susceptible to use other addictive drugs. Addictive drug use was significantly higher among children who reported parental smoking(p<0.001)

Discussion: Lifetime prevalence of addictive drug abuse was higher than expected by available data. Initial exposure to these substances occurred at ages younger than anticipated thus preventive programs should target this population. Smoking and consumption of alcohol increased the risk of later exposure to more dangerous addictive drugs. Parental smoking was a risk factor for drug abuse among children thus should be discouraged.

OT8-02

Assessing the Applicability of Respondent-Driven Sampling Method in Recruiting Illegal Drug Users in Taipei

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Aim: Respondent driven sampling (RDS) is a network-based method specifically designed for studying hidden populations. This study aimed to evaluate whether RDS can be applied in recruiting illegal drug users in Taipei area, where traditional surveys tended to report a lifetime prevalence of less than 1%.

Methods: Three different settings of implementing RDS were conducted in the period between 2007 and 2008, including seeds from 1) community in 2007 (n = 149); 2) community in 2008 (n = 235); and 3) addiction outpatient clinics in 2008 (n = 97). The inclusion criteria for the recruiting were tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption, aged 18 or older, and living in Taipei area. Each recruiter was asked to recruit another 1-3 recruits and all the participants underwent an audio computer-assisted self-interviewing on their drug use experience. RDS Analysis Tool was used for analyzing the proportions and recruitment matrices.

Results: Among the three data sets, each having eight waves of recruitment, the proportions of demographic attributes and drug-use experience attained equilibrium (i.e., between-wave difference < 0.02) around 4 to 6 waves. Comparing the lifetime prevalence estimates across the three data sets, the most commonly used illegal drug was marijuana (12.8%, 12.0%, and 11.6%), followed by ecstasy (12.4%, 11.3%, and 8.2%), and methamphetamine (3.6%, 2.4%, and 4.6%), with that of any illegal drug use being 21.6%, 20.0%, and 23.2%, respectively. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that RDS can attain equilibrium distributions in both sociodemographic features and illegal drug use prevalence estimates from different settings.

OT8-03

The Role of Risk and Protective Factors in Substance Use among Adolescent Students in Cambodia

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Purpose: Cambodia has been affected by a complex set of circumstances that have made its young people particularly vulnerable to disturbing trends of substance use and its consequences. The objective of this study was to examine the relative effects of risk and protective factors in multiple domains on substance use among adolescents in a local city.

Methods: We randomly selected 1,943 students from 11 schools in Battembang provincial town. The examined risk factors included depression, peer delinquency, family violence, and community violence. Protective factors included family support function and school attachment. All expected risk and protective factors were simultaneously entered in a multiple linear regression model.

Results: Of total, 2.6% of the participants used illicit drugs, 47.4% drank at least a full glass of alcohol, and 9.9% smoked at least a whole cigarette during the past three months. After controlling for other covariates, substance use remained significantly associated with risk factors including peer delinquency, depression, family-violence victimization, family-violence witnessing, and community-violence witnessing and some demographic characteristics including age and gender. None of protective factors remained significantly associated with substance use.

Conclusion: The findings lend support to the notion that risk factors were more closely related to adolescent substance use compared with protective factors. Prevention and intervention efforts need to focus on reducing deviant peer involvement, depression, and exposure to family and community violence targeting boys during the early teen years.

OT8-04

Use of Betel Nut Versus Ecstasy in Adolescents: Profile of Psychoactive Substances Use and Behavioral/ Emotional Problems

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Objectives: This study sought to investigate whether adolescent involvement of other substance and behavioral/emotional problems may be differentially associated with betel nut and ecstasy use.

Methods: In a nationally representative sample of school-attending adolescents aged 12–18 years in Taiwan, participants were categorized into four groups: betel nut- and ecstasy-naïve (n=51445), betel nut use only (n=2001), ecstasy use only (n=200), and use of both (n=154). Adolescents' recent behavioral and emotional