

Monitoring the drug situation in the student environment
 FSBEI HE "Ural State Mining University" for 2014-2015
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Since 2009, the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Ural State Mining University" (Yekaterinburg) has been monitoring the drug situation in the student environment using the method of vegetative resonance test (ART) on the apparatus "MINI-EXPERT-DT", developed by the Center "IMEDIS "(Moscow).

In order to establish the fact of the use of narcotic and psychoactive substances, about 3000 full-time students undergo hardware testing annually. All students with an established fact of using psychoactive substances (PAS) undergo control testing with an interval of 4-8-16 weeks.

Table 1

The results of hardware testing to identify the fact of the use of surfactants by students of 1-3 courses
 USMU in 2014 calendar year

Well	To be testing (people)	Tested (people)	Installed fact of admission cannabinoids (people)	Established fact reception smoking mixtures, containing surfactants (people)	The fact of admission has been established codeine-containing drugs (people)
Course 1	908	897 (98.8%)	8 (0.9%)	43 (4.8%)	27 (3%) - without a doctor's prescription; 4 (0.5%) - as prescribed by a doctor
2 course	795	644 (81%)	1 (0.1%)	16 (2.5%)	23 (3.6%) - without a doctor's prescription; 4 (0.6%) - as prescribed by a doctor
3 course	522	417 (79.9%)	1 (0.2%)	17 (4.1%)	7 (1.7%) - without a doctor's prescription; 2 (0.5%) - as prescribed by a doctor
TOTAL:	2225	1958 (88%)	10 (0.5%)	76 (3.9%)	57 (2.9%) - without a doctor's prescription; 10 (0.1%) - as prescribed by a doctor

table 2

The results of hardware testing to identify the fact of the use of surfactants by students of 1-3 courses
 USMU in 2015 calendar year

Well	To be testing (people)	Tested (people)	Installed fact of admission cannabinoids (people)	Established fact reception smoking mixtures, containing surfactants (people)	The fact of admission has been established codeine-containing drugs (people)
Course 1	881	802 (91%)	2 (0.2%)	50 (6.2%)	11 (1.4%) - without a doctor's prescription; 9 (1.1%) - as prescribed by a doctor
2 course	552	453 (82%)	5 (1.1%)	17 (3.8%)	6 (1.3%) - without a doctor's prescription; 5 (1.1%) - as prescribed by a doctor
3 course	707	464 (65.6%)	0	4 (0.9%)	0
TOTAL:	2359	1,858 (78.8%)	7 (0.4%)	71 (3.8%)	17 (0.9%) - without a doctor's prescription; 14 (0.8%) - as prescribed by a doctor

conclusions

The obtained test results indicate the need to revise the priorities when planning preventive work. If in previous years the largest percentage of drug use among 1st year students accounted for codeine-containing forms (in 2014 - 27 people, 3%, in 2015 - 11 people, 1.4%), then in 2015 In this age group, the use of surfactants increased sharply through more accessible and widespread forms - smoking mixtures. If in 2014 among students the first course was identified 43 people (4.8%) who used surfactants through smoking mixtures, then in 2015 - 50 people. (6.2%).

It should be noted that by the beginning of the second and third year, the number of students taking psychoactive substances sharply decreases, namely, more than 3 times (from 98 people - 1 course (3.4%) to 28 people (1.2%) - 2 course and 4 people (0.16%) - 3 course). This result is achieved by systemic prevention and control of the drug situation through hardware testing.

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