P01-128
RISK OF RESIT EXAMINATIONS AMONG ALCOHOL USERS COMPARED TO NON-ALCOHOL USERS

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Present researches on students drinking behavior have laid down the mechanism of low academic performance among alcohol users (Welcome et al 2010). Although we had earlier shown that alcohol significantly reduces academic performance of students, how various parameters of academic performance (e.g. frequency of resit examinations) vary among alcohol users, compared to non-alcohol users remains unknown. In this study, we examined the relative risk of resit examinations among alcohol users, compared to non-alcohol users. Students of the Belarusian State Medical University, Minsk, Belarus participated after the study aims and objectives had been explained. The AUDIT screening instrument, Academic performance questionnaire according to (Welcome et al 2010) was employed with modifications. The number of times a given student had taken the same examination was stated and numbered from 0 (zero
i.e. no resit) through 3 (maximum number of times to sit for a given examination). The statistical value for significance was set at $p < 0.05$. The risk of resit examinations was statistically higher among alcohol users, compared to the non-alcohol users by about half-times ($p < 0.05$). Also, the average grade point of alcohol users was lower than that of the non-alcohol users. According to the results of this study, the risk of resit examination associated with alcohol use significantly increases among alcohol users. This is not the case for non-alcohol users. Reference: Welcome MO et al. IJCRIMPH 2 (6): 183-197, 2010.