

**Substance use, traumatic experiences,
perceived discrimination and affective
symptoms
among Russian and Kurdish migrants in Finland**

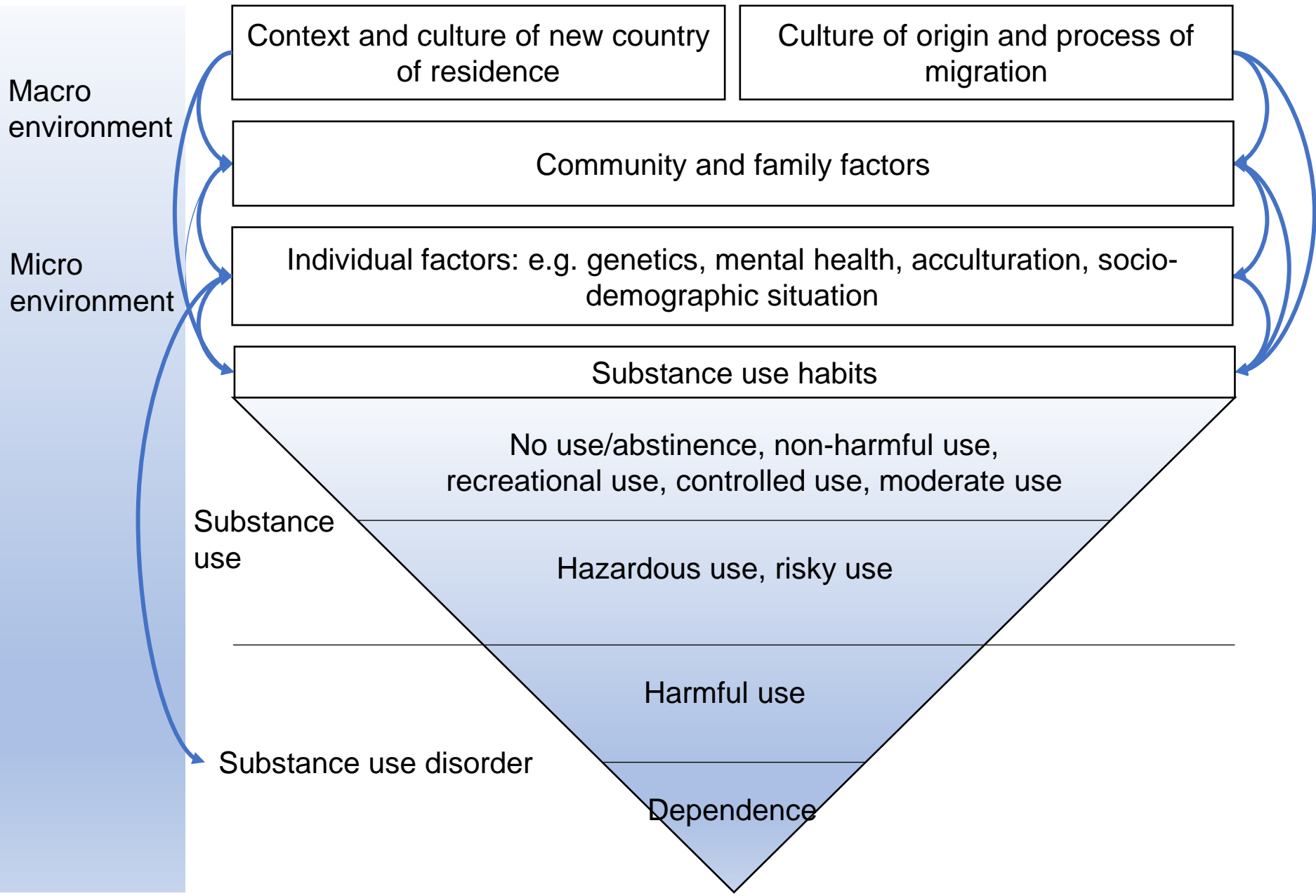
Essi Salama, MD, PhD Candidate
Doctoral Programme for Clinical Investigation
Medical Faculty, University of Turku
Turku University Hospital

Disclosure information

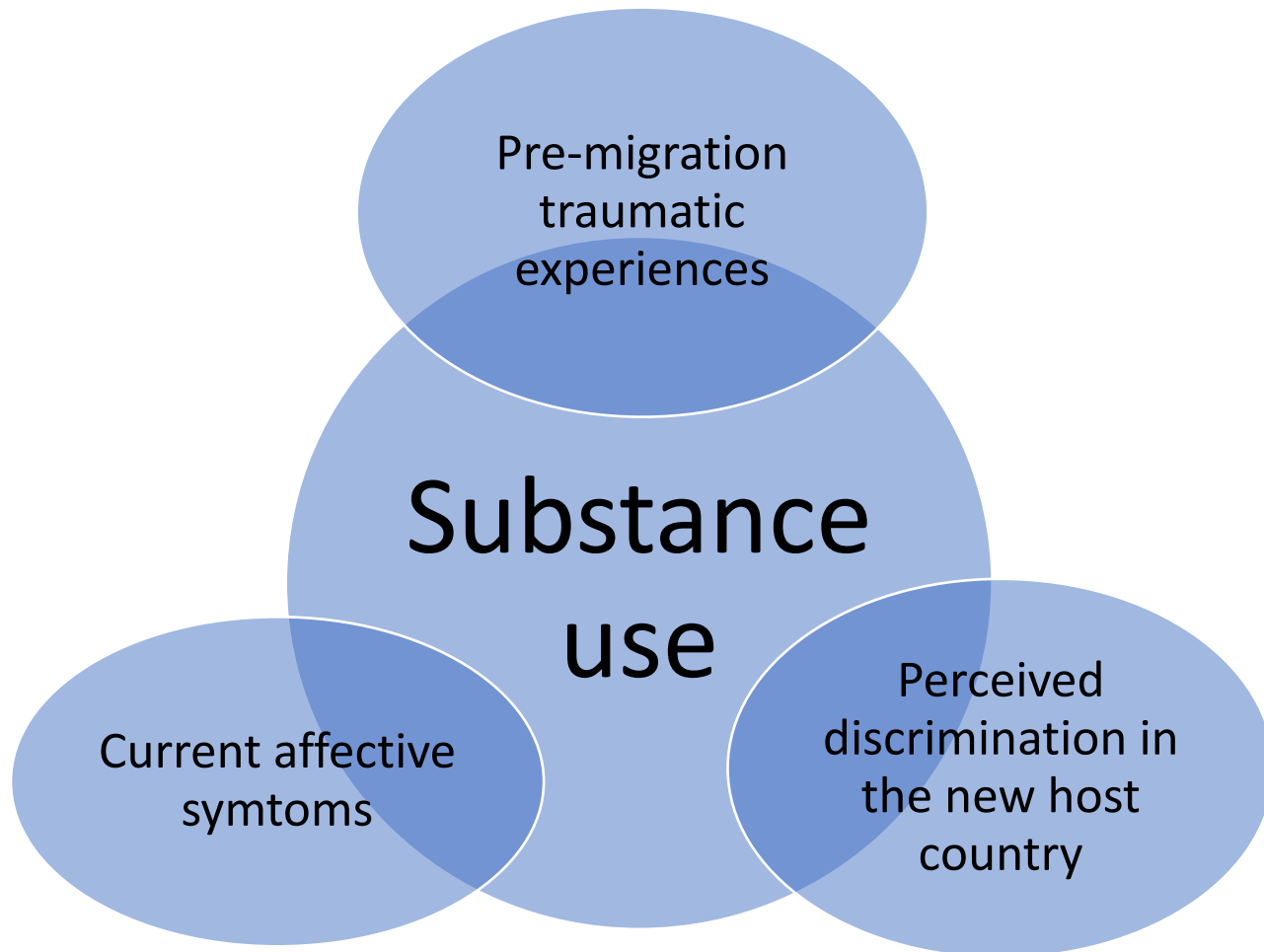
- No conflicts of interest
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Background and aims



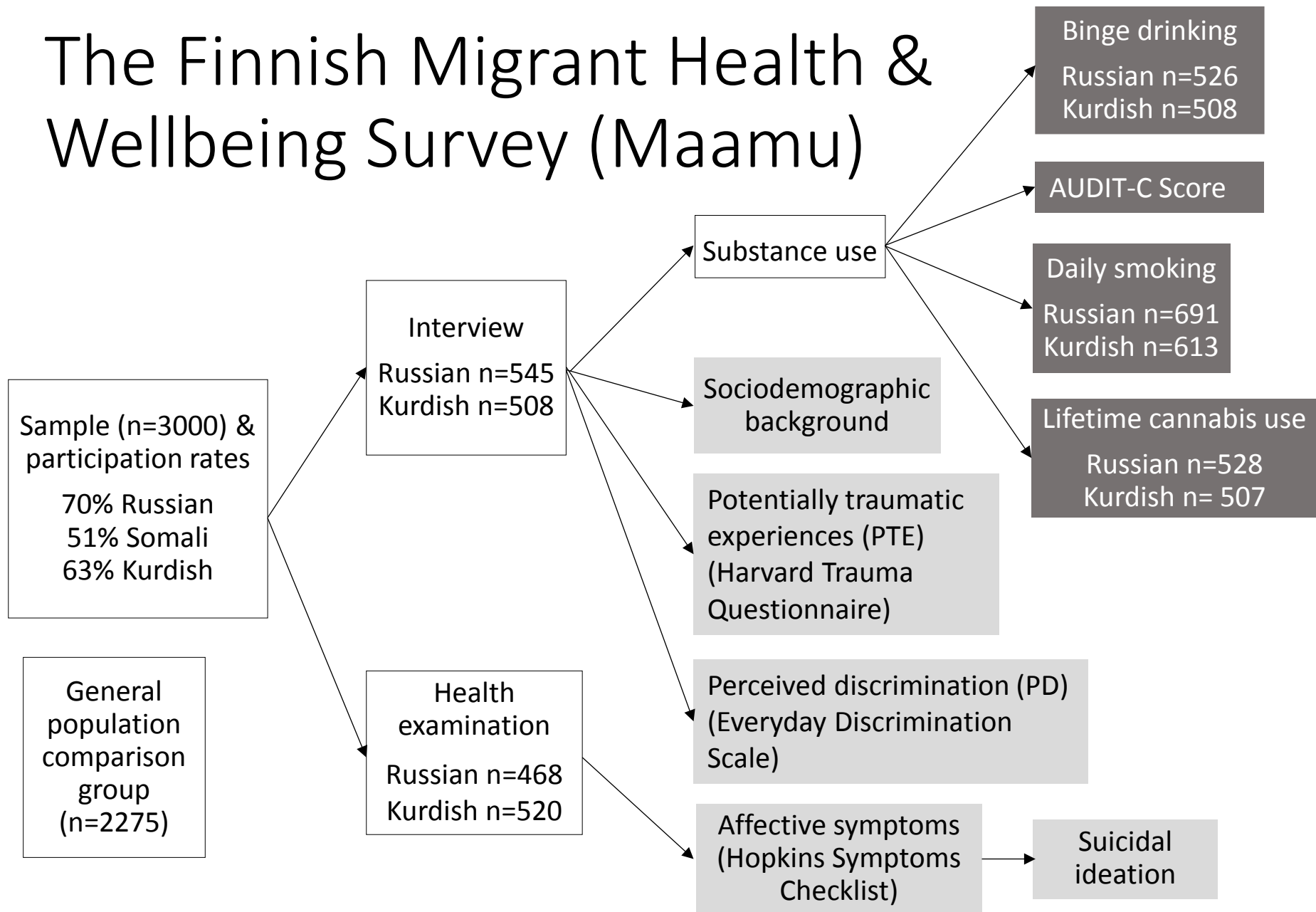
Aim: examine associations



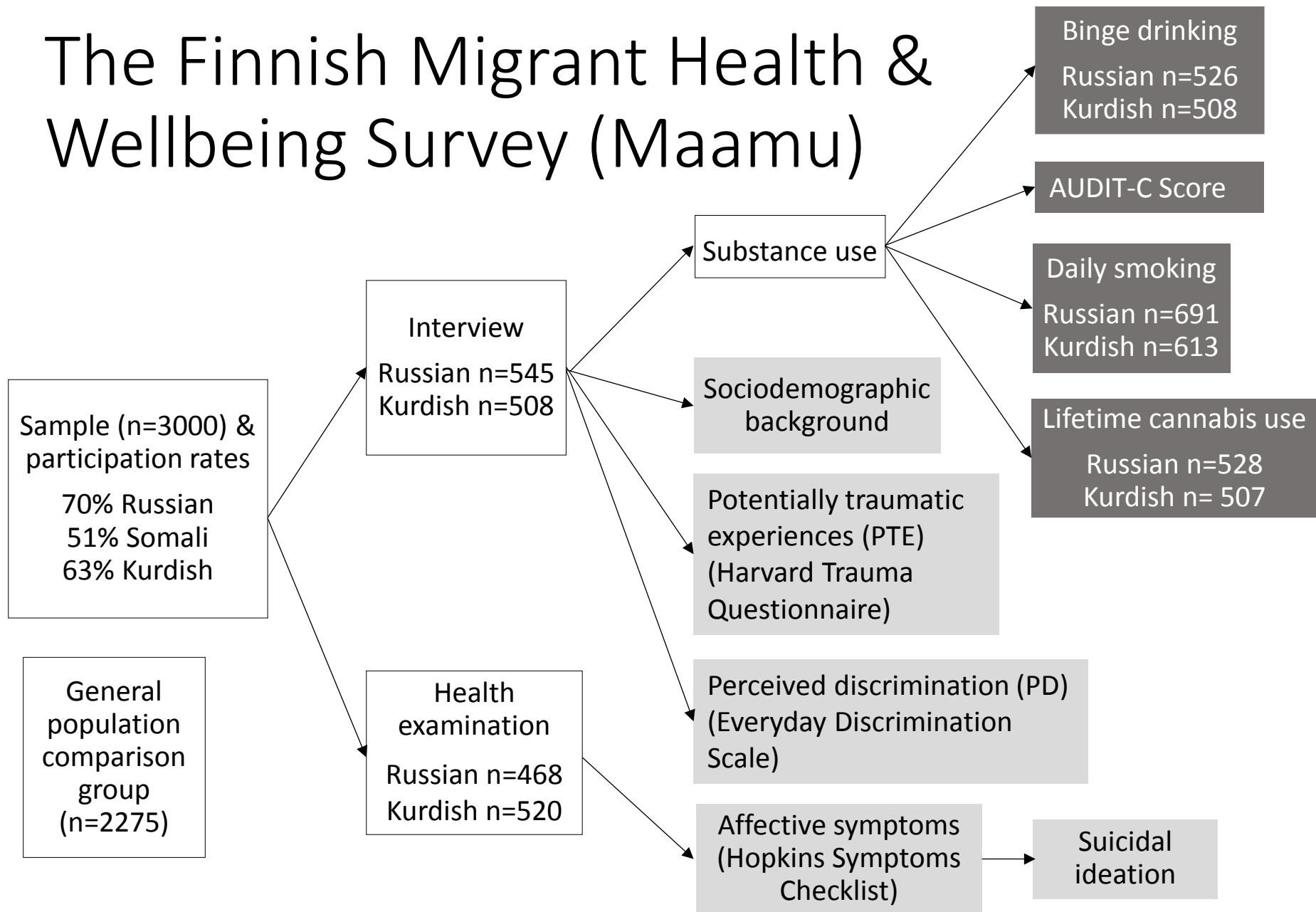



Methods

The Finnish Migrant Health & Wellbeing Survey (Maamu)



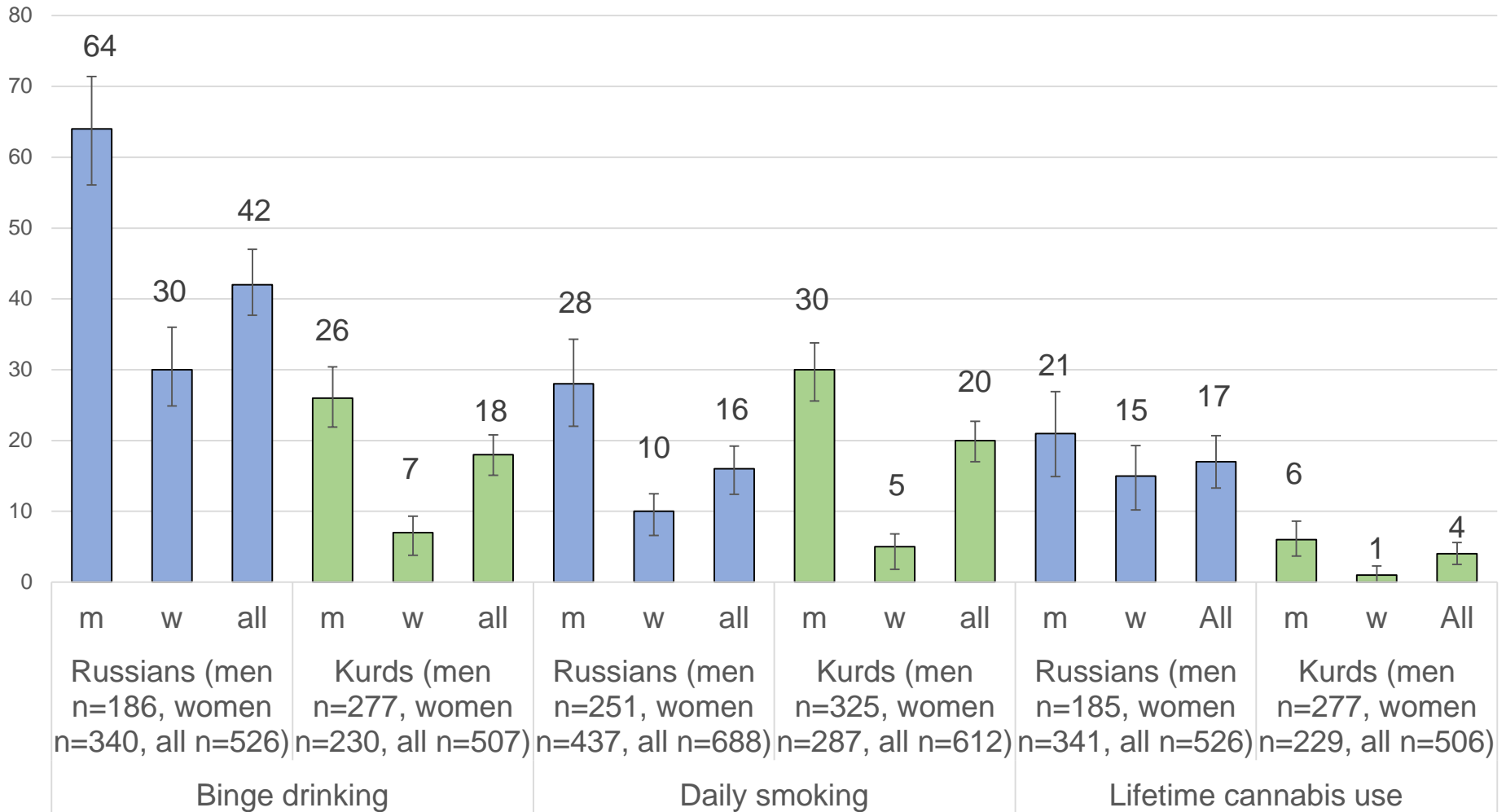
The Finnish Migrant Health & Wellbeing Survey (Maamu)



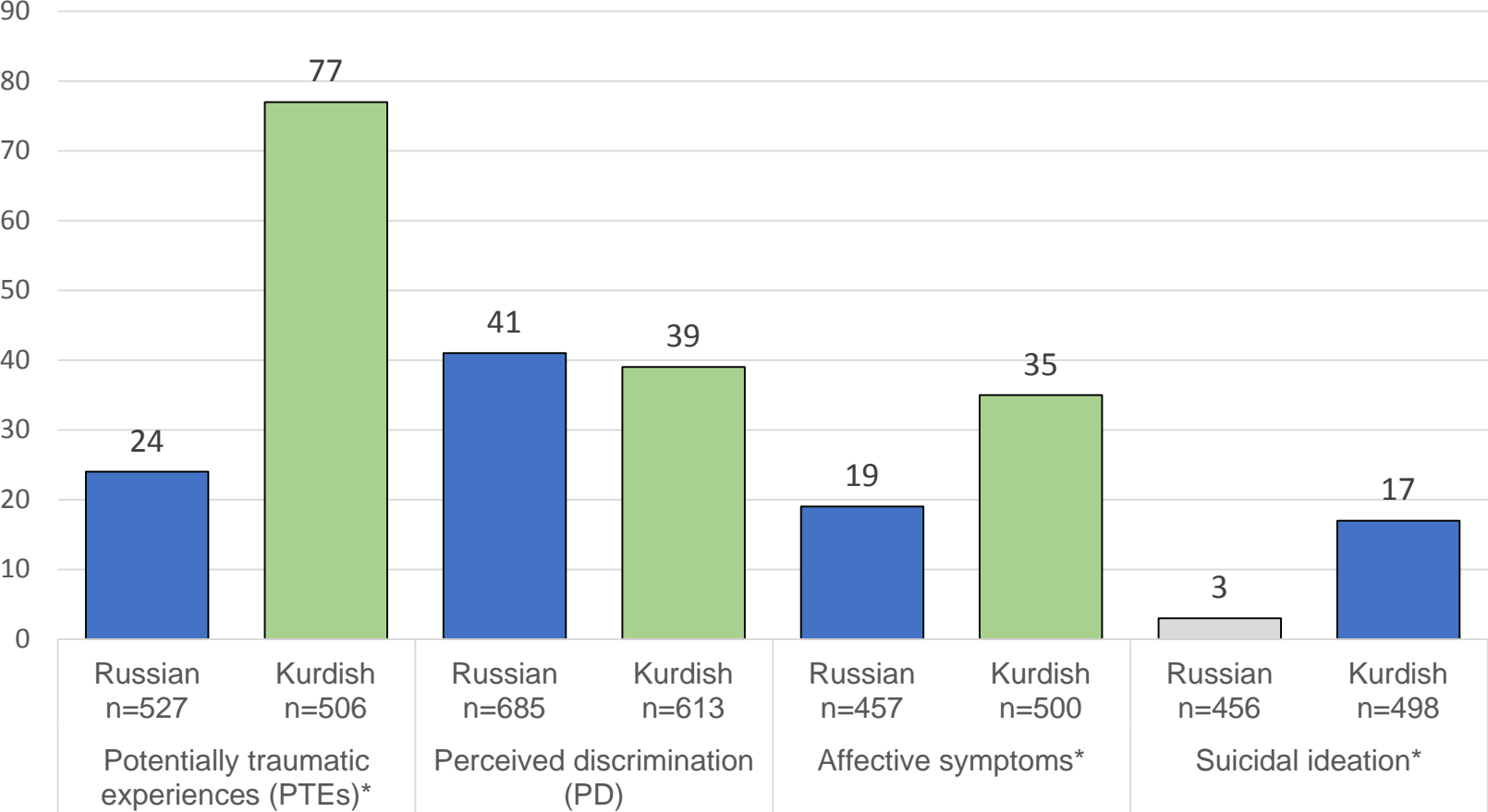


Results

Prevalences of substance use



Kurds reported traumatic experiences, affective symptoms and suicidal ideations more frequently than Russians.



Traumatic experiences increased the odds for binge drinking among Kurds and lifetime cannabis use among Russians

	Russians			Kurds		
	OR	95% CI	n	OR	95% CI	n
Binge drinking						
Adjusted for background factors	1.25	0.75-2.08	523	2.65	1.30-5.42	496
Adjusted for affective symptoms	1.02	0.59-1.78	443	2.35	1.17-4.73	460
AUDIT-C score						
Background	0.44	-0.020-0.90	521	0.51	0.13-0.89	495
Affective symptoms	0.25	-0.27-0.77	442	0.45	0.056-0.84	459
Daily smoking						
Background	1.64	0.93-2.89	526	1.73	0.90-3.35	496
Affective symptoms	1.55	0.84-2.88	449	1.46	0.73-2.92	496
Lifetime cannabis use						
Background	2.17	1.12-4.18	525	1.40	0.39-4.97	495
Affective symptoms	1.81	0.90-3.61	445	0.85	0.28-2.54	459

Discrimination correlated with AUDIT-C score & increased the odds for lifetime cannabis use among Kurds

	Russians			Kurds		
	OR	95% CI	n	OR	95% CI	n
Binge drinking						
Adjusted for background factors	0.92	0.59-1.45	522	1.63	0.98-2.70	496
Adjusted for affective symptoms	1.15	0.72-1.84	442	1.45	0.89-2.35	460
AUDIT-C score						
Background	-0.20	-0.60-0.20	520	0.46	0.12-0.79	495
Affective symptoms	-0.15	-0.57-0.28	442	0.36	0.020-0.70	470
Daily smoking						
Background	1.23	0.71-2.12	524	1.36	0.86-2.14	496
Affective symptoms	1.63	0.91-2.93	450	1.20	0.75-1.91	460
Lifetime cannabis use						
Background	1.59	0.89-2.84	523	3.89	1.38-10.97	495
Affective symptoms	1.60	0.85-3.01	443	3.52	1.16-10.71	459

Suicidal ideation associated with binge drinking and lifetime cannabis use among Kurds

	Model 1 ¹				Model 2 ²				Model 3 ³			
	OR	95% CI	<i>p</i>	n	OR	95% CI	<i>p</i>	n	OR	95% CI	<i>p</i>	n
<i>Binge drinking</i>⁵												
Russian												
Affective symptoms	1.2	0.66-2.16	0.56	446	1.2	0.63-2.15	0.62	444	1.2	0.64-2.32	0.55	433
Suicidal ideation	1.2	0.33-4.00	0.82	445	1.2	0.32-4.35	0.81	443	1.1	0.25-4.67	0.92	432
Kurdish												
Affective symptoms	1.3	0.77-2.05	0.36	469	1.5	0.93-2.57	0.09	460	1.5	0.91-2.52	0.11	455
Suicidal ideation	2.0	1.15-3.38	0.01	467	2.5	1.38-4.47	<0.01	458	2.4	1.32-4.33	<0.01	453
General population⁷												
Affective symptoms	1.9	0.69-5.25	0.22	856	2.3	0.84-6.22	0.11	848	NA			
Suicidal ideation	1.9	0.51-7.47	0.33	854	1.7	0.44-6.83	0.43	846	NA			
<i>Daily smoking</i>⁶												
Russian												
Affective symptoms	0.8	0.34-1.87	0.60	468	0.7	0.25-1.75	0.40	454	0.6	0.21-1.51	0.25	440
Suicidal ideation	1.7	0.45-6.75	0.42	456	1.7	0.43-6.75	0.44	453	1.2	0.26-5.91	0.79	439
Kurdish												
Affective symptoms	1.7	1.09-2.73	0.02	493	1.6	1.02-2.62	0.04	482	1.6	0.99-2.54	0.06	461
Suicidal ideation	1.6	0.92-2.74	0.10	491	1.4	0.80-2.42	0.24	480	1.3	0.73-2.19	0.39	459
General population⁷												
Affective symptoms	2.2	0.98-5.15	0.06	851	2.4	1.18-4.79	0.02	851	NA			
Suicidal ideation	5.18	1.55-17.29	0.01	849	5.0	1.36-17.72	0.02	849	NA			
<i>Lifetime cannabis use</i>⁵												
Russian												
Affective symptoms	1.9	0.85-4.06	0.12	446	2.0	0.89-4.44	0.09	444	1.6	0.70-3.69	0.26	433
Suicidal ideation	4.8	1.52-15.02	0.01	445	5.2	1.58-17.24	0.01	443	5.6	1.87-16.96	<0.01	432
Kurdish⁸												
Affective symptoms	6.2	2.77-14.14	<0.01	468	5.8	2.44-13.80	<0.01	459	6.1	2.56-14.49	<0.01	454
Suicidal ideation	6.0	2.53-14.31	<0.01	466	5.8	2.12-16.09	<0.01	457	5.5	1.94-15.57	<0.01	452

Conclusions & limitations

Limitations

- Lack of comparable studies
- Generalisability of the results
- Effects of non-response
- Effects of misreporting
- Limitations of cross-sectional study design
- Validity of the selected measures

Conclusions

1. Pre-migration traumatic experiences and post-migration perceived discrimination were associated with substance use
2. Kurds seem to be a migrant population in an especially vulnerable situation
 - Effect of forced migration background?
3. Recognition of substance use among migrants, despite of the background
4. Screening of substance use, traumatic experiences and perceived discrimination in primary and specialised services

Contact:
essi.salama@utu.fi