M., Heradstveit, O., & Bøe, T. (2019). Economic circumstances in childhood and subsequent substance use in adolescence—a latent class analysis: the youth@ hordaland Study. *Frontiers in psychology*, 10, 1115.

Sosioøkonomisk status



Denne studien fant **lågare rusbruk** i gruppa ein skulle anta at me burde vere mest bekymra for – altså unge frå familiar med dårlig økonomi i over tid

Viser at samanhengen mellom sosioøkonomisk status og rus er nokså kompleks – og ikkje rett-fram

Skogen, J. C., Sivertsen, B., Hysing, M., Heradstveit, O., & Bøe, T. (2019). Economic circumstances in childhood and subsequent substance use in adolescence—a latent class analysis: the youth@ hordaland Study. *Frontiers in psychology*, 10, 1115.

Ungdom i barnevernet



- Klar auke i risikoen for rus blant ungdom som mottar hjelp i barnevernet
- NB: dei som bur i fosterheim har mindre risiko for rus samanlikna med annan ungdom i barnevernet
- Forklaring: Pågåande belastning?

Heradstveit, O., Gjertsen, N., Iversen, A. C., Nilsen, S. A., Askeland, K. G., Christiansen, Ø., & Hysing, M. (2020). Substance-related problems among adolescents in child welfare services: A comparison between individuals receiving in-home services and those in foster care. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 118, 105344.

Skule, vennar og lokal- samfunn



Skulen som førebyggingsarena

- Skulen er ein viktig arena for læring og sosial utvikling
- Ikkje minst ein viktig arena for å sette inn førebyggande tiltak
- Inkludering i skule kan vere eit av dei viktigaste tiltakene me har for å hindre utenforskap og rusproblematikk

Døme:

Skolemiljø har betydning for kor mange ungdom som utviklar rus bruk og psykiske problemer

Thapa, A., Cohen, J., Guffey, S., & Higgins-D'Alessandro, A. (2013). A review of school climate research. *Review of educational research*, 83(3), 357-385.

Rusbruk hos vener

I ungdomsåra får vene meir å sei og foreldre mindre å sei for kva valg ein tar i livet.

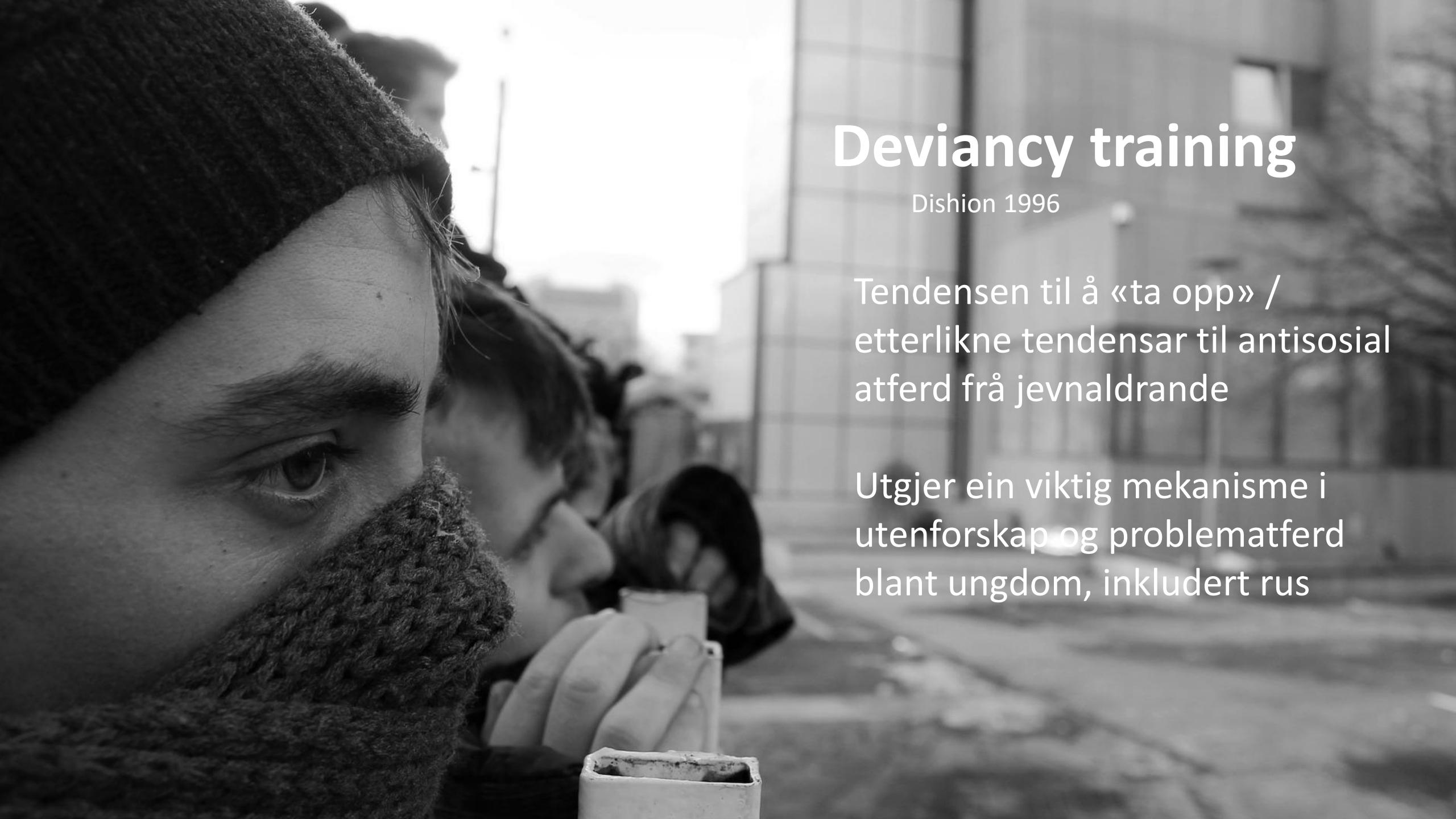


Vennars rusvaner har stor innvirkning på kor vidt ein ungdom rusar seg eller ikkje

Det skjer på to måtar:

- *Seleksjon* → å velge vennar som liknar ein sjølv
- *Sosialisering* → å endre seg for å bli lik sine vennar

Henneberger, A. K., Mushonga, D. R., & Preston, A. M. (2021). Peer influence and adolescent substance use: A systematic review of dynamic social network research. *Adolescent Research Review*, 6(1), 57-73.



Deviancy training

Dishion 1996

Tendensen til å «ta opp» /
etterlikne tendensar til antisosial
atferd frå jevnaldrande

Utgjer ein viktig mekanisme i
utenforskap og problematferd
blant ungdom, inkludert rus

Nabolag / lokalsamfunn

- Er det slik at nabolaget ein bur i påverkar rusbruken blant ungdom?
- Fleire review-studier har vist at desse samanhengane ofte er veldig komplekse

- Bryden, A., Roberts, B., Petticrew, M., & McKee, M. (2013). A systematic review of the influence of community level social factors on alcohol use. *Health & place*, 21, 70-85.
- Jackson, N., Denny, S., & Ameratunga, S. (2014). Social and socio-demographic neighborhood effects on adolescent alcohol use: A systematic review of multi-level studies. *Social science & medicine*, 115, 10-20.
- Karriker-Jaffe, K. J. (2011). Areas of disadvantage: A systematic review of effects of area-level socioeconomic status on substance use outcomes. *Drug and alcohol review*, 30(1), 84-95.

Eit funn er verdt å merke seg:

Sosial kapital
har ein
førebyggande effekt

=

*Tillitsfulle relasjonar
mellom innbyggjarane i
eit område*

Frå tv-programmet
RUS
NRK

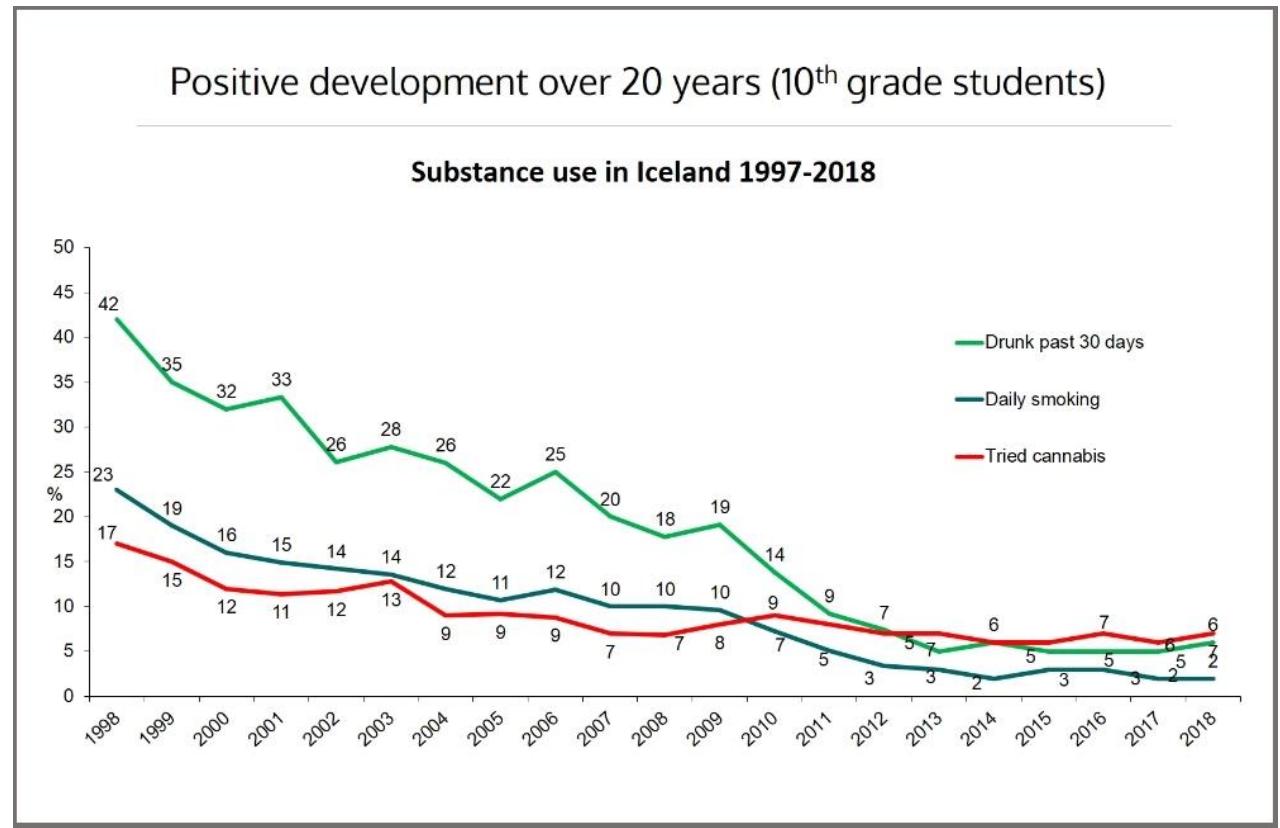
...å finne aktiviteter der ungdom kan bruke energien sin til noko positivt...

Krev lokalsamfunn som stimulerer meiningsfull aktivitet

*Det folka på Flaktveit forstod,
var at for å forebygge må man bygge.*

Island

- Massiv nedgang i rusbruk over ein 20 års-periode
- Andre førebyggande tiltak inkluderte:
 - *Stor oppbygging av fritidstilbod til barn og unge*
 - *Fritidskort*



**Om ein vil ha
MINDRE rus
Må ein ha MEIR
av noko anna**



<https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2017/01/teens-drugs-iceland/513668/>



A black and white photograph capturing a massive crowd of people marching in a procession. Many individuals are holding up long, thin flags or banners. In the background, a large, prominent mosque with two tall minarets rises above the crowd. The scene is set outdoors under a clear sky.

Samfunns- forhold

A photograph of a supermarket aisle dedicated to alcohol. The shelves are well-stocked with numerous bottles of vodka, gin, and other spirits. Price tags are visible on the shelves, showing prices like 110,-, 63,-, 53,-, and 59,-. In the background, a few customers are standing near shopping carts. The lighting is bright, typical of a supermarket.

Tilgang til rusmidler

Forhold som påverkar tilgangen til alkohol og andre rusmidler har mykje å sei for bruken av rusmidlane



Review og meta-analyser

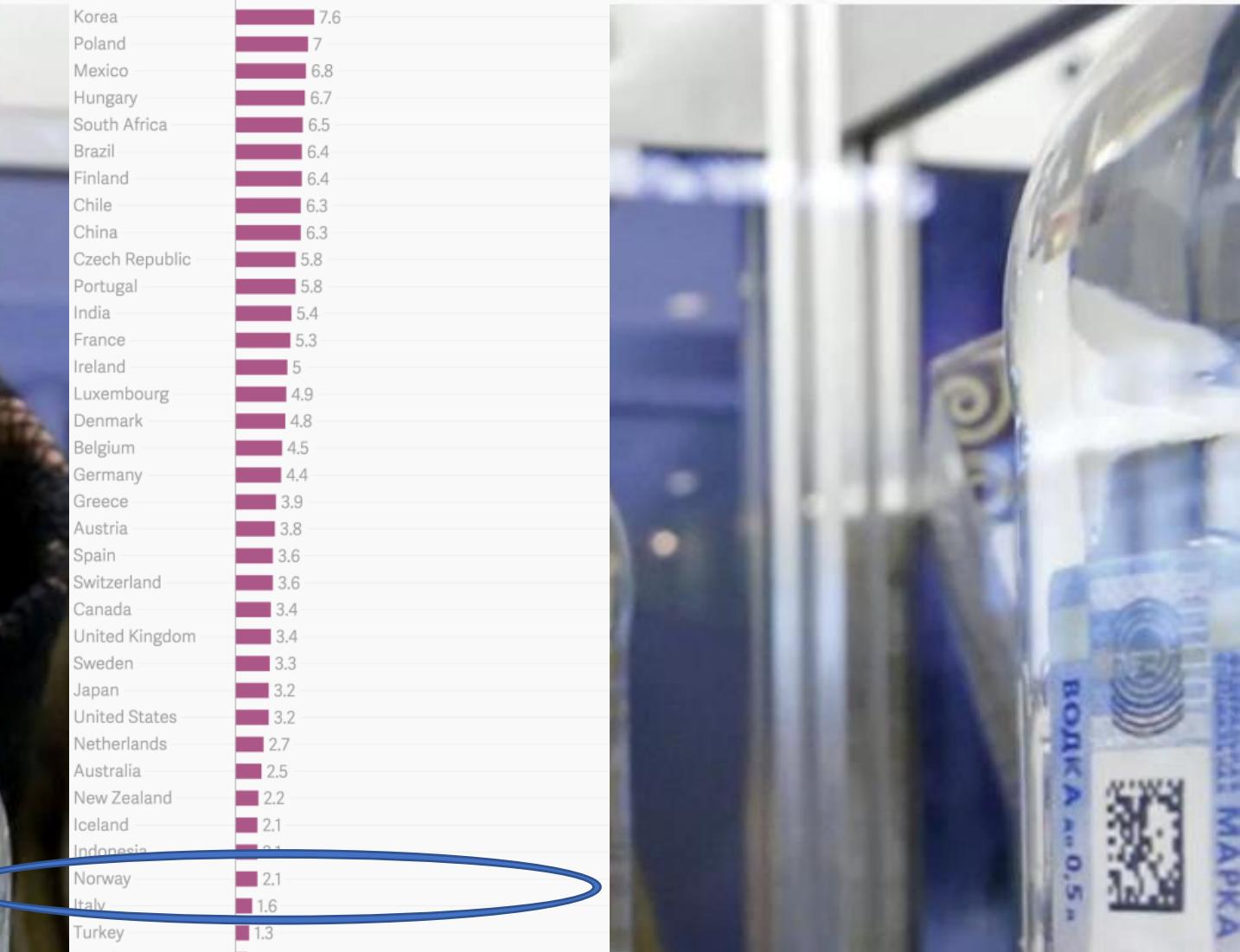
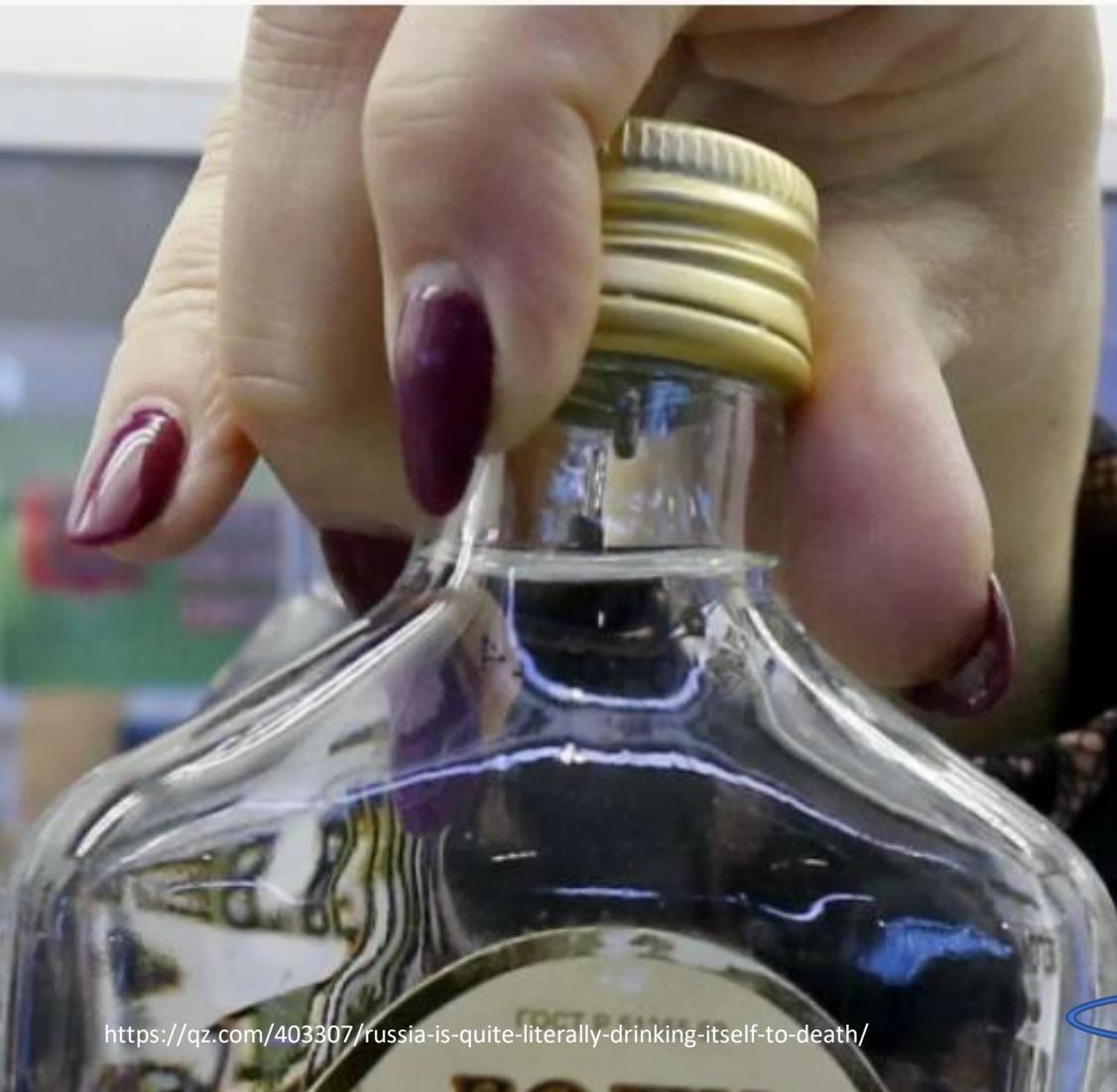
Lovar og reglar

- Tetthet på alkoholutsalg (Campbell et al. 2009)
- Åpningstider for alkoholsalg (Popova et al. 2009)
- Alkoholprisar og -avgifter (Wagenaar et al. 2018)
- Lovlig alder for bruk og kjøp (Plunk et al. 2016)

Konklusjon:

- *Begrensa tilgjengelighet reduserer alkoholbruk og alkoholrelaterte skader*
- *Svært kostnadseffektivt* (Anderson et al. 2009)

Russia is quite literally drinking itself to death



Legalisere cannabis?

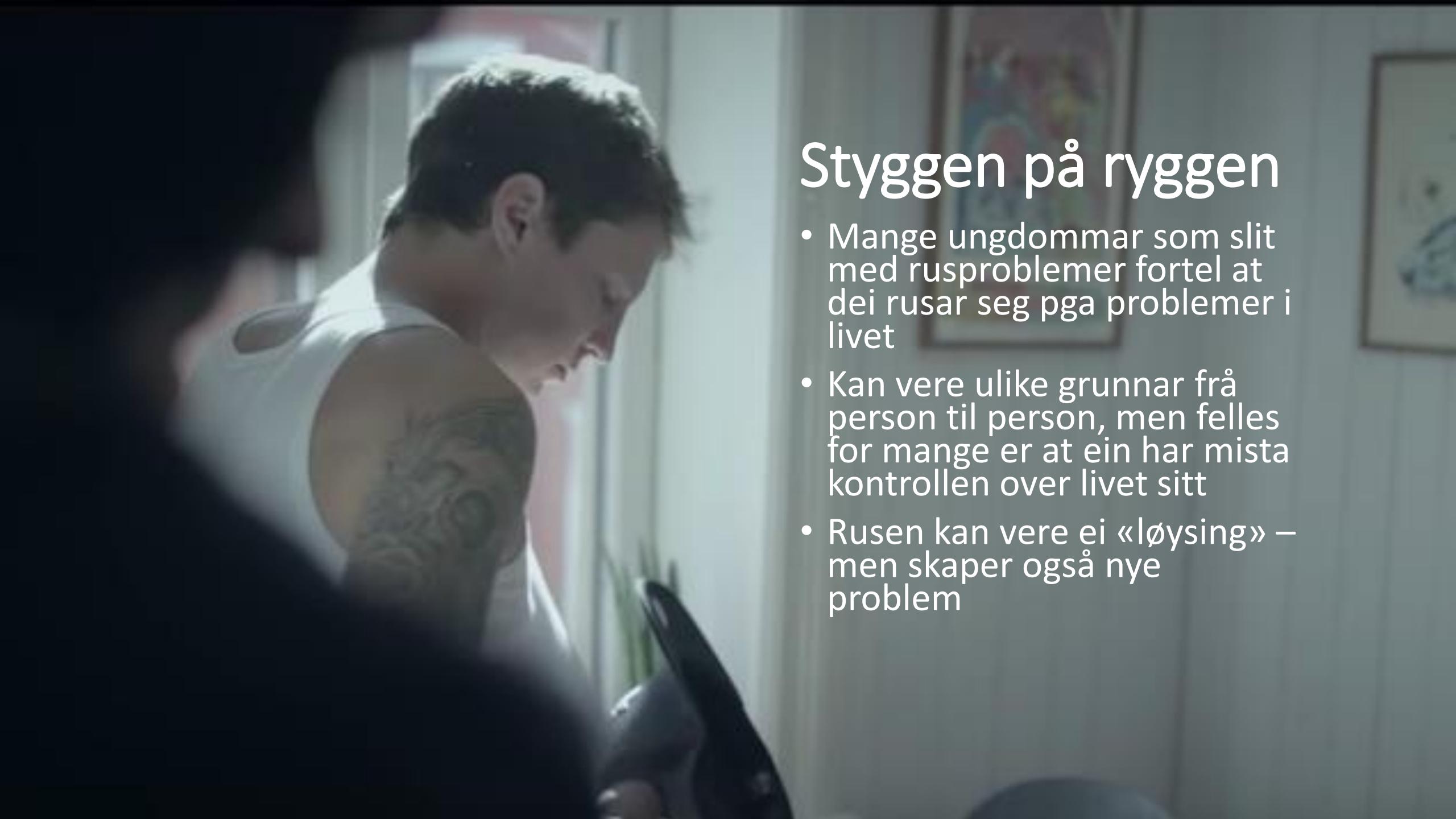


- Forskning på alkoholbruk viser at det er en sammenheng mellom grad av tilgjengelighet og grad av bruk. Videre viser forskning også en sammenheng mellom grad av bruk og skadevirkninger som følge av alkoholbruk.
- Teoretisk er det derfor grunn til å tro at man vil se en total øking i bruk som følge av en avkriminalisering eller legalisering
- Det har også blitt påpekt at den generelle bruken av cannabis er forholdsvis lav sammenliknet med andre land som har avkriminalisert og at derfor potensialet for økt bruk kan være større i Norge.

<https://www.korusbergen.no/sporsmal-om-cannabis/hva-sier-erfaringene-og-forskningen-om-avkriminalisering-av-cannabis/>

Individuelle forhold





Styggen på ryggen

- Mange ungdommar som slit med rusproblemer fortel at dei rusar seg pga problemer i livet
- Kan vere ulike grunnar frå person til person, men felles for mange er at ein har mista kontrollen over livet sitt
- Rusen kan vere ei «løysing» – men skaper også nye problem



Eksternaliserte
problemer



Internaliserte
problemer

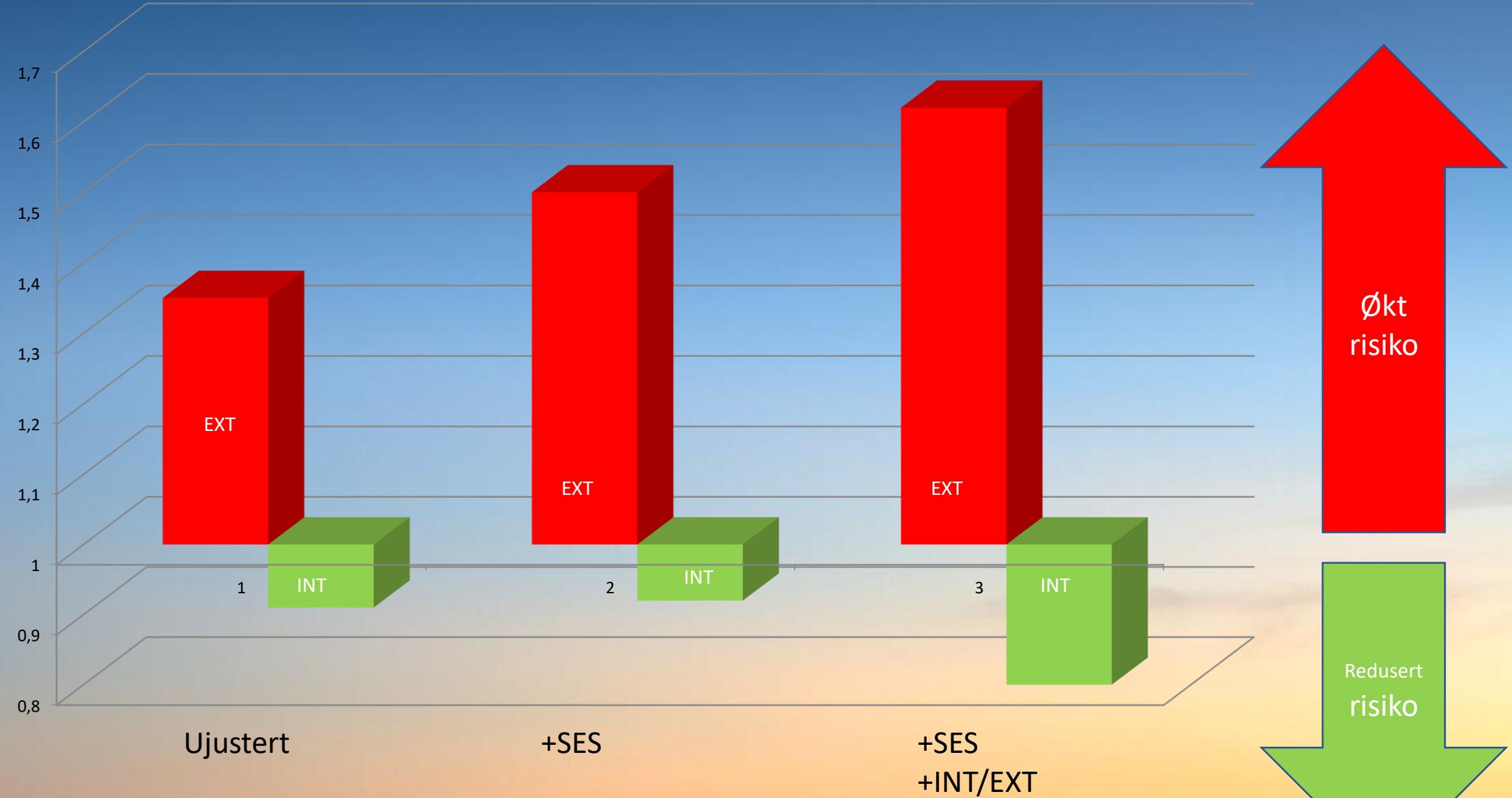


EKSTERNALISERTE
VANSKAR



INTERNALISERTE VANSKAR

Bilde: Dreamstime





2018: Studie av ungdom i Norge, Danmark og Grønland (6 ulike utvalg)

Eksternaliserte vanskar

hang sterkt sammen med røyking, alkohol og narkotika

(Overgrep og omsorgs-svikt i barndom

hang sammen med røyking og narkotika)



Internaliserte vanskar

Hadde liten betydning i forhold til rus bruk

Svært like samanhengar i alle seks utvalgene



Rusbruk bland ungdom i PBU

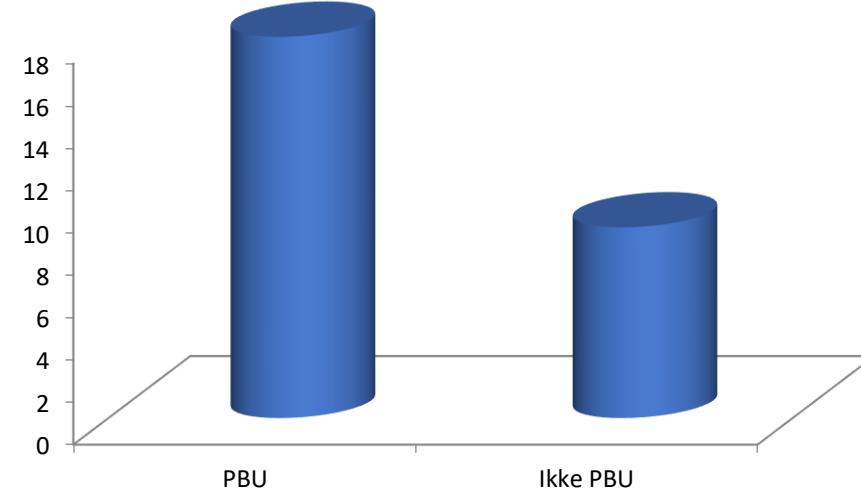
Kva diagnosar heng saman med rusproblemer?

Bilde: Dreamstime

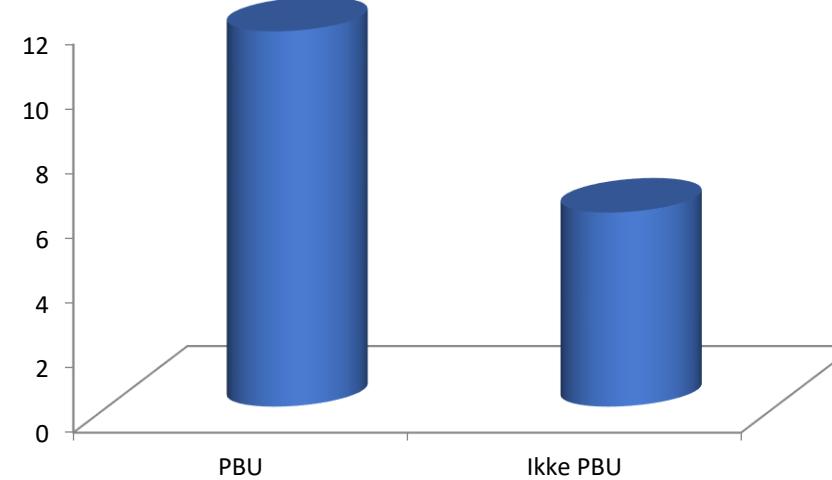
Resultater

- Når me ser på risikofylt rusbruk er det ein klart høgare rusbruk blant ungdom som har vore i PBU:
 - Prøvd narkotika:
 - 18% vs 9%
 - Betydelige teikn på rusproblemer
 - Ca 12% vs 6%

Prøvd narkotika



Tydelige rusproblemer



Men kva psykiske
lidingar gir størst
grunn til
bekymring?



Heradstveit, O., Skogen, J. C., Hetland, J., Stewart, R., & Hysing, M. (2019). Psychiatric diagnoses differ considerably in their associations with alcohol/drug-related problems among adolescents. A Norwegian population-based survey linked with national patient registry data. *Frontiers in psychology*, 10, 1003.



**TYPEN PSYKISK
PROBLEM ER
AVGJERANDE**

DEPRESJON



- AOR for positiv CRAFFT: 1.60
- OR for samlemål: 1.92





ATFERDS- FORSTYRRINGAR

Har oftare
rusproblem

- OR for positiv CRAFFT: 2.49
- AOR for narkotikabruk: 4.03
- OR for samlemål: 3.20

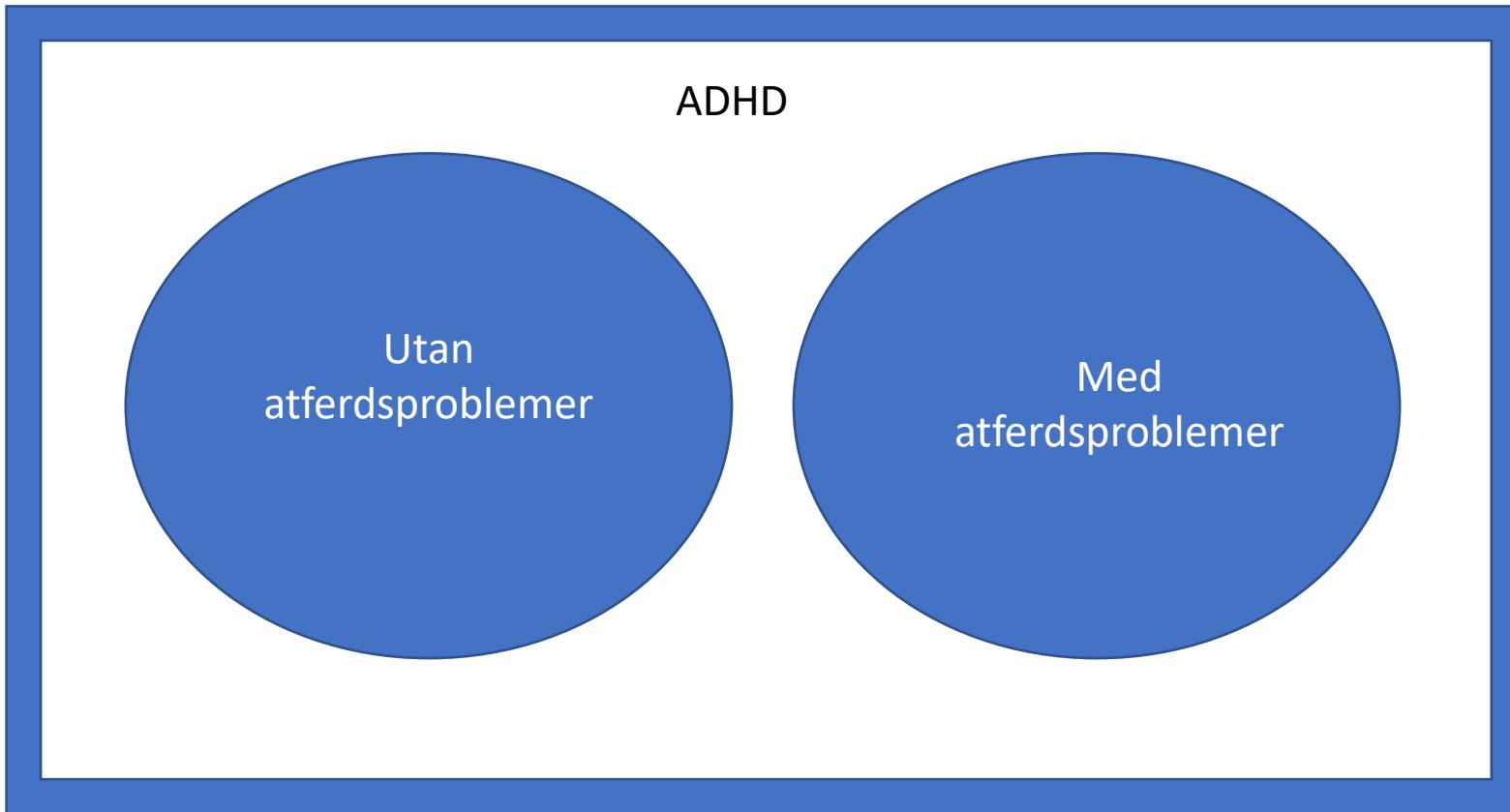
TRAUME-LIDINGAR



Aller størst risiko for rusproblem

- AOR for høgt alkoholkonsum: 4.70
- AOR for å ofte drikke seg full: 2.14
- AOR for positiv CRAFFT-skåre: 2.42
- OR for narkotikabruk: 2.49
- AOR for samlemål: 2.53

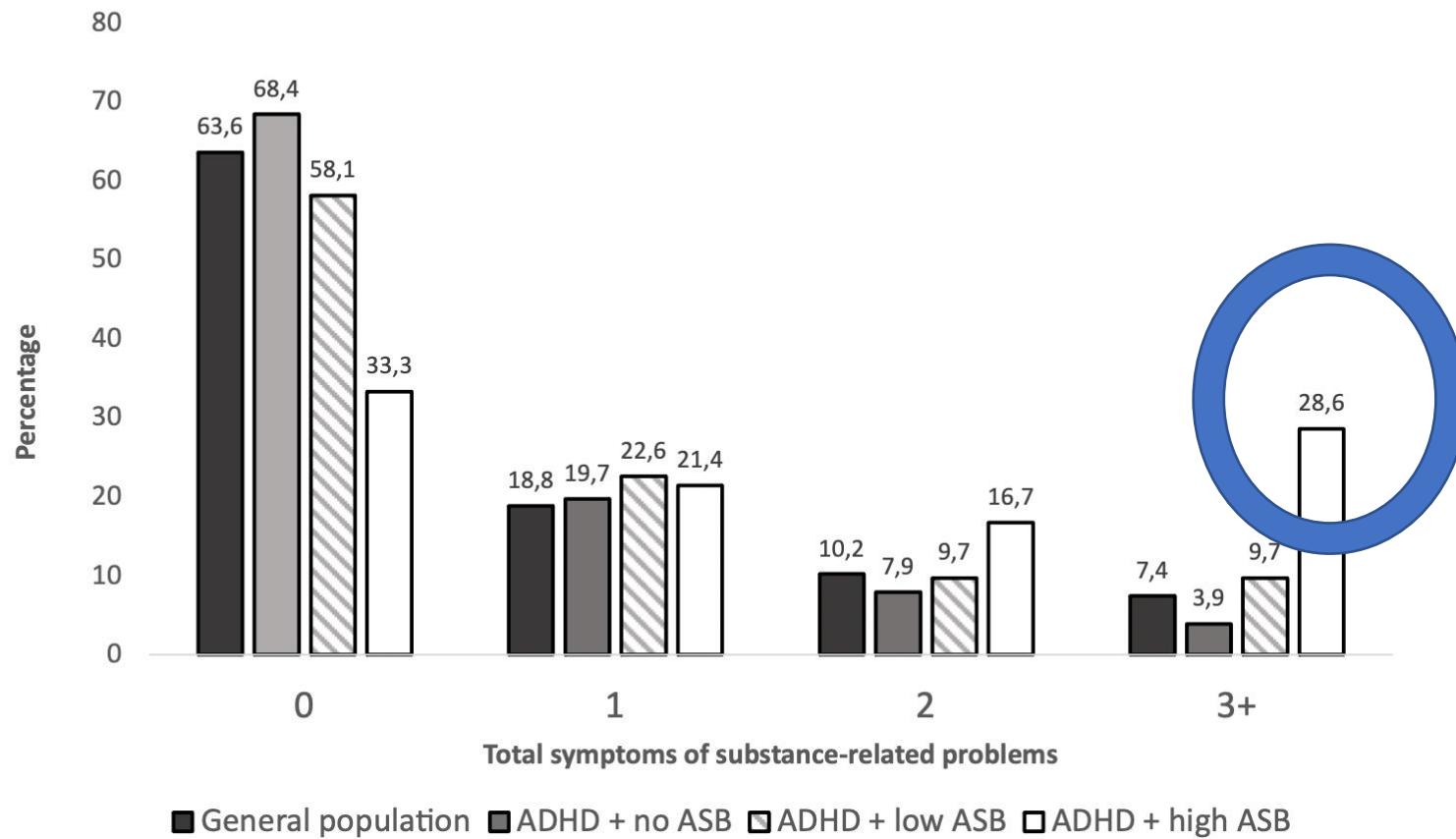
Ny studie: ADHD og rus



vs

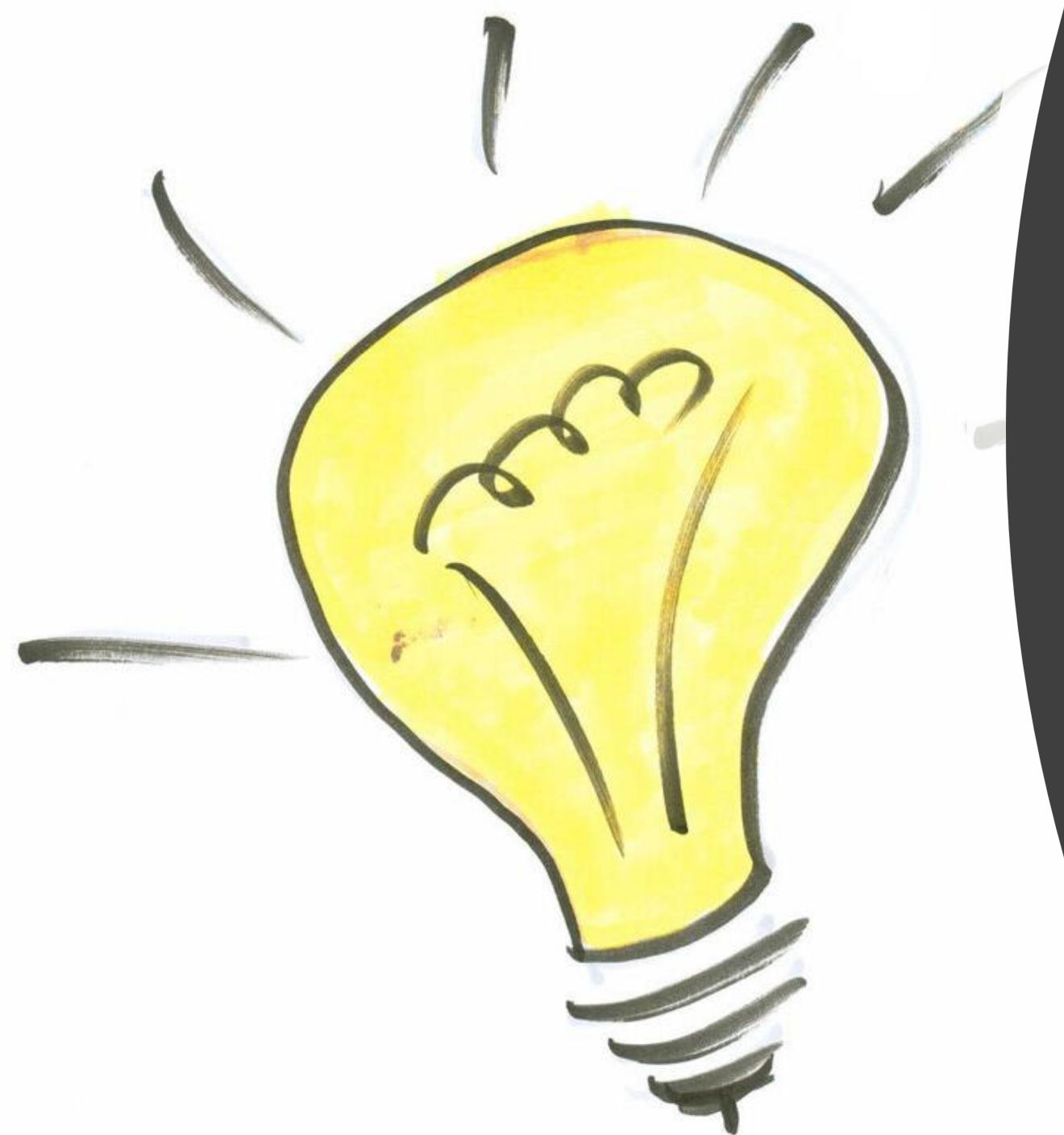
Ny studie: ADHD og rus

Figure 1. Unadjusted rates of total symptoms of substance-related problems in adolescents with ADHD-diagnoses, stratified by symptoms of antisocial behavior, compared with the general population (n=9,441)



Sterkt økt risiko for rus
hos 1/3 av
ungdommene med
ADHD.

Altså dei med samtidige
atferdsproblemer



Ny studie: Resiliens

- I ein pågåande studie ser me på kva som beskytte imot rusproblemer blant ungdom som har opplevd mykje vanskelig
- Fleire faktorar ser ut til å ha betydning, blant anna:
 - Sosial støtte
 - Familiesamhold
 - Mål og mening



Nyttig rapport «Klokhet om rus»

- Grunnar til rus
- Flykter fra vondt
- Mangler tilhørighet
- Bærer på vold og omsorgssvikt



- Hjelpeapparatet må ikkje berre rispe i overflata, men gi hjelp til at ein kan snakke om og ta tak i dei eigentlige problemene – dei vonde opplevingane
- For å greie å slutte med rus, må me få til nokon anna som kjennest viktig i livet. Voksne må hjelpe til med å finne denne «vesle brannen» - noko ein kan brenne for...
- Treng nokon å stole på...

Oppsummert

Faktorar som er tydelige risikofaktorar for rusbruk

- Gutter (cannabis)
- Kommunestørrelse (cannabis)
- Atferdsproblemer
- ADHD i kombinasjon med atferdsproblematikk
- Psykologiske traumer
- Depresjon
- Barneverns-ungdom

Meir komplekse samanhengar

- Psykiske problemer generelt
- Sosioøkonomisk status

Beskyttande faktorar

- Sosial kapital
- Foreldrereglar
- Familiesamhold
- Sosial støtte
- Mål og meinings



**Kva kan vere til
hjelp i møte med
rusvanskars?**

Rusproblemer

Psykisk lidelse

Depresjon

Traumelidinger

Rus som sjølvmedisinering



Atferdsproblemer

Med eller utan ADHD

Rus som utenforskning

A photograph of a man from behind, walking away from the camera down a city street. He is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved button-down shirt with a black and white tropical print featuring palm trees and huts. He also wears a grey knit beanie and dark trousers. He is holding a waffle cone ice cream in his right hand. The background shows a blurred urban environment with buildings and sunlight.

Positive sirklar

Sjølv om ein er i risikosonen, så treng ikkje utfallet bli ein får rusproblemer (!)

«Kuren»

Depresjon

Håp

Traumer

Kontroll

Atferdsproblemer

Positiv identitet

Inkludering

Rus

Hjelp til å gjenvinne kontroll





Behov for nokon som bryr
seg og snakkar om
rusproblemene

Endringssamtaler, som
MI

Familiestøttande
programmer, som MST

Inkludering i skule.
Meiningsfull fritid

A photograph showing a close-up of a person's hand gripping a yellow-handled hammer. The hammer is striking a dark, metallic surface, likely a sheet of metal or a plate. Upon impact, the metal shatters into numerous sharp, jagged shards and pieces of debris. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Å bryte
vonde sirklar
krev innsats

A photograph showing a close-up of a person's hand gripping a yellow-handled hammer. The hammer is striking a dark, metallic surface, likely a sheet of metal or a plate. Upon impact, the metal shatters into numerous sharp, jagged shards and pieces of debris. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Å bryte
vonde sirklar
krev innsats

LYKKE TIL!