

Profile of the Elderly Users of Alcohol and Other Drugs Attended at the Psychosocial Care Centers in the Federal District

Authors : J. S. P. Barbosa, L. C. Pereira, K. R. Garcia, P. C. P. Bouchardet, S. C. T. Vieira, A. O. Gomes, S. S. Funghetto, M. G. O. Kanikowski

Abstract : For this population, height seems to be a good predictor of strength and body composition. This increase in life expectancy of the Brazilian's population is associated with sociodemographic variables, but also to more access to health services in the prevention and better living conditions. With the growth of elderly population, a problem that has been a concern to health's professionals and public health at all is the use of psychoactive substances. The purpose of this study was to identify the sociodemographic profile of the elderly people who was attended at the Center of Psychosocial Care of alcohol and other drugs in the Federal District of Brazil. 408 medical records of people aged 60 years or over were evaluated, and it is possible to know that most of them were males (85.3%), with a mean age of 64 years ($DP \pm 4.16$), 60 and 84 years and a mean age of 64 years ($DP \pm 4.42$); 88.2% have some family ties, are married and have children, with relatives living in masonry housing. The educational level of drug users was considered low with more emphasis on those who had elementary education being the majority retired or unemployed. Regarding the street situation, there was no significance ($p = 0.084$), and the women ($OR = 2.98$) had few chances of street situations compared to men ($OR = 0.89$). As for substance consumption, the highest quantity of drug consumption bids in relation to the number of illicit. It did not present significant statistical value, and there is a greater probability of consumption/abuse of legal and/or illicit drugs for both sexes ($OR = 0.96$) for men and ($OR = 1.32$) for women. In relation to the use of multiple drugs, there was no significant difference between the sexes, ($OR = 1.1$) male sex and ($OR = 0.74$) female sex. Based on the results found in the present study, it was concluded that alcohol consumption is the main agent that causes vulnerability in the elderly and predisposes the latter to the consumption of other associated drugs.

Keywords : centers of attention psychosocial alcohol and drugs, elderly, mental disorder due to drug use, street situations

Conference Title : ICGG 2017 : International Conference on Geriatrics and Gerontology

Conference Location : Barcelona, Spain

Conference Dates : August 17-18, 2017