

# Prescription Drug Use and it's Effect on Academic Performance

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# Why This Topic



# DRUG ARRESTS REPORTED BY UTAH LAW ENFORCEMENT IN 2014

- Of the law 136 law enforcement agencies in Utah, 75 that did report drug arrests in the State of Utah reported a total of 29,707 individuals were arrested for possession of a controlled substance including prescription drugs.

# DRUG OVERDOSE RATES IN THE U.S. PER STATE 2015 (DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION)

- West virginia : 32.4
- Kentucky : 24.4
- New mexico : 24
- Nevada : 22.4
- Utah : 21.9

# Misuse Over a typical Student age Demographic

- In 2011, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimated that five percent of Americans between the ages of 18 and 25 illegally used prescription psychotherapeutic drugs like Adderall and Ritalin. While five percent may not seem like a significant number, it is higher than the percentage of that demographic that illegally used cocaine and hallucinogens such as LSD combined.



# Literature Reviews

- Garnier–Dykstra, L. M., Arria, A. M., Caldeira, K. M., Vincent, K. B., O’Grady, K. E., & Wish, E. D. (2010).
- Johnston, L. D., O’Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2013).
- Quintero, G., Peterson, J., & Young, B. (2006)
- McCabe, S. E., Cranford, J. A., Boyd, C. J., & Teter, C. J.

# Hypothesis

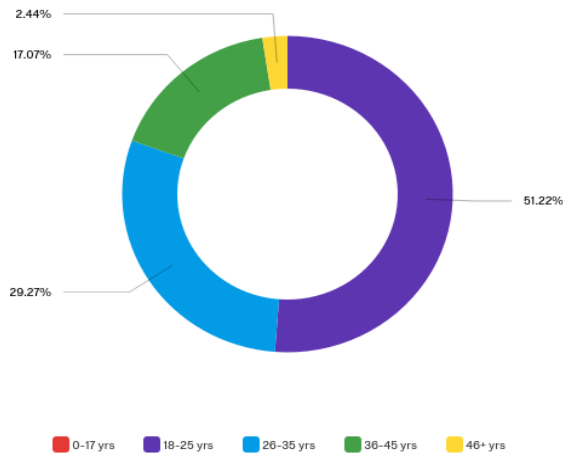
The misuse of prescription drugs is detrimental to academic performance and leads to lowered performance and substance abuse.

# The Study

- Survey was distributed to 500 current UVU Students
- We received 46 surveys and 41 completed surveys
- 935 Emails were sent out
- Survey was sent out twice



## What is your age?



#	Answer	%	Count
1	0-17 yrs	0.00%	0
2	18-25 yrs	51.22%	21
3	26-35 yrs	29.27%	12
4	36-45 yrs	17.07%	7
5	46+ yrs	2.44%	1
	Total	100%	41

## Did you misuse prescription drugs while attending school?

\*\*\* Misuse is defined as using a prescription drug for a purpose other than what it was prescribed for and/or obtaining a prescription drug without a valid prescription.



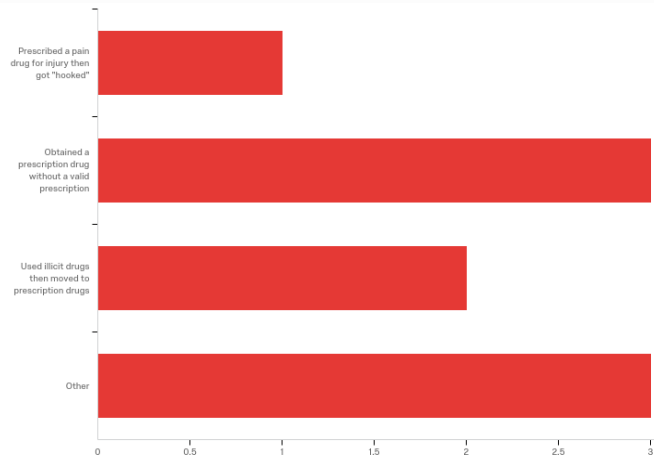
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	14.63%	6
2	No	85.37%	35
3	Not sure	0.00%	0
	Total	100%	41

If yes, or not sure, which of the following did you use? (check all that apply)

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Oxycodone (Oxycontin)	50.00%	3
2	Oxymorphone (Opana)	0.00%	0
3	Propoxyphene (Darvon)	0.00%	0
4	Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	0.00%	0
5	Meperidine (Demerol)	0.00%	0
6	Diphenoxylate (Lomotil)	0.00%	0
7	Pentobarbital sodium (Nembutal)	0.00%	0
8	Diazepam (Valium)	0.00%	0

#	Answer	%	Count
9	Alphrazolam (Xanax)	50.00%	3
10	Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine)	0.00%	0
11	Mthylphenidate (Ritalin and Concerta)	0.00%	0
12	Amphetamines (Adderall)	33.33%	2
13	Other	33.33%	2
	Total	100%	6

# What led to your misuse of prescription drugs? (check all that apply)



#	Answer	%	Count
1	Prescribed a pain drug for injury then got "hooked"	16.67%	1
2	Obtained a prescription drug without a valid prescription	50.00%	3
3	Used illicit drugs then moved to prescription drugs	33.33%	2
4	Other	50.00%	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>

**What was your GPA while misusing prescription drugs?**

3.25

rer

3.0

3.5

3.2

**What was your GPA before you began misusing prescription drugs?**

3.0

rer

3.5

3.9

3.2

**What is your GPA currently? If you are still misusing prescription drugs, State N/A**

3.43

Ere

3.4

3.5

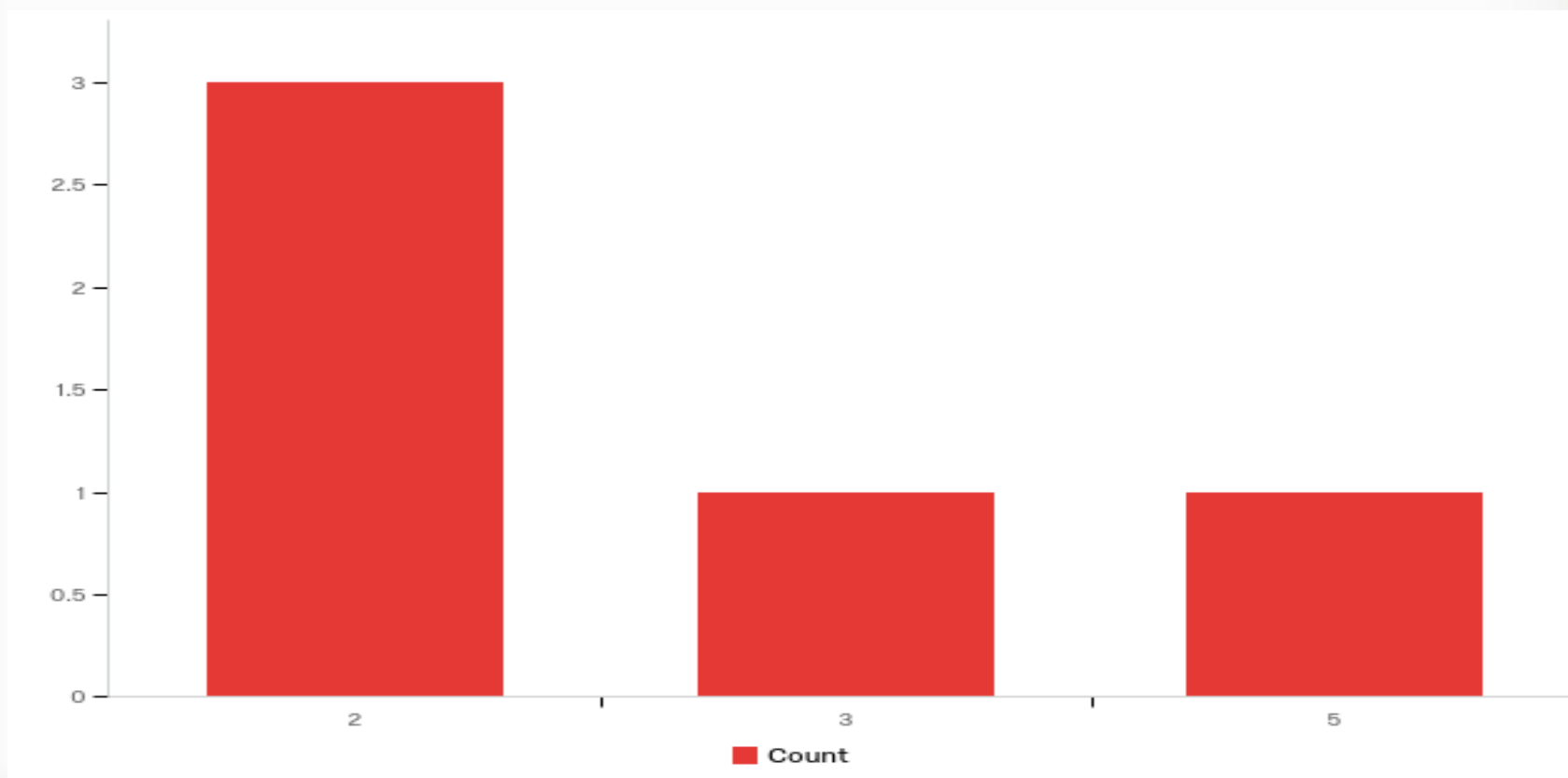
N/A

## To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

#	Field	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
3	Misusing prescription medications led me to try harder illicit drugs	20.00% 1	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	5
2	My school work was more difficult to complete as a result of my prescription misuse	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	5
1	Misusing prescription medications was directly related to my grades declining.	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	5

Showing Rows: 1 - 3 Of 3

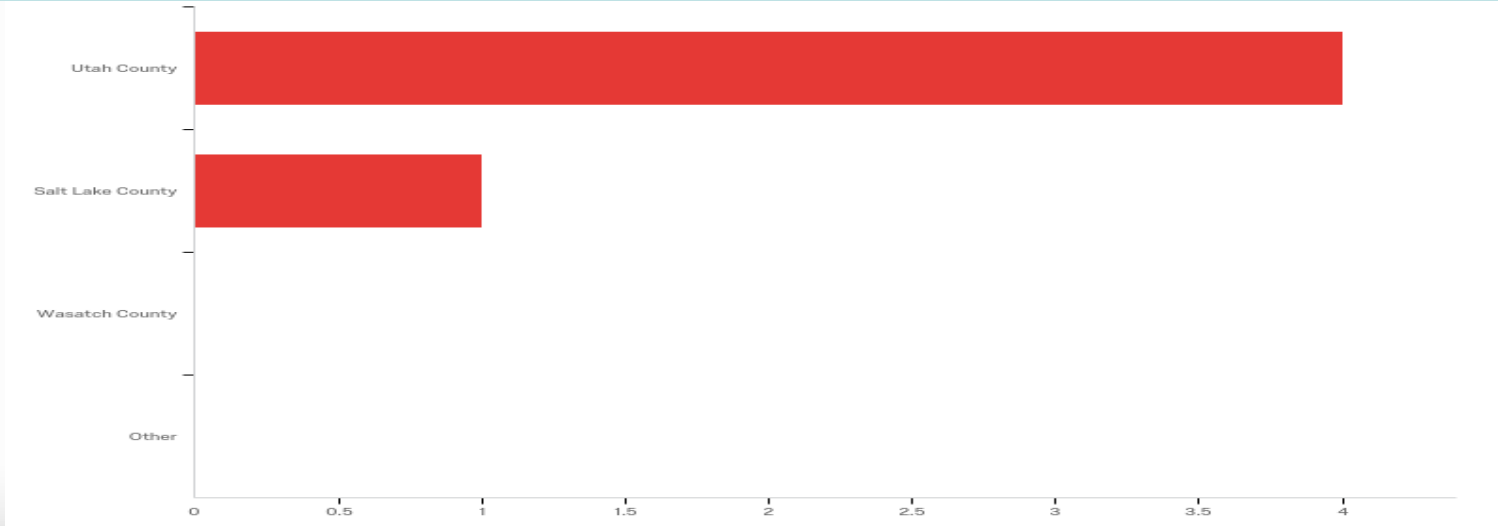
What level of difficulty did you have in acquiring prescription drugs? (10 being the most difficult)





## In which county do you currently reside?

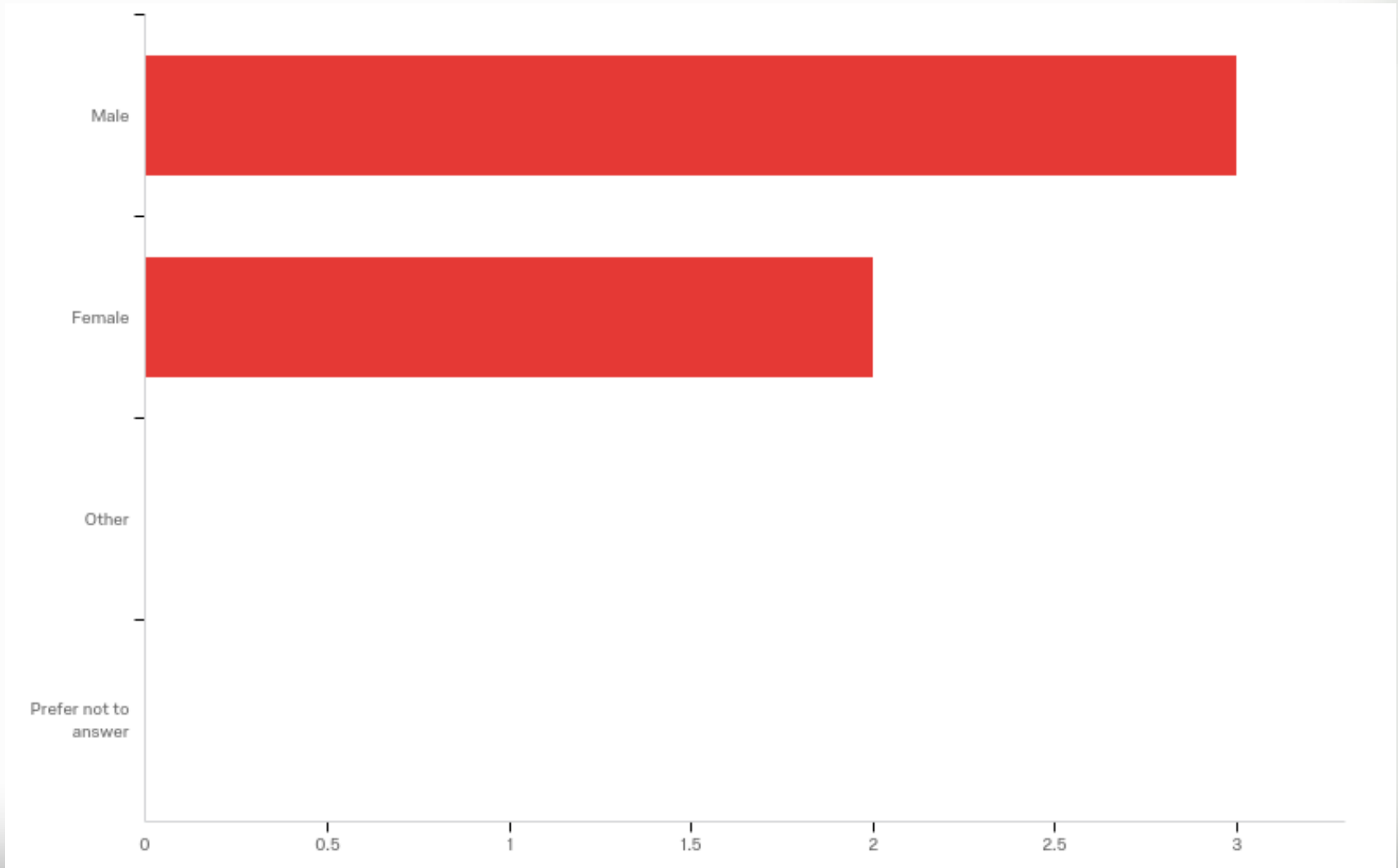
#	Answer	%	Count
1	Utah County	80.00%	4
2	Salt Lake County	20.00%	1
3	Wasatch County	0.00%	0
4	Other	0.00%	0
	Total	100%	5



# Demographics

#	Answer	%	Count	#	Answer	%	Count
1	Associates	40.00%	2	1	White	100.00%	5
2	Bachelors	60.00%	3	2	Black or African American	0.00%	0
3	Masters	0.00%	0	3	Hispanic/Latin American	0.00%	0
4	None	0.00%	0	4	American Indian or Alaska Native	0.00%	0
	Total	100%	5	5	Asian	0.00%	0
				6	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.00%	0
				7	Other	0.00%	0
					Total	100%	5

# What is your gender?



Do you have any family or friends that have misused prescription drugs? Check all that apply.

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Father	7.50%	3
2	Mother	7.50%	3
3	Brother(s)	12.50%	5
4	Sister(s)	12.50%	5
5	Cousin(s)	20.00%	8
6	Friend(s)	35.00%	14
7	None	37.50%	15
8	Other	17.50%	7
	Total	100%	40

# Conclusion

Using a 95% confidence interval, we can say with 95% confidence that of students who misuse prescription drugs, they will be between 3% and 97% likely to have their grades decline due to prescription misuse.

What could have been done better

Questions!?

# SOURCES PT. 1

- Garnier–Dykstra, L. M., Arria, A. M., Caldeira, K. M., Vincent, K. B., O’Grady, K. E., & Wish, E. D. (2010). Sharing and selling of prescription medications in a college student sample. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 71, 262–269.
- Johnston, L. D., O’Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2013). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2012: Volume 2, College students and adults ages 19–50*. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.
- Quintero, G., Peterson, J., & Young, B. (2006). An exploratory study of sociocultural factors contributing to prescription drug misuse among college students. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 36, 903–931.
- McCabe, S. E., Cranford, J. A., Boyd, C. J., & Teter, C. J. (2007). Motives, diversion and routes of administration associated with nonmedical use of prescription opioids. *Addictive Behaviors*, 32(3), 562–575.
- Brady, Joanne E., et al. “Prescription Drug Monitoring and Dispensing of Prescription Opioids.” *Public Health Reports (1974-)*, vol. 129, no. 2, 2014, pp. 139–147. [www.jstor.org/stable/43775344](http://www.jstor.org/stable/43775344).



# SOURCES PT. 2

- Elizabeth A. Hemphill, et al. “Final Comments on Addiction & the Brain: The Prescription Drug Epidemic – A Menace in the Medicine Cabinet?” *The American Biology Teacher*, vol. 75, no. 6, 2013, pp. 373–374.  
[www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/abt.2013.75.6.4](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/abt.2013.75.6.4).
- Lakhan, S. E., & Kirchgessner, A. (2012). Prescription stimulants in individuals with and without attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: Misuse, cognitive impact, and adverse effects. *Brain and Behavior*, 2(5), 661–677.