

135 - ALCOHOLISM INCIDENCE IN THE PUBLIC SECURITY PROFESSIONALS AT THE 5TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION OF LONDRINA COUNTY

DAVID ROBERTO DO CARMO;
WALTER JOAO MARQUES LUIZ
MARCOS GUINOTTI PIRES

Unversidade Estadual de Londrina. Londrina – Parana – Brasil
davidcarmo@hotmail.com

Drinking liquor is as old as mankind. We will never know the precise time men got in contact with liquor, only that it is the oldest drug used by humanity and the only common to all civilizations. The moderate and occasional drinking is part of the habits in several societies. Drinking liquor is connected to celebrations, feasts, feeding habits and culture of almost all people and in all times.

We do not know precisely how long men have drunk liquor. There are archeological findings that register its use over eight thousand years before Christ. (FICHMAN, 1998)

For many centuries men used only fermented liquor. But from the English industrial revolution, occurred in the late XVIII century, alcohol started being produced in a not any longer handcrafted, but industrial and in large amounts facilitating the product access by a larger number of people and at a very low cost. Besides that, with the distilling new liquors appeared with more alcohol content. From then, the doctor started observing several physical and mental complications. In individuals who drink too much liquor. (FLIGIE; BORDIN, LARANJEIRA, 2004).

Today around 2 billion people in the world drink liquor (UNODC, 2008) Alcoholism became a public health problem in the developed countries, and currently it is the third death cause losing for cancer and cardiac diseases (Prado, 1999)

Alcohol has brought serious social consequences like: high level of interpersonal violence, homicides, and risky sexual behavior, inconstant use of condoms and consequent increase of AIDS and increase in the number of car accidents. resulting in life loses. (UNODC, 2007).

In Brazil the consumption of liquor among the population from 12 to 65 years old is 74, 6% who drink during the life time, while dependence is 12,3% of this population (CARLINI, et al, 2007).

Alcoholism is not a distant problem of the military police, because being a citizen and active participant in the society suffer influences from the dynamic profession which is highly stressing. The permanent contact with tension, from of risk of death with the daily involvement with traumatic situations, the demand of reaching short terms accomplishments, among other things affect the military police and leading many of them to alcoholism, causing a serious problem for himself, the family and the corporation.

The biggest function of the military police is to provide security to the population; we have demanded from the corporation an honest attitude with vices. However alcoholism is a dependence that happens with around 10% of the adult world population, letting alone sex, age, race, religion, social economical power, education and kind of labor activity (DSM-IV, 2003). Thus, we can find the same alcoholism percentage amend the public security agents.

OBJECTIVE

Verify the liquor consumption pattern pf the 5th Military Police Battalion in Londrina County.

METHODOLOGY

The research of quantitative nature descriptive type where we describe and analyze the liquor use among the military police in Londrina – Parana with 263 including the commanding officer to the newest soldier of the unit in a population of 408, corresponding to 64,5%. We used exclusion criteria of the subjects who were not in the battalion during the data collecting, due to vacation, leave (health or especial), brush up courses at the Military Police Academy in Curitiba-PR.

The research was approved by the Military Corporation Ethical Committee, according to Resolution 196/96.

The instrument used was the AUDIT (The alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) through the self applied version where we give information about the objectives of the test, what is considered the pattern dose and the observation to mark the alternative honestly. The AUDIT shows alcohol consumption through the scale from 9 to 7 low risk consumption, from 8 to 15 risk consumption, from 16 to 19 harmful consumption and 20 or more – probably addiction.

The data collecting was conducted from December 2008 to March 2009.

OUTCOMES AND DISCUSSION

The research conducted by Babor et al (1989) in several countries where the AUDIT was applied, it was verified that 75% of the people were in a scale from 0 to 7, representing a low risk consumption and teetotal; 20% were between 8 and 19 points representing high risk consumption (harmful risk use) and only 5% were with 20 points or more, showing a possible addiction.

Table 1 –Alcohol consumption among military police officers

RISK LEVEL	n	%
Low risk	220	83,65
Risk use	23	8,74
Harmful use	6	2,28
Possible addictions	14	5,32
TOTAL	263	100,0

In the current study we verify that from 0 to 7 points the percentage was 83,65% a little over found in other applications of the instrument. For the level of 8 to 16 and from 16 to 19 were respectively 8,74% and 2,28% (11,02) well under de 20% found in other countries, and for the scale of 20 or more the percentage was 5,32% similar to what was found by Babor et al (1989).

The data revealed that for the 83,65% in the low risk level, they need to be instructed about the problems that may occur if the alcohol ingestion becomes harmful, for there is strong publicity in the media showing the benefits of drinking.

For the 8, 74% in the risk use scale should receive basic orientation through diagnosis strategy and short interventions (EDIB) because there may be occurring risk of appearing chronicle health conditions due to the regular use of alcohol, besides other occurrences like injuries, violence, legal problems, low work performance, or social problems due to episodes of severe intoxication.

For the 2, 8% who are in the harmful use scale, may already have the following damages: physical or psychological problems, because of the heavy use of alcohol or already have had injuries by accidents (motor vehicles, domestic or others), violence (domestic or at work), legal problems (drive or work when drunk), low f] performance at work and social problems. They must be guided as to the relationship of the abusive consumption and the consequences that were brought to his life, besides saying that if he cannot reduce alcohol ingestion by himself, there are resources that may help him.

For the 5, 32% who are in the scale of probably addiction, must be guided to look for therapeutically resource available in the corporation or in other services, using amore precise diagnosis and a more proper treatment according to the case, always making it clear that the objective of this intervention is not to demand the people to stop drinking liquor but also together looking for a better life quality.

Table 2 – Military Police Performance

Role Performancen	n	%
Can do all expected jobs	232	88
Cannot do the jobs	32	12
TOTAL	263	100,0

Table 2 shows that 88% the police officers never stopped doing their job because of liquor. For 12% of them has happened he cannot do what sic expected from him liked in the family, at work or in the society What is worrying he is being a safety agent who should give an example of an honest life.

Table 3 – Stop drinking by relative, friend or doctor's suggestion

Being warned	n	%
No	227	86,3
Yes	36	13,7
TOTAL	263	100,0

For Table 3 it is verified that 86, 3% of the police officers never nobody suggested him to stop drinking relative, friend or doctor. For 13,7% this warning was given , what leads us to think there a moments of the police officers, even small, needing help for him to do his job in the corporation, family and society.

CONCLUSION

This is the first research of its nature in a public security corporation in Parana State; the data revealed that it is necessary that the Military Police Command of Parana have another vision of the problem of the abusive use of liquor among police officers. So, it is necessary for the Military Police to find partnerships with superior teachings institutions of the State, to conducted new researches through the appliance f AUDIT in other battalions or isolated companies of the \military Police, also these institutions may develop actions of preventing and treating alcoholism to police officers of the 5th Battalion as well at other garrisons in the State. The society expects that the military officers are healthy and honest people, and who aim to well serve the community. Another factor is that these military are exposed to risks like confronting criminals, that's why the need for them to be psychologically well, to perform their jobs, and do not make mistakes especially with a gun on his hand.

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Rua Gregório Cherbaty, 90 – Jd. Araxá
 CEP. 86061-140 – Londrina – PR.
 Fone: (43) 3304-2998
 e-mail: davircarmo@hotmail.com

ALCOHOLISM INCIDENCE IN THE PUBLIC SECURITY PROFESSIONALS AT THE 5TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION OF LONDRINA COUNTY

ABSTRACT

Alcoholism became a public health problem in developed countries, and today it is the third death cause, losing only for cancer and heart diseases. Today around two billion people in the world, use liquor. Alcohol has brought serious social consequences like: high level of interpersonal violence, homicides, risk sexual behavior, not constant use of condoms with consequent incidence of DST/AIDS and the increase of accidents with motor vehicles resulting in the loss of lives. To survey the consumption of alcohol and its consequences among the military police officers a questionnaire created by the World Health Organization technicians was applied – AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identifications Test) in 263 police officers in a contingent of 408, representing 64,4% of the officers who work in the 5th Military Police Battalion in Londrina-Parana. The results of the research show that 83,65% are in the low consumption scale, 8,74% in the risk use scale, 2,28% are in the harmful use and 5,32% with possible addiction. The research shows that the liquor consumption has led 12% of the police officers to be unable to perform their jobs properly in his role of security agent, family and community member. The data allow to reflect on the alcohol problem in the 5th Battalion as well as in other garrisons in Parana State.

KEY WORDS: Alcoholism; Consumption Pattern; Military Police Officers

L'INCIDENCE DE L'ALCOOLISME CHEZ LES PROFESSIONNELS DE SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE DU 5e. BATAILLON DE LA POLICE MILITAIRE DANS LA VILLE DE LONDRINA

RÉSUMÉ

L'alcoolisme devint un problème de santé publique dans les pays développés, étant, à l'actualité, la troisième cause de mortalité, ne perdant que pour le cancer et les maladies cardiaques. Aujourd'hui, environ deux milliards de personnes dans le monde s'adonnent à un type quelconque de boisson alcoolique. L'alcool apporte de graves conséquences sociales comme le haut degré de violence interpersonnel, des homicides, des comportements sexuels dangereux, l'usage inconstant de préservatifs ayant conséquemment une augmentation de l'incidence de DST/SIDA et l'augmentation du nombre d'accidents de véhicules automoteurs, résultant en une augmentation de vies perdues. Pour collecter des informations sur l'utilisation d'alcool et ses conséquences parmi les militaires, on se servit d'un questionnaire élaboré par des techniciens de l'Organisation Mondiale de Santé-AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test), soumis à 263 policiers-militaires d'un total de 408, représentant 64,4% des policiers qui travaillent dans le 5e. Bataillon de la Police Militaire, situé à Londrina – État du Paraná. Les résultats de la recherche indiquent que 83,65% des policiers-militaires boivent peu d'alcool ; 8,74% en font un usage dangereux ; 2,28% en utilisent de façon nuisible et 5,32% en sont probablement dépendants. La recherche indique encore que cette utilisation de boisson alcoolique mène 12% des policiers à ne pas réussir à réaliser convenablement leur rôle d'agent de sécurité, de membre de la famille et de la communauté. Les données permettent de réfléchir sur le problème de l'alcool chez les policiers du 5e. Bataillon, ainsi que chez d'autres unités militaires à l'État du Paraná.

MOTS-CLÉ: Alcoolisme; Modèle d'Utilisation; Policiers-militaires.

INCIDENCIA DEL ALCOHOLISMO EN LOS PROFESIONALES DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA DEL 5º BATALLÓN DE LA POLICÍA MILITAR DEL MUNICIPIO DE LONDRINA

RESUMEN

En los países desarrollados, el alcoholismo se transformó en un problema de salud pública y es, en la actualidad, la tercera causa de muerte, después del cáncer y las enfermedades cardíacas. Actualmente, cerca de mil millones de personas en el mundo consumen algún tipo de bebida alcohólica. El alcohol es causa de graves consecuencias sociales, como el alto nivel de violencia interpersonal, homicidios, comportamiento sexual de riesgo, uso inconstante de preservativos con el resultado del aumento de casos de DST/AIDS y un mayor número de accidentes automovilísticos con pérdida de vidas. Para hacer un levantamiento del consumo de alcohol y sus consecuencias entre los policías militares, fue aplicado un cuestionario elaborado por técnicos de la Organización Mundial de la Salud, AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test), en 263 policías militares de un contingente de 408, lo que representa el 64,4% de los policías que actúan en el Batallón de la Policía Militar con sede en Londrina, Paraná. Los resultados de la investigación muestran que el 83,65% está dentro de lo considerado bajo consumo; el 8,74% en lo que se considera consumo de riesgo; el 2,28% dentro del uso nocivo y 5,32% con probable dependencia. El estudio muestra aún, que ese consumo de bebida alcohólica ha llevado a que un 12% de los policías tenga un desempeño inadecuado en su papel de agente de seguridad, miembro de una familia y de una comunidad. Los datos obtenidos permiten una reflexión sobre la problemática del alcohol en el Batallón, así como en otras sedes de policías, en el Estado de Paraná.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Alcoholismo; padrón de consumo; policías militares

INCIDÊNCIA DE ALCOOLISMO NOS PROFISSIONAIS DE SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA DO 5º BATALHÃO DA POLICIA MILITAR NO MUNICIPIO DE LONDRINA

RESUMO

O alcoolismo tornou-se um problema de saúde pública nos países desenvolvidos, sendo na atualidade, a terceira causa de morte, perdendo apenas para o câncer e as doenças cardíacas. Hoje cerca de dois bilhões de pessoas no mundo fazem uso de algum tipo de bebida alcoólica. O álcool tem trazido graves conseqüências sociais como: alto nível de violência interpessoal, homicídios, comportamento sexual de risco, uso inconstante de preservativos com conseqüente aumento da incidência de DST/AIDS e aumento do número de acidentes com veículos automotores, resultando em aumento de vidas perdidas. Para levantar o consumo de álcool e suas conseqüências entre os policiais militares, foi aplicado um questionário elaborado por técnicos da Organização Mundial de Saúde-AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test) em 263 policial-militares de um contingente de 408, representando 64,4% dos policiais que atuam no 5º Batalhão da Polícia Militar sediado em Londrina-Paraná. Os resultados da pesquisa mostram que 83,65% estão na faixa de consumo baixo; 8,74% na faixa de uso de risco; 2,28% estão no uso nocivo e 5,32% com provável dependência. A pesquisa mostra ainda, que este consumo de bebida alcoólica tem levado a 12% dos policiais a não conseguirem desempenhar adequadamente seu papel de agente de segurança, membro da família e da comunidade. Os dados permitem refletir sobre a problemática do álcool no 5º Batalhão, bem como em outras guarnições de polícia no Estado do Paraná.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Alcoolismo; Padrão de Consumo; Policial-militares.