

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/revfacmed.v67n4.64157>

# Drug abuse trends in Northwest Mexico: Correlations between drug abuse and cognitive impairment

*Estudio de tendencias de consumo de drogas en el noroeste mexicano: correlaciones entre deterioro cognitivo y consumo*

Received: 02/06/2017. Accepted: 18/03/2018.

Gilberto Manuel Galindo-Aldana<sup>1</sup> • Carlos Murillo-Macías<sup>1</sup> • Antonio Cedano-Gasca<sup>2</sup> • Alfredo Padilla-López<sup>1</sup> • Ibza América García-León<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universidad Autónoma de Baja California - Faculty of Engineering and Business - Mental Health, Occupation and Society Academic Body - Mexicali - Mexico.

<sup>2</sup> Instituto de Psiquiatría del Estado de Baja California - Research Department - Mexicali - Mexico.

<sup>3</sup> Centro de Estudios Técnicos y Superiores - Campus Ensenada - Master's Degree Program in Neuropsychology - Ensenada - Mexico.

Corresponding author: Gilberto Manuel Galindo-Aldana. Facultad de Ingeniería y Negocios, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California. Col. Gutiérrez s/n. Teléfono: (658) 516-49-57, ext.: 109; Celular: (686) 179-42-79. Guadalupe Victoria, Baja California. Mexico. Email: [gilberto.galindo.aldana@uabc.edu.mx](mailto:gilberto.galindo.aldana@uabc.edu.mx).

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Drug abuse screening tests (DAST) are a useful tool in decision making regarding the planning and implementation of drug-related public health policies. In addition, they constitute a rapid way to obtain data on the effects of drug consumption in specific populations.

**Objective:** To describe the correlation between drug abuse (per type of drug) and cognitive dysfunction prevalence based on the information reported in a DAST.

**Materials and methods:** A DAST was administered to 1299 individuals from 5 cities in Baja California, Mexico. In addition, an internal consistency reliability test was conducted to determine the internal consistency level of the instrument.

**Results:** Several correlations between the consumption of different drugs were found. The main associations were found between methamphetamine and marijuana consumption. In addition, a positive correlation between the age at first drug use and cognitive impairment was found.

**Conclusions:** DAST are brief administration instruments that allow obtaining data on drug abuse and drug addiction patterns. In addition, they can be used to identify the interaction between the consumption patterns of different drugs and the possible association between age at first drug use and cognitive dysfunction.

**Keywords:** Drug Abuse; Cognitive Dysfunction; Illicit drugs (MeSH).

## Resumen

**Introducción.** Los cuestionarios sobre consumo de drogas (CSCD) son útiles para tomar decisiones sobre la planeación e implementación de políticas de salud pública relacionadas con el consumo de estas sustancias. Asimismo, constituyen una forma rápida de obtener datos sobre los efectos de dicho consumo en poblaciones específicas.

**Objetivo.** Describir la correlación entre abuso de drogas y la prevalencia de disfunción cognitiva reportada en un cuestionario sobre consumo de drogas.

**Materiales y métodos.** Se aplicó un CSCD a 1 299 individuos de 5 ciudades del estado de Baja California, México. Asimismo, se realizó una prueba de confiabilidad de consistencia interna para determinar el nivel de consistencia interna del instrumento.

**Resultados.** Se encontraron varias correlaciones entre el consumo de distintas drogas: las principales asociaciones se observaron para el consumo de metanfetaminas y marihuana. Además, se observó una correlación positiva entre la edad inicial de consumo y referir deterioro cognitivo.

**Conclusiones.** El CSCD es un instrumento de administración rápida que permite obtener datos sobre el consumo y la adicción a las drogas. Además, es capaz de demostrar la interacción entre los patrones de consumo de distintas drogas, así como la posible relación entre la edad de inicio de consumo y la presencia de disfunción cognitiva.

**Palabras clave:** Abuso de drogas; Disfunción cognitiva; Drogas ilícitas (DeCS).

Galindo-Aldana GM, Murillo-Macías C, Cedano-Gasca A, Padilla-López A, García-León IA. Drug abuse trends in Northwest Mexico: Correlations between drug abuse and cognitive impairment. Rev. Fac. Med. 2019;67(4):673-9. English. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/revfacmed.v67n4.64157>.

Galindo-Aldana GM, Murillo-Macías C, Cedano-Gasca A, Padilla-López A, García-León IA. Estudio de tendencias de consumo de drogas en el noroeste mexicano: correlaciones entre deterioro cognitivo y consumo. Rev. Fac. Med. 2019;67(4):673-9. English. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15446/revfacmed.v67n4.64157>.

## Introduction

In Mexico, as in other countries (1), the most commonly abused drugs include cannabis, opiates, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamines, and some of their derivatives. Other than their general neuropathological effects, little is known regarding the direct effects of these drugs on the central nervous system in humans (2), mainly due to different ethical and procedural issues and the fact that drug use habits change constantly among population groups.

Drug abuse can be defined as the continuous use of drugs despite the negative effects associated with their consumption. (3) Diagnosing drug addiction or clinically determining that a person has drug abuse problems is a complex and challenging task due to several factors, including patients' cooperation level (i.e., whether they are willing to share information on their drug consumption habits). (4) Nevertheless, drug abuse screening tests (DAST) have proven to be highly valid and reliable in population groups with psychiatric disorders and substance use disorders. Likewise, surveys on illegal drug use annual trends conducted in large population groups are useful for providing data on drug abuse rates and trends and on drug use-related morbidity, such as information regarding the evolution of drug abuse-related cognitive impairment. (5)

Furthermore, drug use screening inventories have proven to be useful for identifying drug abuse during youth, the level of drug involvement, and its correlation with the development of medical conditions. For example, based on data obtained from DUTSs, it has been reported that increased levels of alcohol consumption are associated with the development of social, behavioral, academic and emotional problems (6); antisocial behavior in adolescence; specific personality organization, and drug preferences. (7,8)

Usually, two or more research instruments are used when studying drug consumption and drug use-related disorders (9), since this methodology allows a more specific identification of behavior personality traits or psychopathologies according to the personality organization of each individual and its relation with their drug consumption characteristics. For example, in the case of cognitive impairment, one instrument is specifically used to analyze the drug under study, while another instrument or multiple instruments are used to analyze cognitive performance. (10-12)

Carey *et al.* (13), based on data obtained from brain hypoactivity functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) tests, reported that in the case of cannabis abuse, a significant error-processing dysfunction was found in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex, which in turn could lead to the inability to adapt to new situations and learn from errors.

Likewise, evidence suggests that drug abuse has a direct impact on complex cognitive processes, such as those related to drug-associated (conditioned) stimuli-related behavioral control, as described by Jentsch & Taylor (14), who analyzed frontostriatal dysfunction in drug abuse via animal models and suggested that chronic use of psychoactive substances may cause dopaminergic hypofunction, which may be associated with loss of inhibition with respect to reward-seeking behaviors and accompanied by increased susceptibility to stress-induced relapse. However, implementing these diagnostic techniques in Mexican population in order to manage and treat drug use-related cognitive dysfunction remains a challenge, since currently they are too expensive.

Drug trend studies on cognitive dysfunction that are based on screening tests have shown that these tests reduce costs; also, these studies have reported the strengths and limitations of using screening tests as a complementary technique to identify whether comprehensive neuropsychological assessment is required or not. (15-17) Likewise,

screening tests provide a brief administration monitoring tool that could be of great help for measuring cognitive impairment in drug users. (18)

Similar to the present work, Villalobos *et al.* (19) conducted a DAST study with a reliability assessment using a self-report questionnaire in order to assess the psychometric and diagnostic properties of a drug abuse screening test, in which they found that the instrument had sufficient internal consistency compared to other screening tests. However, they concluded that more studies are needed to determine the applicability of the test and to properly evaluate its psychometric and diagnostic properties.

Considering the above, the objectives of the present study were to validate a drug DAST and to describe the association between using and abusing drugs and the development of cognitive dysfunction in a population from the border area of northwest Mexico.

## Materials and methods

Taking the proposed objectives into account, an internal consistency reliability test was applied to all the items of the DAST (20), and a descriptive-correlational design was used.

## Participants

The population study consisted of 1299 individuals from 5 cities located in Baja California, Mexico, of which 52% were women. The average age was 39.25 years (SD=17.4). Participants were distributed and clustered by age, sociodemographic characteristics, and location (Table 1) after they voluntarily agreed to participate in the study.

The study was approved by the Bioethics Committee of the Institute of Psychiatry of the State of Baja California (IPSBC), a member of the National Bioethics Committee, under code CONBIOETICA02CEI01020150416, as stated in Minutes DFA/Voo/CEI/01172015 of April 16, 2015, and was classified as a minimum risk study that did not require participants to sign informed consent forms according to the Mexican General Health Law. (21) Likewise, the ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects established in the WMA Declaration of Helsinki were followed (22), and measures to ensure participants' confidentiality were implemented.

**Table 1.** Participants' demographic characteristics.

Item	(%)
Mean years of schooling	4.23
Geographical distribution	Mexicali (28.7) Tijuana (26.8) Ensenada (26.2) Tecate (9.2) Rosarito (9.1)
Marital status	Married (47) Single (35) Divorced (4) Free union (9) Widower (4) No response (1)
Occupation	Employed (56) Unemployed (2) Student (19) Homemaker (18) Retired (4) No response (1)

Source: Own elaboration.

## Instrument

A DAST (Annex 1) developed by the research team and not intended for self-administration was used to obtain the study population's drug abuse trends and to analyze the correlation between drug abuse and the development of clinical conditions. The instrument is composed of 29 self-report items, which were created based on clinical markers (23) and divided into five categories: a) demographics b) alcohol consumption, c) tobacco consumption, d) use of other drugs, and e) drug use-related disorders. The questions of the DAST cover information on doses, the different names widely used to refer to each drug, and examples of drug use-related disorders. The survey administration time ranges from 10 to 15 minutes, and it can be administered in different environments.

## Procedure

The survey was administered by the Research Department of the IPEBC. Ninety-three psychologists and 11 social workers from the Comprehensive Program against Drug Addiction (Programa de Prevención contra las Adicciones) of the IPEBC were trained to ensure the proper administration of the instrument to all participants. Home visits were made from January to March 2016 to directly assess the responses provided by each participant.

## Data analysis

Pearson correlation coefficient parametric tests were applied to analyze the data obtained from the responses provided by participants who reported having cognitive impairment and using any of 10 different types of drugs, namely, alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, ecstasy, over-the-counter drugs (codeine, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, etc.), opiates, cocaine, inhalants, methamphetamines, and hallucinogens. Correlation analyses were also carried out in order to measure associations between the different types of drugs consumed. Finally, the chi-square test was used to compare the proportions of participants who, on the one hand, reported alcohol consumption, and, on the other, cognitive impairment.

## Results

Results are presented in two sections: first, those regarding the DAST reliability test, and second, those regarding the association between reported cognitive impairment and consumption of a specific type of drug and the interaction between the different types of drugs consumed by participants.

### Reliability test

The Kuder–Richardson Formula 20 (KR-20) test was used to measure the internal consistency reliability of all the nominal and ordinal items of the instrument. For 30 items ( $\alpha=0.859$ ), a high internal consistency value was obtained when the instrument was assessed as a whole. Similar results were found for each item when individually analyzed ( $\alpha>0.859$ ).

### Reported cognitive impairment and drug use

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test showed that cognitive dysfunction did not have a normal distribution in the sample ( $DF$  (Degrees of freedom)=1084,  $p<0.001$ ) from the total sample. Only 77 participants (5.9%) reported having or having experienced

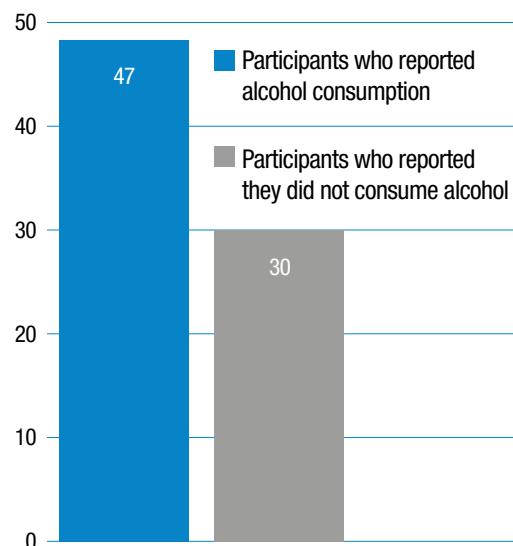
cognitive impairment. The percentage distribution of drug use among participants per drug type is shown in Table 2, only 56.8 % of the sample reported drugs consumption.

**Table 2.** Drug use percentage distribution in the sample.

Drug	Consumption %
Marijuana	3.8
Ecstasy	0.3
Medical drugs	1
Opiates	0.5
Alcohol	32.9
Cocaine	1.1
Inhalants	0.2
Tobacco	14.4
Methamphetamines	2.2
Hallucinogens	0.4

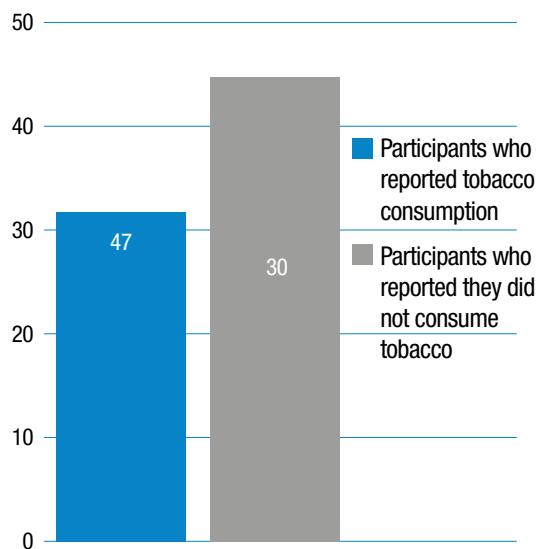
Source: own elaboration based on the data obtained in the study.

A Yates's chi-squared test was conducted to determine significant differences between the proportions of participants who reported cognitive impairment according to the type of drug they used. Somehow, due to the consumption proportions obtained per type of drug and the chi-square limitation rule of thumb (i.e., if (i) an expected value in a cell is less than 5 or (ii) more than 20% of the expected values in the cells are less than 5, then the chi-square value should not be and usually is not computed), this analysis was possible only for alcohol and tobacco use, which is in line with the expected distribution of drug use per type of drug in Mexican populations according to previous reports. (24) The differences between the proportions of participants with cognitive impairment ( $n=77$ ) who reported alcohol ( $\chi^2=28.089$ ,  $DF=1$ ,  $p=0.001$ ) and tobacco ( $\chi^2=51.377$ ,  $DF=1$ ,  $p=0.001$ ) consumption and those who did not are shown in Figures 1 and 2.



**Figure 1.** Distribution of participants with cognitive impairment between participants who reported alcohol consumption and participants who reported they did not consume alcohol.

Source: own elaboration based on the data obtained in the study.



**Figure 2.** Distribution of participants with cognitive impairment in terms of tobacco consumption

Source: own elaboration based on the data obtained in the study.

The drug consumption correlation analysis showed a significant positive interaction between drugs (Table 3). Most of the subjects

who reported having consumed at least one type of drug also reported the use of one or more other drugs. In this sense, the following positive correlations were found: marijuana consumption with methamphetamine consumption; ecstasy consumption with hallucinogen and over-the-counter drug consumption; over-the-counter drug consumption with opiates, cocaine, and inhalant consumption, and inhalant consumption with methamphetamine consumption.

Furthermore, it was found that the age at which drug consumption started could be used to identify cognitive dysfunction, since according to the correlation analysis, age at first drug use and reported cognitive impairment were positively correlated ( $r=0.107$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). However, age at first drug use and reported affective damage were inversely correlated ( $r=-0.152$ ,  $p<0.001$ ).

## Discussion

The use of screening tests to study drug abuse trends in large populations has several advantages. For example, on the one hand, due to their short administration time, the use of these tests in this population is easier, since it is widely known that retaining drug users for long periods of time (hours) is a challenge, and, on the other, these tests can be used to obtain multidisciplinary information about different aspects, such as reported cognitive dysfunction and drug consumption correlations.

**Table 3.** Drug consumption correlation matrix.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marijuana	1	0.135 *	0.284 *	0.292 *	0.016	0.214 *	0.198 *	0.126 *	0.408 *	0.249 *
Ecstasy	2		0.611 *	0.398 *	0.079 *	0.263 *	0.352 *	0.056 †	0.274 *	0.670 *
Over-the-counter drugs	3			0.543 *	0.049	0.433 *	0.576 *	0.101 *	0.374 *	0.729 *
Opiates	4				-0.010	0.350 *	0.186 *	0.042	0.438 *	0.475 *
Alcohol	5					0.054	0.056 †	0.399 *	0.05	0.089 *
Cocaine	6						0.376 *	0.042	0.388 *	0.475 *
Inhalants	7							0.096 *	0.260 *	0.632 *
Tobacco	8								0.086 *	0.116 *
Methamphetamine	9									0.411 *
Hallucinogens	10									

\*  $p<0.01$ .

†  $p<0.05$ .

Source: own elaboration based on the data obtained in the study.

Several studies have described how brief administration instruments not specifically designed to assess drug consumption have allowed identifying associations between cognitive impairment and drug use. For example, in the case of alcohol consumption, Marceau *et al.* (11) indicate that the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) instrument, a specific brief administration screening test, has high sensitivity regarding the detection of alcohol use-related cognitive impairment. Usually, alcoholics have difficulty recognizing their cognitive deficits: when the efficiency of higher-order cognitive processes is affected, cognitive dysfunction self-awareness is reduced (25); this might explain why only 77 of the 1299 participants included in the present study reported having cognitive impairment.

There are several studies reporting that DASTs psychometric properties are excellent. (26,27) Likewise, these tests have been proven to have excellent predictive power and high internal consistency levels across different psychiatric disorders in clinically unstable samples. (4,28). In the case of the DAST used here, its psychometric properties indicate that in the potentially small proportion of participants who reported having cognitive impairment, a significant number of them also reported alcohol consumption. Further studies should be conducted to better understand the low proportion of cognitive impairment related to the use of other drugs in screening tests such as the one used here.

The results obtained here evidence a low to moderate drug abuse trend in the screened sample. Compared to other studies on drug

abuse trends in the Mexican population on a nationwide level, such as the one conducted by Villatoro *et al.* (24), a higher percentage of alcohol consumption (32.9% vs 11.1%) was found, yet for marijuana, inhalant and cocaine consumption, the percentages were significantly lower: 3.8% vs 9.4%, 0.2% vs. 3.7, and 1.1% vs. 2.5%, respectively.

In addition, a drug correlation analysis could play a fundamental role both in the detection of other medical conditions (8) or psychological disorders, such as suicidal behaviors (29), and in the prediction of the consumption of other types of drugs. (30) Furthermore, as suggested by other studies, DASTs could be used to measure the side effects of psychotropic medications (31) or could be used in non-clinical environments. (32)

The present study shows that the instrument is sensitive to detecting drug consumption interactions and cognitive dysfunction correlations, particularly in alcohol users. However, although screening tests may be sensitive to detecting an association between drug abuse and cognitive dysfunction, they should not be used as a replacement for neuropsychological assessment tests (15); instead, they should be used to identify individuals that may require neuropsychological assessment.

In addition, considering the controversy surrounding the correlations between drug consumption and cognitive impairment reported in Mexico (33), future studies on drug abuse in large populations should consider additional factors, such as gender (34) age at first use and stage of life (35), and dismiss confusing factors such as drugs availability(36).

## Conclusions

DASTs allow the performance of both statistical and multidisciplinary health analyses that in turn lead to the development of less expensive alternatives for studying drug users. Diagnosing cognitive dysfunction requires a costly clinical analysis method that cannot be conducted in more than one individual at the same time, so the instrument tested here could offer a less expensive option and a better understanding of the possible interactions between using certain types of drugs and cognitive dysfunction prevalence in large populations. Likewise, DASTs offer a better understanding of the significant correlations between the consumption of different drugs, which could provide more knowledge on drug addiction behaviors in populations inhabiting specific areas.

As mentioned before, the DAST used here constitutes a less expensive instrument, both in economic and human resources terms, for conducting national studies on drug abuse trends; thus, it could serve as a reliable model for developing new DASTs to be used in future studies. Currently, thanks to modern technologies and highly reliable statistical analysis software programs, human and economic resources can be maximized even when analyzing drug abuse trends in remote populations; this ability, in the case of Mexico, could greatly contribute to the development of a nationwide drug abuse trend study.

Future studies on drug abuse in large populations should consider including the age at first drug use (per drug type) as an analytical variable.

## Conflicts of interest

None stated by the authors.

## Funding

None stated by the authors.

## Acknowledgements

None stated by the authors.

## References

- Dasgupta A. Drugs of abuse: An overview. In: Alcohol, Drugs, Genes and the Clinical Laboratory: An Overview for Healthcare and Safety Professionals. San Diego: Academic Press; 2017. p. 23-51.
- Büttner A. The neuropathology of drug abuse. *Curr Opin Behav Sci.* 2017;13:8-12. <http://doi.org/c6r3>.
- Becofa-Iglesias E. Bases científicas de la prevención de las drogodependencias. Madrid: Ministerio del Interior; 2002.
- Giguere CÉ, Potvin S. The Drug Abuse Screening Test preserves its excellent psychometric properties in psychiatric patients evaluated in an emergency setting. *Addict Behav.* 2017;64:165-70. <http://doi.org/c6r4>.
- Tarter RE, Kirisci L, Mezzich A. The Drug Use Screening Inventory: School adjustment correlates of substance abuse. *Measurement & Evaluation in Counseling & Development.* 1996;29(1):25-34.
- Taylor J, Carey G. Antisocial Behavior, Substance Use, and Somatization in Families of Adolescent Drug Abusers and Adolescent Controls. *Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse.* 1998;24(4):635-46.
- Wade D, Varker T, Forbes D, O'Donnell M. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C) in the Assessment of Alcohol Use Disorders Among Acute Injury Patients. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res.* 2014;38(1):294-9. <http://doi.org/c6r5>.
- Dev R, Parsons HA, Palla S, Palmer JL, Del Fabbro E, Bruera E. Undocumented alcoholism and its correlation with tobacco and illegal drug use in advanced cancer patients. *Cancer.* 2011;117(19):4551-6. <http://doi.org/cznpnc>.
- Sandell R, Bertling U. Heaviness of abuse, drug preferences, and personality organization among drug abusers in Sweden. *J Clin Psychol.* 1999;55(1):99-107.
- Frank D, DeBenedetti AF, Volk RJ, Williams EC, Kivlahan DR, Bradley KA. Effectiveness of the AUDIT-C as a screening test for alcohol misuse in three race/ethnic groups. *J Gen Intern Med.* 2008;23(6):781-7. <http://doi.org/fktqc>.
- Marceau EM, Lunn J, Berry J, Kelly PJ, Solowij N. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) is Sensitive to Head Injury and Cognitive Impairment in a Residential Alcohol and Other Drug Therapeutic Community. *J Subst Abuse Treat.* 2016;66:30-6. <http://doi.org/c6r6>.
- Walvoort SJ, van der Heijden PT, Kessels RP, Egger JI. Measuring illness insight in patients with alcohol-related cognitive dysfunction using the Q8 questionnaire: a validation study. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat.* 2016;12:1609-15. <http://doi.org/f8th3h>.
- Carey SE, Nestor L, Jones J, Garavan H, Hester R. Impaired learning from errors in cannabis users: Dorsal anterior cingulate cortex and hippocampus hypoactivity. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2015;155:175-82. <http://doi.org/f7tg2h>.
- Jentsch JD, Taylor JR. Impulsivity resulting from frontostriatal dysfunction in drug abuse: implications for the control of behavior by reward-related stimuli. *Psychopharmacology.* 1999;146(4):373-90.
- Roebuck-Spencer TM, Glen T, Puente AE, Denney RL, Ruff RM, Hostetter G, *et al.* Cognitive Screening Tests Versus Comprehensive Neuropsychological Test Batteries: A National Academy of Neuropsychology Education Paper†. *Arch Clin Neuropsychol.* 2017;32(4):491-8. <http://doi.org/f9wpv3>.
- Roberts C, Horton AM Jr. Using the Trail Making test to screen for cognitive impairment in a drug abuse treatment sample. *Int J Neurosci.* 2001;109(3-4):273-80.
- Helmstaedter C, Schoof K, Rossmann T, Reuner G, Karlmeier A, Kurlemann G. Introduction and first validation of EpiTrack Junior, a screening tool for the assessment of cognitive side effects of antiepileptic medication on attention and executive functions in children and adolescents with epilepsy. *Epilepsy & Behavior: E&B.* 2010;19(1):55-64.

18. **Copersino ML, Schretlen DJ, Fitzmaurice GM, Lukas SE, Faberman J, Sokoloff J, et al.** Effects of cognitive impairment on substance abuse treatment attendance: predictive validation of a brief cognitive screening measure. *The American Journal Of Drug And Alcohol Abuse*. 2012;38(3):246-50.
19. **Villalobos-Gallegos L, Pérez-López A, Mendoza-Hassey R, Graue-Moreno J, Marín-Navarrete R.** Psychometric and diagnostic properties of the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST): Comparing the DAST-20 vs. the DAST-10. *Salud Ment*. 2015;38(2):89-94. <http://doi.org/f7fs5z>.
20. **Figueroa-Estrada.** Observatorio Estatal de las Adicciones 2017: prevalencia de consumo de drogas, alcohol y tabaco en población abierta del Estado de Baja California. Mexicali: Instituto de Psiquiatría del Estado de Baja California; 2017.
21. Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Cámara de Diputados del H. Congreso de la Unión. Ley General de Salud. México D.F.: Diario Oficial de la Federación; febrero 7 de 1992.
22. Asociación Médica Mundial. Declaración de Helsinki de la Asociación Médica Mundial. Principios éticos para las investigaciones médicas en seres humanos. Fortaleza: 64a Asamblea General de la AMM; 2013 [cited 2019 Jun 4]. Available from: <https://bit.ly/2r2W2cs>.
23. Organización mundial de la Salud. CIE-10. Clasificación Estadística Internacional de Enfermedades y Problemas Relacionados con la Salud. Décima Revisión. Washington D.C.: Organización Panamericana de la Salud; 2003.
24. **Villatoro-Velázquez JA, Medina-Mora-Icaza ME, del Campo-Sánchez RM, Fregoso-Ito DA, Bustos-Gamiño MN, Resendiz-Escobar E, et al.** El consumo de drogas en estudiantes de México: tendencias y magnitud del problema. *Salud Ment*. 2016;39(4):193-203.
25. **Walvoort SJ, van der Heijden PT, Wester AJ, Kessels RPC, Egger JI.** Self-awareness of cognitive dysfunction: Self-reported complaints and cognitive performance in patients with alcohol-induced mild or major neurocognitive disorder. *Psychiatry Res*. 2016;245:291-6. <http://doi.org/f887kd>.
26. **Yudko E, Lozhkina O, Fouts A.** A comprehensive review of the psychometric properties of the Drug Abuse Screening Test. *J Subst Abuse Treat*. 2007;32(2):189-98. <http://doi.org/fnjjtv>.
27. **Cocco KM, Carey KB.** Psychometric Properties of the Drug Abuse Screening Test in Psychiatric Outpatients. *Psychological Assessment*. 1998;10(4):408-14. <http://doi.org/fbv93n>.
28. **Skinner HA.** The drug abuse screening test. *Addict Behav*. 1982;7(4):363-71. <http://doi.org/fb7tj6>.
29. **Kennedy MC, Marshall BD, Hayashi K, Nguyen P, Wood E, Kerr T.** Heavy alcohol use and suicidal behavior among people who use illicit drugs: A cohort study. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 2015;151:272-7. <http://doi.org/f7g45v>.
30. **Weitman M, Scheble R, Johnson KG, Abbey H.** Survey of Adolescent Drug Use: III. Correlations Among Use of Drugs. *Am J Public Health*. 1972;62(2):166-70. <http://doi.org/bjxns9>.
31. **Matson JL, Rivet TT, Fodstad JC.** Psychometric Properties and Participant Characteristics for Persons with Intellectual Disability using the Matson Evaluation of Drug Side-effects (MEDS). *J Dev Phys Disabil*. 2008;20(3):243-55. <http://doi.org/bhmgss>.
32. **El-Bassel N, Schilling RF, Schinke S, Orlandi M, Sun W-H, Back S.** Assessing the Utility of the Drug Abuse Screening Test in the Workplace. *Res Soc Work Pract*. 1997;7(1):99-114. <http://doi.org/c6r7>.
33. **Aguilar-Navarro SG, Reyes-Guerrero J, Borgues G.** Alcohol, tabaco y deterioro cognoscitivo en adultos mexicanos mayores de 65 años. *Salud Pública Mex*. 2007;49(Suppl 4):S467-S74..
34. **Hoang TD, Byers AL, Barnes DE, Yaffe K.** Alcohol Consumption Patterns and Cognitive Impairment in Older Women. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2014;22(12):1663-7. <http://doi.org/f6p535>.
35. **Alm S.** Drug abuse and life-chances—Do childhood conditions matter? Results from a Swedish life course study. *Adv Life Course Res*. 2017;32:1-11. <http://doi.org/f3t2qh>.
36. **Schulz DA, Wilson RA.** Some Traditional Family Variables And Their Correlations With Drug Use Among High School Students. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 1973;35(4):628-31.

## Annex 1. Drug abuse screening test (Spanish).

INSTITUTO DE PSIQUIATRÍA DEL ESTADO DE BAJA CALIFORNIA  
Observatorio Estatal de las Adicciones

1 Edad:	2 Sexo: M F	3 Escolaridad:	4 Municipio:	
5 Estado Civil:	6 Ocupación:			
8 ¿Ha consumido alguna droga alguna vez en la vida, incluyendo alcohol o tabaco?	Si No			
9 ¿Consumo usted o ha consumido alcohol durante los últimos 30 días?	Si No			
10 Mencione la bebida alcohólica de su preferencia:				
11 Tomando en cuenta el siguiente tabulador, mencione cuantos tragos consumió en la última ocasión:				
Cerveza	Vino	Destilados (Tequila, Vodka, Whisky, Brandy)		
1 Lata 341 ml = 1 trago	1 Copa de vino 142ml = 1 trago	1 caballito 43 ml = 1 trago		
1 Lata grande 473ml = 1 1/2 tragos aprox	1 Botella de vino 750 ml = 6 tragos	1 Vaso preparado con destilado = 1 trago		
1 Caguama 940ml = 3 tragos		1 Botella de destilado 750ml = 17 tragos		
12 ¿Consumo usted o ha consumido tabaco durante los últimos 30 días?	Si		No	
13 Indique con una X cuantos cigarrillos consumió al día la última ocasión:				
—Menos de 10 cigarrillos	—Entre 10 y 20 cigarrillos	—Entre 21 y 30 cigarrillos	—Más de 30 cigarrillos	
14 ¿Consumo usted o ha consumido algúntipo de droga, incluyendo alcohol o tabaco, durante los últimos 12meses?		Si	No	
15 Si la respuesta fue SI, marque con una X las drogas usadas.				
—Marihuana (hashish, mota, weed, yesca, hierba,etc.)	—Sedantes (Clonazepam, clonas, nenas, pingas, dulces, ribotril, roche, etc)	—Cocaína (polvo, perico, Crack, piedra)	—Metanfetamina (Ice, cristal, hielo, del fresco, chuky, foco, chicle en polvo)	
—Éxtasis (tachas, pingas que dan para arriba)	—Opiáceos (Heroína, chiva, carga, negra)	—Inhalables (pegamento, tiner, gasolina, plumones, acetona, aerosoles, etc.)	—Alucinógenos (hongos, peyote, LSD en láminas, ácidos, ayahuasca, PCP, etc.)	
—Otras drogas médicas (codeína, metadona, morfina, oxicodeona, etc.)	—Alcohol	—Tabaco	—Otras drogas, mencione cuales:	
16 ¿Cuál droga considera que le ha generado mayor impacto? (la droga que identifique con más capacidad de producirle efectos negativos (problemas) en las áreas de salud, familiar, legal y/o laboral):				
17 ¿A qué edad consumió por primera vez alguna droga, incluyendo alcohol y/o tabaco?:				
18 ¿Mencione cuál fue la droga que consumió por primera vez, incluyendo alcohol y/o tabaco?:				
19 ¿Usted o sus familiares han solicitado algún tipo de ayuda o tratamiento para que USTED deje las drogas?		Si	No	
20 Si la respuesta fue SI, a continuación marque con una X en qué lugar se solicitó ayuda:				
—IPEBC	—Algún otro programa de gobierno	—Clínica Privada	—Centros de Rehabilitación	—Otro, cual:
21 ¿Ha cursado algún programa para prevenir el consumo de drogas?		Si	No	
22 Si la respuesta fue SI, a continuación marque con una X cual fue el programa en el que participo:				
—Programa FORMA	—Programa de DIF	—D.A.R.E.	—C.I.J.	—Otro, mencione cual:
¿En los últimos 12 meses ha experimentado alguno o varios de los siguientes problemas debido al consumo?				
Problemática	Descripción			Calificación
23 Daño Físico	Incluye daño físico, daño por enfermedad, accidentes o daño neurológico debido al consumo o sobredosis.			Si No
24 Daño Cognoscitivo	Incluye lagunas mentales, problemas de memoria, olvidos, dificultad para pensar o confusión debidos al consumo.			Si No
25 Daño Afectivo	Incluye borracheras, cambios de humor o de personalidad frecuentes y/o presiones relacionados al consumo.			Si No
26 Problemas Interpersonales	Incluye discusiones o problemas que lo alejan de otras personas debido al consumo.			Si No
27 Problemas de Agresión	Incluye agresiones verbales y/o físicas desde gritar, insultar, minimizar, descalificar, empujar, sacudir o golpear a otras personas debido al consumo.			Si No
28 Problemas Legales	Incluye detenciones, demandas y/o procesos legales específicamente relacionados con el consumo.			Si No
29 Problemas Financieros	Quedarse sin dinero por comprar drogas, deudas de drogas, pedir prestado para consumir.			Si No