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Patterns of prevalence of drugs use in the university student population

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Doi: <https://doi.org/10.51126/revsalus.v4iSup.358>

Resumo

Introduction: Entering higher education is a process that leads to many changes at various levels.[1] These factors can be determinant in the person's transition and adaptation to his/her new reality. In the younger population, the adoption of risky behaviors, such as illicit drugs, tends to be seen as normal, reflecting as a wrongly healthy attitude. The shift to higher education can become a risk factor, preventing the adhering to healthy lifestyles, and can increase the risk of illicit **Objectives:** Characterize the prevalence and patterns of psychotropic drug use among university students and determine the reason(s) that led to the consumption of psychotropic drugs. **Methods:** The platform online PubMed was used to obtain the articles. The inclusion criteria were articles that analyzed the prevalence

of illicit drug consumption, preferably in European countries. **Results:** Cannabis consumption was described as the main form of illicit drug use, being surpassed only by alcohol consumption. Among the academic population, interval consumption is replaced by concentrated binge drinking, which aims to achieve a state of drunkenness in a short period of time. **Conclusions:** Going to university is a complicated process, where students need to adapt to new situations. Also, university students often think that the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs is related to pleasure and university social life. Thus, the culture of consumption is established in parties and academic meetings. Also, alcohol consumption may appear as a form of integration in social groups.

Keywords: psychotropic drugs; university; students; consumption;

References:

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POSTER 92

Characterisation of environmental law violations and wildlife seizures in Portugal, 2003-2019

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Doi: <https://doi.org/10.51126/revsalus.v4iSup.359>

Resumo

Introduction & Aim: Trade in animals and plants through the over-exploitation of wild species has proven to be the second most influential cause of global biodiversity loss after changes in land and sea use [1]. The characteristics and trends of illicit wildlife trade are of undeniable

relevance to the development of targeted enforcement strategies. In Portugal, the study of wildlife seizures and environmental law violations is virtually non-existent. We retrospectively analysed the wildlife and environmental law contraventions reported in the country to the National