

ABSTRACT

As the countries became industrialized, the commercial production of alcoholic beverages continued to rise in most parts of the world and the adverse effects also become a growing burden. A study on knowledge, attitude and practice on drinking alcoholic beverages among the youths in 2015 was conducted in Twantay Township, Yangon. A cross-sectional study with 152 respondents, 114 males and 38 females, was done to determine knowledge, attitude and practice related to alcohol drinking and to describe alcohol dependency among the youth drinkers in the study area.

Female respondents had got higher knowledge scores than male respondents. Knowledge level and age group had a statistically significant association. The older the age, the higher is the knowledge.

Attitude towards drinking alcohol was good among the most of the respondents. The prevalence of alcohol drinking experience among the respondents was 62.5%. Among the drinkers, 91.57% were males and the others were females. And there was statistically significant association between alcohol drinking practice and gender. Among the drinkers, 97.89% drank within past 30 days. 7.37% drank daily, 16.84% drank once a week or once in two weeks, 75.79% drank occasionally. Mean age of starting alcohol drinking was 17.34 years and the youngest age of starting alcohol drinking was at 11 years. Social reason and peer pressure were the most common reasons for drinking and beer was the most used type of alcohol among the drinkers.

The CAGE test which was aimed to identify the respondents who may have alcohol related problems showed that most of the respondent drinkers had alcohol related problem. Friends' drinking status and parents' drinking status precipitate alcohol drinking of the respondents. Moreover low educational level could be had higher alcohol drinking prevalence. Practice of drinking alcohol was uninfluenced by parents' education, number of pubs in villages and living arrangements. Although the respondents had high.

