ALAMA-nightlife: A Longitudinal And Momentary Analysis in the European nightclub scene

UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUNG ADULT SUBSTANCE USE PATHWAYS

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NIEUWSBRIEF DIGITALE KR



Dancefeest in Concertgebouw afgebroken door onveilig plafond











Collaborators

Netherlands	United Kingdom	Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Trimbos Institute: Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction	University College London - Clinical Psychopharmacology Unit	HoGent: University College Gent	IFC-CNR: National Research Counsil – Institute of Clinical Psychiology	Karolinska Institutet
		VAD: Flemish centre of expertise on alcohol and other drugs	Ce3s: Center for Statistical and Social Studies	STAD: Stockholm Förebygger Alcohol- och Drogproblem
			ECLECTICA	
			CNCA: National Coordination of Care Communities	

Check <u>www.emssurvey.eu</u>



Acknowledgements



Netherlands	United Kingdom	Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport	Department of Health	BELSPO: Belgian Science Policy Office	Presidenza del Consiglio Ministri: Dipartimento Politiche Antidroga	FORTE: Swedish Research Counsil for Health, Working Life and Welfare
ZonMW				





Overview

- Background
- Objectives
- Work packages
 - EMSS
 - Analysis of nightlife culture
 - EMA
 - Breath sampling
- Planning



• Upsurge in nightlife and festival economy

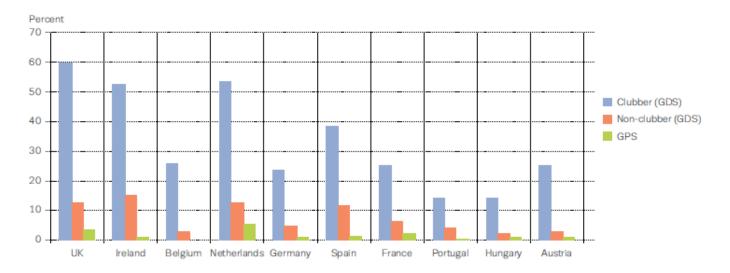




• Substance use is high in nightlife population

FIGURE 4

Recent MDMA use among young adults from different samples: general population surveys (GPS) and Global Drug Survey (GDS) (clubbers and non-clubbers)

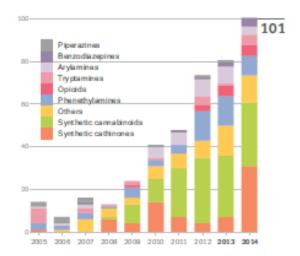


Source: EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin, available at http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/data/stats2015 and 2014 Global Drug Survey (http://www.globaldrugsurvey.com/)

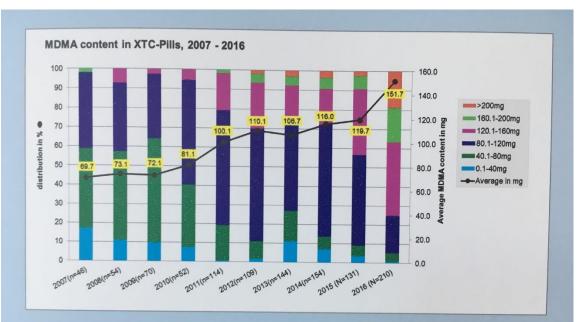


- Number of NPS's is rising fast
- Purity of drugs is on the rise

Number of new psychoactive substances reported to the EU Early Warning System, 2005–14



EMCDDA, 2015



- In 2016 75.3 % of the analysed XTC-Pills contained more than 120 mg MDMA and therefore an alert was published
- In 2016 7.1 % of the analysed XTC-Pills contained unexpected substances and therefore an alert was published



- Short term risks
 - (Fatal) intoxication
 - Driving accidents
 - Risky or unwanted sex
 - Low mood
 - Reduced sleep (quality)
- Long term risks
 - Quality of life
 - Social and daily functioning



 Larissa Maier (yesterday)

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	Aten Primaria. 2017 May 10. pil: S0212-6567(16)30426-7. doi: 10.1016/j.aprim.2016.11.014. [Epub ahead of print] Spanish.
	PMID: 28501394 Free Article



Joao Mathias (yesterday)

- Studies on drug use that highlight use in nightlife settings although not being studies carried out in nightlife settings (e.g. GDS, NPS use study in Poland)
- Studies not specifically on quantifying how many use drugs but that find high levels of use in recreational settings (e.g. wastewater-based epidemiology)





- Chart substance use profiles
- Investigate transistions in substance use
- Investigate short term consequences of substance use and nightlife participation
- Verify self-reported substance use
- Compare the five participating countries on substance use & nighttlife participation



Work packages

- Electronic Music Scene Survey (EMSS)
 - Longitudinal survey with 1 year follow up
- Ecological Momentary Assessment
 - Daily questionaires for 5 weeks on a mobile phone app
- Breath sampling study
 - Self-report measures will be validated with breath sampling
- Extensive contextual review of nightlife
 - The context of the settings in differend countries will be analysed



Electronic Music Scene Survey (EMSS)

- Longitudinal design with one year follow up
- N=2000 per country
 - Nightlife attendance (retrospectively)
 - Substance use (retrospectively)
 - Harm reduction, risk perception, music preferences, motivates for EDM attendance
 - DUDIT, AUDIT-C, well being
 - Intense pleasure, enhanced perception, increased enjoyment of music, reduced inhibitions, feelings of love and empathy, expanded consciousness, increased sense of enlightenment, closeness to others

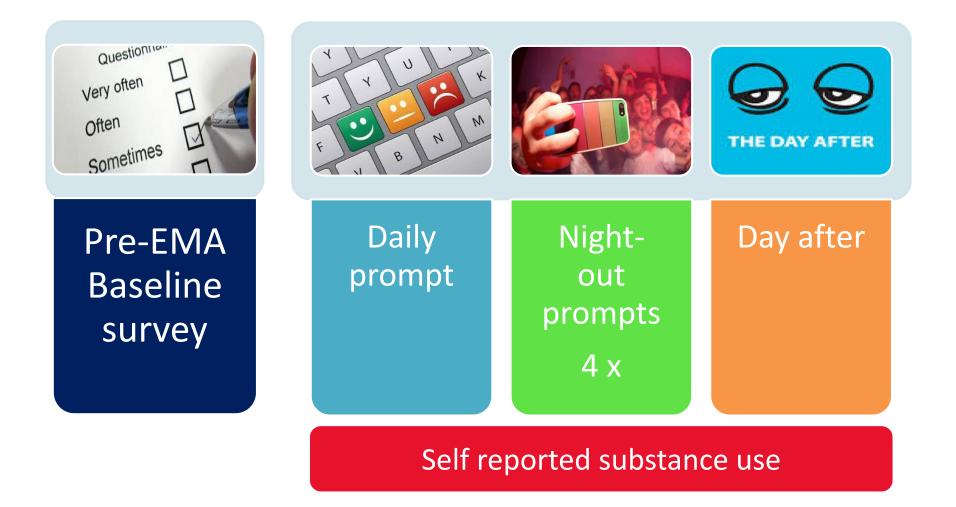


Analysis of nightlife culture

- ResidentAdvisor.net and other online communities will be used to gather data
 - Policy
 - Hours
 - Cultural influences
- Help guide interpretation of the quantitative data
- See session 3A: Bert Hauspie (ask him) or abstract book page 25

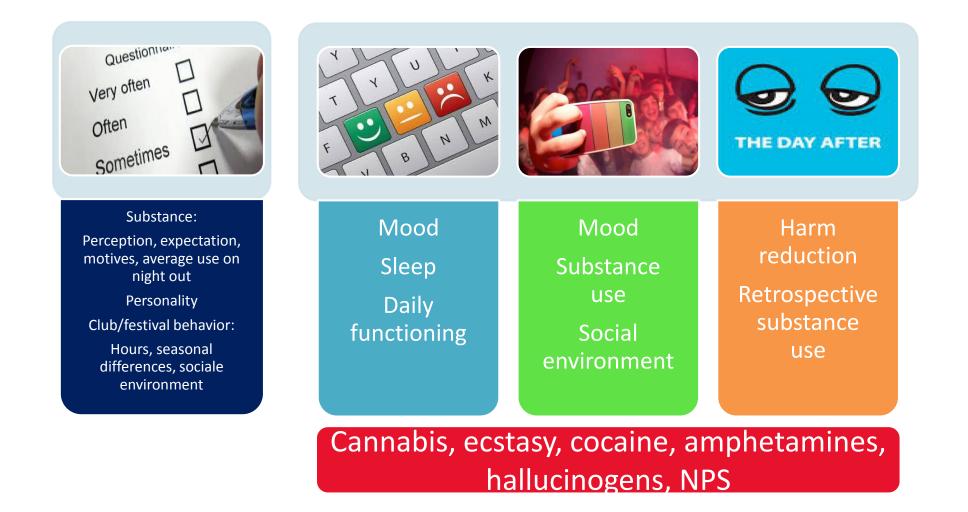


Ecological Momentary Assessment





Ecological Momentary Assessment





Breath sampling study

- N = 600 Sweden N = 300 Belgium
- Studies showed self-report might be off (Miller et al., 2015; Gripenberg-Abdon et al., 2012)
- Short self-report survey
- Breath analysis





- Updated picture of nightlife substance use
- Analysis of differences per country (quantitative and qualitative)
- The specifics of binging and stacking drugs
- Validate self-report measures



Planning

- EMSS
- EMSS follow up
- Breath sampling

• EMA

April 2017 – August 2017 April 2018 – August 2018 June 2017 – August 2017 Q4 2017

