

ABSTRACT

Background: Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse, refers to a maladaptive pattern of use of a substance that is not considered dependent. The term "drug abuse" does not exclude dependency, but is otherwise used in a similar manner in nonmedical contexts. The terms have a huge range of definitions related to taking a psychoactive drug or performance enhancing drug for a non-therapeutic or non-medical effect. All of these definitions imply a negative judgment of the drug use in question (compare with the term responsible drug use for alternative views).

Aim of work: Identifying the types of substance abuse among students in Fayoum city , showing the effects of drug abuse on educational progress and behaviors of students in their schools & collages in the questionnaire and determining the relationship between socioeconomic status, psychological problems & drug abuse in the questionnaire.

Material & methods: Approximately 240 male human being volunteers from Fayoum Governorate including 40 students aged (15-17 years old) from each secondary schools (high secondary school, mechanical school, agriculture and decorative school) and 40 students aged (18-22 years old) from each colleges (faculty of tourism & hotels, faculty of science and faculty of social service). The first step was the screening test, which is applied to all samples. Screening tests are immunoassay (dipstick) and TLC (Thin Layer Chromatographer). The second step is (High-performance liquid chromatography) HPLC , known as the confirmation test, was only applied to positive samples during the screening test.

Result: The present study revealed that 40% cannabis, 23% benzodiazepine and 37% tramadol are more prevalent among school students than 25% flurest, 9% parkinol and 8% dextromethorphan which are more among students of colleges .The present study shows that the students in school are more poly drugs user 62.4% while the students of colleges are more single drug user 60.4%. the study

found that the male students abuse in schools and colleges are 179 students of total 240 students and found the common drug abuse are 40% cannabis, 37% tramadol, 25% flurest, 23% benzodiazepine, 9% parkinol and 8% dextromethoethane. This study found also 62% of the school students are more polydrug user while 60% college students are more single drug user.

Key words: Drug abuse, students school and college ,questionnaire, sample analysis.