

Level of Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour Against Alcoholic Drinks in Abiansemal Village, Bali

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Abstract. Alcoholic drinks or beverages contains of fermented/dystalated carbohydrates called ethanol (C₂H₅OH). Drinking alcohol plays an important social roles in many cultures and are legal in most parts of the world. Alcohol is a depressant, which in low doses causes reduce anxiety, improves socialbility and euphoria. In higher doses cause drunkennes, unconsciousness and death. Long-term use can lead to alcohol abuse, cancer, cardiovascular disesease, neuropsychiatric disesease, gastrointestinal problems, congenital anomalies and alcoholism. Alcohol is the most recreational drugs in the world with about 38,3% people above 15yo being current drinkers. In Indonesia, 4,6% of above 15yo people being current drinkers. In Indonesia, alcohol consumption and trade is restricted by high taxation and limited bans, eventhough 28,4% of alcohol drinks are illegal production/homade that out of government controls. In 2015, the Indonesian government banned the sale of alcohol from the small shop with the exception of Bali Province as the most local and international tourism destination. This research takes place in Abiansemal Village, Bali with quantitative descriptive using cross-sectional approach. The number of samples were 96 obtained by the formula using multistage random sampling technique. The results indicate that the level of knowledge and attitude is mostly good (67,7% and 63,5%), while the level of behaviour is 56,1%. An active roles of health workers and government are needed to prevent the increase of long-term drinkers population so that decrease the impact of alcohol related disesease in population.

Keyword : Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour, Alcoholic.

1 Introduction

Alcoholic beverages is a drink that contain ethanol (C₂H₅OH), a type of alcohol produced of fermented or distalated fruits, grains or other sources of sugar. Alcoholic drinks are typically divided in to three class: beers, spirits, and wines which contains of 3-50% alcohol content. A fermented alcoholic drinks such as beer is made from barley of several grains and flavore with hops, while wine is made from grapes or other fruits. A destylated alcoholic drinks such as spirits, named as whiskey or vodka are made from grain, fruits, and vegetables [1].

Alcoholic drinks is a depressant, which in low doses causes reduce anxiety, improves socialbility and euphoria. In higher doses cause drunkennes, unconsciousness and death. Long-term use can lead to alcohol abuse, cancer, cardiovascular disesease, neuropsychiatric disesease, gastrointestinal problems, congenital anomalies and alcoholism [1,2].

Drinking alcohol plays an important social roles in many cultures and are legal in most parts of the world and have been a part of social life. Drinking is associated with displays of masculinity or male camaraderie. WHO survey in 2004 in Southeast Asia reported that the total consumption of alcohol is 3,1litres of absolute alcohol and 13,7 litres consumption per

drinker of 35% male and 9% female current drinkers. Some study reported that men are more than twice as likely as women to have a heavy episodic drinking (at least 60 gram of ethanol per day). In 2012, WHO reported 38,3% of above 15yo populations consume 6,2 litres alcoholic drinks in a year in which 28,4% of alcohol drinks are illegal production/homemade that out of government controls. Alcohol is the most recreational drugs in the world with about 30,2% between 15-19yo and 52,9% between 20-24yo males and also 3,5% between 15-19yo and 7,1% being current drinkers [2,3].

In Indonesia, alcohol consumption and trade is restricted by high taxation and limited bans. In 2015, the Indonesian government banned the sale of alcohol from the small shop with the exception of Bali Province as the most local and international tourism destination. The high prices of alcoholic drinks in Bali has led to cases of illegal alcohol. Locals turn to illegal bootlegged alcohol for a cheaper drinks, known as solved alcohol and account of more than 80% alcohol consumed. Abiansema village is located in Bali province which has many distribution of alcoholic illegal drinks even in a small shops. It contributed for the increase drinkers in young age population. We interested in identifying level of knowledge, attitude, and behaviour of population against alcoholic drinks in order to contribute the governments need to provide the regulation to prevent the harmful side effect of consuming alcohol [4,5].

2 Method

This study takes place in eight district of Abiansema Village, Bali Province, Indonesia in August-December 2017 using quantitative descriptive design with cross-sectional approach. The target population is all the population (7.529 person) in eight district. The number of samples were 96 obtained by the formula using multistage random sampling technique. Data was collected by interview based on structured questionnaire and the measurement of knowledge, attitude, and behaviour against alcoholic drinks were delivered by well-trained officers. The structured questionnaire contains of ten item question of knowledge, eight item question of attitude, and 14 item question of behaviour. The classification are: good (>75%), medium (56-74%), and low (<55%). Drinking level defined into three categories: low alcohol use (0,2g-5,9g), moderate alcohol use (6,0g-27,9g) and heavy alcohol use (>28g) [4].

3 Results And Discussion

Characteristics of sample based on each variable are presented on table below:

Table 1. Characteristics of samples

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Age groups		
- ≤ 44yo	48	50.0
- 45-49yo	41	42.7
- ≥ 60yo	7	7.3
Education		
School		
- Elementary	19	19.8
School		
- Junior & Senior High	61	63,5

Characteristics	Frequency	%
School		
- University	16	16.7
Occupation		
- Trader	29	30.2
- Farmer	27	28.1
- Employer	36	37.5
- Others	4	4.2
Total number	96	100

As shown by the Table 1, the highest proportion was observed in age group of ≤ 44 yo (50.0%), followed by 45-49yo (42.7%), and ≥ 60 yo (7.3%). Most of the participants junior and high school graduated (63.5%), 19.8% is elementary school and 16.7% held university. The majority of subjects' occupations was employer (37.5%), 30.2% were trader, followed by farmer (28.1%).

Table 2. Level of Alcoholic Drinks Consumption

Characteristics	Frequency	%
No alcohol use	14	14.6
Low alcohol use	18	18.8
Moderate alcohol use	25	26.0
Heavy alcohol use	39	40.6
Total number	96	100

As shown by the Table 2, the highest proportion was observed in heavy alcohol use (40.6%), moderate alcohol use (26.0%), low alcohol use (18.8%), and no alcohol use (14.6%).

Table 3. Sources of Alcohol Information

Sources	N	%
Health workers (docter, nurse)	14	14.6
Mass media	85	88.5
Electronic media (radio,tv)	86	90.6
Internet (website, social media)	39	40.6
Total number	96	100

As shown by the Table 3, among the finding, electronic media (tv and radio) is the primary sources of information (90.6%), mass media is secondary source (88.5%), internet (52.15%) and health workers is lack (only 37.5%).

Based on age groups, occupational groups, educational level, and level of alcoholic drinks, the highest proportion of good level of alcoholic knowledge were in age group ≤ 44 yo, traders, universities graduated, and moderate drinks. Otherwise the highest proportion of low level of alcoholic knowledge were in age group 45-49yo, farmers, elementary school graduated, and heavy drinks.

Based on age groups, occupational groups, educational level, and level of alcoholic drinks; the highest proportion of good level of attitude were observed in age group ≤ 44 yo, employments, universities graduated and mild level of alcoholic drinks. Otherwise age group ≥ 60 yo, farmers, elementary school, and heavy drinks has the greatest portion of knowledge low level of attitude.

Alcoholic behavioural item questionnaire found that the most favorite alcoholic beverages is beer, and only few respondents drink wine. Based on age groups, occupational groups, educational level, and level of alcoholic drinks; the highest proportion of good level of behaviour were observed in age group ≥ 60 yo, traders, mild alcoholic use and elementary school graduates. Otherwise age group 45-49yo, farmers, heavy alcoholic use and universities graduated has the greatest portion of low level behavior

Table 4. Level of Knowledge and Attitude Distribution

Level of Knowledge	N	Attitude (%)		
		Good	Moderate	Low
Good	65	45(62.2)	18(27.7)	2(3.1)
Moderate	27	15(55.6)	10(37.0)	2(7.4)
Low	4	1(25.0)	3(75.0)	0(0.0)
Total number	96	61(63.5)	31(32.3)	4(4.2)

As shown by the Table 4, the good level of knowledge has a good level of attitude (62.2%), otherwise the low level of knowledge has a highest portion of moderate attitude level (75.0%).

This study identified that the amount of alcoholic drinkers in Abiansema Village was relatively high whereas active drinkers were found in 85.4% population and 14.6% do not drink alcoholic drinks. The highest proportion of an active drinkers is a heavy use of alcohol (40.6%). This data was coherent with the study in Sulawesi Island, Indonesia 2015 stating that most of population in those village is a heavy use of alcoholic drinks. Monteiro and Panggabean study in 2015 also reported that the total number of alcoholic drinks consumption is as high as the alcohol production itself, more ever study of Aritonang 2012 reported that in low economic status of Indonesian, the number of alcoholic consumption is quite high based on the local alcoholic drinks production which is in lower price[6,7,8].

The lack sources of alcohol information is came from the health workers (14.6%), eventhough that health workers has main responsibility for giving health information. Its similar with the Panggabean study in 2015 stated that the society get lack of alcohol side effect information from the health workers. Account for 67.7% the level of knowledge about alcoholic drinks is good, this similar with Manandhar et al study in Nepal stating that most population has a good level of knowledge about alcoholic drinks. Over all, the level of attitude of peoples about alcohol was good (63.5%), it was similar with the study in Manado, Indonesia 2015 stating that most of peoples have a good attitude in alcoholic issues. Data of behavioral description divided the population between actively alcohol use (85.4%) and not use alcoholic drinks (14.6%). Most of active drinkers responden was found has a good behaviour of alcoholic use (56.1%). It is relatively different in other site of study. The study in East Java and Makasar, Indonesia found that most of the population have low level of behaviour state [9,10,11].

Based on this study, the highest proportion of respondents who has a good level of knowledge coherent with the attitude item matters and it was similar with the study in in Makasar, 2013. Teoritically, level of knowledge plays an important role build the character of attitude and behavioural changed for some information, especially about the alcohol consumption and side abuse effect [12,13].

4 Conclusions

The responden of Abiansema Village mostly knowledgeable about alcohol, the harmful effects on health and society. The possessed a positive attitude and positive behavioural change is needed by government and healthworkers towards anti-substance use campaign against unhealthy behavioural changes, for increasing the level of good behavioural changes. Effective school-based policies, practise and parenteral education accompanied with mass media and electronic information is needed to help society curbing this pathognomonic issues.

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