

The Art of Healing

A new era in substance use prevention, harm reduction, treatment and recovery support















Intimate Violence: Alcohol and Drug
Use, and Mental Health during
COVID-19 among Young Mexican
Adults

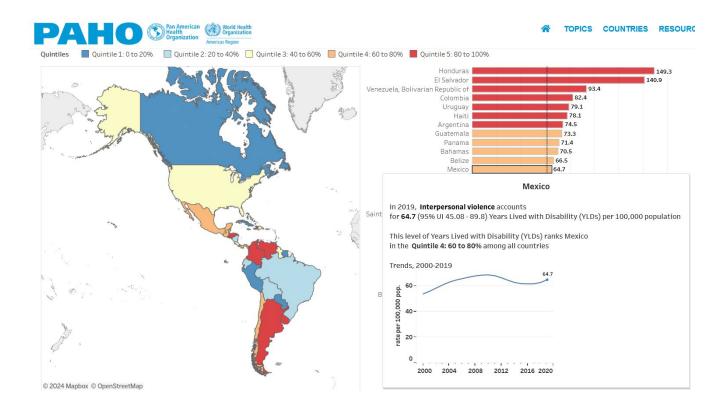




Antecedents

The COVID-19 pandemic may have **increased** intimate violence, harmful use of alcohol and other drugs (AOD), and mental health problems in youth in **low- and middle-income countries** (LMIC; World Health Organization [WHO], 2023).

In Mexico, PAHO observed a **20.5% increase** in YLD due to intimate violence (35.9% in women and 1.4% in men) **between 2000 and 2019** (2020).



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Antecedents

The UNODC reported fluctuating trends in intimate violence among the Mexican population between 2017 and 2020 (2023).

It found rates of intimate violence of **3.21** in **2017**, **0.62** in **2018**, **9.12** in **2019**, and **3.5** in **2020**.

Rates for women were 1.96, 0.42, 12.94, and 5.15, while those for men were 4.47, 0.83, 5.31, and 1.78 during those same years.





1,221

1,621

1,843

15.933 14.919 15.094 16.569 18.772 17.980 22.889

16,723 17,433 19,665 22,835 30,996 30,485 38,570 49,025

dataUNODC

Search Q



Sexual violence

Sexual violence: Rape

Sexual violence: Sexual assault

Sexual violence: Other acts of sexual violence

Country		Region, Subregion 🖉				Clear filters
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Antecedents

Our last cross-sectional study indicated that 25% of Mexican youths suffered from violence in 2022 (Morales-Chainé et al., 2023).

19% of Mexican youths used more than two drugs, including alcohol, harmfully. **AOD** trend use appeared to increase before the pandemic, but data were unclear **during** the pandemic in Mexico.

45%, 48, and 30% of Mexican youths reported depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms, respectively.

It also suggested how intimate violence is associated with other psychosocial conditions such as harmful AOD use and mental health symptomatology in Mexico, an LMIC.





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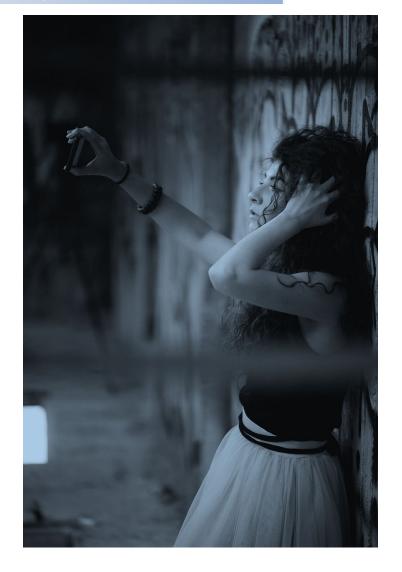


24-28 June 2024 Thessaloniki, Greece



Goal

To describe the tendency and relationship directionality between intimate violence, harmful use of alcohol and other drugs (AOD), and mental health symptoms among young adults during COVID-19 in Mexico.







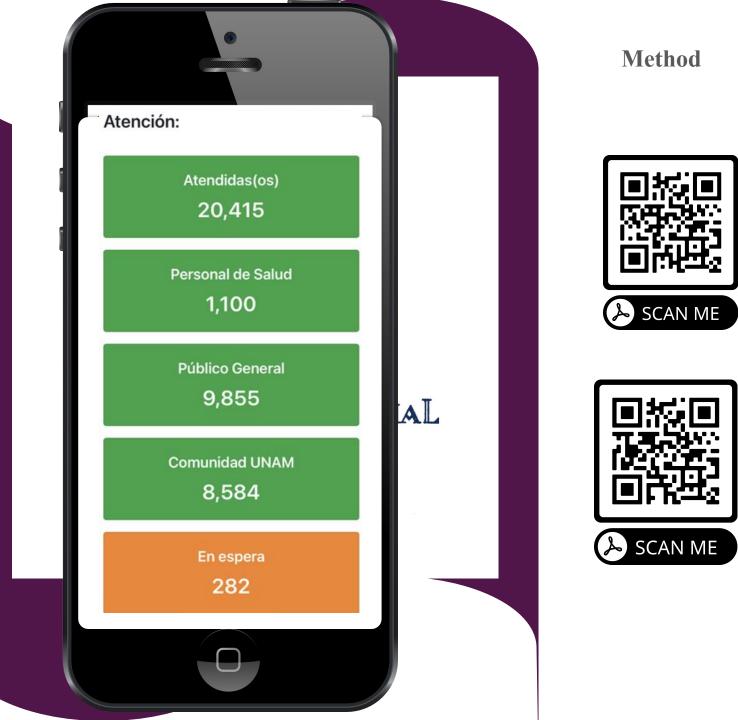


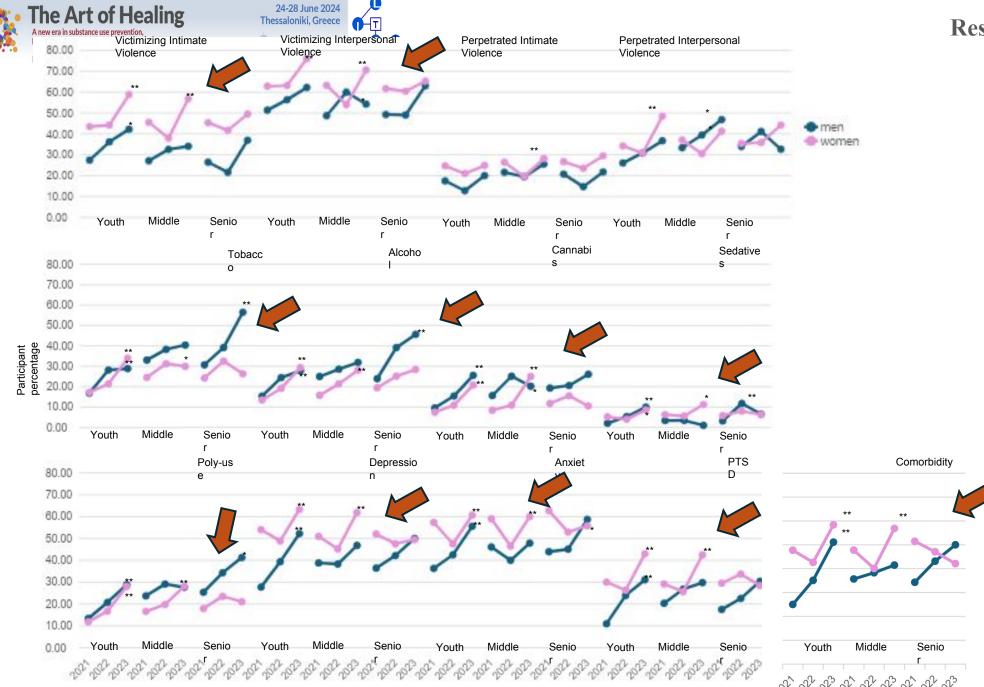


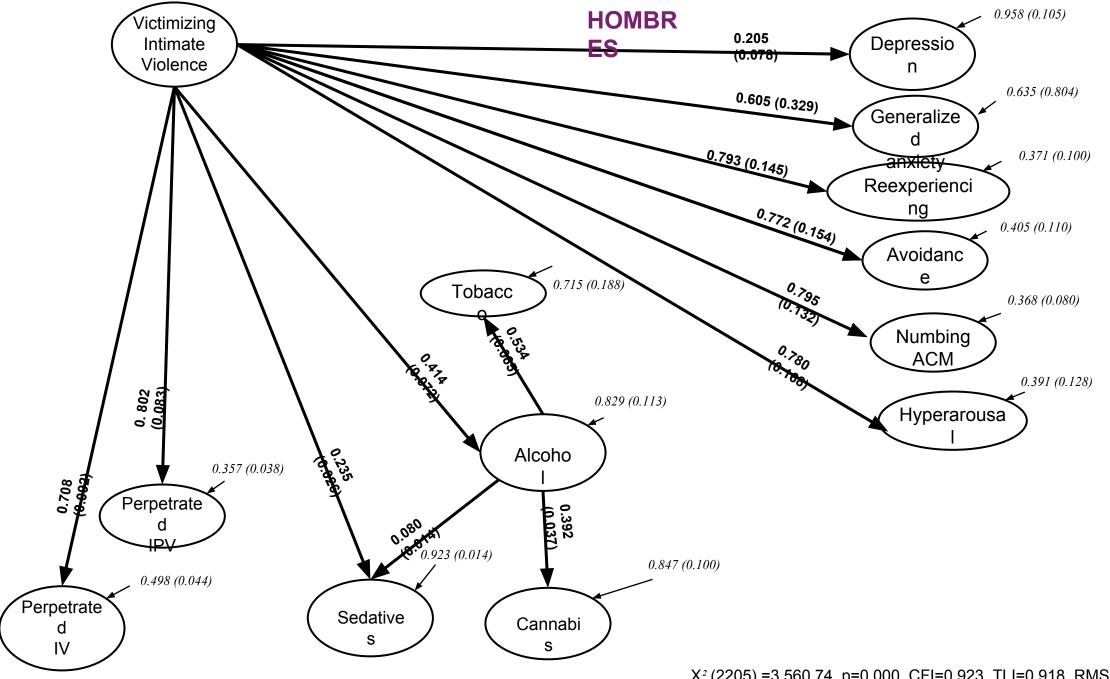
PAHO recommended informal actions in the community (mhGAP, 2019) and primary care (mhGAP, 2016; 2023) to close the gap in mental health and substance use disorders.

We programmed **algorithms** into the action program's clinical handbook to reduce the primary healthcare gap.

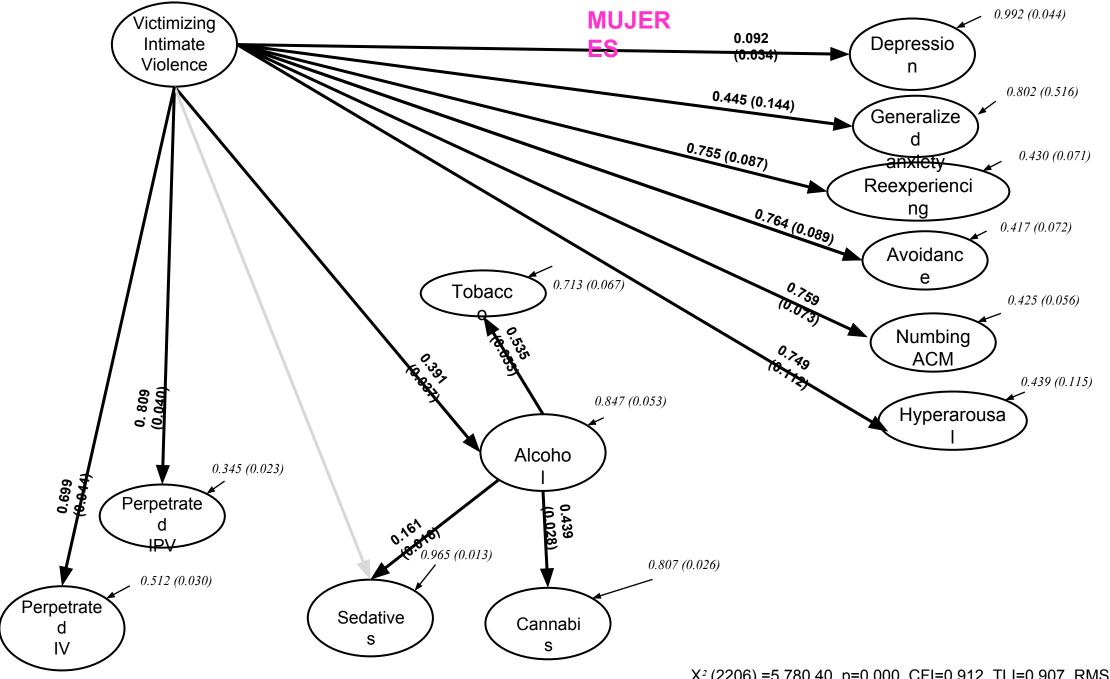
Longitudinal cohort of group evolution with 5,102 Mexicans aged 18, 21, and 24 (with 49% of the evolution sample accomplishments).



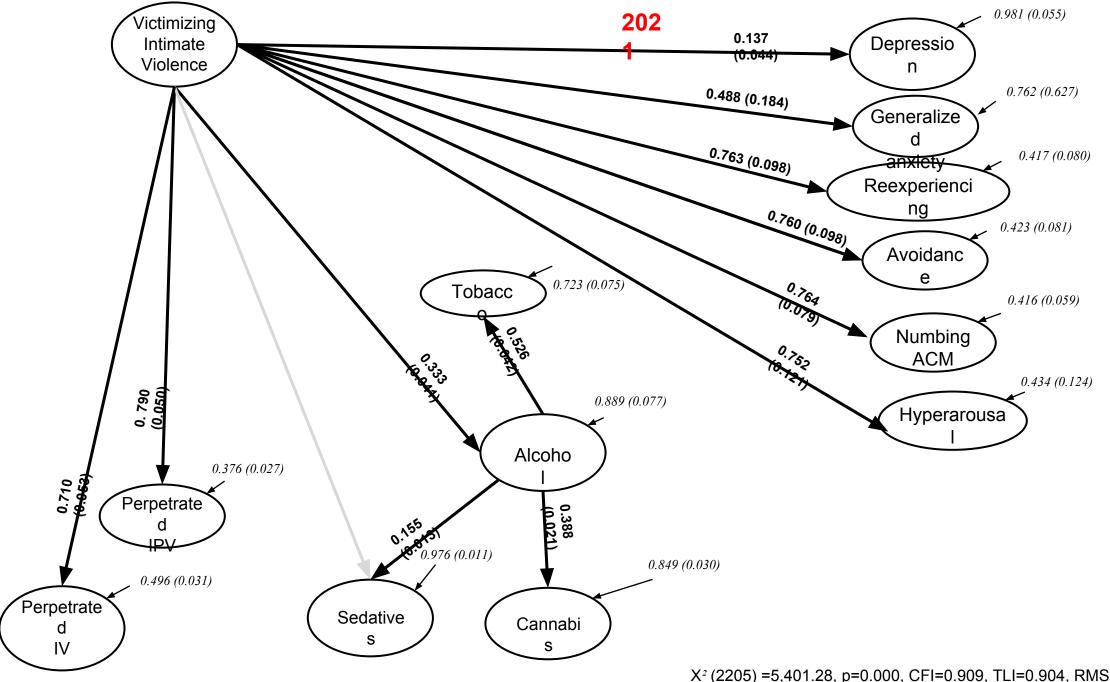




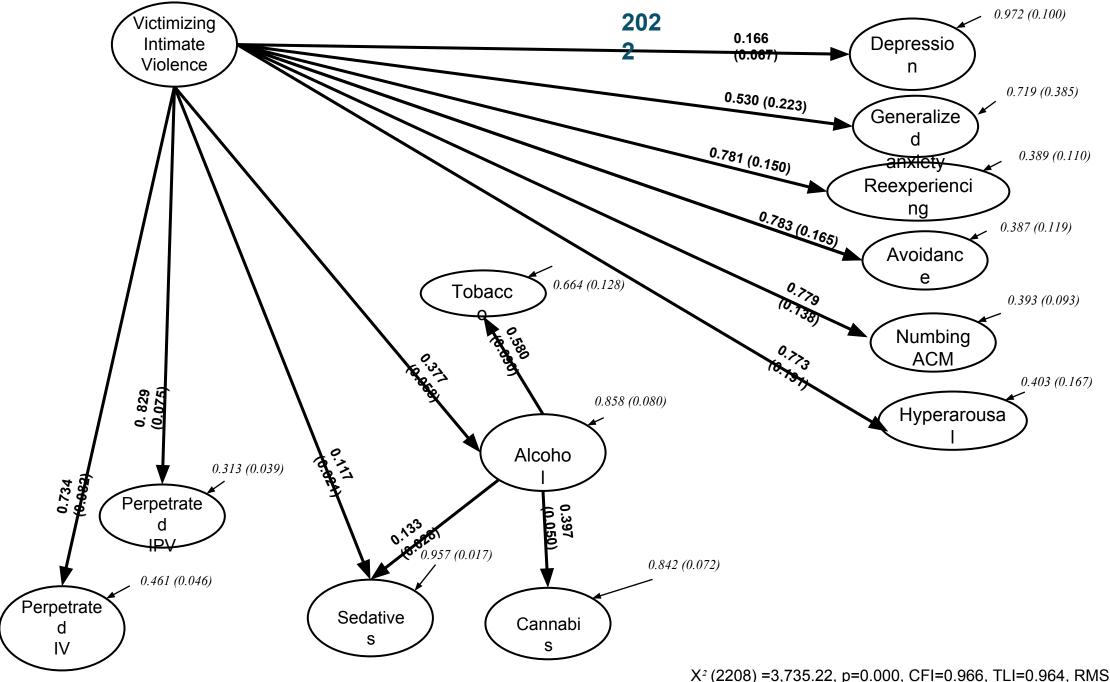
X² (2205) =3,560.74, p=0.000, CFI=0.923, TLI=0.918, RMSEA=0.019 (0.018-0.020)



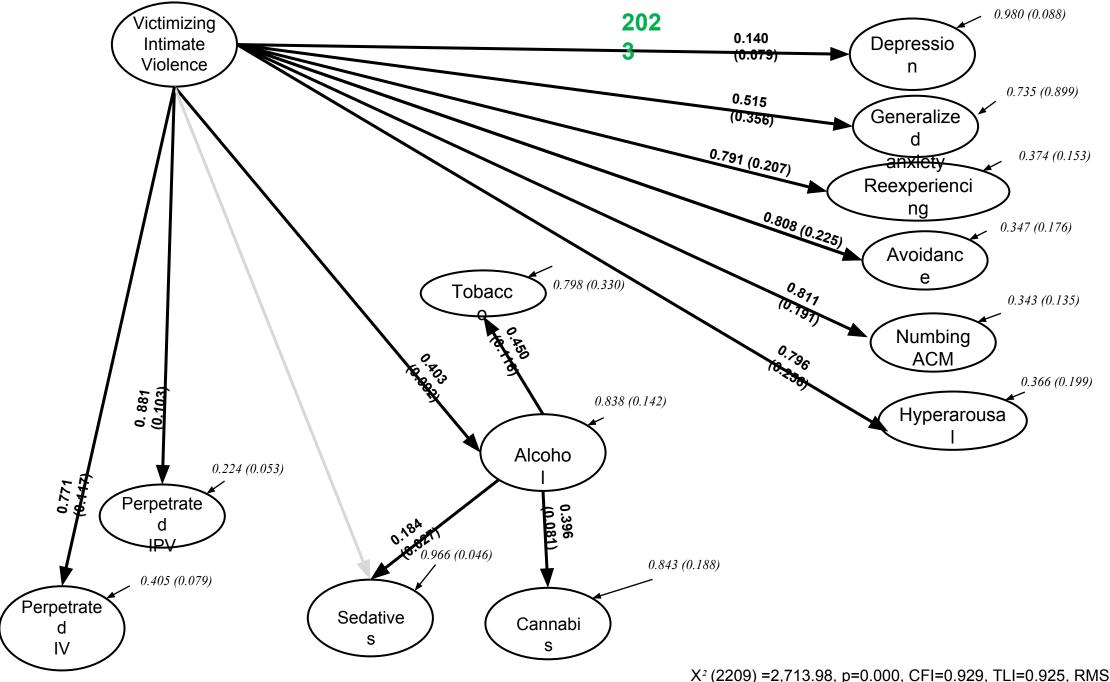
X² (2206) =5,780.40, p=0.000, CFI=0.912, TLI=0.907, RMSEA=0.022 (0.021-0.022)



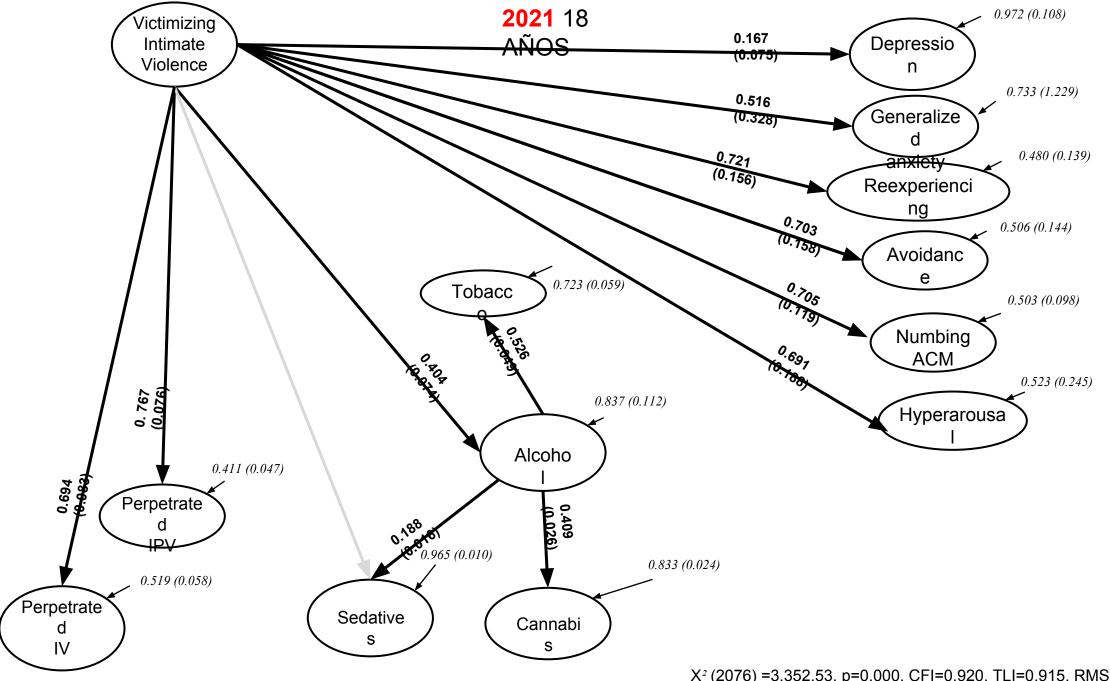
X² (2205) =5,401.28, p=0.000, CFI=0.909, TLI=0.904, RMSEA=0.022 (0.022-0.023)



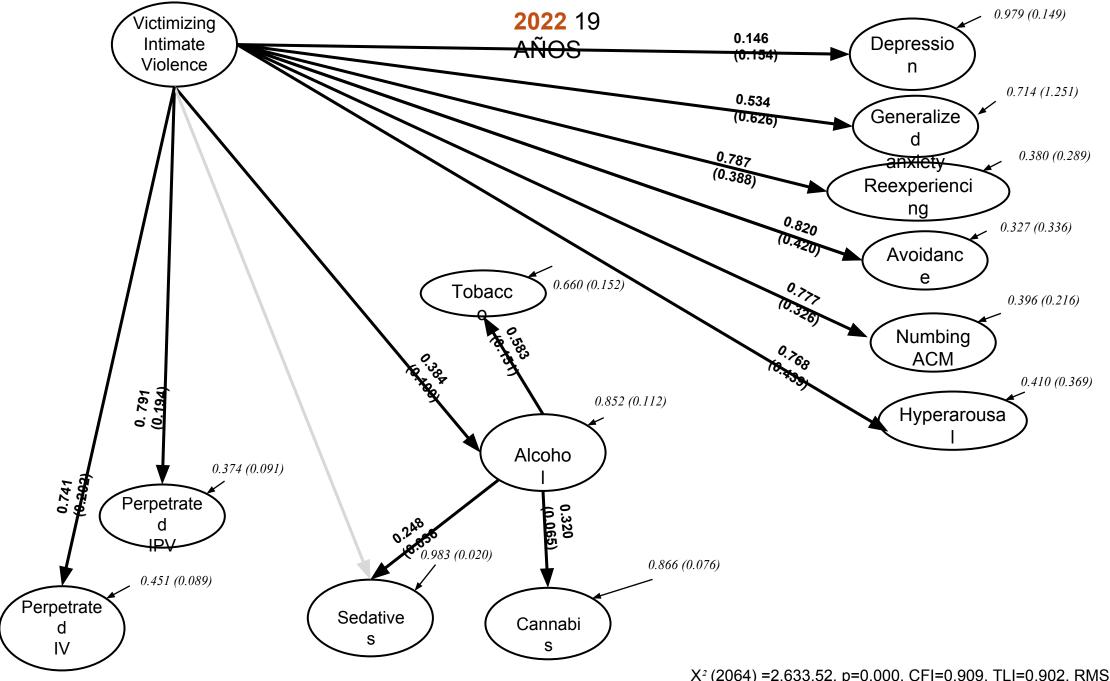
X² (2208) =3,735.22, p=0.000, CFI=0.966, TLI=0.964, RMSEA=0.022 (0.020-0.023)



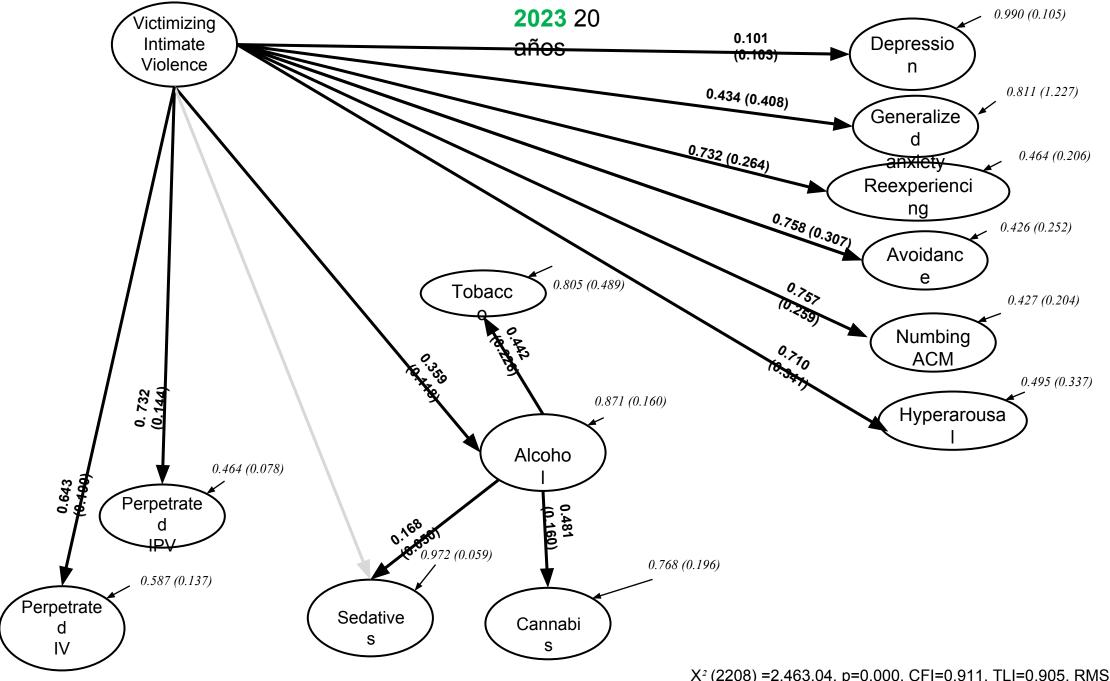
X² (2209) =2,713.98, p=0.000, CFI=0.929, TLI=0.925, RMSEA=0.018 (0.016-0.020)



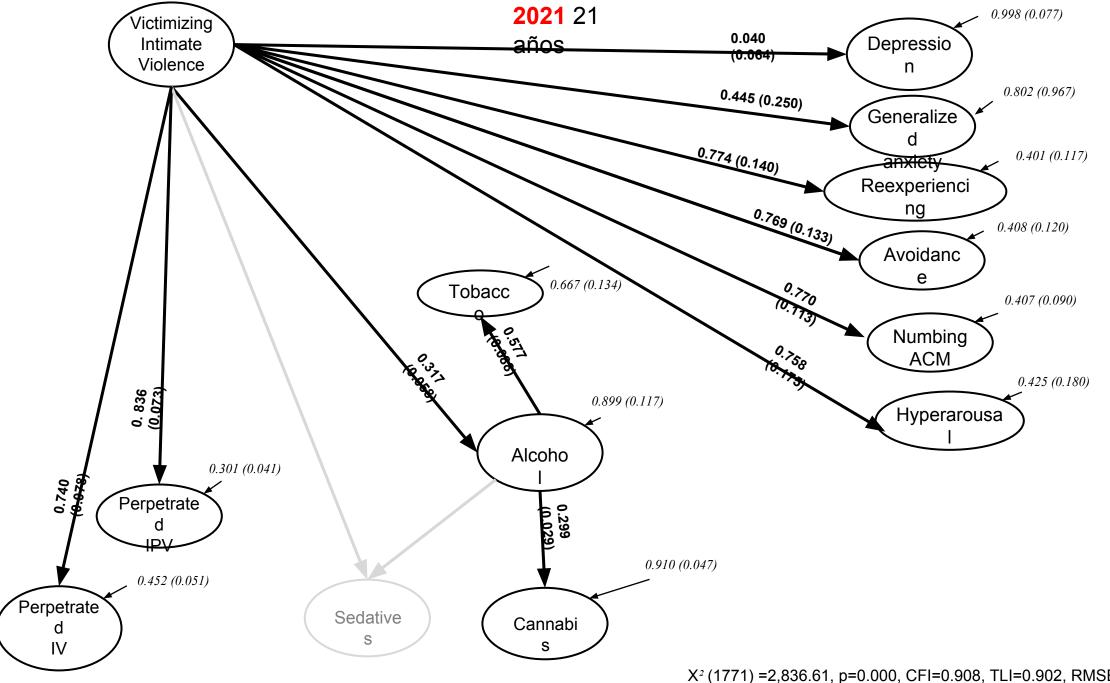
X² (2076) =3,352.53, p=0.000, CFI=0.920, TLI=0.915, RMSEA=0.026 (0.024-0.028)



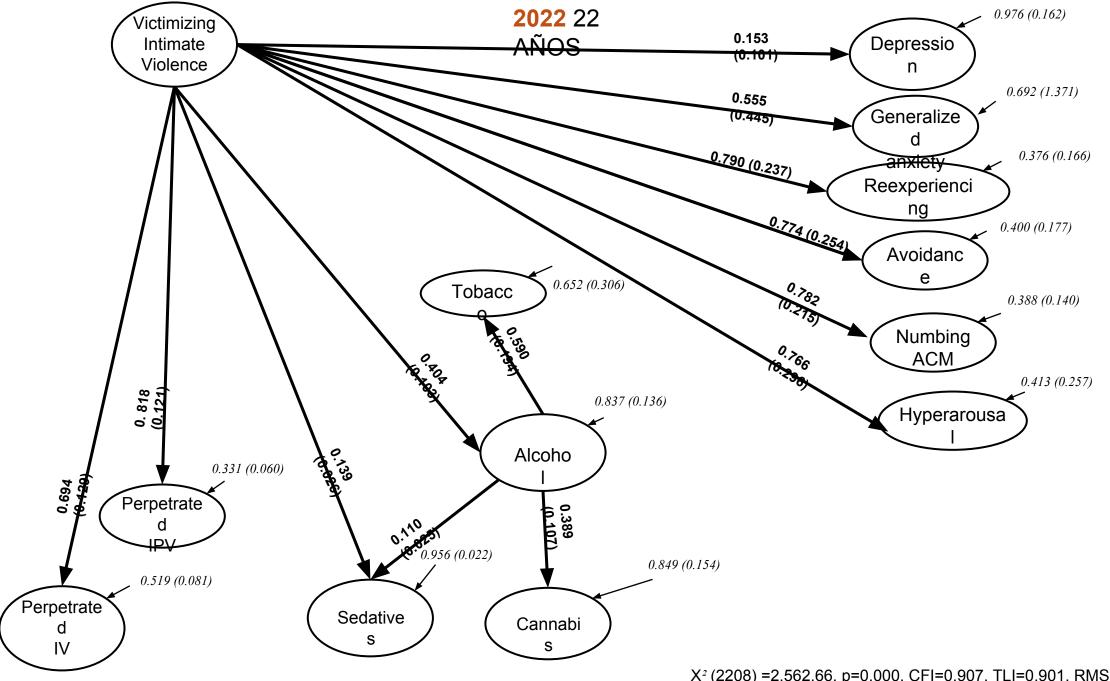
X² (2064) =2,633.52, p=0.000, CFI=0.909, TLI=0.902, RMSEA=0.021 (0.018-0.023)



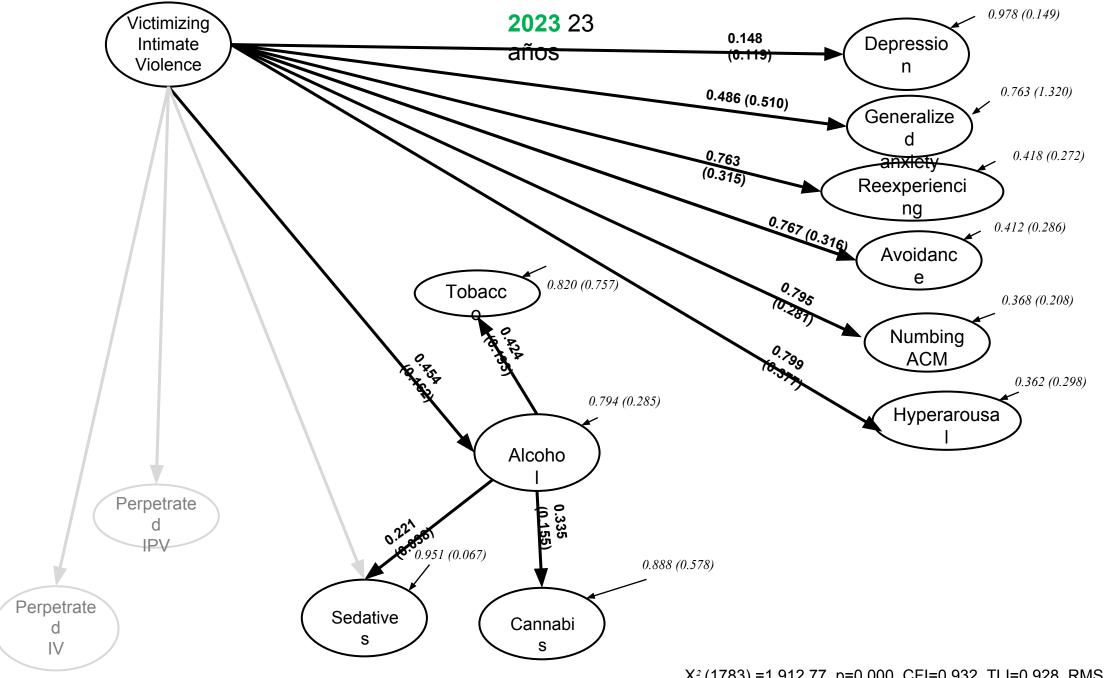
X² (2208) =2,463.04, p=0.000, CFI=0.911, TLI=0.905, RMSEA=0.019 (0.014-0.024)



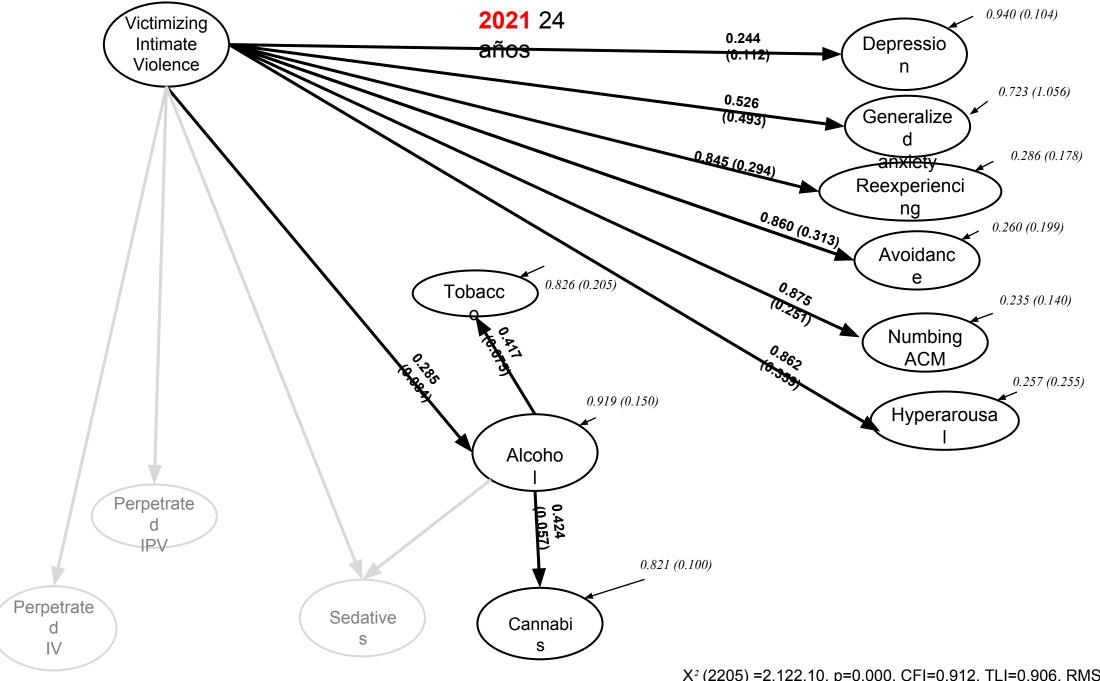
X² (1771) =2,836.61, p=0.000, CFI=0.908, TLI=0.902, RMSEA=0.023 (0.021-0.024)



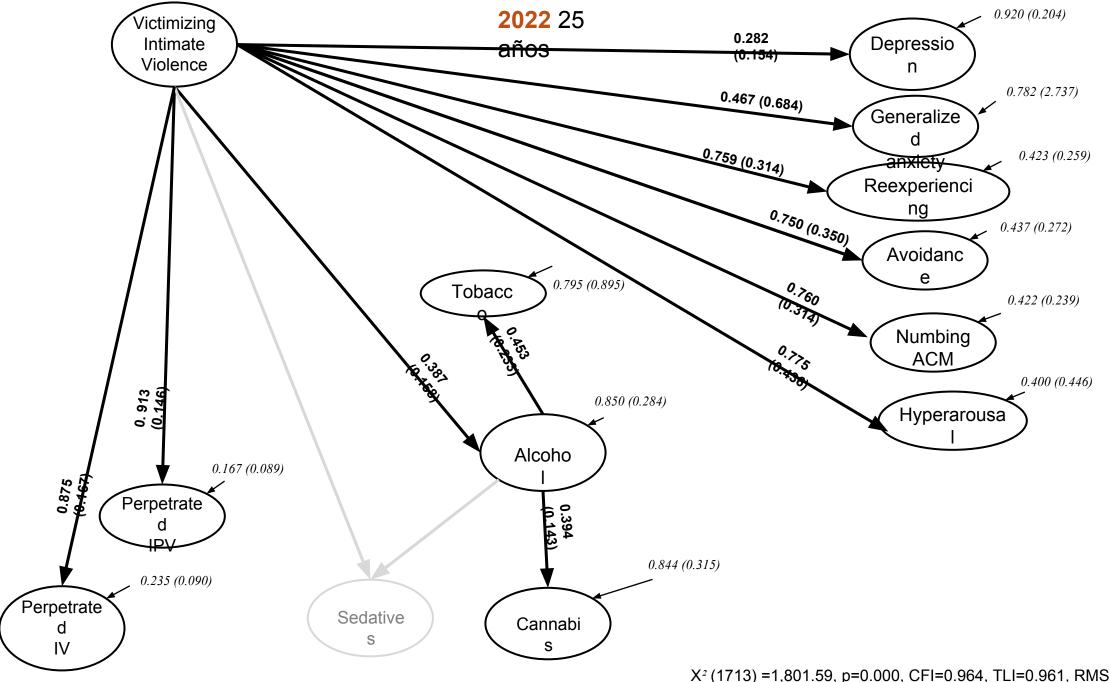
X² (2208) =2,562.66, p=0.000, CFI=0.907, TLI=0.901, RMSEA=0.021 (0.018-0.023)



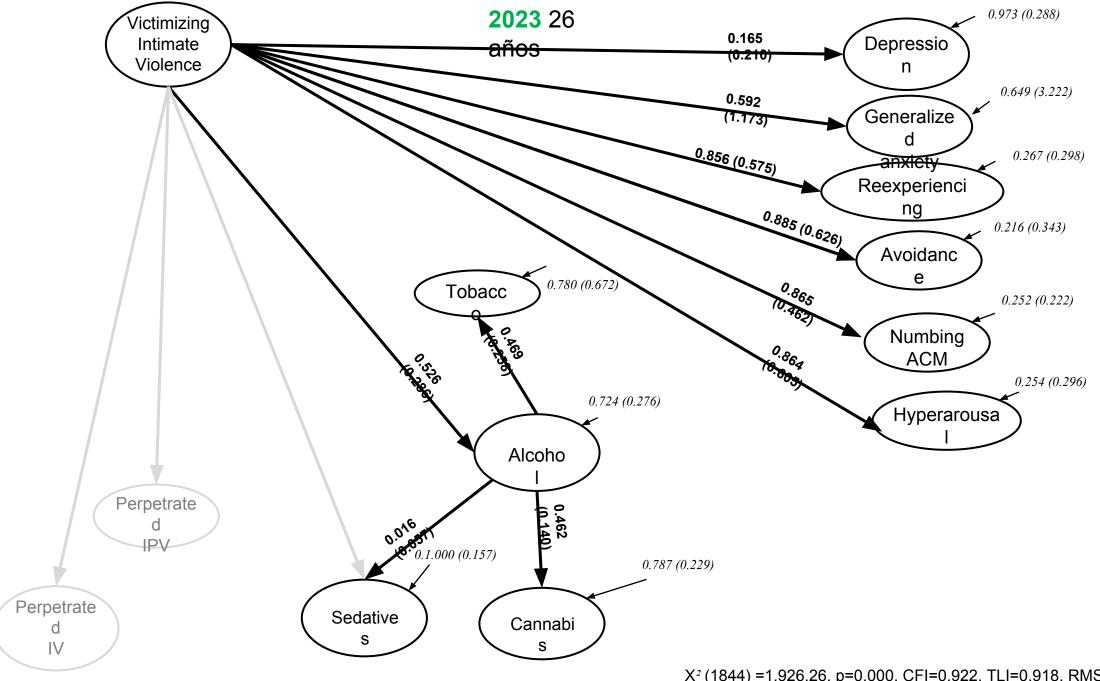
X² (1783) =1,912.77, p=0.000, CFI=0.932, TLI=0.928, RMSEA=0.017 (0.008-0.023)



X² (2205) =2,122.10, p=0.000, CFI=0.912, TLI=0.906, RMSEA=0.022 (0.020-0.024)



X² (1713) =1,801.59, p=0.000, CFI=0.964, TLI=0.961, RMSEA=0.013 (0.000-0.020)



X² (1844) =1,926.26, p=0.000, CFI=0.922, TLI=0.918, RMSEA=0.018 (0.000-0.027)



increasing



One out of two women out of three men

one

More men reported harmful patterns

Young women sedatives in 2022

reported damage due to using







One out of two women depression, anxiety, or comorbidity
Three out of ten women PTSD



Suffering intimate violence harmful alcohol-sedative use mental health conditions, PTSD symptoms, and perpetrating intimate interpersonal violence.



alcohol Depression pandemic

tobacco-cannabis-sedative first two years of the



Youth violence, harmful AOD use, and mental health symptomatology not only increased during the pandemic but were also interrelated and moderated by sex.

The violence asymmetry may result from differences in the perception of violence in the context of social inequities and the normalized violation of human rights in Latin countries (Scott-Storey et al., 2023).

We may explore the contribution of the **patriarchal culture**, **power**, and **control** in Latin American society to violence.

In Mexico, family relationships still based on **violent interactions** where women are subject of power and control from men. Also, we know that high number of Mexican population **uses AOD**, associated with stressful situations.





We must design cost-effective, preventive interventions not only to reduce harmful alcohol use but also to address intimate violence and mental health conditions.

Thank you

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