INTRODUCTION

Alcohol abuse is a serious public health problem around the world. The ways in which alcohol is drunk vary considerably between nations and time periods. Chronic use and alcohol dependence cause serious health consequences. Most individuals experience alcohol for the first time in adolescence, when episodic intake and abuse are frequent. In recent years, alcohol consumption is progressively increasing in young people quickly assuming the connotations of a troubling phenomenon. Early alcohol intake (before 18 years of age) may be associated with an increased risk of alcohol-related problems in adulthood. This risk behavior can lead to the onset of organic, psychiatric, and social problems, as it interferes with normal cognitive, affective, physical, and emotional conditions of young people. Alcohol intake may be associated with other risk behaviors such as other drugs assumption, bullying, the occurrence of various types of accidents, and non-compliance with laws. Drinking alcoholic beverages may also lead to the deterioration of...
school abilities, work and relational performances, to the detriment of social relationship, violence and self-harming phenomena. Given the high risky status associated with alcohol abuse among young people, it is vital to raise awareness among young people, their families and the whole society about the harmful consequences associated with alcohol consumption.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

The analyses of the social and cultural context in which young people live are important for the comprehension of the role of alcohol in their everyday life. Traditionally, the following factors are recognized: nutrition, pharmacology, ritual and socializing. The study of the type of recruitment and consumption of alcohol in the various populations allowed us to define its use and abuse within the various cultures as follows:

• astonishing cultures: the use of any alcoholic beverage is prohibited and the use of alcohol is a response to personal discomfort;
• ambivalent cultures: the thought of society is contradictory and induces alcohol for transgressing;
• permissive cultures: alcoholic beverages are allowed, but the attitude towards behavioral overflows is negative;
• very permissive cultures: attitudes towards moderate and excessive drinking are permissive.

Italy is a typical example of permissive culture in which the habit of drinking alcohol is part of the diet. In Italy, however, in recent years, a gradual change in cultural habits is in progress, ranging from a gradual reduction of wine assumption to the increase in the use of beer and spirits away from meals. There is also an increase in the number of young people who, inside groups, consume significant amounts of alcohol on an occasional basis, away from meals, only in order to reach acute intoxication and experience the psychotropic functions of alcohol. Indeed, a gradual transition from Mediterranean drinking to Nordic style drinking is detectable, where drinking is not integrated into eating habits but only sought for its poisoning and psychotropic functions. The new drinking culture is predominantly characterized not by the predominance of new alcohol models, but rather by the traditional Italian approach to certain aspects of Nordic drinking, where adult men continue to prefer wine at meal-times, while young people prefer to drink beer and spirits outside meals, also in large quantities, for socializing reasons.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

At the present time, in Italy adolescents are witnessing a gradual increase in occasional consumption of alcoholic beverages also away from meals. It is estimated that in 2015, 64.5% of Italians aged 11 and over (about 35,064,000 of people) had at least one alcoholic drink, mainly men (77.9%) compared to women (52.0%), with an increase in alcohol consumption if compared to the previous years. Frequent alcohol abuse, based on the recommendation of the Italian Minister of Health, is observable between people over 65 years old (36.2% men and 8.3% women), young people (18-24 years old – 22.8% men, 12.2% women) and adolescents (11-17 years old – 22.9% men, 17.9% women). It is estimated that between 2005 and 2014 there has been an increase in the number of occasional consumers (from 38.6% of 2005 to 41% in 2014) and those consuming alcohol away from meals (from 25.7% in 2005 to 26.9% in 2014). Drinking alcoholic beverages is more common between the ages of 18 and 24 in contexts related to entertainment and socialization. Over the last few years, there has been a progressive reduction in those who drink only wine and beer and an increase in those who mainly drink spirits. An early 1994 research carried out by Centro Studi Alcologia e Gastroenterologia del Policlinico Umberto I (now CRARL Lazio, Centro Alcologico Regione Lazio) evidenced that the 86.0% of young people, between 13 and 19 years old consumed alcohol beverages away from meals. Interestingly, recently (2016) it is estimated that 38.1% of men and 16.5% of women over 11 years of age consumed alcohol away from meals. It is also estimated that in the age group 18 to 24, the percentage of men drinking reaches 50.1 and among women 37.4. Age analysis shows that the population mostly at-risk for both sexes is between 16 and 17 years of age. This population accounts for about 700,000 minors, so they are not identified early and sensitized about the harmful consequences of alcohol intake.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE

Literature suggests that many factors are associated with the use of alcohol among adolescents and young adults. Among these factors the most important are the social ones. The low socio-economic condition is associated with the severity of the alcohol use disorder. Socio-economic conditions include the work of relatives, father’s work, educational level; and the cultural environment in which adolescents live. Other important factors are parents use of alcohol, a history of parents’ alcohol dependence, individual psychological characteristics, psychiatric illnesses and the recent birth of a child. Other factors include sexual activity, lack of social support, work status and family situation. As for ethnicity and race, white teenagers have a higher prevalence of alcohol use while black teenagers have significantly lower levels of alcohol consumption. Another factor that can affect the use of alcohol in adolescents is the gender. In a survey among the various subgroups of teenagers in the United States, males and females between 13 and 16 years of age had similar percentages of alcohol use. This is a worrying factor since the physiology of women, based on the indications of literature and World Health Organization, is more sensitive to alcohol damage compared to men. The international guide lines on alcohol drinking strongly recommend do not drink in young people under 18 years old, while daily alcohol consumption in an adult and good health woman should not be more than 1-2 alcoholic units (2-3 for an adult and good health man). The difference in alcohol related effects between men and women depends on the fact that women possess quite less efficient alcohol metabolic mechanisms. For these reasons women may become addicted to alcohol in a shorter time compared to men developing also quickly hepatic, cardiovascular and psychiatric alcohol re-

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The binge drinking is a mode of consumption of alcoholic beverages characteristic of young people who developed some years ago in northern Europe but also present in our society. This term identifies an excessive and episodic consumption of alcoholic beverages of any kind, concentrated in a narrow arc of time and generally outside meals. This kind of behavior can be defined as a consumption of five or more alcoholic units, regardless of sex, in a single occasion. Binge drinking is associated with considerable health expenditure and with important social consequences. Alcohol consumption away from meals is mainly common between the ages of 18 and 24 in occasions and contexts related to socialization and entertainment within groups of persons. In Italy, it is estimated that in 2016 about 11.2% of men and 3.7% of women over the age of 11 have practiced the binge drinking at least once. The percentages of those who adopt this behavior progressively increase in the second decade of life and reach the maximum in the age group comprised between 18 and 24, where males account for 21.8% and females by 11.7%. The number of males is statistically superior to females in each age group. Socioeconomic, demographic and individual factors seem to have a negative effect on binge drinking. This phenomenon is often associated with the use of substances and a family history of alcohol dependence. Peer pressure is one of the strongest factors driving young people to drink and seems to be more important than parental influences. Binge drinking also varies according to individual cultures, where northern and central Europe are characterized by a greater number of episodes than southern Europe. From this data it can be hypothesized that binge drinking is assuming the characteristics of a dramatic phenomenon both for the health of individuals and for the well-being of the whole society.

ACTIONS TO TAKE AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE IN YOUNG PEOPLE

The European Charter on Alcohol, adopted by the EU Member States in 1995, sets out the guide lines and strategies to take for promoting health and well-being of all citizens. In particular, it supports the protection of young people from drinking pressures and for limiting the damage induced directly or indirectly by the consumption of alcohol. This document is based on some principles, among which we recall:

- all children and young people have the right to a family, social and professional life sheltering themselves from accidents, acts of violence and other harmful consequences arising from alcohol consumption;
- everyone has the right to receive information and education, from the earliest childhood, on the effects that alcoholic beverages have on health, the family, and society;
• all children and adolescents have the right to grow in an environment protected by the adverse effects that may result from alcohol consumption and advertising on alcoholic beverages.

To fulfill these principles, it is necessary:

• to protect young people from related alcohol-related harm by carrying out interventions aimed at delaying the age of the first contact with alcoholic beverages, in order to reduce the level of juvenile consumption and risk behaviors such as binge drinking;

• to carry out educational campaigns aimed at adults by raising awareness of the risks associated with alcohol to young people;

• to develop educational interventions in schools to encourage the development in children and adolescents of the skills necessary to protect health and to withstand drinking pressures.

CONCLUSIONS

The abuse of alcoholic drinking is increasing among young people as it is assuming the characteristics of a devastating phenomenon, both for the health of individuals and for the safety of the whole society. Data show a direct relationship between alcohol abuse and health problems leading to quite relevant social and economical losses. The main reason is due to the lack of knowledge, among young people, of the harmful effects of alcohol. Other reasons may be attributed to the false belief, which is very widespread, that alcohol facilitates social relationships. It can be caused also by lack of personal interests, lack of control, family habits, failure to respect laws and the rules of a proper social life. Alcohol consumption affects risk perception and promotes uncontrolled behaviors, contributing devastatingly to this phenomenon. According to the current knowledge, it is not possible to suggest recommended levels of alcohol intake in young people over the age of 18. We cannot quantify non-prejudicial levels of consumption for individual health and public safety. As for young people under the age of 18, full withdrawal of alcohol intake should be encouraged. Adverse health effects can also occur after a single episode of binge drinking leading to irreversible damage. For this reason, it is important to undertake all possible actions to protect young people from drinking pressures to limit the damage they may suffer directly or indirectly because of alcohol abuse. Alcohol use disorder is a complex condition that can affect young people. Alcohol use disorder presumes the existence of medical, social and pathological elements. It is crucial to know and analyze every single element that characterizes this disease for promoting appropriate cures. Therefore, it is of fundamental importance to consider the social consequences of the harmful use of alcohol as an integral part of the disease and their resolution as an integral part of its treatment. The purely medical intervention model is now overcome by bio-psycho-social intervention models aimed at understanding and resolving each of the three components characterizing the alcohol use disorder: biological, psychological and social. Therefore the construction of a therapeutic project for the prevention and treatment of alcohol-related disorders in young people cannot deviate from considering all the social implications affecting the individual, his family, the community of belonging and the whole social sphere. In conclusion, the resolution of unresolved personal social issues is a crucial step for understanding and preventing the risk that young people run every time abuse of alcohol.

Conflict of interests: the authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

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