

## Hubungan lingkungan eksternal remaja dengan risiko penyalahgunaan NAPZA pada siswa di SMA dan SMK Kec. Beji kota Depok

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### Abstrak

The number of drug abused in adolescent is increasing every year. It is assumed that the influencing factors of drug abused could come from their internal and external factors of the adolescent. Some of the external factors are family environment, community, school, and their peer group. This research was using the descriptive correlation and cross sectional study design. The goal of this study was to determine of the correlation between the external environments of the adolescent with the risk of the drug abused on the student of senior high school in the Depok city. The samples of this study were the 205 students of the first and second grade student in the senior high school in Beji District, Depok city. The samples were selected by the proportional random sampling method.

The result of this study showed that the family and peer group have significant correlation to the risk of drug abused amongst the adolescent ( $p = 0,006$  and  $0,020$ ), where as the school and community had no significant correlation. It is implied also that the family environment has the highest correlation to the drug abused amongst adolescent ( $OR = 2,168$ ). Characterize of the adolescent (gender) had also the correlation to the risk of drug abused ( $P = 0,003$ ) and it was a confounding factors. Therefore, the focus of the community nurse role is including observation to the peer group, especially boys. It is suggested that community nurse should have good collaboration with public health center, school, and parents in making early detection on the drug abused behavior in adolescent. Counseling on the family, peer group should be implemented and monitored continuously.