



SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION ABOUT THE USE OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUGS AMONG STUDENTS: A BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA SOBRE O USO DE ÁLCOOL, TABACO E OUTRAS DROGAS ENTRE ESCOLARES: ESTUDO BIBLIOMÉTRICO

PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA ACERCA DEL CONSUMO DE ALCOHOL, TABACO Y OTRAS DROGAS ENTRE LOS ESTUDIANTES: UN ESTUDIO BIBLIOMÉTRICO

Vanessa Cruz Santos¹, Rafaella Brandão Dias², Alessandra Santos Sales³, Ana Cristina Santos Duarte⁴, Rita Narriman Silva de Oliveira Boery⁵

ABSTRACT

Objective: surveying the scientific literature about the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students, involving the School Health Program (PSE). **Method:** a descriptive, retrospective and bibliometric study from the literature review in Lilacs, Adolec and SciELO. They were selected through inclusion/exclusion criteria, 18 articles published between 2008 and 2014. **Results:** most articles are indexed in the Lilacs, are unique, quantitative, and conducted with adolescents and without approaching the PSE as a promotion proposal to health and prevention of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students. **Conclusion:** there is no need to conduct studies that show actions that can be performed in the school environment together with students, families and society, and be worked in different ways the theme: alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. **Descriptors:** School Health; Tobacco; Alcohol Drinking; Bibliometric Indicators; Scientific Communication and Diffusion.

RESUMO

Objetivo: realizar o levantamento da produção científica sobre o uso de álcool, tabaco e outras drogas entre escolares, associando ao Programa Saúde na Escola (PSE). **Método:** estudo descritivo, retrospectivo e bibliométrico realizado a partir da revisão da literatura na Lilacs, Adolec e SciELO. Selecionaram-se, por meio de critérios de inclusão/exclusão, 18 artigos publicados entre 2008 e 2014. **Resultados:** a maioria dos artigos está indexada na Lilacs, são originais, quantitativos, realizados com adolescentes e sem abordar o PSE como proposta de promoção à saúde e prevenção do uso de álcool, tabaco e outras drogas entre escolares. **Conclusão:** há necessidade de realizar estudos que apresentem ações que possam ser realizadas no ambiente escolar em articulação com estudantes, famílias e sociedade, e que sejam trabalhadas de diversas formas a temática: álcool, tabaco e outras drogas. **Descritores:** Saúde Escolar; Tabaco; Consumo de Bebidas Alcoólicas; Indicadores Bibliométricos; Comunicação e Divulgação Científica.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: llevar a cabo el estudio de la literatura científica acerca del consumo de alcohol, tabaco y otras drogas entre los estudiantes, con la participación del Programa de Salud Escolar (PSE). **Método:** un estudio descriptivo, retrospectivo y bibliométrico de la revisión de la literatura en las Lilacs, Adolec y SciELO. Ellos fueron seleccionados a través de criterios de inclusión/exclusión, 18 artículos publicados entre 2008 y 2014. **Resultados:** la mayoría de los artículos está indexada en Lilacs, son originales, cuantitativos, realizados con adolescentes y sin abordar el PSE como propuesta de promoción a la salud y la prevención del uso de alcohol, tabaco y otras drogas entre los estudiantes. **Conclusión:** es necesario llevar a cabo estudios que presentan las acciones que se puedan realizar en el entorno de la escuela junto con los estudiantes, las familias y la sociedad, y se trabajan de diferentes maneras el tema: alcohol, tabaco y otras drogas. **Descriptor:** Salud Escolar; Tabaco; El consumo de alcohol; Indicadores Bibliométricos; Comunicación y Difusión Científica.

¹Nurse, Doctoral Course Student, Institute of Public Health, Federal University of Bahia/ISC/UFBA. Salvador (BA), Brazil. E-mail: vanessacrus@hotmail.com; ² Nurse, Master's degree, Graduate Program in Nursing and Health, State University of Southwest of Bahia/PPGES/UESB. Jequié (BA), Brazil. E-mail: rafaella.sol@hotmail.com; ³ Nurse, Master's degree, Graduate Program in Nursing and Health, State University of Southwest of Bahia/PPGES/UESB. Jequié (BA), Brazil. E-mail: sam_enf@hotmail.com; ⁴Biologist, Professor, Doctor Degree, Graduação/Programa de Pós-Graduação em Enfermagem e Saúde, Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia/PPGES/UESB. Jequié (BA), Brazil. E-mail: tinaduarte2@gmail.com; ⁵ Nurse, Professor, Ph.d. Degree, Graduation / Graduate Program in Nursing and Health, State University of Southwest of Bahia/PPGES/UESB. Jequié (BA), Brazil. E-mail: rboery@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The individual or combined use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs used by schoolchildren is an actual and necessary issue because it is a public health problem in Brazil, which both society and the family and the school need to contribute in a coordinated way towards the reduction of this disease of biopsychosocial nature. One approach to contribute to minimizing this problem is from conducting research and publications that show since risk factors, the funding for the planning of public policies and programs that can develop initiatives to the theme.

This study will be treated from the survey of the scientific production that was addressed as main subject the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by school, after the drafting of the School Health Program (PSE). It will also be checked if the articles discuss how proposals to promote health and reduce problems arising from the use of these substances among school children, actions described in the PSE.

In Latin America, it is imperative to point out that alcohol consumption is the first risk factor for disease and premature death, still more important than other factors such as smoking, hypercholesterolemia, obesity or malnutrition.¹ Among the consequences caused by alcohol consumption, can cite the short-term damage and problems such as: traumatic car accidents, violence and aggression, sexual activity, unprotected or unwanted and accidental deaths.²

In referring in particular teenagers and young community, it should be noted that it is the school that brings much of this population and that is where they spend most of their time. Therefore, health professionals need to promote interventions in an inter-institutional partnership, to approach these individuals and act to prevent the use of psychoactive substances.³

As a proposal to prevent the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students, the PSE was created, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education established in 2007, by Presidential Decree nº 6286, of December 5th, 2007, this program, which aims to contribute for the integral formation of students through promotion, prevention and health care, with a view to addressing the vulnerabilities that compromise the full development of children and youth education from public.⁴

The PSE was established as an inter-sectoral policy, in order to pay attention

focused on the health of children, adolescents and young people of basic public education within schools and basic health units, carried out by teams of health and education, in an integrated way. This program's main objectives: stimulating the development of actions at school aimed at the practice and preservation of health as a social and cultural well-being; identifying and preventing problems and risks to health, which hinder the learning process; contributing to the school and the community in which it operates to become environments which physical, mental and social development of the school; encouraging the participation of all those who make up the schools and in society in general in improving health as a whole.⁴

Understanding the stages of childhood and adolescence as a vulnerable period for the acquisition of habits and risk behaviors that may be reflected in adulthood; the legal and illegal drugs are causes of social problems; and that the PSE is essential in the context of primary health care, jobs that address these issues are relevant to bring an analysis of scientific knowledge that articulates these issues with each other and are available in databases.

In line with the shortage of work involving legal and illegal drugs, justified the preparation of this study, encouraging new possibilities for action to protect the health of adolescents from the profile of scientific production found in the bibliometric analysis.

From the context, the study aims to survey the scientific literature on the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students joining the School Health Program.

METHOD

It is a study of a bibliometric, descriptive and retrospective type. The bibliometric research is supported by studies in bibliographic databases, indexes and abstracts, directories and periodicals titles books, references and citations. In short, this kind of research is through the study of quantitative aspects of production, dissemination and use of information published⁵, relevant for providing evaluation indicators of scientific production on a certain theme.

The study was conducted through literature review conducted in the Virtual Health Library, from the databases LILACS (Literature in Health Sciences), Adolec (Adolescent Health and young people in Brazil) and virtual library SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online). To search for articles descriptors

were used: "school health", "school health and drinking", "school health and tobacco".

The selection criteria for inclusion of the articles used in this review were: being full national articles with abstracts available in selected bases; available for free that addressed as main theme the consumption of alcoholic beverages or tobacco and/or other drugs in school up to high school, because the PSE covers up to this target audience and is associated with the health of the school. In addition to these criteria, it established the time frame 2008 to April 2014 in order to include in this review only research carried out after the preparation of the PSE in order to determine whether those studies addressed the said program and/or educational activities established by this as proposed for promoting health and preventing the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Prior to the establishment of the exclusion criteria, there were found 127 publications. These publications have excluded up those who tried to alcohol consumption and other drugs; however, they were associated with other aspects such as the influence: the family, the media, some mental disorders not related to school health, given that the Study focus is school, target of the PSE. From these exclusion criteria there were considered for this review 18 articles. The selection of items was initially performed from the search for the descriptors in the title or abstract and, where appropriate, consulted the text.

For possession of material for analysis, the following steps were followed: reading material and selection of those who met the inclusion criteria, being careful to compare them in the three databases, Lilacs, Scielo and Adolec, to see which publications were repeated; a guide with the characteristics of the study and other variables of interest; subsequently, the analytical reading was held, critical and detailed texts, extracting from them the results that are believed more relevant to characterize the scientific production related to the theme.

From reading the articles there were analyzed bibliometric indicators present in the index fields, supplied from below, detailing the following: database where the publication was indexed; Professions of the first authors; type of study; method used; gender of participants; age; Brazil region in which the survey was conducted; periodic they were published; year of publication; in addition to the summary of the characterization of the articles used by synoptic figure containing the issues addressed, objectives, main results and conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the selected descriptors 127 articles were identified and with the use of the exclusion criteria 109 articles were disposed. Thus, the study sample included 18 articles for analysis. In the three bases of data consulted - Lilacs, Scielo and Adolec - various articles overlap, appearing in two parallel bases. Still, most of the research on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs are in the Lilacs and Scielo (55,5%), Lilacs (17%), Adolec (16,5%) and Scielo (11%).

When checking the professions of the first authors of the articles, it is observed that mostly was not identified in the articles (71,5%), moreover, there was a diversity of professions, nurse (5,5%), psychologist (5,5%), doctor (5,5%), dentist (5,5%) and pharmacist (5,5%).

Regarding the types of studies found, the majority (83,5%) was original articles, followed by review articles (11%) and experience reports (5,5%). Regarding the method, it was found that all the original articles were quantitative (83,5%), followed by theoretical articles (16,5%). Note that some items did not tell clearly the design of the survey; however, from the characteristics of the participants, instruments and data analysis conducted made possible this classification.

Significantly, regarding the gender of the participants surveyed in Articles - when original - it was noted that both were female and males (94,5%) and small percentage of research does not appear in this information (5,5%).

Still referring to the participants of the research, it is noted that, according to age established by the World Health Organization (WHO), most research was conducted with adolescents between 12 and 18 years old (39,5%), followed by children and adolescents aged 1 to 18 (22%), adolescents and young adults between 12 and 25 (16,5%); caveat is that of the articles presented this information insufficient (11%), unidentified (5,5%) and a lesser percentage was attended by children, adolescents and young adults (5,5%).

Regarding the region in Brazil in which was published the issue under study, it is noted that the majority (28%) covered the 26 Brazilian state capitals and the Federal District. The other articles, the region that was published over the South (28%), followed by the Northeast (22%) and Southeast (16,5%), with small production in the Midwest region

(5.5%) and being not identified productions in the North.

There was a wide diversity in the journals in which the articles were published from 2008 to 2014; however, there is a greater distribution in the Public Health Notebook (16,5%) and Public Health Journal (16,5). Concerning the year of the reports analyzed,

Table 1. Number of articles published annually by journal, in the period from 2008 to 2014. Jequié- BA, Brazil, 2014.

Journal	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014	Total
Public Health Journal	1	-	1	-	1		3
Public Health Magazine	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
Brazilian Magazine of Epidemiology	-	-	-	2	-		2
Electronic journal of mental health, alcohol and drugs	1	-	-	1	-		2
Magazine Science and Public Health	-	-	1	1	-		2
Health and Society	-	-	-	-	1		1
Bahian Magazine of Public Health	-	-	-	-	1		1
Nursing Brazilian Magazine	-	-	1	-	-		1
Magazine of the Faculty of Dentistry - UPF	1	-	-	-	-		1
Paulista Pediatrics Magazine	-	-	1	-	-		1
Brazilian Journal of Pulmonology	-	1	-	-	-		1
Total	4	2	5	4	3		18

The addressed themes in articles mostly (33,5%) emphasize the alcohol, followed by tobacco (28%), alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (22%) and alcohol and tobacco combined with other drugs (16,5%). Regarding the approaches of the analyzed articles by associating the use of the aforementioned substances to the health of school and PSE, there was a minimal amount of articles (11%) than quoting the program, despite the theme being directed to school, target audience of this program.

it was found that the sum of the years of 2010 and 2011 represented the highest percentage (44%), the remaining years ranged from (5,5%) to (16,5%) of the publications in the period studied. Table 1 shows the distribution by periodic, the number of articles published each year.

The objectives of the articles, and their main results discussed related to prevalence, exposure, consumption, characterization, occurrence and factors associated with use of some of the above drugs, either separately or in combination and, among the conclusions be seen that the majority addressed the importance of school, for promoting health and preventing the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as can be seen from figures 1, 2, and 3.

Authors	Theme	Number of the sample	Objectives	Main results	Conclusions
Anjos KF, Santos, VC, Almeida OSA ⁶ .	Characterization of alcohol use among high school students.	80	Meet the profile of high school graduates of a public College in the State of Bahia, on the consumption of alcohol; and point factors that encourage the use of alcohol in adolescent and adult young age and main consequences.	Most of the surveyed ingested alcohol and so early. In addition, most of these still consuming often and in excess. It was noticeable the influence of friends and family to the first experience and continuation of consumption.	School's commitment is required for social and cultural issues of the students, who need guidance about the risk factors and possible complications associated with alcohol consumption- psychosocial.
Cerqueira GS, Lucena CT, Gomes ATM, Freitas APF, Rocha NFM, Mariz SR ⁷ .	Alcohol use among students at a public school in the city of Cajazeiras, PB.	300	Identify the use of alcoholic beverages by the students of the largest public school in the city of Cajazeiras, PB.	It was found that (71%) had used alcohol, (66,4%) did drug experimentation between 13-17 years (69,4%) used for fun (59,5%) already drunk when drinking alcohol.	It is necessary the implementation of educative actions, aimed at the decrease in consumption.
Campos Almeida JDB, Garcia JC, PPNS, Faria JB ⁸ .	Alcohol use among high school students from the municipality of Passos-	1.967	Identified the pattern of alcohol use among high school students of steps (MG) and its	The first contact with alcohol occurred to 13,37 years. The teenagers (30,96%) were teetotalers, (45,76%) showed moderate drinking	The teenagers of Passos (MG) had early contact with alcoholic beverages and high prevalence of risky drinking

MG.				association with socio-demographic factors.	behavior, (16,47%) to drink, (3,51%) and (3,31%).	behavior.
Gomes Alves Nascimento	BMR, JGB, LC ⁹ .	Alcohol consumption among students of public schools in the metropolitan region of Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.	1.878	Profiling of high school students in relation to the consumption of alcohol and the circumstances and consequences of drinking behavior.	The consumption of alcohol within the past 30 days, was (29,8%). The occurrence of drunkenness in life and the occurrence of adverse effects were reported by, respectively, (30,5%) and (14,5%) of students.	Knowledge of risk behaviour due to alcohol consumption by adolescents may subsidize public policies of health education.
Galduroz Sanchez Opaleye AR, Fonseca AM, Gomes PLS, et al ¹⁰ .	JCF, ZVM, ES, Noto	Factors associated with the heavy use of alcohol among students of Brazilian State capitals.	48.155	Analyze the association between heavy alcohol use among students and family factors, social and personal.	Of the total of students (8,9%) made heavy use of alcohol in the month before the interview. Logistic regression analysis showed association between bad or regular relationships with his father and mother and heavy use of alcohol.	Family connections more cohesive and follow a religion can prevent the abusive use of alcohol among students.
Martins RA, Cruz LAN, Teixeira PS, Manzato AJ ¹¹ .		Pattern of alcohol consumption among high school students of a city in the State of São Paulo.	591	Analyze the association between heavy alcohol use among students and family factors, social and personal.	Results show that (22,3%) of students scored 8 or more on AUDIT, showing that use of risk for alcoholic beverages.	Study at night, being male, having no religion and have a family member that makes use problematic alcohol are risk factors for the excessive use of alcohol.
Malta Mascarenhas MDM, Porto Barreto SM, Morais Neto OL ¹² .	DC, DL,	Exposure to alcohol among schoolchild ren and associated factors	59.699	Analyze the prevalence of alcohol consumption among adolescents and school individual and contextual factors associated with identifying	The higher consumption of alcohol within the past 30 days was independently associated with individual factors as to consume tobacco regularly and between family factors the report that parents wouldn't mind if you were drunk at home.	The results confirm the importance of considering the alcohol in adolescence as a complex phenomenon, multifactorial and socially determined.

Figure 1. Characterization of the alcohol studies according to authors, topic, number of sample, objectives, key results and conclusions. Jequié-BA, Brazil, 2014.

Alcohol use among adolescent students is, in most cases, experimental, but must be closely monitored and discouraged by several factors. However, the results presented above reveal how alcohol consumption among school children has become increasingly common.⁷

The consumption of alcoholic beverages is also related to the occurrence of negative consequences. Among the students, many reported having hangover, get sick, have problems with family or friends, miss school or engage in fights.⁹

Therefore, it is of fundamental importance the role of schools to monitor these young people, in order to guide and discuss the issues and consequences related to the use of alcohol and other drugs, seeking strategies

and aimed at strengthening the prevention of health problems such school.

It is necessary that the school is committed to social and cultural issues of each student, because he lives in society, so should receive guidance on issues arising from his behavior, as the use of alcohol, which is getting earlier and in greater often Thus, these young people should be targets of public policies for the promotion and prevention of early and excessive use of alcohol and these policies should also be implemented in schools⁶.

Authors	Theme	Number of the sample	Objectives	Main results	Conclusions
Barreto MS, Giatti L, Casado L, Moura L, Crespo C, Malta DC ¹³ .	Exposure to smoking among school children in Brazil.	59.992	Describe the participants' smoking exposure of national survey of School Health (PeNSE) and identify factors associated with it.	The prevalence of regular smoker was 6,3%), (being statistically greater in older, drab, whose mothers have less education, students in public schools.	Health risk behaviors exist also in adolescence, suggesting that health promotion policies in adolescence will probably have broad impact, including the problem of smoking.
Cordeiro EAK, Kupek E, Martini JG ¹⁴ .	Prevalence of smoking among school children of Florianópolis, SC, Brazil and nursing's contributions.	288	Prevalence of smoking among elementary and middle school, secondary school survey data using "Vigescola" held by the Center for research in Oncology of Santa Catarina.	It was found that (41,6%) of school children smoked ever, no statistical difference between the sexes. Among those who have already experienced, (38,3%) made between 7 and 11 years. As it known, (92,5%) of respondents consider the cigarette harmful to health.	The analysis of the prevalence of tobacco provided a characterization of the associated factors, subsidizing a more effective prevention of nursing and its insertion in schools.
Granville-Garcia AF, Sobrinho JEL, Araujo JC, Menezes VA, Cavalcanti AL ¹⁵ .	Occurrence of smoking and associated factors in school children.	277	Estimate the occurrence of smoking and associated factors among adolescents in two schools (one public and one private) in the city of Caruaru - PE.	The occurrence of smoking was low, starting at the age of 12 to 13 and increasing with age. The habit of smoking was higher in adolescents from public school. Teens male and females presented the same prevalence.	Teens interviewed are aware that smoking can bring damage to oral health.
Oliveira HF, Martins LC, Reato LFN, Akerman M ¹⁶ .	Risk factors for tobacco use in teenagers from two schools of the municipality of Santo André, São Paulo.	226	Assess risk factors for tobacco use in students from two middle schools of the municipality of Santo André (SP) in 2005, as well as profile the teenager experimenter of smoke.	There were significant risk factors to experience smoke in private school: mother smoking and smokers friends. In public school, the risk factors for the same variable were: alcohol consumption, smoking and friends contact with cigarette smoke.	It was observed significant influence on the environment, including social and family, to the tobacco trial.
Hallal ALC, Gotlieb SLD, Almeida LM, Casado L ¹⁷ .	Prevalence and factors associated with smoking in schools in southern Brazil.	3.690	Estimate the prevalence of smoking in students and the factors associated with.	The prevalence rates of smoking corresponded to (10,7%) in Florianópolis, (12,6%) in Curitiba and (17,7%), 17,4% (18%) in Porto Alegre.	There is a high prevalence of smoking among school children of 13 to 15 years old, whose factors significantly associated with common to the three capitals are: friends smoking and being exposed to environmental smoke away from home.

Figura 2. Characterization of tobacco studies according to authors, topic, and number of sample, objectives, key results and conclusions. Jequié-BA, Brazil, 2014.

Smoking is usually associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. It was observed that in given research, the prevalence of adolescents who reported having smoked in the past thirty days was higher among those who have experienced alcohol, had sex and had used drugs at least once in life and those who consumed at least one dose of alcohol in the last thirty days.¹³

The results found in a study conducted in Florianopolis¹⁴ demonstrated that, on the initiation to smoking, most of the boys and nearly half of school girls experienced longer smoke up to 13 years old. The same results were found in other Brazilian cities, showing that women are starting to smoke earlier.

Another important finding is that one-third of those who tried smoking at least once in life became a regular smoker. The authors found that this way, the school and the health teams, including nursing schools through PSE has a prominent role in smoking prevention among other drugs

Among the articles analyzed, few mentioned the PSE prepared program because of the need for coordination between the area of health and education, a tool capable of providing better health and quality of life of the school. But there has been from the main findings and conclusions of the research that tobacco use can be prevented through health actions carried out in school.

Authors	Theme	Number of the Sample	Objectives	Main results	Conclusions
Malta DC, Porto DL, Melo FCM, Monteiro RA, Sardinha LMV, Lessa BH ¹⁸ .	Family and protecting the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs in teens, National Survey of School Health.	60.973	Assesses the association between the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs and the family protection factors.	Reside with both parents have protective effect in habits of smoking, drinking and using drugs. In addition, the family supervision is also important in the prevention of these habits. Students who miss class without calling the parents have greater chance of smoking, drinking and experimenting with drugs.	The role of the family is essential in preventing risks, such as tobacco, alcohol and drugs and in promoting the health of adolescents.
Vieira PC, Aerts DRGC, Freddo SL, Bittencourt A, Vieira LM ¹⁹ .	Use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by adolescents in school of southern Brazil municipality.	1.170	Studying the behavior of the students of the 7th grade of the municipal public education of Gravataí, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in relation to the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, as well as assess the association with family, group of friends, nutritional status and emotional aspects of young people, in the year 2005.	There were found, respectively, (60,7%), (16,9%) and (2,4%) for use in liquor, tobacco and other drugs. In the last thirty days, alcohol also showed the highest prevalence (33%), followed by tobacco (4,4%) and other drugs (0,6%). The study revealed the importance of family and friends in the experimentation of substances by young people.	Health professionals should be inserted in this context, working in conjunction with the school in the development of health education activities, directed to the teenager and his family, and in the planning of policies directed to the construction of protective and healthy environments to enhance the quality of life of the students and of the community.

Figure 3. Characterization of studies on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs according to authors, topic, number of sample, objectives, key results and conclusions. Jequié-BA, Brazil, 2014.

The family's role in preventing the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, is discussed in some articles included in this review, however, not only as a protective factor, but also of influence experimentation and continued use of these substances.

Family practices, as do at least one meal with parents or guardians, five or more times a week, and the fact that parents or guardians know what teenagers do in their free time in the last 30 days, that is, the family supervision has protective effect for the adolescent¹⁸.

Aspects of health promotion and prevention against the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs cannot be directed only to school, because these aspects are intrinsically linked to adolescent family. So it is important to articulate this work with the Family Health Strategy, so that we can involve the whole community in this reflection in search for a better quality of life for students²⁰.

Given this perspective, it is valid to point out that the work done at school that encompasses health promotion and prevention of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, must involve both the family and society, not emphasizing only the students, because of their habits, customs and behaviors are not limited to the school environment.

Authors	Theme	Number of the Sample	Objective	Main results	Conclusions
Rodrigues MC, Viegas CAA, Gomes EL, Morais JPMG; Zakir JCO ²¹ .	Prevalence of smoking and the use of other drugs among schoolchildren of the Federal District.	2.661	Estimate the prevalence of smoking and its association with the use of other drugs among school children, primary and secondary education, of the Federal District (DF).	The prevalence of smoking among schoolchildren of the DF was (10,5% being observed an association between the use of cigarettes and the use of alcohol and other drugs.	Smoking is a gateway to the use of other drugs, and their fight should guide policies on the prevention of experimentation and the use of drugs, especially among schoolchildren.
Malta DC, Mascarenhas MDM, Porto DL, Duarte EA, Sardinha LM, Barreto SM, et al ²² .	Prevalence of alcohol consumption and drug use among adolescents: analysis of data from the national survey of School Health.	60.973	Describe the prevalence of alcohol and other drug use among adolescent students.	Experimentation with alcohol (71,4%) regular consumption of alcohol (27,3%); drunk on life (22,1%); family concern if I got drunk at home (93,8%); problems with alcohol use (9,0%) and experimenting with other drugs (8,7%).	Extent of the problem of the use of alcohol and drugs among adolescents, highlighting the ease with which the young people interviewed had access to alcohol at parties, bars, shops and even in their own homes.
Giacomozzi AI, Itokasu MC, Luzardo AR, Figueiredo CDS, Vieira M ²⁰ .	Survey on use of alcohol and other drugs and Related Vulnerabilities of students from public schools School health program participants/health and prevention in schools in the city of Florianópolis.	789	Investigated the use of alcohol and other drugs and related vulnerabilities of students from nine public schools School health program participants/health and prevention in schools in the city of Florianópolis.	The alcohol was used by (30,1%) of the participants, the tobacco (20,1%), cannabis (7%), cocaine (1,3%) and the crack for (0,6%). Students who use alcohol and other drugs killed more classes, more fights, more sexually active and declared that risked more in the face of the HIV/AIDS.	He noted the importance of the family as much as a factor of influence on the behaviour of the use of alcohol and other drugs, as this protection use.
Andrade SSCA, Yokota RTC, Sá NNB, Silva MMA, Araújo WN, Mascarenhas MDM, et al ²³ .	Relationship between physical violence, use of alcohol and other drugs and bullying among teenagers Brazilian school.	60.973	Identify the association between the consumption of alcohol and other drugs and bullying with involvement in situations of physical violence among adolescents in public and private schools.	In both genders, associations were observed between physical violence and being a victim of bullying with the use of illicit drugs and powered the effect alcohol and drugs.	The knowledge of factors associated with physical violence among adolescents is important to help health promotion strategies and the culture of peace.

Figure 4. Characterization of the studies on alcohol or tobacco associated with other drugs according to the authors, topic, number of sample, objectives, key results and conclusions. Jequié- BA, Brazil, 2014.

These results confirm that smoking is configured as a gateway to the use of other drugs. It is a public health problem and the leading preventable cause of death and health problems.²¹ It was found that there is a strong association between smoking and the use of alcohol and other drugs, especially among public school pupils, they emphasize that smoking prevention should be a priority in any intervention strategy.

Involvement in situations of physical violence remained significantly associated with bullying, and alcohol consumption and drug use both for males as for females.²³

From the main findings discussed in the articles, it is clear that health promotion strategies and prevention of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in school just been addressed. A few articles mentioned the role of the school health school emphasizing more the prevalence, risks and consequences of using these substances.

Among the vulnerabilities that students to use alcohol and other drugs are exposed can be cited as an example: miss more classes, participate more fights, and more risk to HIV/AIDS. The profile of adolescent students when tracing can help in planning the actions of the professionals involved with the ESP as well as assist in the development of projects that integrate health and education in developing actions. These actions near the school community, enabling addressing the issues related to the use and abuse of alcohol or other drugs beyond the walls of the same.²⁰

The use of alcohol and drugs is associated with several risk factors, causing damage to health and life of adolescents, thus the share of families, schools and society to draw up measures to promote health and prevent the use of these substances, set up an emergency measure.²⁰

CONCLUSION

It was noted from the study liking for building research that addresses the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, more broadly, giving emphasis to the school. It should be mentioned that, unanimously, the approach used in the original articles was quantitative; so it would be important for qualitative research were developed for this target audience in order to understanding the subjective questions that are risk factors for the use of these substances.

Regarding the use of available resources in the databases LILACS, SciELO and Adolec, considered to be relevant to the achievement of bibliometric studies, such as this; because,

in addition to presenting important indicators to reflect on the theme and target audience in question, can provide further studies with analysis of other indicators. A bibliometric analysis was configured as a technological methodology capable of displaying search patterns and identifying trends. Despite being an important methodology in the scientific environment in databases used, no articles were found of this kind, on the theme presented in this study.

Referring to the main results and conclusions recorded from the analysis, this study points to the need for studies that present actions that can be performed in the school environment together with students, families and society, and are worked in different ways the theme: alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. It is also necessary to conduct research in other databases, not cited in this survey, in order to provide more indicators to understand the factors that are associated with drug use, something that is becoming a reality ever more worrying in Brazil.

It is suggested that, when dealing with school health with emphasis on the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, the PSE is addressed and that its actions can be cited as a strategy for promoting health and preventing use of substances such as those studied in this research after all, that program was established as seen previously, in order to articulate the health of the school to the educational process and minimize the use of these drugs among them.

REFERENCES

1. Organización Panamericana de la Salud-OPAS. Alcohol y atención primaria de la salud. Informaciones clínicas básicas para la identificación y el manejo de riesgos y problemas. Washington-DC; 2008.
2. Anjos KF, Santos VC, Almeida OSA. Perfil do consumo de bebidas alcoólicas por adolescentes. Rev Saúde. Com [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2014 Sept 10];8(2):20-3. Available from: <http://www.uesb.br/revista/rsc/v8/v8n2a03.pdf>
3. Pereira, MO, Farias SMC, Silva SS, Oliveira MAF, Vargas D, Bittencourt MN. Abordagem educativa com adolescentes acerca do consumo de álcool e outras drogas. Rev enferm UFPE on line [Internet]. 2014 Mar [cited 2014 Oct 03]; 8(3):661-8. Available from: <http://www.revista.ufpe.br/revistaenfermage>

m/index.php/revista/article/view/3983/pdf/4732

4. Brasil. Presidência da República. Decreto nº 6.286, de 5 de dezembro de 2007. Brasília, DF, 2007.

5. Ruiz JAA, Jorge RA. Informetría, bibliometría y cienciometría: aspectos teórico-prácticos. ACIMED[Internet]. 2002 [cited 2014 out 05];10(4):5-6. Available from: http://bvs.sld.cu/revistas/aci/vol10_4_02/aci040402.htm

6. Anjos KF, Santos VC, Almeida OSA. Caracterização do consumo de álcool entre estudantes do ensino médio. Rev Baiana de Saúde Pública [Internet]. 2012[cited 2014 set 29];36(2):418-431. Available from: http://inseer.ibict.br/rbsp/index.php/rbsp/article/viewFile/468/pdf_149

7. Cerqueira GS, Lucena CT, Gomes ATM, Freitas APF, Rocha NFM, Mariz SR. Consumo de álcool entre estudantes de uma escola pública da cidade de Cajazeiras, PB. Rev. Eletrônica Saúde Mental Álcool Drog [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2014 Sept 28];7(1):18-24. Available from: <http://www.revistas.usp.br/smad/article/viewFile/38735/41590>

8. Campos JDB, Almeida JC, Garcia PPNS, Faria JB. Consumo de álcool entre estudantes do ensino médio do município de Passos - MG. Ciênc. saúde coletiva [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2014 Oct 07];16(12): 4746-4754. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/csc/v16n12/23.pdf>

9. Gomes BMR, Alves JGB, Nascimento LC. Consumo de álcool entre estudantes de escolas públicas da Região Metropolitana do Recife, Pernambuco, Brasil. Cad Saúde Pública [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2014 Oct 15];26(4):706-712. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/csp/v26n4/13.pdf>

10. Galduroz JCF, Sanchez ZVM, Opaleye ES, Noto AR, Fonseca AM, Gomes PLS, et al. Factors associated with heavy alcohol use among students in Brazilian capitals. Rev Saúde Pública [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2014 Oct 18];44(2):267-273. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rsp/v44n2/en_n_06.pdf

11. Martins RA, Cruz LAN, Teixeira PS, Manzato AJ. Padrão de consumo de álcool entre estudantes do ensino médio de uma cidade do interior do estado de São Paulo. Rev Eletrônica Saúde Mental Álcool Drog [Internet]. 2008 [cited 2014 Oct 16];4(1):[about 5 p.]. Available from: <http://www.revistas.usp.br/smad/article/view/38665/41512>

12. Malta DC, Mascarenhas MDM, Porto DL, Barreto SM, Moraes Neto OL. Exposure to alcohol among adolescent students and associated factors. Rev. Saúde Pública [Internet]. 2014 [cited 2014 Dec 16];48(1):52-62. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rsp/v48n1/en_0034-8910-rsp-48-01-0052.pdf

13. Barreto MS, Giatti L, Casado L, Moura L, Crespo C, Malta DC. Exposição ao tabagismo entre escolares no Brasil. Ciênc saúde coletiva [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2014 Nov 15];15(2):3027-30. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/csc/v15s2/a07v15s2.pdf>

14. Cordeiro EAK, Kupek E, Martini JG. Prevalência do tabagismo entre escolares de Florianópolis, SC, Brasil e as contribuições da enfermagem. Rev. Bras. Enferm [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2014 Oct 30]; 63(5):706-711. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reben/v63n5/03.pdf>

15. Granville-Garcia AF, Sobrinho JEL, Araujo JC, Menezes VA, Cavalcanti AL. Ocorrência de tabagismo e fatores associados em escolares. RFO UPF [Internet]. 2008 [cited 2014 Nov 04];13(1):30-34. Available from: http://www.actbr.org.br/uploads/conteudo/317_ocorrencia_de_tabagismo_e_fatores_associados_em_escolares.pdf

16. Oliveira HF, Martins LC, Reato LFN, Akerman M. Fatores de risco para uso do tabaco em adolescentes de duas escolas do município de Santo André, São Paulo. Rev. paul. Pediatr [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2014 Dec 14];28(2):200-207. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rpp/v28n2/v28n2a12.pdf>

17. Hallal ALC, Gotlieb SLD, Almeida LM, Casado L. Prevalence and risk factors associated with smoking among school children, Southern Brazil. Rev. Saúde Pública [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2014 Nov 03];43(5):779-788. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rsp/v43n5/en_724.pdf

18. Malta DC, Porto DL, Melo FCM, Monteiro RA, Sardinha LMV, Lessa BH. Family and the protection from use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs in adolescents, National School Health Survey. Rev Bras Epidemiol [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2014 Dec 14];14(1):166-77. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rbepid/v14s1/en_a17v14s1.pdf

19. Vieira PC, Aerts DRGC, Freddo SL, Bittencourt A, Vieira LM. Uso de álcool, tabaco e outras drogas por adolescentes

- escolares em município do Sul do Brasil. *Cad Saúde Pública* [Internet]. 2008 [cited 2014 Nov 29];24(11):2487-98. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/csp/v24n11/04.pdf>
20. Giacomozzi AI, Itokasu MC, Luzardo AR, Figueiredo CDS, Vieira M. Levantamento sobre uso de álcool e outras drogas e vulnerabilidades relacionadas de estudantes de escolas públicas participantes do programa saúde do escolar/saúde e prevenção nas escolas no município de Florianópolis. *Saúde soc* [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2014 Nov 20];21(3):612-622. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/sausoc/v21n3/08.pdf>
21. Rodrigues MC, Viegas CAA, Gomes EL, Moraes JPMG, Zakir JCO. Prevalence of smoking and its association with the use of other drugs among students in the Federal District of Brasília, Brazil. *J Bras Pneumol* [Internet]. 2009 [cited 2014 Oct 15];35(10):986-991. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/pdf/jbpneu/v35n10/en_v35n10a07.pdf
22. Malta DC, Mascarenhas MDM, Porto DL, Duarte EA, Sardinha LM, Barreto SM, et al. Prevalência do consumo de álcool e drogas entre adolescentes: análise dos dados da Pesquisa Nacional de Saúde Escolar. *Rev Bras Epidemiol* [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2014 Nov 01];14(1):136-46. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rbepid/v14s1/a14v14s1.pdf>
23. Andrade SSCA, Yokota RTC, Sá NNB, Silva MMA, Araújo WN, Mascarenhas MDM, et al. Relação entre violência física, consumo de álcool e outras drogas e bullying entre adolescentes escolares brasileiros. *Cad Saúde Pública* [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2014 Dec 15];28(9):1725-36. Available from: <http://www.scielo.org/pdf/csp/v28n9/v28n9a11.pdf>

Submission: 2015/07/10

Accepted: 2015/09/15

Publishing: 2015/12/01

Corresponding Address

Vanessa Cruz Santos
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Enfermagem e Saúde
Universidade Estadual do Sudoeste da Bahia
Av. José Moreira Sobrinho, s/n
Bairro Jequiezinho,
CEP 45206-190 – Jequié (BA), Brazil