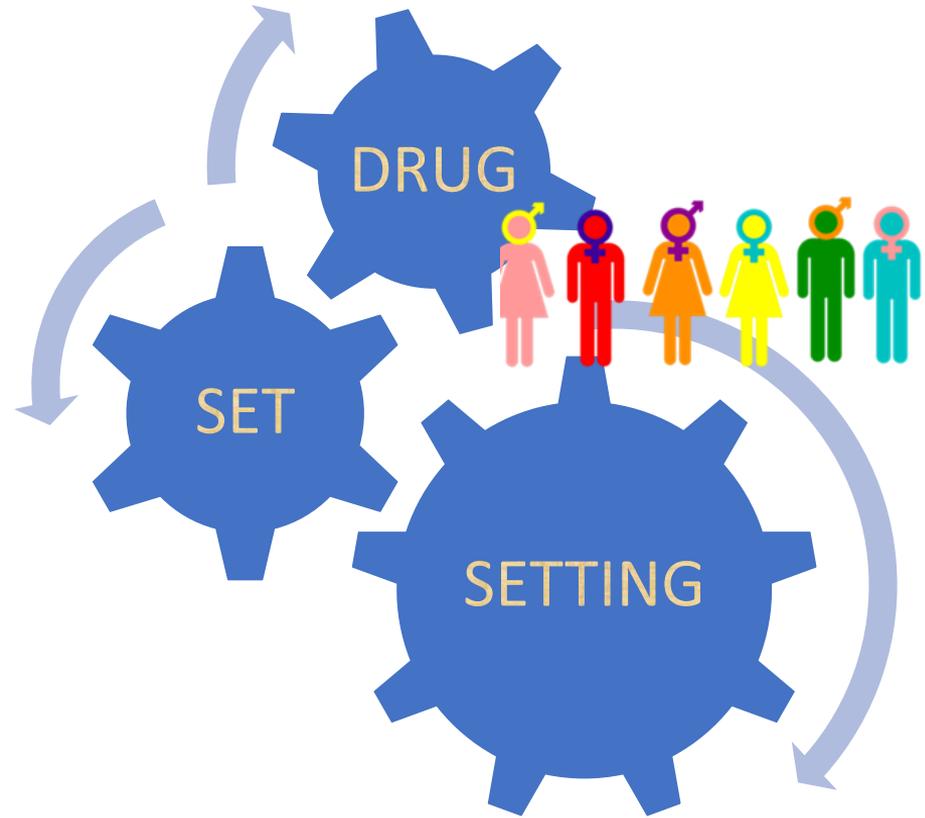
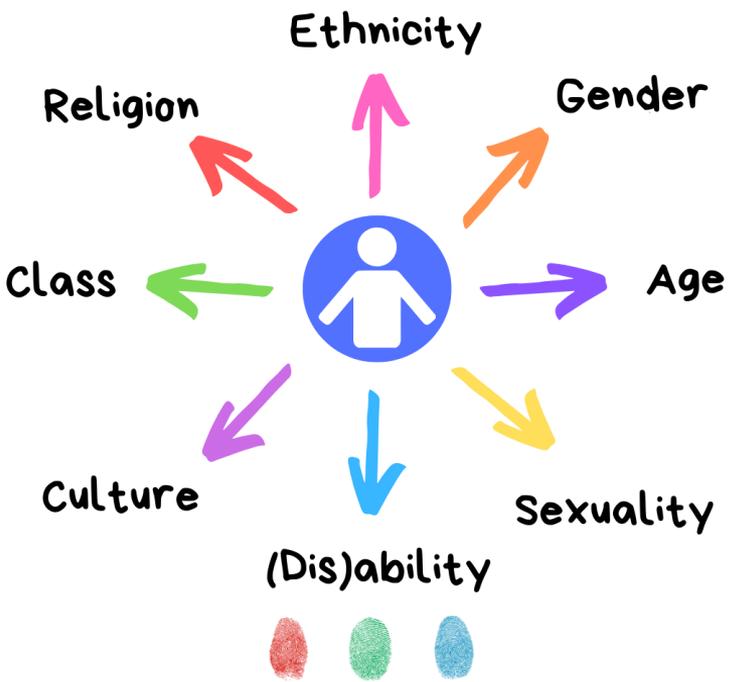




Gender differences from a social perspective

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Adapted from Zinberg's modelo of Drug, Set and Setting (1984)

DRUG

- In general, Women or girl tend to consume drugs that are licit and socially accepted to a greater degree than men or boys.

Gender trends in Alcohol Consumption

Gender gaps amongs youg people are closing in relation to alcohol consumption

Prevalence of alcohol consumption in Spain in 2021 was higher in young women than young men.

Out of the total number of young people who had drunk alcohol during the previous month, half of them (**55.5%**) acknowledged binge-drinking, and almost half admitted having an episode of alcoholic intoxication, with the percentage being higher among girls than boys (**46.5%** of girls compared to **42.3%** of boys).

(Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas, 2021).

*EDIFEM: "Feminist digital ethnography in the recreational spaces of the use and abuse of alcohol among young people" (PID 2019. Agencia Estatal de Investigación). **RESEARCH***

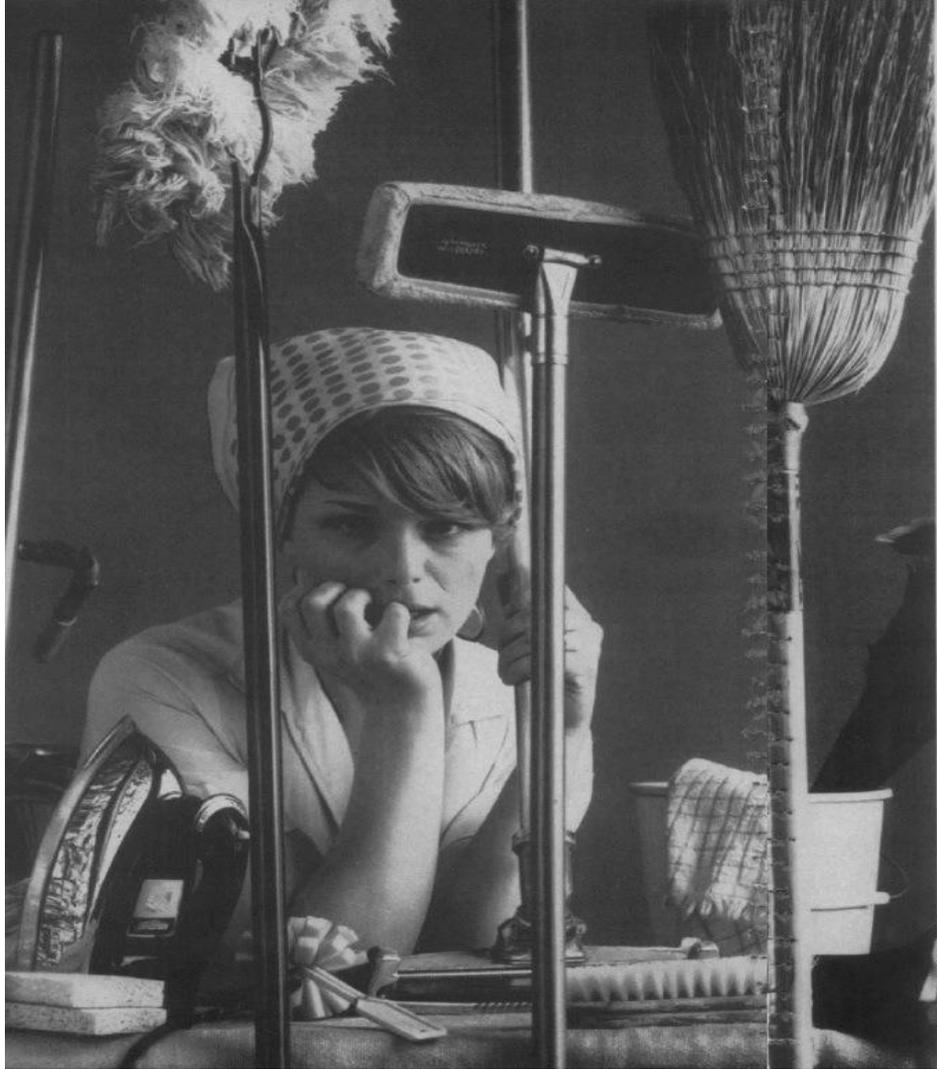
- Examine how images and stories about alcohol consumption are presented on Instagram.
- We have carried out a digital ethnography study.

EDIFEM: "Feminist digital ethnography in the recreational spaces of the use and abuse of alcohol among young people" (PID 2019. Agencia Estatal de Investigación). RESULTS

- The representation of alcohol consumption on Instagram by young people avoid the diffusion of images related to their heavy use of alcohol through particular strategies.
- Gender norms influence the way in which the images posted on Instagram are controlled, with the young women pressured by their physical image and their bodies, and the young men pressured by maintaining a normative public image.
- Young women face a complex and challenging process in a patriarchal, heteronormative, post-feminist and commercial environment.
- They are doubly judged and have vulnerabilities associated with drinking in party spaces and in the online context of Instagram.

Medicalization

- Women and other populations like trans people suffered process of medicalization.



You can't set her free. But you can help her feel less anxious.

You know this woman.

She's anxious, tense, irritable. She's felt this way for months.

Beset by the seemingly insurmountable problems of raising a young family, and confined to the home most of the time, her symptoms reflect a sense of inadequacy and isolation. Your reassurance and guidance may have helped some, but not enough.

SERAX (oxazepam) cannot change her environment, of course. But it can help relieve anxiety, tension, agitation and irritability, thus strengthening her ability to cope with day-to-day problems. Eventually—as she regains confidence and composure—your counsel may be all the support she needs.

Indicated in anxiety, tension, agitation, irritability, and anxiety associated with depression.

May be used in a broad range of patients, generally with considerable dosage flexibility.

Contraindications: History of previous hypersensitivity to oxazepam. Oxazepam is not indicated in psychoses.

Precautions: Hypotensive reactions are rare, but use with caution where complications could ensue from a fall in blood pressure, especially in the elderly. One patient exhibiting drug dependency by taking a chronic overdose developed upon cessation questionable withdrawal symptoms. Carefully supervise dose and amounts prescribed, especially for patients prone to overdose; excessive prolonged use in susceptible patients (alcoholics, ex-addicts, etc.) may result in dependence or habituation. Reduce dosage gradually after prolonged excessive dosage to avoid possible epileptiform seizures. Caution patients against driving or operating machinery until absence of drowsiness or dizziness is ascertained. Warn patients of possible reduction in alcohol tolerance. Safety for use in pregnancy has not been established.

Not indicated in children under 6 years; absolute dosage for 6 to 12 year-olds not established.

Side Effects: Therapy-interrupting side effects are rare. Transient mild drowsiness is common initially; if persistent, reduce dosage. Dizziness, vertigo and headache have also occurred infrequently; syncope, rarely. Mild paradoxical reactions (excitement, stimulation of affect) are reported in psychiatric patients. Minor diffuse rashes (morbilliform, urticarial and maculopapular) are rare. Nausea, lethargy, edema, slurred speech, tremor and altered libido are rare and generally controllable by dosage reduction. Although rare, leukopenia and hepatic dysfunction including jaundice have been reported during therapy. Periodic blood counts and liver function tests are advised. Ataxia, reported rarely, does not appear related to dose or age.

These side reactions, noted with related compounds, are not yet reported; paradoxical excitation with severe rage reactions, hallucinations, menstrual irregularities, change in EEG pattern, blood dyscrasias (including agranulocytosis), blurred vision, diplopia, incontinence, stupor, disorientation, fever, euphoria and dysmetria.

Availability: Capsules of 10, 15 and 30 mg. oxazepam.

To help you relieve anxiety and tension

Serax[®]
(oxazepam)



Wyeth Laboratories
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hysteria



Medical Control



Changes in Gender Roles.

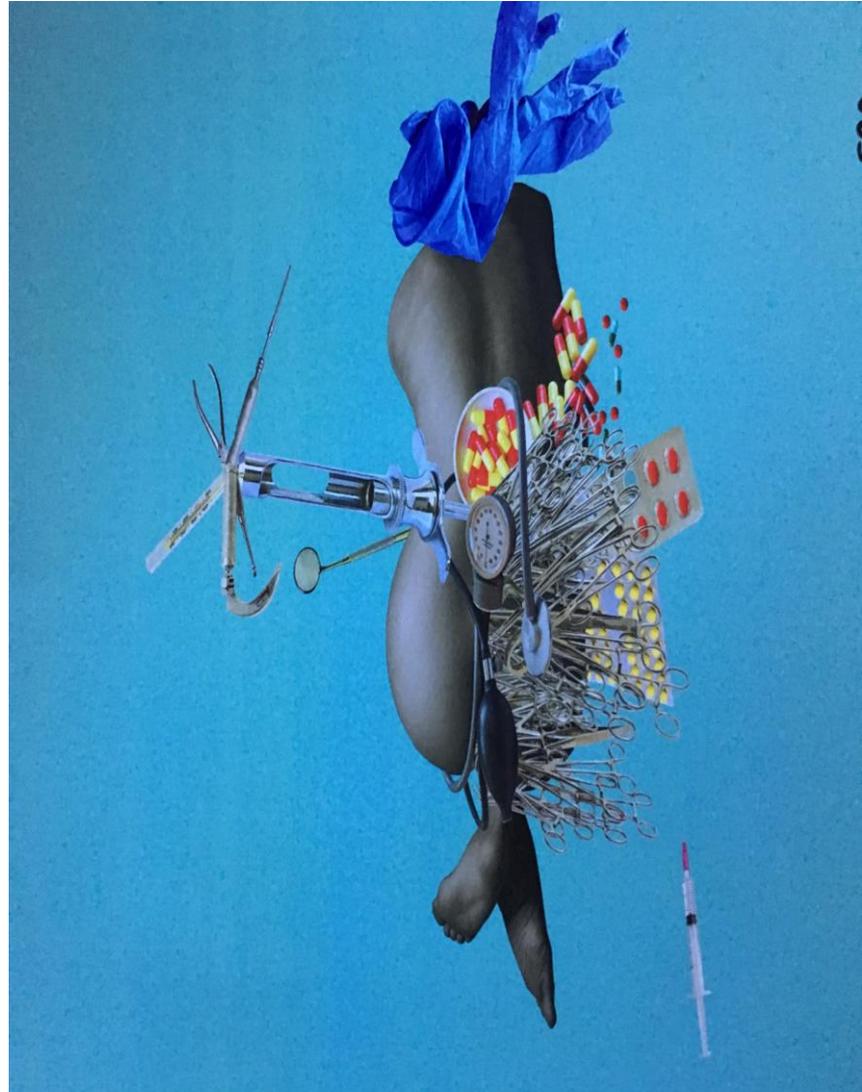


Fragilities

nerve weakness

Medicalization

- The use of pharmaceuticals for non-medical purposes is considered globally as a major emerging problem that needs to be monitored (EASD, 2019)



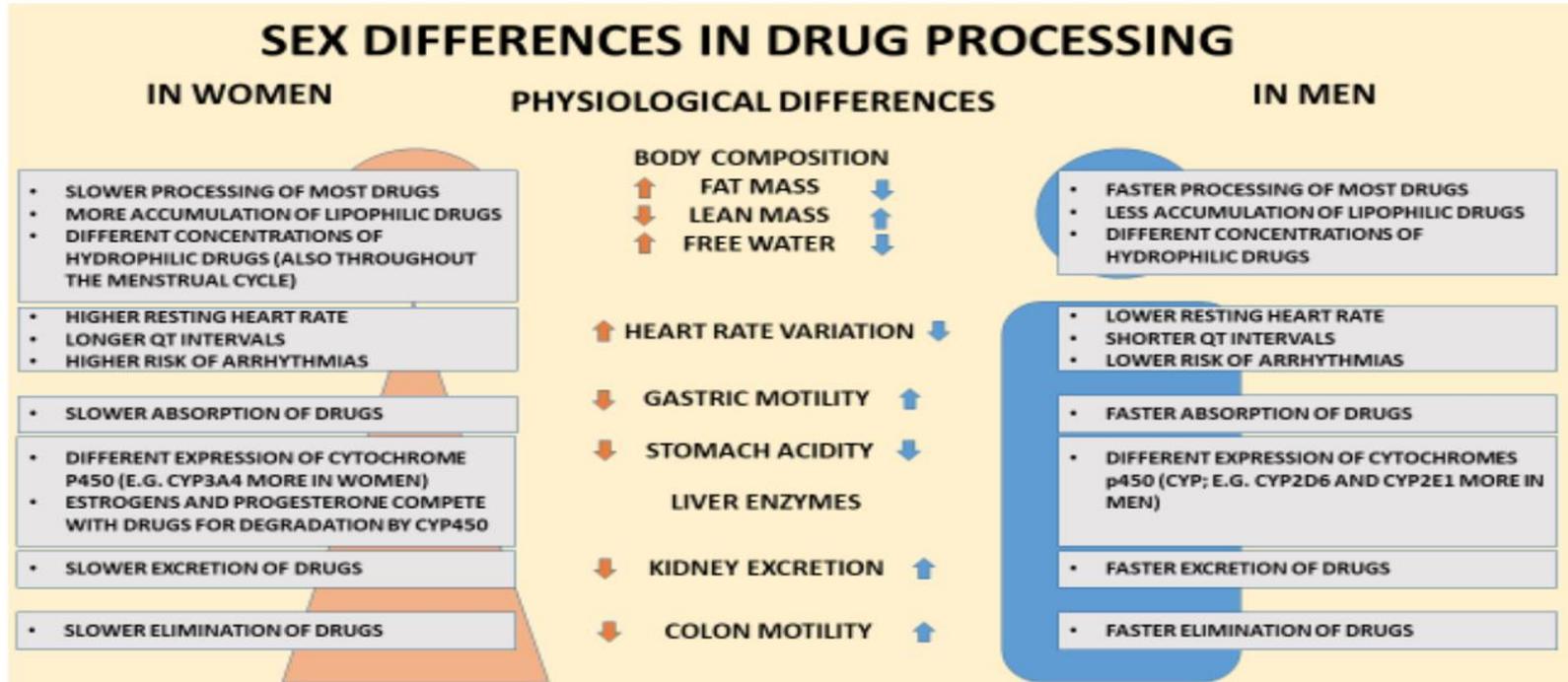
SET

Substance use function in responding to gendered experiences.

Women are often seen as doubly bad if they take drugs.

Sexism can also affect the experience of drug use and risky behaviors.

Sex and Gender Interacting



Women tend to have smaller body size and more fat tissue than men, which affects drug distribution, and smaller kidneys, which leads to slower drug elimination. Liver enzymes may behave differently because of oral contraception and some hormone therapy. Women's heart rhythms are different from men's (longer Q-T interval), which makes women more susceptible to fatal heart disturbances, called arrhythmias.

Gendered Innovations" Londa Schiebinger, 2005.

© European Union, 2011, 2020

© Stanford University, 2011

SET

Women have greater **stigma** when using psychoactive substances and barriers to access harm reduction or treatment programs.

Global evidence suggests that experiences of access to Needle Exchange services are gendered and that women who inject drugs access needle exchange services differently to men. **Stigma** was an overwhelming issue affecting which also acted as a barrier to their access of Needle Exchange Services.

SETTING

Drug and Set cannot be understood without taking into account the setting

In addition to the specific risk factors that women face when using or trafficking drugs, women or people of non-binary gender suffer from structural inequalities that affect them due to their over-participation in **caregiving tasks** and their **lack of representation in political and economic decision-making**.

SETTING

- Gender Mandates
 - Gender relations
 - Gender roles
 - Gender norms
-
- Gender identity.

One's adherence and identification with dominant interpretations of masculinity, femininity, or gender-diverse identities, such as transgender, non-binary or other culturally specific gender-diverse groups, has an effect on how one performs gender, and is directly related to the patterns and prevalence of substance use.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: HEALTH IMPACT

Women exposed to intimate partner violence are →

Mental Health

TWICE 
as likely to experience depression

ALMOST TWICE 
as likely to have alcohol use disorders

Sexual and Reproductive Health

16% 
more likely to have a low birth-weight baby

1.5 TIMES 
more likely to acquire HIV and 1.5 times more likely to contract syphilis infection, chlamydia or gonorrhoea

Death and Injury

42% 
of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner have experienced injuries as a result

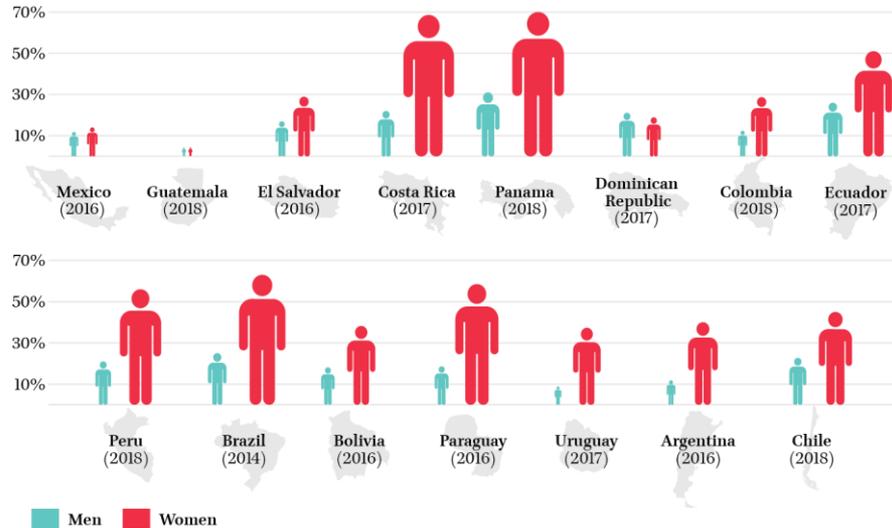
38% 
of all murders of women globally were reported as being committed by their intimate partners

IMPAVIA: "The impact of violence on women receiving drug abuse treatment in the Andalusian network of addiction treatment centres"2021

- There are structural barriers for access to the treatment services in Andalusia.
- Stigma is a key element for understand why women have many barriers for accessing the treatment services.
- Lack of adaptation of treatment centers to the specific needs of women.
- Gender violence appears as a priority need to implement treatment with gender sensitivity.

WOMEN AND DRUG TRAFFICKING. LATIN AMERICA

People in prison for drug offences in Latin America (percentages) by sex, in selected countries. Giacomello (2019).





1.

**Intersectional
perspective**

2.

New gender indicators



Future

- **Avoid invisibilities**

- **Avoid Sexualization**

- **Avoid Stigma**



Thanks
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