



CLUB HEALTH 2011  
**PRAGUE**

A decorative graphic element located below the word "PRAGUE". It features a grey scalloped border that resembles a row of arches or a decorative frieze. Below this border is a blue wavy line that flows across the width of the graphic.

## **Abstract Book**

The 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Nightlife,  
Substance Use and Related Health Issues,

12-14 December 2011, Prague





# Introduction

Welcome to Club Health 2011 - the 7th International Conference on Nightlife, Substance Use and Related Health Issues. We are delighted that academics, practitioners and policy makers have submitted presentations on subjects as wide ranging as alcohol and drug use; sexual health; violence and anti-social behaviour; management and design of nightlife settings; staff training; and international nightlife tourism

We anticipate that the collection of knowledge represented by these abstracts and shared amongst delegates at Club Health 2011 will facilitate the implementation of effective, evidence-based policies and approaches in nightlife environments and improve knowledge about how nightlife behaviours and environments can be managed effectively.

Club Health 2011 consists of plenary sessions featuring invited speakers, parallel sessions of submitted papers, poster presentations and workshops. All the abstracts are included in this book.

We hope that the information provided at Club Health 2011 will inspire debate and discussion at the conference and during the months that follow.

Matej Košir, Club Health project coordinator.

Abstracts are listed alphabetically by surname of the presenting author.

<http://clubhealthprague2011.com>

## Filomena Aguiar

Portuguese Foundation “The Community Against AIDS”, Portugal

Raquel Oliveira, Carla Esteves, Tânia Moinhos, Teresa Freitas, Portuguese Foundation “The Community Against Aids”; Teresa Vilaça, Portuguese Foundation “The Community Against Aids”, Universidade do Minho, Instituto de Educação

### **Peer intervention in order to prevent risk behaviour in academic parties.**

In Academic Parties (traditional night parties where students from different Universities meet together) there are risk behaviors concerning to drugs and sexual risk behaviors. In order to prevent these behaviors, the Portuguese Foundation “The Community Against AIDS” has a Project with peer educators, scientific and pedagogically trained by the Foundation, to act as peer educators in the Academic Parties setting, accompanied by a teacher or a psychologist. Research in the field of Sexually Transmitted Infections prevention, has shown peer education is more efficient than education developed by teachers/parents, because when youngsters are trained they have positive influence on others and are more credible for them.

This approach had the following goals: a) to identify risk situations, attitudes and behaviors associated with sexuality; b) to encourage students' reflection regarding the consequences of these situations, attitudes and behaviors c) to promote the acquisition of healthy attitudes and behaviors namely the use of condoms.

Methodologically, this pedagogic approach was carried out by five teams of peer educators (N=15), and consists in informal conversations and distribution of condoms and flyers with information about STI prevention, after the detection of participants' learning necessities.

The main problem found was some resistance in the use of condoms (e.g. “The condoms are not comfortable”, “They break the moment”), which was discussed with the peers educators.

This peer education approach seems to be very efficient in this context where risk behaviors happen under the effect of drugs and excess of alcohol and where the application of policies about risk reduction and harm minimization is necessary.

## Filomena Aguiar

Portuguese Foundation "The Community Against AIDS", Portugal

Vera Gonçalves, Daniela Cerqueira, Isabel Chagas, Portuguese Foundation "The Community Against AIDS"

### **Prevention of Risk Behaviors in Institutionalized Youth.**

Our intervention is specially focused on institutionalized youngsters, justified by the vulnerability of this population to risk behaviors like alcohol and substance use and early sexual activity. The principal objectives of the Project are:

- a) train young people in personal and social skills, linked to concepts of health
- b) increase the information level in the area of alcohol, drugs and sexuality
- c) promote health behaviors
- d) provide support and counseling to the participants of the project

This Prevention Project intend to intervene in different contexts of the city of Lisbon, such as Prison Centres for children and youth, Temporary Shelter Homes, Therapeutic Community for Drug Addicts, etc. We use active and participatory methods, group dynamics, discussion groups, theater group, debate, and peer education.

Through the last three years, we include 1375 young people in the project and Peer Education in Schools was performed in 50 classes (about 1100 young people).

We gather evidence of change in some attitudes and behaviors towards, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse and HIV / AIDS, through observation of simulation activities and discussion / reflection sessions. In addition, we observe the acquisition of knowledge about prevention methods in 85% of young people who were present in the interventions (data collected through questionnaires at the beginning and end of activities).

Through the last three years, this project has been very successful and has enabled us to work with an increasing quality and acceptance by institutions and participants of the project.

## Giovanni Aresi

Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Elena Marta, Stefania Forloni, Catholic University of Milan

### **Alcohol and drug abuse in Milan nightlife scene: stakeholders and young-adults' perceptions of problems and feasibility of selected preventive interventions.**

Most scientific literature (Calafat et al., 2009) about effective preventive interventions in nightlife settings comes from the USA or northern Europe, and the feasibility of those interventions in Italy has still to be addressed. In this country there might be different priorities about drug and alcohol abuse consequences and also institutional, social and cultural differences may play an important role. As part of a context analysis of the city of Milan, this study aims to assess stakeholders' perceptions (1) of the most relevant alcohol and drug abuse related problems in nightlife settings and (2) of the feasibility and potential efficacy of some selected preventive interventions. Qualitative face-to-face interviews were administered to (a) municipality representatives, (b) a purposive sample of 15 pub and club managers, public relations and event promoters, (c) nightlife prevention professionals and (d) representatives of neighborhood associations of nightlife areas. 4 focus-group interviews were administered to young people (18-35 years old) that regularly go out at night in pubs or clubs. Content analysis of the interviews is ongoing and different stakeholders' perceptions will be compared.

## Alwin Bachmann

Infodrog - Swiss Office for the Coordination of Addiction Facilities, Switzerland

### **Early Intervention in the Nightlife Field: the Development of New Instruments.**

Nightlife drug consumption is generally fun-oriented. However, problematic consumption patterns can be found in the nightlife scene. As the practice shows that concerned party drug consumers find their way to a professional consultation only late, new approaches for early detection and intervention are needed to reach partygoers with risky behaviours. This gap is now to be filled by using a newly developed questionnaire and interview guide as well as by increasing networking with therapeutic services. Furthermore, important empirical evidence on party drug consumer will emerge thanks to the use of quantitative questionnaires for the onsite consultation.

## Vendula Belackova

Centre for Addictology, Charles University and General Teaching Hospital, Prague, Czech Republic

Tomas Zabransky, Jiri Vopravil, Michaela Stefunkova, Miroslava Langerova, Centre for Addictology, Charles University and General Teaching Hospital, Prague

### **Social Costs of Alcohol, Tobacco and Illicit Drugs in the Czech Republic in 2007 – international comparison.**

Background: The COI (cost of illness) methodology is the underlying principle of the methodologies which enumerate the drug-related economic social costs, as reflected by International Guidelines for Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse adopted by WHO. Despite of the standards that should guarantee comparability of outcomes in time and space, up to date COI studies in national countries differ substantially in the range of costs included.

Methods: 25 studies estimating social costs of alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs in 16 countries between the years 1992 and 2005 were reviewed in order to present comparative results. Items that lack comparability were identified and removed from the total sums. The total cost assessed in each study was presented as a percentage of GDP.

Results: Social costs of substance abuse were the following in: tobacco had averaged at 1,48 % of GDP, alcohol at 1,01 % of GDP and illicit drugs at 0,65 % of GDP in individual countries. A comparison to preliminary results of the costs of substance abuse in the Czech Republic will be presented, same as the methodological challenges and implications for further COI studies. It is shown that illegal drugs in total represent a much lesser burden than legal drugs, as for the number of people using them, the impact on health – this all despite a great share of law enforcement cost.

Grant support: IGA MZ NS10034-4 (Internal Grant Agency of the Department of Health of the Czech Republic)



## Paolo Bello

ULSS n. 1 Belluno, Italy

Enzo Bacchion, Federico Donadello, Fondazione S.Gaetano; Ilario Ceschi, Andrea Sacconi, ULSS 22 Verona; Erika Rigo, Roberta Tarocco, Paola Schiavi, ULSS 21 Legnago; Tiziano Sartor, ULSS 10 Veneto Est

### **Preventive interventions in nightlife. An Italian network model in entertainment venues sharing data.**

**Background:** Safe Night represents the Veneto Region's experience within the field of prevention and selective intervention of drug consumption at entertainment venues. It is a method of work which pools a network of prevention operators who use Mobile Units and breathalyzers. This method offers a credible reference point at entertainment and nightlife sites.

**Methods:** One of the objective limits of prevention projects is that of not always having a quantity of clearly evident data. The introduction of the GO-Card (an anonymous card which is given to first time users and then requested at eventual successive visits) permits to the operators to establish the exact number of people who take the breathalyser test and the exact number of tests taken by each individual. This method also permits operators to catch the attention of girls and boys and is able to develop real moments of communication and relationship, starting from the point of increasing personal awareness.

**Results and conclusions:** Go-Card's use permitted to elaborate the data collected regarding consumption habits and risk factors as they have been directly obtained from the consumption context and adjust interventions to suit specific needs in real time. Another positive aspect is the possibility to export this method and so collect and compare data from different social contexts. This instrument also facilitates the implementation of a network among entertainment management and event organizers, who cover a strategic and important role in regards to their communicative capacities and their knowledge of the field.

## Urszula Blaszkó

King's College London, Department of Addictions, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK

Paolo Deluca, King's College London, Department of Addictions, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK; Zoe Davey, King's College London, Department of Addictions, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK; Peer Van Der Kreeft, Faculty of Social Work, University College Ghent, Belgium on behalf of the ReDNet Research Group

### **'Legal highs' and the internet: A public health perspective.**

**Introduction:** Since mid-2000s, 'legal highs' have become a significant part of night-time economy yet little is known about their subjective effects or potential health risks associated with their use. From a public health perspective, it is of great concern that the most visible information on 'legal highs' is often misleading, inaccurate or outdated whilst the dissemination of balanced and peer-reviewed information is inadequate.

**Aim:** ReDNet is a 2-year EU-funded, multi-centre study which aims to assess current levels of knowledge about 'legal highs' among young people at risk from 'legal high' or other drug use, and identify the key information required.

**Method:** A total of 118 UK-based individuals between the ages of 16-24 completed an online cross-sectional survey promoted through the ReDNet (<https://www.rednetproject.eu/>) website.

**Results:** A majority (64%) of participants reported they did not receive any information on 'legal highs' and only a small proportion (8%) perceived their current knowledge to be very good. 1 in 4 (28%) also reported that the information acquired through the Internet was either important or very important. When asked about the type of information needed, most indicated the following: reported psychoactive effects, overview of 'legal highs' and modalities of use.

**Conclusion:** These preliminary findings suggest that it is imperative to make timely and objective information on 'legal highs' available in order to meet the needs of vulnerable individuals misusing new psychoactive substances.

## Jelle Brands

Utrecht University, Netherlands

### **Settling with safety; 'evidence' from nightlife districts.**

Part of the expansion of the night-time economy has been an intensification of surveillance and policing. Large numbers of police agents, private security guards and CCTV systems are employed to reduce crime and disorder and make visitors' experience of nightlife districts as enjoyable and safe as possible. Safety, as concept, has thus taken a very prominent role in the contemporary night-time economy. It is however uniformly applied in a myriad of contexts and situations; we might even argue it has become somewhat of a buzz concept. But, and hence, what safety precisely entails remains largely unanswered. The current paper looks into this issue through a study based on interviews in three Dutch nightlife districts, focusing on visitors' subjective accounts of safety. By doing so, this paper proposes to approach and understand safety in the nightlife district as a lived experience. From our analysis it shows that we can understand safety as a range of non-sequential planes of experience - rather than an encompassing objective measure. Safety within the nightlife district is experienced both in passive and active manners and differs spatio-temporally. Finally, implications of our conceptualization of safety in the nightlife district vis-à-vis surveillance practices will be explored. What aspect(s) of safety are current interventions actually trying to control and how relevant are these interventions?

Daniel Briggs

University of East London, UK

### **The risk behaviours of British holidaymakers: A political economy perspective .**

For some years, expert researchers have examined the social problems associated with British holidaymakers. The studies found that many go away on holiday and engage in higher drug and alcohol use, unsafe sexual relations and violence. Collectively, I refer to these behaviours as 'risk behaviours'. The same studies are comprehensive but only give certain clues as to 'why' these behaviours may occur while British media construct these behaviours as pathological, downplaying the social moment, social company and social context. The consequences of the behaviours are significant as they pose challenges for local governments and their respective law enforcement and medical agencies – as well as the British youth themselves. In this paper, I would like to draw attention to the authorities, and the commercial landscape of these holiday destinations in general, and how, collectively, they facilitate risk behaviours. I show that it is as much the attitudes and group dynamics of British holidaymakers who engage in these behaviours as it is the political economy which promotes these actions. I draw my conclusions from ethnographic work undertaken in Ibiza over the summers of 2010 and 2011 respectively.

## Tibor Brunt

Trimbos-instituut, Netherlands

Raymond Niesink, Trimbos-instituut, Netherlands

### **Drug testing and its international uses for monitoring and harm reduction.**

In The Netherlands illicit drug testing for drug users is possible since the early 90s. This system of illicit drug testing is called the Drug Information and Monitoring System (DIMS). The DIMS was orchestrated by the ministry of health in order to prevent serious health hazards associated with unexpected dangerous substances in illicit drugs. Since then, more than 100 000 drug samples have been handed in at the testing facilities of the DIMS network, located throughout the country. The DIMS methodology will be described and its main uses for monitoring, nationally and internationally. Results of monitoring the market of the psychostimulants cocaine, amphetamine and ecstasy are presented as well as some of the less frequently encountered illicit substances, such as 2C-B or LSD. Additionally, an overview is presented of the major preventive measures undertaken on the basis of DIMS results, so-called "red alerts", that are an integral part of the system and the harm reduction policy of The Netherlands. Drug testing will be discussed from the perspectives of policy, prevention, and drug users themselves. Finally, its main advantages over some of the other systems that exist for estimating the size and diversity of the illicit drug markets will be discussed.

## Alexander Bücheli

City of Zurich, Social Welfare Department, Switzerland

### **Nightlife Prevention 3.0.**

For some years, expert researchers have examined the social problems associated with British holidaymakers. The studies found that many go away on holiday and engage in higher drug and alcohol use, unsafe sexual relations and violence. Collectively, I refer to these behaviours as 'risk behaviours'. The same studies are comprehensive but only give certain clues as to 'why' these behaviours may occur while British media construct these behaviours as pathological, downplaying the social moment, social company and social context. The consequences of the behaviours are significant as they pose challenges for local governments and their respective law enforcement and medical agencies – as well as the British youth themselves. In this paper, I would like to draw attention to the authorities, and the commercial landscape of these holiday destinations in general, and how, collectively, they facilitate risk behaviours. I show that it is as much the attitudes and group dynamics of British holidaymakers who engage in these behaviours as it is the political economy which promotes these actions. I draw my conclusions from ethnographic work undertaken in Ibiza over the summers of 2010 and 2011 respectively.

## Alexander Bücheli

City of Zurich, Social Welfare Department, Switzerland

### **Safer Nightlife Switzerland (SNS).**

Since 1995 several nightlife prevention and harm reduction offers have been developed in Switzerland. Most of them are based on grass roots, peer support or outreach work; they are accept- orientated and located in urban areas. Their standard offer includes distribution of condoms, earplugs and substance information leaflets some of them have integrated a Drug Checking service as well. Most of them still exist but not many new offers have been invented in Switzerland during the last decade. Until today there are no offers in smaller cities and successful interventions such as Drug Checking services are still an exception.

After the Club Health Conference 2010 took place in Zurich, Streetwork Zurich, Infodrog and Safer Clubbing have developed a concept for a national nightlife competence centre. This competence centre has the aim to support nightlife intervention and prevention on a national level as well as to take care of expertise like for example to create an action plan for GHB / GBL and substance related sexual crime. After a successful negotiation Safer Nightlife Switzerland was founded in spring 2011 with the duty to link these two efforts together. The SNS will in future coordinate all nightlife related topics on a national level. The responsible institution Infodrog is assisted by a group of experts based on harm reduction, prevention, market control and research. The SNS will be addressing the following topics:

- Collect and distribute knowledge in the field of Nightlife
- Build up an early warning system
- Support and maintain Know-How-Transfer
- Support existent or new Nightlife Projects
- Develop new tools for Experts
- Implement an action plan for GHB / GBL

This contribution has the aim to show why a national competence centre is important and to give detailed information about the working process, the goals and the future development of the network Safer Nightlife Switzerland.

## Amador Calafat

IREFREA, Spain

Montse Juan, IREFREA; J.R. Fernandez Hermida, Universidad de Oviedo; Elisardo Becoña, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela; Mariangels Duch, IREFREA

### **Field assessment of BAC as a preventive tool in recreational settings.**

Drinking to excess and getting drunk are common practices in the nightlife context in many European countries and are related to risk behaviours such as violence, unsafe sex, or driving under the influence among others.

A study exploring adolescents sense of negative incidents experienced or witnessed related to alcohol showed that they tended to see them positively and even when rated as negative they didn't seem to have an influence in their drinking patterns (Van Hoof, Van den Boom, & De Jong, 2011). This study, using a sample of young Spaniards, examines their assessment on their own state of inebriation and their reaction after an objective measurement of their consumption with a view to possible preventive interventions. The study is in many respects a replica of that carried out by Bellis et al (2010) and uses a questionnaire based on the instrument used in that research.

Using variables that were significant in the bivariate analysis, logistic regression was carried out to identify those with a greater influence on drinking intentions after learning one's alcohol level: intention about the rest of the night (expressed prior to alcometer test) and sensation seeking, in both cases with low but significant odds ratio.

Results show that prevention attempting to change behaviours based on drinkers' knowledge of owns alcohol level is a methodology with controversial outcomes. Indeed, only a small proportion (21.6%) stated they would stop drinking or drink less while a similar percentage (21.5%) stated they would drink even more than they had intended.



## David Caldicott

Nevill Hall Hospital, Abergavenny, UK

### **The Candy Store is Open for Business - Emergency Medicine in the Era of Legal Highs.**

The Emergency Department is frequently the first port of call for members of the public who unexpectedly become unwell or hurt themselves. Alcohol and other drugs cause presentations to emergency for reasons well beyond their simple toxicological effects. Although alcohol still causes more problems than all other illicit products combined, newer products continue to emerge.

In this presentation, we will examine the impact of 'legal highs' and novel substances on the emergency department, and share the experience of the Welsh Emergency Department Investigation of Novel Substances (WEDINOS) Project. In addition to its traditional roles, the Emergency Department presents a unique environment to act as an 'observatory' for novel products, as they emerge on the market, and potentially cause harm. The rapid chemical analysis of previously undescribed chemical compounds found in the possession of patients with bizarre symptoms is described. Post-code surveillance of patients presenting with any drug-related harm can allow the GIS mapping of any trend of interest to the investigator, in the same way bio-surveillance tools have been designed to map the emergence of novel infectious diseases. Finally, the Emergency Department may have a role in augmenting the invaluable work of community colleagues with brief interventions in the Emergency Department, at the time of presentation with overdose.

## Maria Carvalho

Faculty of Education and Psychology, Catholic University of Portugal, Portugal

Mariana Pinto de Sousa, FEP-UPC, Porto; Paula Frango, IDT, I.P., Lisbon; Joana Carvalho, IDT, I.P., Lisbon; Pedro Dias, FEP-UCP/Porto; Lurdes Veríssimo, FEP-UCP/Porto

### **Crisis intervention in recreational settings – data from Kosmicare 2010 Process Evaluation.**

Kosmicare is a health promotion project that implements indicated prevention through harm reduction, risk minimization and crisis intervention strategies. It aims to diminish the risk for development of mental illness associated with the use of PAS in recreational settings and to transform potentially unpleasant psychedelic (crisis) experiences into constructive experiences, what is obtained through offering of a safe and protective environment where such processing and integration can unfold (Nielsen & Bettencourt, 2008). Guided by psychedelic psychotherapy principles, crisis intervention principles in situations related to unsupervised use of psychedelics, general crisis intervention models and harm reduction principles, a variety of services are offered not only to address crisis, but also to offer outreach, information about PAS and PAS testing.

In 2010, on the occasion of the projects' 3rd edition at a large Festival in Portugal associated with the Psychedelic Trance Community, a partnership involving an University, a Governmental Agency and Festival Organizers was gathered with the intention of putting together the first attempt of a systematic evaluation process of this innovative intervention. At our presentation we will offer data on a number of process evaluation indicators regarding crisis intervention level, including Project Implementation, Team Satisfaction, and Visitor Satisfaction. A total of 122 participants were attended by a Team composed of 54 elements operating for 24 hours during all 10 Festival days. The project will be presented as an opportunity to gather further knowledge on the crisis situation at recreational settings and the participants involved (demographics, drug-use patterns and types of situations presented). Important implications for future interventions will be addressed to stress the relation between the project and more global Festival dynamics. The role of Organizers for project efficacy will be emphasized.

## Howard Chandler

Tactical Drugs Advisor Policing, UK

### **Operation International. Who gets the cash from night time cocaine dealing?**

With more than 50 million pounds worth of cocaine consumed each week in the UK those who deal to the night time user stand to make significant profits. The misplaced opportunity a supplier can have to live a heightened lifestyle does nothing to reduce its availability as the ongoing drug of choice in the social scene.

Cocaine has many downsides including that it is a very sticky drug where every contact leaves a good trace. Users will be heavily contaminated with the drug on skin, clothes and property. In purchasing a gram of coke from a dealer the cash handed over will be 'dirty money'. The dealer will therefore amass bundles of banknotes disproportionately high in cocaine traces.

Codenamed Operation International this presentation will demonstrate to Club Health delegates how a growing number of UK Police forces are using methods to support intelligence and disrupt drug supply to seize dealers cash by satisfying the courts that its cocaine levels are distinct from comparative money in general circulation. Working to methods developed by The Swiss Institute in criminal justice delegates will get an insight into how police have satisfied forensic procedures with in house drug testing equipment to confiscate assets from street level up to organised crime offending.

The presenter is a member of the project team and its national point of contact.

## Nicolas Choulis

Greek Anti-Smoking Society & the European Network for Smoking Prevention (ENSP)

### **Why we should not smoke anywhere**

Smoking continues to be a big public health problem. Through the years, we have read a lot of information, from many health authorities, trying to protect our health, especially from nicotine, the third most addictive substance after heroin and cocaine.

Unfortunately, the statistical numbers are alarming because indicate that smoking is the cause of death for 2.500.000 people worldwide, 500.000 of which are from Europe. From these, 3 out of 10 are due to cardiovascular disorders, while the same proportion is from various types of cancer, all due to smoking.

At the same time, passive smoking kills 79.000 Europeans per year about one in nine of all tobacco related deaths.

In order to protect our society from deaths due to the smoking, the countries started introducing bans for smoking in order to protect smokers as well as passive smoking victims. A poll published recently suggested that these bans became popular in countries where they had been introduced at a rate of about 80%. However this figure dropped to 60% when respondents asked especially if they supported a ban in bars, which brings us to the situation that we have to examine countries with total or partial restrictions and to recommend ways for implementation.

## Ana Colja

Slovenian association for harm reduction on drugs - DrogArt, Slovenia

### **Safe Coast – Raising awareness among electronic music event organizers and club owners to ensure safer nightlife.**

Safe Coast is an international project under the lead of Slovenian Association DrogArt and partnership of Italian organization Etnoblog which aims to reduce harm of drug use among young partygoers on both sides of the border. The project ensures this with mutual field work, opening of bilingual info point, transfer of good practice, research work, education programs for fieldworkers and medical workers and collaboration with electronic music event organizers and club owners.

An important part of ensuring safer nightlife is collaboration with all parties involved in event organization. Along with the participation in legislation changes and collaboration with local authorities the partners in the Safe Coast project are actively working with electronic music event organizers and club owners to ensure less risk in nightlife venues. The presentation will introduce the ways in which we achieved collaboration with all important stakeholders.

One of the more challenging partnerships is that with club owners and event organizers. They are obliged to provide some safety measures, but there are additional harm reduction measures which can further improve the quality of an event. Some of the most important measures are prevention of overcrowding, professionalism of employees, especially security service, ensuring adequate air-conditioning and ventilation, availability of free drinking water, chill out area and presence of a medical team or harm reduction organization.

## Ana Colja

Slovenian association for harm reduction on drugs - DrogArt, Slovenia

### **DrogArt – Different approaches of harm reduction on alcohol, cocaine and other drugs used by partygoers in Slovenia.**

The Association DrogArt is aiming to reduce harm of alcohol and drug use among youth in nightlife environments in Slovenia. The basics of all our activities are harm reduction, user needs, peer work and in-time responses to new trends of drug use.

To set the basis, we talk to young people at schools about harms that they can encounter in nightlife and give them basic information on alcohol and alcohol use, so that they know what they are using. We also talk about risky behavior in nightlife and empower youth to take responsible choices.

Information is available to users on our web sites, in our Info point and on our telephone numbers, where we are also available for counseling.

Our main activities though remain those on the field, in nightlife settings. Depending on the situation on the venue and expected profile of visitors we decide on the type of approach. Smaller and subtler events are most appropriate for informer teams, who inform people on alcohol and drug related harms on the venues. The emphasis is personal contact and innovative ways of informing that are usually more discreet (posters and sniffing tools in bathrooms). Bigger events usually imply broader and less controlled drug use; consequently more expected complications with drug use. Field work on this kind of events consists of basic informing on harm reduction, distribution of prevention materials, availability of free isotonic drinks and fruit and most of all basic first aid for those who have problems with drug use.

## Paul Dargan

Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust, UK

John Archer, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; Simon Hudson, HfL Sport Science; Sophie Rintoul-Hoad, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust; David Wood, Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust

### **Nightclub urinals – a novel way of knowing what drugs are being used in nightclubs.**

**Background:** Currently information on the epidemiology of recreational drug use is based on user's self-report. However, users are often not aware of exactly what drug(s) they are using. Analysis of waste water at sewage treatment level has been used to look at recreational drug epidemiology at a 'regional' level. No previous studies have looked at the analysis for recreational drugs in pooled urine samples collected within a night-time venue.

**Methods:** Urine samples were collected from a stand-alone portable four-man urinal at a single nightclub. The urinal was not emptied during each promotion and pooled urine samples were taken and analysed using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LCMSMS).

**Results:** 38 drugs and/or their metabolites were detected. These included classical recreational drugs (e.g. cocaine, MDMA, ketamine), novel recreational drugs (e.g. mephedrone, TFMPP (trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine), 2-aminoindane), prescription and over-the counter medications. Quantitative analysis showed the compounds identified at the highest concentrations were mephedrone, ketamine, MDMA and nicotine.

**Conclusions:** This is the first study to show that analysis of pooled collection of urine from a urinal at a nightclub is feasible and can detect both classical and novel recreational drugs. Detection of metabolites indicates that the detected drugs had been used and eliminated in the urine, rather than simply being detection of drugs discarded into the urinal. Using this technique offers the potential to collect reliable data on the patterns of drugs actually being used within nightclubs and/or other venues including music festivals, schools or colleges.

# D

Jan de Smet

CGG VAGGA, Belgium

## Prevention on beats: 10 years Breakline Peersupport.

Evaluation: 10 years Breakline Peersupport. Breakline is a Peersupport project based in Antwerp (Belgium), and is focussing on harm reduction in nightlife settings. We do an average of 8 nightlife interventions a year with an information stand, run a website and Facebook page and we give training to youth and welfare workers and nightlife professionals. The project has been active in the past 10 years. In 2010 we organised an evaluation with a double focus:

- The contentment of the active peergroup with the project (N=12)
- How partygoers experience the Breakline material / stand / information and whether they intend to do something with the information received (N=490)
- Some results we got from the evaluation:
- We reach far more people in a festival setting than during clubnights
- We distribute very few flyers while partygoers report that they like the style and website visits are high
- 40 % of the partygoers say they intend to do 'something' with the information they receive at the stand
- We need more training for peers and a deontology on 'peerbehaviour'
- The 'scene' we work in usually 'alternative electronic' some peers suggest to broaden our targetgroup to more mainstream events.
- Questions for the future:
- Is there an alternative for the 'informationstand'?
- How do we measure the impact of the information we provide on actual behaviour?
- How to balance peer-expertise with there actual drug use, does a peer needs to be sober during an event?

[www.breakline.be](http://www.breakline.be) – an evaluationreport is written / ppt is available



## Paul Dillon

Drug and Alcohol Research and Training Australia (DARTA)

### **Ten years of Drug Detection Dogs in Australia: What impact have they had on nightlife settings?**

In 2002 the New South Wales (NSW) Government of Australia passed legislation which gave police the power to use detection dogs, without a warrant, to "... assist in the identification of persons committing drug offences in certain public places ....". Such places included licensed premises and public transport. It also allowed for the use of drug detection dogs with a warrant, where police had reasonable grounds for believing that drug offences were occurring.

Even though there is little evidence on the efficacy of this strategy, drug detection dogs soon became a way of life for those who go to pubs, clubs and dance events, not only in NSW, but around the country as other jurisdictions provided similar powers to their police services. But now, almost ten years after their introduction, what wider impact have the dogs had on nightlife settings and have they affected the way people enjoy their night out?

This presentation will look at the last ten years of the use of drug detection dogs in Australia and attempt to examine the impact that this law enforcement strategy has had, not only on drug use behavior, but also on the club health field as a whole.

# D

## Paul Dillon

Drug and Alcohol Research and Training Australia (DARTA)

### **The Media and Club Health: Can we work together? Workshop.**

Many workers in the alcohol and other drug (AOD) field regard the media with fear. Concern over being misquoted or simply being mistreated by the media is quite understandable as the club health field is often dealt with in a sensationalist manner. In addition, agencies that decide to actively seek press coverage for their work are often criticised for contributing to the 'media frenzy' that surrounds basic harm reduction principles.

However, the media is a primary source of information on health information and needs to be used effectively by the club health field - not only to disseminate accurate information to those who participate in nightlife activities, but also to the general community, many of whom have little, if any, understanding of the area.

Most who work in the club health field do not always feel that they are skilled, or appear to be comfortable with, dealing with the media and the subsequent attention that may result. As a result, other agencies and organizations who may know little, or indeed anything, about the area often make uninformed comments that damages work that may have taken years to establish.

This presentation aims to outline some simple strategies to assist participants to get to know and understand the basic workings of the media. It will also provide some basic 'dos' and 'don'ts' of working with journalists, which, as a result, may assist them to use the media to effectively communicate accurate and up-to-date information.

Eva Drapalova

Center of addictology, Czech Republic

### **Guidelines of harm reduction and prevention programs in recreational settings in Czech republic.**

At the beginning of the millennium there was a relatively large number of programs addressing prevention and harm reduction of drug use in recreational settings in the Czech republic. Since 2004 their current main activity - quantitative analysis of ecstasy tablets - has no longer been funded, which meant large reduction in the number of activities in recreational settings. The programs were forced to make fundamental changes in the way of providing their services. The aim of the presentation is to present findings of a research of these resturctured harm reduction and preventive program's guidelines. The research consisted of two methods – methodical documents analysis and semistructured interviews with representatives of these programs on a subject of guidelines for their work. The presentation will contain description of methods currently used in recreational settings and will describe guidelines of the programs from a formal view. Process of creating and altering the methodical documents will be defined with an emphasis on implementation of the findings gained from experience and evaluation of provided services. The presentation brings overview of the content of the program's guidelines and identifies problematical aspects of their work.

# D

## Mariangels Duch

IREFREA, Spain

Amador Calafat, Montse Juan, IREFREA; Karen Hughes, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University; Matej Kosir, UTRIP Institute

### **First results on the examination and evaluation of a set of standards to improve health and safety in nightlife premises.**

This presentation is the result of an innovative evaluation of a set of standards to ensure safe and safety in nightlife premises. After an extensive bibliographic review a selection of components highlighted as key by literature was made and presented to professionals working in the field in 14 different European countries. Informants (mainly industry representatives but also other key stakeholders for comparison) reviewed the selected standards and evaluated them using a tool developed for the assessment. The results of this study will be summarized in a Manual on Health and Standards for recreational industry as part of the Club Health project.

In general, regulations and agencies in charge of them vary in each country (sometimes even by city/region) making legislation and enforcement measures hard to compare. Most of the industry representatives informed to carry out at operational level the components detected by literature as key to ensure health and safety (physical and social environment, access and security admission, dispersal policy), with percentages that oscillate between 63.8% and 96.4% depending on item assessed. Although percentages for operational practices are also very high on staff and management implication (between 80% and 40%) discrepancies on regulation, enforcement, easiness or difficulty of implementation, effectiveness and cost seem to indicate they are very differently approached depending on management. The same occurs when assessing pricing and availability, some respondents answered prevention wise while others did it marketing wise. Common European standards should be established to guarantee health and safety conditions within its State Members.

## Katia Duscherer

CePT, Luxembourg

Carlos Paulos, CePT, Luxembourg; Angelika Kraus, Stadtverwaltung Saarbrücken, Germany

### **Lost in Regulations – Safer Use in the Belgian, French, German and Luxembourgish Nightlife.**

Over the past few years, the party scene in the Greater Region between Belgium, France, Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has become more and more diversified. Numerous events now attract an international audience, people being able to attend a party or a festival in neighbouring countries by driving only dozens of kilometers. Consequently, attendees are often unfamiliar both with the local language and with the legal situation of the spot they choose to party. As this situation implies multiple challenges for health promotion and harm reduction activities in nightlife, several actors of the Greater Region have joined forces in the MAG-Net Party project. The goal of the MAG-Net Party project is to provide coherent and comprehensive information and material for a safer party environment for any attendee. With that aim, we distributed ear plugs, condoms, lubricants, field sobriety tests, sniff and injection kits at some selected party premises and festivals, depending on the party public and setting. Additionally, trilingual documentation about psychoactive substances, social and health services, and public transport was made available. In our presentation we will also emphasize on our information campaign about the local differences in the rules and the regulations in the Greater Region: the legal differences relating to drug use, sale of alcohol and tobacco, road traffic or the protection of minors.

## Iván Fornis

ABD Energy Control, Spain

Mireia Ventura, Claudio Vidal, Nuria Calzada, ABD Energy Control

### **PMMA (paramethoxymethamphetamine) in legal highs: our experience in reporting warnings to users and some reflections about suppliers and media.**

In July 2011 a sample of Doves Red pills was analysed in our drug checking service. The sample was sent by a user who suffered from adverse reactions after taking it. The analysis confirmed the presence of paramethoxymethamphetamine (PMMA) and a set of actions addressed to inform both users and other interested partners (including the supplier of the pills) were started.

In this communication, we will present the different actions we developed in that moment and some issues that facilitated or hindered the process. We will discuss the convenience of working with legal highs suppliers and the role of mass media in disseminating information relating new substances.

## Luciano Gamberini

Department of General Psychology, University of Padova, Italy

Luca Zamboni, Anna Spagnolli, Giovanni de Giuli, Department of General Psychology, University of Padova

### **Emerging media for nightlife interventions.**

The Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP) proposes innovative strategies to deal with the constant increase of synthetic drugs consumption in young people. Its work-package "Emerging Media", in particular, focuses on technology-based solutions to convey information about the consequences of drug usage. The assumption is that this medium is more attractive to its target recipients than traditional printed information.

The technology developed will be a serious game and a Bluetooth message system. The former allows to reach the young audience in crowded and ludic settings such as rave parties, festival and clubs. The latter realizes social proximity marketing, delivering information to the mobile phone of people next to the source.

Although the information conveyed is scientifically based, it also needs to be socially credible in order to be persuasive, namely tuned to the culture and language of the environment addressed. Therefore, final users (partygoers and peer operators) are involved in defining the general guidelines, designing the scenarios, and refining the language through a series of participatory meetings in physical and online venues. These meetings are currently taking place, adopting techniques such as brainstorming, focus group and affinity diagram, to facilitate knowledge elicitation and organization in a meaningful structure. Usability, attractiveness and effectiveness will be finally evaluated during field interventions.

# H

Bert Hauspie, Vitalsounds, Belgium

Ann-Gaëlle Noclain, Spiritek, France

## **Interreg IV : France, Wallonia, Flanders. Cross Borders, not limits. Vitalsounds and Spiritek : Flemish-French cooperation for global prevention and harm reduction in nightlife.**

Since January 2010 and until the end of 2013, Vitalsounds and Spiritek are working together in a safer nightlife project. Aims : Global prevention and harm reduction of drug use (legal and illegal) and other risks in nightlife (e.g. safer sex and hearing damage). Promotion of cooperation with club owners, event organisers and local policy makers to promote health in an integrated approach.

Vitalsounds started in 2005 as a prevention and harm reduction project within a 'Centre of general well-being' in the city of Menen (Belgium). Spiritek started in 1996 in Lille (France) and is a CAARUD (Centre d'accueil et d'accompagnement à la réduction des risques pour usagers de drogues). The French-Belgian border region has a lot of nightlife entertainment (clubs, events, festivals) and as a result many youngsters cross the border during the weekends. Country borders and different language are no obstacles.

Twice a month, the bilingual mobile team goes into nightlife with harm reduction tools and information stand. Other ways of making contact with the target group: peer support, websites, social network sites,...

Our working area is extensive: from the French region Pas-de-Calais (district Calais) to the east-Flemish districts Gent-Oudenaarde. Besides European funds, financial support comes from Flemish provinces East and West Flanders, the cities of Menen, Ostend and Kortrijk, Belgian ministry of internal affairs, French conseil général du Nord and French Regional agency for health.



## Attila Hegedűs

INDIT (Integrated Drug Therapy Institute), Hungary

István Borbándi, MEKKA Foundation; Barbara Mervó, National Family and Social Policy Institute;  
Ferenc Dávid, Blue Point

### **Methodological Letter to Party Services which Provide Harm Reduction and Prevention.**

Methodological letter to services on the social field in order to define professional aspects and “know-how” for establishing and effective running of preventive services working on the club scene. Preventive and harm reduction programs in the club scene need to run essentially on a low threshold level. Their aim is to promote safer ways of entertainment; to prevent or reduce harms of drug abuse; and in some cases to provide education that can be useful in many aspects for keeping the physical and mental health of youth in the club scene.

At parties, where mainly electronic music is present, harm and maintaining a safe environment for long time dancing is in foreground. At discos and pubs education and counselling through informal talk gain more importance; while at festivals both methods can be beneficial.

The comprehensive knowledge of the scene is inevitable for the development and efficient sustainment of the service. It is important to use the “best practices” of field-work, but it is essential to adjust them to local needs.

The abuse of psychoactive substances in the club scene is a complex phenomena – great differences can be observed within a city, or even between two nights of the same club; therefore in our methodological letter we try to present general guidelines and practices in order to help services to give the most effective answer to a problem.

Our methodological letter demonstrates four aspects, that could give help in establishing, maintaining and developing a service. In order to develop these guidelines we used the experiences of our national services and the available international examples and best practices.

## Tadeja Hočevar

National Institute of Public Health, Slovenia

### **Alcohol consumption in Slovenian youth.**

Slovenia is a wine-growing country with one of the biggest adult per capita alcohol consumption in the world. Studies on characteristics of young Slovenians' drinking habits show alarming results: alcohol is the most frequently used psychoactive substance among 15 and 16 year olds, and only 8,3% of them have never drunk alcohol. The average age of drinking alcohol for the first time in life is 13 or less. Almost half of 15 year olds have been drunk at least twice in their life, and alarming more than a quarter of 15 year olds drink alcohol at least once a week. Boys drink alcohol and get drunk more often than girls, but percentage of girls being drunk at least twice in their lives has grown in 2010 comparing to 2006. According to studies young Slovenians are quite aware of the negative impact of alcohol on health, but also associate drinking with many positive effects. Although selling alcohol beverages to people younger than 18 years is forbidden by law, studies show more than half of the minors experience no difficulty in obtaining beverages in bars and stores, with younger minors most frequently coming into contact with alcohol in their home environment.

Different preventive programs and projects are trying to tackle the problem. Also, national platform for capacity building 'Mobilizing community for more responsible attitude towards alcohol' (MOSA) has been established. In 2011 a new action plan and a new law governing excise taxes have been proposed.

## Karen Hughes

The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Jane Stuart, Andrew M Bennett, Mark A Bellis, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University

### **NightSCOPE: helping local partners provide a safe and healthy nightlife.**

Developing a safe and healthy nightlife environment requires co-ordinated action from a range of partners, including local authorities, health services, police, licensing departments and other key agencies. This presentation introduces a new resource designed to help these partners work together to manage nightlife effectively. NightSCOPE is an online tool that can be used in any town or city to assess how local partners are working to manage nightlife and to identify areas where practice could be strengthened. The resource is built around four key principles that can provide the basis for effective local action in managing nightlife settings:

- Sound knowledge of local nightlife issues
- Commitment to providing a safe and healthy nightlife
- Strong partnership working between key local agencies
- Use of evidence-based practice

NightSCOPE has been developed based on international evidence and experience of nightlife management, and pilot testing in a series of European towns and cities. It is a free resource that aims to bring local partners together to discuss, understand and improve their working practices. It can also provide a mechanism for measuring improvements in local practice over time. The presentation will demonstrate how NightSCOPE is used and the outputs it produces for local partners. The NightSCOPE resource has been produced as part of the Club Health project supported by the European Commission.

## Geoffrey Hunt

Institute for Scientific Analysis, Centre for Drug and Alcohol Research, University of Aarhus, Denmark

Molly Moloney, Adam Fazio, ISA

### **“A cool little buzz”: intoxication, ethnicity, and dance clubs.**

Since the early 1990s, research on youth cultures has increased, much of it stimulated by the involvement of young people in the global development of the dance scene. Researchers initially identified both the extent of the drug use and the way that many young attendees exhibited a strong dislike for alcohol and alcohol-related behaviours. However as the scene developed, the dominance and centrality of ecstasy and other illicit drugs began to decline and alcohol as a substance of intoxication gradually regained its importance. Today, researchers have documented the extent to which young people have adopted a “pick and mix” attitude to both drugs and alcohol, coupled with an increase in the “psychoactive” use of alcohol, where the primary motive for drinking is to get drunk.

Although traditionally research on intoxication has tended to be divided into those who examine alcohol intoxication and those who consider illicit drug intoxication, nevertheless some significant studies have considered intoxication from different substances. With this in mind, and against the background of contemporary debates both on the new culture of intoxication in the nighttime economy as well as concerns about social control and public health ramifications, we will examine the possible differences in our respondents’ discussions of alcohol intoxication in comparison with their discussions of drug intoxication, and especially ecstasy intoxication. Using in-depth interview data with 275 Asian American young adults, who attend dance clubs and parties in San Francisco, we explore their drinking and drug using practices and the meanings associated with becoming intoxicated.

## Bart Inghelbrecht

Ghent, Belgium

### **Overpoort, a street that (never) sleeps.**

The Overpoortstreet is located in the heart of the student area in the city of Ghent. Over more than 3 decades it is known and popular for its nighttime economy. There are more than 35 bars/disco's located in the Overpoortstreet and its surroundings. On a weekly basis over more than 5000 people visit the area. The city of Ghent and its partners invest a lot in this neighbourhood: the StPietersplein was renovated and is now a famous location for venues and shows (Prince, Leonard Cohen,...), a new building with 650 rooms for students opened last month, there's a subsidy for people that want to renovate their property, bar-owners formed a unity in collaboration with the government,...

And still this is a place where not one public camera is installed, in fact the city doesn't want to invest in cameras. Prevention (sometimes with a wink), monthly debate with stakeholders and neighbours, visible presence of policemen are just some of the few things that happen to keep the Overpoortstreet to one of the most attractive, safe but still habitable areas of the City.

Ghent in figures: 240.000 inhabitants, 70.000 students, 1500 bars.

## Stefanie Jones

Drug Policy Alliance, USA

### **Re-igniting Nightlife Harm Reduction in the United States.**

After the death of a 15 year old girl at the June 2010 Electric Daisy Carnival held in Los Angeles from complications from ecstasy use, instead of the usual crackdown the local public health department convened a "Rave Task Force" – a group composed of not just law enforcement and medical professionals, but also public health advocates, local promoters and DJs. This Task Force addressed security and medical response improvements but also the need for increased public education about drug use and harm reduction practices. As an outcome of the multi-month process, the LA County Department of Public Health produced an ecstasy fact card, and with the support of the two largest LA-based promoters and headline DJs like Kaskade, Tommie Sunshine and apl.de.ap of the Black Eyed Peas, a PSA on safer use of ecstasy. Unfortunately, upon release of the fact card, the Department of Public Health suffered from attacks in the media that they were "teaching young people how to use drugs" and scrapped their plans for releasing the PSA. At that point, national drug policy reform advocacy organization the Drug Policy Alliance stepped in, and working with the promoters and dance music outlet Urb.com, launched a campaign to get the PSA out to dance music community in the U.S. The presentation will review the factors that brought about this new coalition of players, address the specific challenges of nightlife harm reduction in the U.S., and outline the opportunities for connection and collaboration with European efforts.

## Johan Jongbloet

University College Ghent, Belgium

Tina Van Havere, Peer van der Kreeft, University College Ghent

### **Media influence in nightlife: guidelines and recommendations.**

Ever since the printing press came into operation, media mass production has been subject to societal debate with the pivotal question how mass media influences social behaviour. Also in nightlife, arena for experimental youth behaviour, media has an equivocal impact. In the hedonistic nightlife atmosphere very broad media channels are successfully applied for commercial gain, but often at the expense of general public health.

In the exploratory literature review, combined with inside views from a thematic media conference in Brussels we organized inside the Club Health project, we try to grasp the influence of press, broadcasting, music and the internet on the course of nightlife entertainment in relation with youths' health and safety. We ask ourselves how media contributes to negative imaging, establishing hazardous social norms and disseminating unhealthy and dangerous behaviour, but at the same time we have an eye for the tremendous potential media has today to contribute to a healthy, safe and above all fun nightlife.

While public health workers often feel fighting a losing battle and consequently refrain from media use altogether, we believe our current mediatised society offers several possibilities for counteraction. We propose some general guidelines for miscellaneous media use for the purpose of health promotion in nightlife. We clustered the guidelines around two central media practices. First we suggest how to best engage in the news making process. In the second cluster we touch upon refreshing ideas how to better target a delineated audience.

## Montse Juan

IREFREA, Spain

Amador Calafat, Mariàngels Duch, IREFREA; Harry Sumnall, Angelina Brotherhood, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University

### **The role of the family supervision in nightlife.**

What kind of prevention activities can families carry out to ensure supervision on the nightlife activities developed by their children? From early adolescence, as children grow up, family supervisions lightens up to a point where parents loss track and control on the out-house activities.

These activities involve meeting friends at daylight in public places (squares, streets and parks), engage in nightlife activities, or the access and use they do of the TIC. The study presented is based on the data analysis of a survey sample of adolescents (8.266) age 11-18 and their parents (3.878) carried out during the winter 2010-2011 in six European regions.

The aim of this presentation is to: i) summarize parental control situation in relation to the out of home activities developed by adolescents in 6 European settings; ii) summarize current evidence on the effectiveness of the supervision exercised by parents on out-home activities and related to alcohol and/ or other drug use; iii) assess family supervision efficiency according to variables such as country, social status, sex and age group; and, iv) evaluate family supervision on out of home activities as a predictor for drunkenness and cannabis use among adolescents.



## Michal Kandler

RESET (Kotec, o.s.), Czech National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Czech Republic

### **Possibilities of local partnership on nightlife risk reduction.**

It is efficient to cooperate on nightlife prevention and risk minimalisation in partnership between Nightlife Organisers, Practitioners, Policy Makers and Administrations. In fact, there isn't any festival, party, club or any discotheque where alcohol and also other psychoactive substances are not consumed. That's why you probably won't meet club staff, security service or bartenders who have no problems with aggression, injuries or other risk behavior from time to time. Policy makers and administrations could start processes to solve problems in these issues and preventive professionals can make easier communication about topics that are often tabooed. The responsibility for problems in dancing and nightlife scene cannot be applied separately only to promoters, practitioners or policy makers and administrations – for effective solution they have to cooperate together and each in its competency. This presentation will introduce a complex of arrangements which are realistic in Czech background with fragmented and weak laws about party and nightlife scene, so it puts accent on active collaboration between involved subjects.

## Danielle Kelly

The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

### **Ther sexual behaviour and sexual health needs of young British casual workers in an international nightlife resort.**

**Background** - Every year, young British people visit summer nightlife destinations with the intention to take part in casual work. Previous research has found increased use of illicit substances and sexual health risk in tourists (Bellis et al 2004; 2007), yet little is known about the longer term risks that casual workers face in resorts.

**Method** - A quantitative questionnaire was distributed in San Antonio, Ibiza to British casual workers aged 16-35 in summer 2009. The questionnaire looked at demographics, length of stay, type of work, levels of substance use and sexual activity, and levels of access to health services.

**Findings** - Analysis of findings used and SPSS database with Chi Squared and Wilcoxon signed rank testing. Around a third of participants visited Ibiza for the availability of sex (33.3%) and drugs (39.9%). 48.9% of those who had sex had unprotected sex and 46.7% had unprotected sex with more than one sexual partner. 83.6% of those were under the influence of alcohol at the time. 84.4% of casual workers reported using increased amounts of illicit drugs whilst in Ibiza compared with use in the UK. Only 33.3% of participants has received any sexual health or drug use information, and only 10.4% had been for a sexual health check up whilst in Ibiza.

**Summary** - Findings suggest that illicit substance use and risky sexual behavior are common features amongst young British casual workers in Ibiza. This is a concern due to the heightened risk of STI transmission and short and long term heart and liver problems. The risk is further increased due to the lack of health services available to the population of casual workers.

## Matej Košir

Institute for Research and Development, Utrip, Slovenia

### **Could governments increase health and safety in nightlife environments?**

It is known from experience and research that many problems in nightlife result from inconsistent implementation of legislative measures by responsible authorities. That kind of 'practice' often neutralises the effects of preventive work by the same authorities and NGOs and reduces the efforts of all actors involved in this field. Governments themselves can sometimes feel weak or helpless in preventing such problems. They adopt many strategies and action plans; make stricter legislation, but very often without real effects in practice. The comparative study which is an important part of the European project 'Club Health – Healthy and Safer Nightlife of Youth', co-funded by the European Commission, intends to show what size (or share) of harm related to youth risk behaviour could be reduced by more consistent implementation of strategies and laws in particular countries and what are the best or most promising existing effective policy measures to achieve this. The study was divided on three stages: (1) an overview of individual country laws and regulations, and evidence-based legislative and policy measures; (2) survey amongst key stakeholders; (3) survey amongst clubbers. An author will present final results of comparative study conducted in 2010-2011 in selected European countries. Finally, principal author's hypothesis lies in the fact that basically well developed, evidence-based and effective policy and legislative measures are not well implemented in practice, which means that governments could increase health and safety in nightlife environments significantly simply by more consistent control over implementation of their own adopted policies and legislation.

## Emmanuel Kuntsche

Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems, Switzerland

Florian Labhart, Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems

### **Tracking Young People through the Night – Using Personal Cell Phones to Investigate Weekend Drinking Patterns.**

Many authors have described heavy drinking cultures among young people during the last decade. Typically, this includes frequent and excessive consumption of alcohol on Friday and Saturday nights when many young people can go out knowing that they do not have work or study responsibilities the next day. This is concerning since it may result in a number of particularly detrimental consequences such as accidents, victimization, and aggression. Unfortunately, not much is known about the ways in which young people consume such large amounts of alcohol.

This presentation is structured in three parts. First, we will describe the features of a recently developed Internet-based Cell phone-optimized Assessment Technique (ICAT) that enables the study of the 'natural' drinking patterns over the course of the evening by collecting information from 5.00pm until past midnight at each hour by means of participants' cell phones. Second, results about the evolution or progression of young people's drinking during the course of the evening will be presented. This is important because as the evening progresses, things may occur, both planned and unplanned, which either inhibit or instigate (further) alcohol consumption. Third, empirical evidence on the phenomenon of 'pre-drinking' (also 'pre-partying', 'pre-gaming', 'pre-loading', 'frontloading') will be presented. This is where alcohol is consumed in a private dwelling (e.g. at home) or in a public place (e.g. public park) before going to a party or a drinking establishment. Moreover, we will show to what degree pre-drinking leads to increased alcohol consumption and other consequences during the night.

## Stephane Leclercq

Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP), Spain

### **The EU Safer Night 2012.**

The Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP) partners are planning to organize a EU Safer Night, next June 2012. The target public are the partygoers and the nightlife workers. The main aim of the campaign is to create awareness among groups of friends to take care of each other, including when problems occur in relation with the use of substances. Another goal is to influence the social norms and promote healthy behaviors within groups of friends.

The first tools and actions planned by the NEWIP partners will be presented and the NEWIP interactive Workshop participants will have the opportunity to discuss it and to take part in the creation of the campaign. The audience will also have the opportunity to join us in order to implement the campaign within their cities and clubs. It is planned to involve different stakeholders for the implementation of the campaign at various levels:

- Nightlife projects (from NGOs, Administrations or Universities)
- Party organizers (clubs / festivals / free parties)
- Media

All the EU Safer Night campaign 2012 documents and tools will be available on the NEWIP Website: [www.safernightlife.org](http://www.safernightlife.org)

## Stephane Leclercq

Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP), Spain

### **Safer nightlife challenges, innovations and solutions.**

In the 90's, prevention, drug treatment and public health services met difficulties to bring responses to new types of public and problematics related with the emergence of electronic music parties and ecstasy consumption. Some of the first solutions and innovations came from fieldwork projects working within parties, including the participation of the partygoers and developing Risk Reduction strategies. Today's challenges include:

- Improving field work interventions
- Adapting responses to partygoers mobility
- Developing innovative responses adapted to youth cultures
- Developing community empowerment
- Implementing new projects
- Improving rapidity of responses

The Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP) propose various solutions and innovations:

- The Party+ Network promotes the implementation of safer party labels in new cities, involving local stakeholders, and contributes to community empowerment
- The Trans European Drug Information (TEDI) workgroup is setting up a database of drug checking results and new trends reports in order to improve rapidity of the responses
- The Emerging Media workgroup is promoting individual harm reduction strategies through the use of interactive technology tools and emerging media in order to adapt the responses to youth cultures
- The Good practice and Integration workgroup is collecting, adapting and supporting implementation of good practice standards validated as evidence based
- Six common international interventions preceded by training sessions, are helping local projects development, including in new EU member states

In June 2012, all NEWIP partners ([www.safernightlife.org](http://www.safernightlife.org)) will launch an EU Safer Night campaign, spreading the message "Keep an eye on your friends" to european partygoers.

## David MacKintosh

London drug and Alcohol Policy Forum, UK

### **Drugs At the Door – Working with Venues and the Police to Reduce Harm Utilising Amnesty Bins, Training and Analysis.**

The City of London, a small area with distinct characteristics, has a new and emerging nightlife scene. This has presented challenges for the local authority, health and police partners in terms of responding to different patterns of drug use. At the same time there was increasing national and international concern about the increased use of “legal highs”. It was in response to this situation that Project Eclipse was developed.

Eclipse adopted a partnership approach to help support both law enforcement and public health objectives. It has helped venues develop competency in responding to drug related problems by training staff and improved knowledge about substances used in night life settings. This has allowed effective targeting of harm reduction advice, identified gaps in terms of venue staff training and closed the gap between perceptions of patterns of drug use and the reality. In addition it has increased law enforcement officers understanding relating to drug use and benefited relationships between night life venues and the police.

The training element of Project Eclipse has been delivered to over 100 individuals, while the amnesty bin collection and analysis is live in 12 individual venues. Learning from the project has been incorporated into guidance for staff working at venues who may come into contact with drugs. Drugs at the Door, a supplement to Safer Nightlife, available from the London Drug and Alcohol Policy Forum.

## Drahomíra Mandíková

Plzeňský Prazdroj, Czech Republic

### **Plzensky Prazdroj - responsible alcohol producer.**

Plzeňský Prazdroj is a Czech national symbol, a company representing strong economic value and trustworthiness, long-term tradition, world-wide success, renowned quality of its products and the professionalism of its employees. The good name of the company is also down to its responsible approach to business activities, part of which is its leading role in the field of promoting a responsible approach to consuming, presenting and selling alcohol.

In the Czech Republic, beer is one of the most popular beverages, contributing to the enjoyment of life of the majority of people who drink it responsibly. Nevertheless, we are aware of the harmful impact of irresponsible alcohol consumption on individuals and on all of society. Drinking alcohol is a matter of individual choice and the responsibility of every individual adult person. At the same time, we are convinced that people should have access to accurate and balanced information to make the right decisions.

We believe that all our self-regulation activities related to the support of responsible consumption can positively influence awareness and understanding of this topic and that a change in behavior towards responsible alcohol consumption can be achieved. Our local programs:

- Provide INFO BAC calculator in cooperation with SANANIM NGO
- Beer mats with theme responsibility in cooperation with Ministry of Transport
- Czech version of worldwide website [www.talkingalcohol.com](http://www.talkingalcohol.com) in cooperation with SANANIM NGO and Czech experts
- Responsible message "Don't drink and drive" + link on [talkingalcohol.com](http://talkingalcohol.com) on all commercial communication and packaging



## Fernando Mendes, Irma Brito

IREFREA, Portugal - Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Coimbra, Portugal

### **Training of staff in nightlife premises: first aid skills workshop.**

The project CLUB HEALTH - Healthy and Safer Nightlife of Youth includes training of staff in nightlife premises to promote preventive strategies and awareness approaches that decrease the different health and safety problems of management associated with the recreational context. Within several critical situations happen overnight that people try to resolve but not always in the best way. Their knowledge of first aid is not always effective and can sometimes worsen the situation. FIRST AID is the provision of initial care for an acute illness or injury. It is usually performed by non-expert, but trained personnel to a sick or injured person until definitive medical treatment can be accessed. Certain self-limiting illnesses or minor injuries may not require further medical care past the first aid intervention but this decision should be taken carefully because some (apparently) simple situation could become serious. FIRST AID generally consists of a series of simple and in some cases, potentially life-saving techniques, that an individual can be trained to perform with minimal equipment. The main aims of first aid can be summarized in three key points: (1) Preserve life; (2) Reduce harm; (3) Promote recovery. This workshop aimed at training First Aid techniques. We'll present some situations in which trainees are asked to solve (Choking or suffocation, Stabbing or knifing, Cardiac arrest, Fall, Heroin Overdose, Alcohol Overdose, Haemorrhage by cutting glass and Rape), exposing their knowledge. After being discussed solutions, we'll present and demonstrate the correct procedure and inform about the consequences of incorrect procedure."

Fiona Measham

Lancaster University, UK

### **Mephedrone and Legal Highs: The enduring desire for intoxication & the emerging challenge for drug policy**

The rapid emergence of a wide range of novel psychoactive substances or so-called 'legal highs' has been one of the most significant developments in the drugs field in recent years: in many countries we are witnessing what amounts to a social experiment in drug control. This presentation will chart the rise of 'legal highs', some of the most recent research and consider the broader implications of these developments. In an era of new information and communication technologies, multi media forms, global economic insecurities and public sector retrenchment, it is argued that legal highs present not just a unique challenge but also an exciting opportunity to forge a new relationship between research and policy. For researchers the rise in legal highs requires reconsideration of core issues of prevalence, motivations and consequences, as well as the complex and under explored relationship between demand, deterrence, displacement and desistance. For policy makers the range of legal highs, speed of emergence and new forms of manufacture and sales challenge established responses; demand ongoing evaluation of interventions, enforcement and unintended consequences; and therefore necessitate a new engagement with drugs research. In an era of alleged 'evidence-based policy', careful, continual and cross disciplinary exploration of the relationship between drug policy and drug use, drug markets and drug-related harm is a priority.

## Simon Moore

Cardiff University, UK

Iain Brennan, University of Hull; Ellie Byrne, Laurence Moore, Sue Moore, Simon Murphy, CISHe, Cardiff University

### **The reduction of intoxication and disorder in premises licensed for the serving of alcohol: an exploratory trial.**

**Background:** Premises-level interventions have not been evaluated using a randomised controlled design in the UK.

**Aims:** To explore the feasibility of a premises-level randomised controlled trial to reduce disorder and intoxication, including the estimation of intervention effect, rates of attrition, and acceptability of the intervention.

**Participants and setting:** 16 matched pairs of licensed premises across 4 local authorities in South Wales.

**Intervention:** A bespoke risk reduction package.

**Design:** Randomised controlled trial with nested process evaluation.

**Measures:** Police recorded violence (3 months pre- and 3 months post-intervention) and mean customer breath alcohol concentration at 3 month follow-up.

**Results:** The successful completion of the trial indicates that a randomised controlled trial of a premises-level intervention is feasible. A modest but non-significant reduction in police recorded violence, limited reduction in mean levels of intoxication.

**Conclusion:** The lessons learned from this trial, combined with the reduction in violence, offers hope for the development of premises-based interventions as part of a multi-level effort to reduce harm in and around licensed premises.

## Simon Moore

Cardiff University, UK

### **Subjective drunkenness and estimated health consequences of alcohol consumption depend on the presence of less intoxicated individuals, not level of intoxication.**

**Background:** The magnitudes of sensory stimuli are estimated relative to their rank among related comparators.

**Aims:** To test whether rank breath alcohol concentration is a better predictor of subjective alcohol risk estimates.

**Design:** A cross-sectional alcometer street survey.

**Participants:** Data from 1,997 social drinkers were used in analyses.

**Setting:** Data were collected from five night time economies characterised by excessive alcohol use, over a twelve month period. Data were collected on Fridays and Saturdays and for five hours up until licensed premises closed.

**Methods:** Prospective respondents were randomly approached and completed a short survey that included perceptions of the long-term health effects of their current state of intoxication and their self-perceived drunkenness. An alcometer score was recorded. Analyses compared the influence of rank alcometer score (according to discrete reference groups), actual alcometer score and group mean score.

**Findings:** Those whose alcometer score ranked high in relative to their reference group reported that they felt more drunk and that they perceived the negative health consequences of alcohol misuse as more likely. No effect of alcometer score or social norm was observed.

**Conclusions:** Our results generalise fundamental psychophysical theory, indicate that attitudes are spontaneous and relative to context and that manipulating the social context in which alcohol is served, for example by including more sober individuals, would increase perceived intoxication and increase the perceived likelihood of alcohol-related poor health. This is contrary to assumptions that attitudes are stable and informed by perceived social norms or absolute levels of consumption.

## Jane Mounteney

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Portugal

### **New drugs in Europe: what's coming our way?**

Recent years have seen increasing focus on the rapid emergence of many new non-controlled psychoactive substances, often known as 'legal highs', though the extent to which they are used in Europe is largely unclear. This presentation will address both the topic of new drugs, with the latest update on new psychoactive substances identified in the European Early Warning System, results from an EMCDDA internet snapshot of online availability of so-called legal highs, as well as presenting the latest European trends for more 'traditional' illicit drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy and cannabis. It is increasingly evident that we need to recognise the links and interplay between the legal highs and illicit drug markets – use of mephedrone is one example where the borders have been particularly blurred. The talk will conclude with consideration of what drugs - new and old - may be coming our way in the near future.

## Andrew Newton

The University of Huddersfield, UK

Alex Hirschfield, The Applied Criminology Centre (ACC), The University of Huddersfield

### **Improving Intelligence for Managing Areas with Alcohol Supply Points (ASPs).**

Despite substantial efforts towards multi-partnership working and intelligence sharing to tackle alcohol-related crime in the UK, the process is fragmented and decision making occurs without any strategic overview of the timing and location of the availability of alcohol. This paper presents the findings of a 12 month project that aimed to address these deficiencies, piloting the utility of a single multi-purpose database for making informed local decisions for managing areas with ASPs (eg granting/renewing licensing applications; developing local crime/harm reduction strategies; and targeting policing and enforcement activity).

This paper aims to improve data sharing and intelligence for practitioners who manage the Night-Time Economy (NTE), and, to examine the spatial relationships between establishments that serve alcohol (Alcohol Supply Points; ASP) and crime. It examines their density and proximity, the mixture of different types of establishments in an area, trading hours, and their relationships with crime. It identified the need for, and piloted, a single multi-purpose database, tailored to local needs, that is simple and user friendly, relevant, and adds value to what currently exists. Furthermore, important spatial relationships between ASP, the availability of alcohol, and crime, are discussed.

## Tom Palmaerts

Trendwolves, Belgium

### **Slow dancing in a fast moving world.**

Tom will be talking at Club Health 2011 about trends in nightlife. The search for shareable extra value challenges clubs, bars and restaurants to rethink their hospitality. In a fast moving technology driven world youngsters need dreams, slow motion, control, basics, authenticity, experiences, crafters, ... The multi-tasking generation admires people who are passionate and focused: rock stars and dj's, but also craftsmanship, designers, mixologists, farmers and entrepreneurs. Dreams and slow motion are key concept to think about. Youngsters like slow dancing in a fast moving world.

New entertainment concept are popping up worldwide: craftsmanship gatherings, food raves, nightlife starting in daylife, self-service bars, coldspots and geo-location pop-up communities. They don't like to pay for things they don't need. The business model 'Pay what you use' is slowly entering the consumer market. Tom will talk about his 'circle of food' dream. How a future hospitality concept should look like.

This trendtalk offers costumer insights together with business and information opportunities. Tom looks at the future that is already started. Nightlife is changing - these are exciting times for hospitality and youth.

## Jan Pelozo

Alcohol Policy Youth Network

### **Youth perspective and views on alcohol-related problems in nightlife environment.**

According to the World Health Organization the harmful use of alcohol results in 2.500.000 deaths each year. Out of these, 320.000 young people (YP) between the age of 15 and 29 die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group. Alcohol in Europe is the second leading risk factor for disease burden. Alcohol is being associated with many serious social and developmental issues, including violence, child neglect and abuse, and absenteeism in the workplace, which subsequently means that the physical and mental health of Europe's population is in danger because of the hazardous and harmful use of alcohol.

Alcohol among youngsters in Europe is often consumed in nightlife facilities, where different industries play an important role in changing young people's behavior. Alcohol industry's legitimate interest is to maximize their profit, therefore they use all possible means to make the young people consume more alcohol and on more occasions. Their marketing towards young people is driven by the understanding of identity formation and mostly uses humor, attractive images/ people, peer-to-peer tone and usually associates it with sexual and social success. Nightlife facilities are no exception to this rule and are often used as a place for commutative alcohol industry advertisement.

A European-wide study was carried out by the Alcohol Policy Youth Network (APYN 2011) and looked into the impact of alcohol marketing, promotion, pricing and availability to young people's alcohol consumption levels, showed that the top three factors for young people to purchase alcohol drinks in markets and bars are taste, price and strength of alcohol, while their topmost recalled advertisements by place were in bars and pubs. Moreover 53% of all participants in the study owned a piece of alcohol promotional merchandise that reminded them about drinking.



## Luigi Petito

Business Solutions Europa, UK

Engelien van der Zwaag, Netherlands Institute of Health Promotion, Netherlands; Thomas Carlsen, Center for Sex og Sundhed, Denmark; Oihana Rementeria, EDEX Centro de Recursos Comunitarios, Spain; Gabriele Schmied, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Austria; Walter Farke, Katholische Hochschule Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany; Agnieszka Zachurzok-Buczynska, Medical University of Silesia, Poland; Ewa Florek, Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland; Nicola Barile, Animation Studios, Italy

### **Boys and Girls - An interactive web-based series to promote healthy lifestyles among European adolescents.**

Teens are notoriously difficult to reach through traditional communications means. In order to reach them out communication must be on their terms, we need to speak their language and use formats that they relate to.

Boys and Girls is a pilot project which aims to assess how to exploit video sharing platforms (like YouTube, Vimeo and others) and social media networks (like Facebook, Hives, Netlog, Twenti and others) to tackle modern day health issues in a way that resonates with teens aged 15-18, in particularly with NEETs, teenagers neither in employment, education or training.

The project is producing a web-series which will cover issues such as nutrition, sexual behaviours and addiction prevention (alcohol, drug and tobacco). As well as being innovative in its approach, the content and themes of the web-series are developed in an innovative way. The messages are crafted by issue experts and peer reviewed by teenagers from 7 EU countries. The peer review is carried out during the pre-production phase via an initial workshop, 2 rounds of focus group meetings and 2 online surveys. Feedbacks are then fed into the production of the series to define and improve formats and stories.

The web-series is expected to be launched in Spring 2012. The project is ongoing and involves 9 partners from 8 European countries. Boys and Girls project is co-financed by the European Union through the EU Health Programme. More information on the project and the partnership are available on [www.boysandgirlslabs.eu](http://www.boysandgirlslabs.eu)

## Zara Quigg

The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Karen Hughes, Mark A Bellis, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University; Ninette van Hasselt, Trimbos-instituut; Amador Calafat, IREFREA; Matej Kosir, Utrip

### **Drinking behaviours and blood alcohol concentration in four European drinking environments.**

**Introduction.** Reducing harm in drinking environments is a growing priority for European alcohol policy yet few studies have explored nightlife drinking behaviours. Whilst there are wide variations in drinking cultures across Europe, drinking patterns are thought to be converging. This study examines alcohol consumption and blood alcohol concentration (BAC) in drinking environments in four European cities.

**Methods.** Interviews and breathalyser tests with a cross-sectional sample (n=838) of drinkers aged 16-35 using bars/nightclubs on survey nights in four cities (in the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and UK). Interviews measured self-reported alcohol use before interview and expected consumption over the remainder of the night.

**Results.** Preloading was widespread in participants from the UK, Netherlands and Spain, with lower levels reported in Slovenia. There were significant differences between countries in self-reported units consumed prior to interview, and expected units over the entire night, with alcohol consumption highest in those from the UK. UK participants also had the highest BAC measured at interview. However, a large proportion of all samples had high BAC (>0.08%) at interview and the majority of participants from all cities and of both sexes expected to binge drink on the night of survey.

**Conclusion.** Different models of drinking behaviour are seen in different nightlife settings. Here, the UK sample was typified by continued increases in inebriation compared with steady, more moderate intoxication elsewhere. With the former being associated with higher health risks, European alcohol policy must work to deter this form of nightlife.

## Fruzsina Radnai

Blue Point Drug Counselling and Outpatient Centre, Hungary

József Rácz, Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Institute of Psychology

### **Blue Point's Party Service - Harm Reduction in Budapest Nightlife Now and Then.**

Party Service is the harm reduction service run by the Blue Point Drug Counselling and Outpatient Centre Foundation. Our main goal is to make partying safer, to reduce the harm caused by party drugs and to promote a lifestyle that places the emphasis on self-fulfilment through joy, music, community and dancing together.

This service has been running for more than 10 years now, so we made more than 100 official party appearances and met thousands of partygoers. For the partygoer, our services are totally free of charge and anonymous. This year we reorganised the Party Service broadening its focus as an answer to the particularities of the "party-boom" created by the designer drugs and changes in the local nightlife scene lately.

Following the tragic club deaths in Budapest in January, the governmental focus on regulating nightlife is increasing. The main focus is on the legal level though, and less attention is given to the health regulations.

On our poster we not only present what Party Service has to offer along with the significant venues of the Budapest nightlife scene, but we also introduce a recently formed national association (with the name Passsz) of similar professional harm-reduction service providers. The founding members are all NGOs whose intent was to form a community that is capable of efficiently gaining acceptance for our professional principles and views of safer nightclubbing by the stakeholders, the government bodies and the partygoers themselves. Blue Point is one of the founding members actively taking the initiative.

John Ramsey

TICTAC Communications Ltd, UK

### **Detecting and monitoring new psychoactive substances.**

There are many different approaches to assessing and understanding illicit drug use and the markets that both innovate and supply new psychoactive substances.

Hard data may be obtained on both drug supply and the consequences of drug use by the laboratory analysis of the drugs themselves and biological samples from people attending hospital. The analysis of the contents of UK club amnesty bins, attendance at music festivals and test purchasing have been undertaken by TICTAC Communications at St. George's University of London for many years. The results from recent studies (including project Eclipse) will be presented and the potential of innovative techniques such as waste water analysis will be discussed.

## Jochen Schrooten

VAD (Flemish association for alcohol and other drug problems), Belgium

David Möbius, VAD, Belgium; Lotte Voorham, Trimbos-instituut, Netherlands; Karen Hughes, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, UK; Zsolt Demetrovic, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary; Mariangels Duch, Irefrea, Spain

### **Electronic Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment for (poly) drug users in Emergency Services (eSBIRTes project).**

The Electronic Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment for (poly) drug users in Emergency Services (eSBIRTes) project is an European project, financed by DG Justice, Freedom & Security (JLS). The project is coordinated by VAD.

The general objective of the ESBIRTES project is to identify and develop effective tools for Screening, Brief Interventions and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for young adults presenting at the Emergency Department (ED) with problems related to (poly)drug use. More specific, the project aims at developing an electronic SBIRT (e-SBIRT).

A literature search is being conducted to gather good practice and current evidence base on (online) screening instruments, brief motivational advice, self help modules and referral guides specifically focussing on PDU in emergency services. Based on the outcomes of this literature review, ED staff will be provided with tools to deliver an e-SBIRT for clients whose substance use may put them at risk of health problems and for clients who are already experiencing substance related problems.

After being treated for their acute health problem, all clients meeting our inclusion criteria will be screened. The screening can result in 3 different outcomes: low, moderate or high risk. Clients whose score is in the low risk range receive a brief motivational advice and a link to local/national drug information website(s). Moderate-risk-clients are referred to an online self help module. Clients in the high risk range receive a brief motivational advice to find professional help. This is possible by using an online alcohol and drug specific referral guide.

## Kirstie Soar

University of East London, UK

John Turner, University of East London

### **Recreational Cocaine use – does it cause psychological harm?**

Recreational cocaine use is on the increase with the UK having the highest levels of reported use in the EU (EMCDDA, 2010). Last year the prevalence of cocaine use among young adults (aged 15-34 years) in the UK was over 6%, well above the EU average (EMCDDA, 2010), with lifetime prevalence rates higher than other known recreational substances (e.g. ecstasy). Occasional use is the most typical pattern of cocaine use, with some arguing there are generally few problems associated with this pattern of use, with problems being “very rare and much less severe for occasional, low dosage”, with mental health problems “mainly limited to high dosage users” (WHO/UNICRI, 1995). However, given the increasing prevalence rates, little empirical research has been conducted to fully assess the psychological effects associated with recreational use. Data will be presented from a number of studies illustrating that whilst cocaine users report subjective positive effects related to their cocaine use, there are also negative subjective effects and relative to non-cocaine users, recreational cocaine use is associated higher levels of schizotypy, poorer psychological health, and subtle deficits in cognitive functioning. Whilst these effects may be clinically small they are still in the direction shown by intensive chronic users and may indicate some degree of enduring neuro-dysfunction. More research is needed to determine whether recreational levels of cocaine use is psychologically harmful, especially with the increasing rates of use, the ‘normalisation’ of use, and in light of the context of the drug use (e.g. co-use with alcohol).

## Filipa Soares

APDES, Portugal

### **NEWIP Evaluation: European Partygoers Mobility Study.**

The evaluation of the Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP) includes a European partygoers mobility study that will study the partygoers' social representations of nightlife empowerment & well-being. That is how partygoers understand what nightlife empowerment & well-being is, and why they think so. We will use free association to ask to the workshop participants to associate words to the keywords of the Nightlife Empowerment & Well-being Implementation Project. The results of previous free association studies made with partygoers in different European countries will be presented and will be compared with the associations made by the public. With the results of these studies we will build a closed questionnaire to study the European partygoers' social representations of nightlife empowerment & well-being. The results of this study will allow us to improve field work interventions, to adapt responses to partygoers mobility and to develop community empowerment, which are three fundamental objectives of the NEWIP.

## Lars Stark

Arud (Working Group for the Low-Risk Use of Drugs), Switzerland

Michael Schaub and Robin Sullivan, Research Institute for Public Health and Addiction, Zurich, Switzerland

### **Snow Control: a web-based self-help therapy to reduce cocaine consumption in problematic cocaine users – a RCT protocol.**

Cocaine use has increased in most European countries, Switzerland and many states worldwide. The international literature has described treatment models targeting the general population and, besides supplying informative measures at the level of primary and secondary prevention, also offering web-based self-help tools for problematic substance users in line with tertiary prevention. Such programs, however, have been primarily tested in individuals with problematic alcohol and cannabis consumption, but not in cocaine-dependent individuals.

Snow Control is a new web-based self-help therapy tool, developed for problematic cocaine users. In a clinical randomized trial, the therapeutic tool has been compared with conventional web-based approaches.

Aims of Snow Control were first the evidence of effectiveness of the web-based cognitive-behavioural therapeutic intervention Snow Control for the reduction of cocaine use. And second the description of the participants and comparison with the cocaine users in outpatient care.

Results: In spite of high dropout rates, a significant reduction of cocaine use has been detected. A majority of the participants already reached their personal aim of consumption after 3 to 5 weeks. The participants of Snow Control mostly showed a non-daily but regular cocaine use. They were significant older and showed a considerably higher educational background than cocaine users in psychosocial outpatient care.



## Keith Still

G4S/Bucks New University, UK

### **Underlying causes of so-called 'crowd accidents'.**

January 17th 2011 - Three young girls killed in a 'stampede' at a night club in Hungary. The incident occurred late on Saturday at the West-Balkan nightclub in downtown Budapest.

October 19 2011 - Woman killed in club 'stampede'. A woman has died and at least eight other people have been injured, two critically, at a club in Northampton, UK.

We need to understand the underlying causality in these types of incidents to avoid future problems of this nature. Having been part of a successful prosecution against an over crowded night club and against London Underground Ltd relating to personal injury in over crowded public spaces we can highlight the key issues of over crowding and the potential consequences of normal and emergency crowd behaviour, capacity and movement restrictions.

The media highlight the word "stampede" implying this is the cause of the incidents that led to the fatalities. This implies the crowd was at fault and shifts the blame away from the real reasons why people get injured in these types of event. Failing to provide a safe environment for the public in a busy venue will inevitably lead to prosecution and/or breach of license conditions. Yet Crowd Dynamics are not part of overall guidance (we still rely on fire codes) for safe capacity.

During this talk we will outline the fundamentals of crowd dynamics under normal and emergency situations focusing on how crowds react/behave during emergencies in places of public assembly with specific focus on the nightclub environment.

## Jane Stuart

The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Zara Quigg, Karen Hughes, Mark A Bellis, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University

### **Pub crawl: alcohol use among students attending organised drinking events.**

Drinking alcohol often forms a major part of university life and excessive alcohol consumption amongst university students appears to be the norm. In the UK, student pub crawls are the subject of growing concern attracting widespread media attention, typically highlighting intoxication and antisocial behaviour by student participants. Despite this, little is known about actual drinking behaviours by students participating in organised pub crawls. This study targeted students attending four commercial pub crawls in three cities in England. Interviews and breath alcohol concentration tests were conducted with 281 students whilst attending the pub crawls: 13.7% (39) took part in the study before 9 p.m., 68.6% (194) between 9 p.m. and midnight, and 17% (48) after midnight. 43 participants completed a follow up survey by email. Just over half those who took part in the study were male, ages ranged from 17 to 38 years with the majority aged 18-21 years. The majority of participants had consumed alcohol at the time of the interview. Overall participants reported having consumed a median of nine units of alcohol that evening up to the point of interview (range 1-40 units), following the interview they expected to consume an additional six units thus the total median consumption over the course of the pub crawl could be 15 units (13 for women and 18 for men). Modelled BAC data suggest the majority of students would have BAC levels well over the legal driving limit (0.08%BAC).

## Rob Turrisi

Biobehavioral Health and Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University, USA

### **Advances in Parenting Research to Reduce High Risk Drinking and Problems in College Students.**

High risk drinking among college students is a major part of their nightlife behavior. Heavy alcohol use in the club and party scene has been shown to lead to serious consequences including social, academic, legal, and physical problems such as being injured or assaulted. Research has shown that parents are an important part of comprehensive prevention efforts for safe nightlife behavior and can be effective as targets for prevention even at this late stage of development. Despite the utility of parents, there remain notable gaps in the alcohol prevention literature regarding parents and college students. Further, despite the emergence of prevention and etiological studies beyond adolescence there remains only a small literature to inform parent-based alcohol prevention efforts targeting late adolescent and emerging adult students. The presentation provides an overview of a program of prevention research focusing on parental influences.

## Rob Turrisi

Biobehavioral Health and Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University, USA

### **Looking Good or Being Healthy? A Review of Intervention Efforts to Reduce Indoor Tanning.**

The most common reason cited for indoor tanning is the belief that tans make one more attractive to potential sexual partners. Thus, a tanned appearance plays an important role in nightlife behavior of emerging adults as part of the dating and “hook-up” scene. The increasing popularity of indoor tanning together with its recent reclassification as a Group 1 carcinogen (equivalent to smoking) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer is likely to lead to further growth in the empirical study of this behavioral risk factor for skin cancer. As the study of indoor tanning moves forward, it is critical that the research be accompanied by the use of theoretical models supported by solid empirical data. The purpose of this talk is to briefly review the recent etiological and prevention research on indoor tanning and interventions directed at reducing this behavior.

## Sébastien Tutenges

Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Aarhus University, Denmark

### **Stirring up effervescence: The role of guides at international nightlife resorts.**

Holidays at nightlife resorts play an important role in the lives of youth from many countries. For example, in Northern Europe, there is a long tradition of young people spending parts of their summer holidays at teeming, throbbing nightlife destinations in the south such as Ibiza in Spain and Sunny Beach in Bulgaria. Since the late 1980s, researchers have conducted an array of studies at nightlife destinations. These studies paint a picture of young tourists as pleasure-seekers who want to move far beyond everyday routines into risky states of collective effervescence. However, the risk behaviour abroad should not be interpreted as an effortless or spontaneous manifestation by inherently depraved youths. Rather, the risk-taking result from a complex set of factors which, collectively, transport the tourists beyond the realm of routine and self-control.

Based on fieldwork at different European nightlife resorts, this paper sheds light on how the tourism industry helps tourists lower their inhibitions and reach states of effervescence. Focus is on guides working for Danish and British tour operators with at least one party event on their weekly program. The paper argues that the guides use four basic techniques to stir up effervescence: body techniques, speech and sound effects, crowd effects, and alcohol.

## Floor van Bakkum

Jellinek Prevention, Netherlands

Matthew Straw, Laura Dew, Crew 2000; Judith Noijen, Jacqueline Krouwel, Jellinek Prevention; Gjalt-Jorn Peters, University of Maastricht

### **OASIS, Online early intervention for cocaine users and drinkers.**

OASIS is a project that has taken the provision of electronic support further than it had ever gone before. It incorporated the best elements of self help and person centred support and had the potential to make drugs/alcohol services more accessible than ever before.

The project, funded by the EU and being run jointly by Unity in the Netherlands and Crew (2000) in Scotland is designed to provide support to people beginning to experience problems with their alcohol or cocaine use.

OASIS has taken an existing early intervention model of online self help and strengthened it by adding the element of support from trained volunteer peer mentors. These mentors we trained to support clients to get the most out of the self help tool, keeping their motivation up and offering them human contact when this was needed.

In December OASIS will be in its final phase. At club Health we will present the results of our study on the effect of this intervention. We will show the process by which OASIS was built and highlight the learning points from this process. We will also present our handbook and training manual which will be available thereafter for anyone who would like them.

This is a great opportunity for anyone interested in the concept of online self help and the use of peer mentorship to find out more about the practical requirements and potential benefits of this way of working.

## Floor van Bakkum

Jellinek Prevention, Netherlands

### **Good Practice and Standards Integration.**

Leading institutes, city councils, national governments and the EU demand minimum quality standards for preventive interventions. By 2012 the European Commission plans to submit to the council a proposal for an EU consensus on minimum quality standards and benchmarks in drug demand reduction. Minimum quality standards also makes it easier for projects to be implemented in different regions. By standardizing and making projects implementable, it will also become stronger.

This work package of the NEWIP project has two objectives:

1. To create a workable framework for a minimum quality standard for all WP's in the NEWIP project. This will ensure that all parts of this project are described and evaluated in the same way
2. To use this framework to standardize the intervention of on site and online peer education

This work package will collect underlying evidence, working methods, experience, contextual factors and evidence of effectiveness from the different existing peer education projects in Europe and put this into a guideline. By standardizing and putting all into a guideline we will try to make peer education in nightlife settings a best practice intervention in Europe. We will not only look at onsite peer education on parties but we will also look at the new component of online peer education (websites, social media etc). During this presentation we will explain our plans and working methods and new partners have the possibility to join the work package.

## Peer van der Kreeft

De Sleutl, Belgium

### **Selective prevention messages about new drugs through the internet in the EU-Rednet project.**

Legal highs, synthetic drugs and other new drugs are marketed and often distributed through the internet. Prevention interventions focusing specifically on these drugs must be cautiously scheduled in the range of universal, selective, indicated and environmental prevention. They also should be extra careful for possible iatrogenic effects.

This presentation will describe the process and show some deliverables of the design of prevention materials within the REDNET project ([rednetproject.eu](http://rednetproject.eu)).

The project group has a history of analyzing and categorizing websites worldwide that distributed information on new drugs (the former 'Psychonaut' project); filtering and categorizing internet-based information on such drugs and finally composing technical reports on emerging new drugs.

The translation of these reports in accessible, correct and accurate information for high risk target group implied sophisticated language and peer review within the target group. Reaching the target group included interface of drug related, but not always prevention-oriented websites. Harm reduction and preventive warnings are combined in the final products.

Conclusively we will discuss challenges and opportunities in targeting young people experimenting with the internet as a resource for use and abuse of new drugs.



## Ninette van Hasselt

Trimbos-instituut, Netherlands

### **Safe and healthy nightlife; how to stimulate professionals to integrated policys on nightlife.**

This workshop will present the experiences from the Dutch Trimbos Institute in setting up an infrastructure to stimulate professionals to integrate healthy and safe clubbing approaches. In November, the Trimbos Institute and the Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (CCV) set up the Centre for Safe and Healthy Nightlife (CVGU). It is a collaborative venture designed to support local authorities in tackling problems in nightlife, from both a safety and a health promotion perspective. Such an integrated approach is now widely lacking. The new strategy is aimed at reducing violence and nuisance, health emergencies among young people in nightlife, as well as the high costs associated with these problems.

The CVGU activities are:

- A website [Veiligengezonduitgaan.nl](http://Veiligengezonduitgaan.nl) (safeandhealthyclubbing) to disseminate knowledge, instruments and practices of local municipalities.
- Annual meetings to stimulate the exchange of knowledge between health and safety professionals and learn more about each others expertise and approaches
- Monthly bulletin with current news and local experiences
- Factsheets to spread facts on high quality interventions and literature. For example about big events like New Years Eve, the relation between alcohol and aggression, serving low alcohol beers on events.
- Consultation desk to get free advice about local nightlife issues.

The lessons learned are that professionals are willing to co-operate on the theme 'alcohol and drugs'. It takes time to change policies but professionals involved are becoming more convinced that safety issues are closely interrelated with alcohol and drugs misuse/abuse. Often professionals don't collaborate because they know little about each others strong points and approaches, speaking different 'languages' and due to other financial or organisational barriers. The benefits of the CVGU are a wider infrastructure for co-operation and sharing and expand knowledge and instruments from different fields of expertise.

## Tina Van Havere

HoGent, Belgium

### **Drug use and nightlife: More than just dance music.**

Research over the last decade has focused almost exclusively on the association between electronic music and MDMA or other stimulant drug use in clubs. Less attention has been given to other nightlife venues and music preferences, such as rock music or southern/funky music. The study presented examined a broader spectrum of nightlife, beyond dance music. It looks at whether certain factors influence the frequency of illegal drug and alcohol use: the frequency of going to certain nightlife venues in the previous month (such as, pubs, clubs or goa parties); listening to rock music, dance music or southern and funky music; or sampling venues (such as, clubs, dance events or rock festivals). The question of how these nightlife variables influence the use of popular drugs like alcohol, MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines is addressed. The study sample consisted of 775 visitors of dance events, clubs and rock festivals in Belgium. Respondents who used illegal drugs were 2.5 times more likely to report that they prefer dance music. Goa party visitors were nearly 5 times more likely to use illegal drugs. For those who reported visiting clubs, the odds of using illegal drugs were nearly 2 times higher. Having gone to a pub in the last month was associated with both more frequent alcohol use and more frequent illegal substance use. People who reported liking rock music and attendees of rock festivals used drugs less frequently.

It was concluded that a more extended recreational environment, beyond dance clubs, is associated with frequent drug use.

## Denise van Kesteren

Trimbos-instituut, Netherlands

Marloes van Goor, Aukje Sannen, Trimbos-instituut

### **Searching for new ways to communicate about risks in nightlife.**

This workshop will present innovative ways to communicate about risks associated with the use of alcohol and drugs in nightlife settings, based on the experiences of the Clubs and Drugs team at the Dutch Trimbos Institute.

Since 1998 the project 'Alcohol and Drugs Prevention in Clubs and Bars' (for short: the Clubs and Drugs project) is financed by the national government to prevent health issues in nightlife. The new generation asks for new communication strategies. It's hard to reach young people with old fashioned offline strategies like factsheets, telephone, and brochures. Therefore the Clubs and Drugs project is adopting new strategies.

Social media provide new opportunities; information and service can be provided at the spots where young people spend their leisure time: besides nightlife settings they spend a lot of time online. Of course there is a website [www.drugsenuitgaan.nl](http://www.drugsenuitgaan.nl) ([www.drugsandclubbing.nl](http://www.drugsandclubbing.nl)), which provides information and advice. Recently a Harm reduction test was introduced on this website – this test enables the visitor to fulfill his or her need to check the risk of night life habits.

The project is also experimenting with professional presence on large internet communities like Partyflock, [drugsforum.nl](http://drugsforum.nl) by using Facebook and Twitter. Trimbos Institute also started a chat service where people can chat about alcohol and drugs with a professional. Also internet groups have been created for professionals involved in nightlife issues, such as a LinkedIn group. Through these groups discussions are being introduced on new themes such as 'alcohol, drugs & groups' and 'how to handle intoxicated individuals and groups'.

## Mireia Ventura

ABD-Energy Control, Spain

### **Be updated of new trends and emerging drugs with TEDI (Trans European Drug Information).**

TEDI (Trans European Drug Information), as a part of the the Nightlife Empowerment and Well-being Implementation Project (NEWIP), is a european database system that collects, monitors and analyses developments in different drug scenes throughout Europe and reports about it on a regular basis to the stakeholders. An international website where all organisations who do drug checking or work in this field can include their data: scientific information on new substances and adulterants, drug checking results, standards for analysis, documentation and models of best practice in statistics and research, alerts, trend reports and specific recommendations to improve the field interventions of first line projects.

One of the key issues of TEDI is diffusing the collected and relevant data to the stakeholders through two Biannual Trend Reports, which shall include information about the analysed drugs: types, adulterations, new drugs and emerging trends.

The First Bi-annual Report will come out on July 2012. Before starting our work, we have the opportunity in this workshop to discuss and put together what items these reports should have in order to ensure that all stakeholders' needs are covered.

In the TEDI Project, we will perform also two open training sessions with experts about drug checking and counselling (both will be part of the NEWIP Training). As a part of the workshop, we will also launch a first proposal of its contents from which we would like to have the attendees' feedback.

## Claudio Vidal

ABD Energy Control, Spain

### **COCACHECK: A Spanish online screening and personalized feedback for cocaine users.**

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in brief interventions that use online screening and personalized feedback. Most of these interventions are addressed to college students in relation to harmful alcohol use and have a clear harm reduction orientation. However, this methodology has been less used with drugs other than alcohol, focusing almost exclusively on cannabis use.

In this communication we will present an online screening and personalized feedback tool for cocaine users named Cocacheck, along with some data on web usage and visitors profile.

Preliminary results have shown that it is possible to reach cocaine users via the Internet and to gather data that could be useful for expanding our knowledge of cocaine patterns of use and the main characteristics of the users. Finally, all these data are useful for improving harm reduction actions addressed to them.

## Claus Vögele

University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Verena Vorhold, University of Aachen

### **Psychological abnormalities associated with MDMA (Ecstasy) consumption.**

MDMA, or "Ecstasy", is a synthetic drug, which is widely used in Western Europe by a predominantly young population attending nightclubs. While MDMA-associated neurological and cognitive impairments are well established, little research has been carried out on its psychological long-term effects.

The present study investigated the effects of habitual Ecstasy use on cognitive function and the prevalence and type of psychological problems or mental disorders. The sample included 50 participants, consisting of 25 multiple drug users, who had consumed at least one unit of Ecstasy in the past, and 25 participants who had exclusively used alcohol, nicotine or cannabis. Within the Ecstasy user group a distinction was made between long- and short-term users. Psychological problems were assessed with the "Beck Depression Inventory" (BDI-II), the „Symptom-Checklist-90-R" (SCL-90-R) and a structured clinical interview. Memory and attention performance were assessed using the "Digit-Span-Test" from the "Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale" (WAIS-III) and a PC-based programme testing divided attention processes (visual/acoustic).

While Ecstasy users had significantly higher scores on the BDI ( $t=0.007$ ,  $df=48$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and all sub-scales of the SCL-90-R ( $df=48$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) compared with non-Ecstasy users, there were no differences in the "Digit-span-test" or in attention performance between groups. Nevertheless, long-term Ecstasy users showed significantly lower memory and attention performance compared with short-term users. These results suggest potentially adverse effects of Ecstasy use on psychological well being. Nevertheless, there was no indication of cognitive impairments, which are specific to Ecstasy use. The results are discussed in terms of biopsychological interactions of MDMA with social factors.

## Lotte Voorham

Trimbos-instituut, Netherlands

Ninette van Hasselt, Katherina Martin Abello, Trimbos-instituut; Jochen Schrooten, VAD;  
Zsolt Demetrovics, ELTE; Mariangels Duch, Irefrea; Karen Hughes, The Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John  
Moore's University

### **The eSBIRTeS Self Help Module for polydrug users in the ER.**

In the eSBIRTeS project organizations from several European countries work together in identifying and developing effective tools for young adults presenting at the ED with problems related to (poly) drug use. eSBIRTeS (Electronic Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment for (poly) drug users in Emergency Services) aims to identify polydrug users in need of help and offer them the most suited of 3 treatment options. One of the offered ways of treatment is the easy accessible option of the eSBIRTeS Self Help Module which will be the focus of this presentation. A general overview of the eSBIRTeS project and the included literature search will be covered by David Mobius in another presentation.

This Self Help Module is a multi component self-help intervention focusing on alcohol, cocaine, ecstasy and GHB use. It is based on DrinkingLess.com which has been proven effective (Riper et al, 2008) and consists of an interactive self-help programme, a forum and references to more information. The eSBIRTeS project is planned to be piloted in June and July 2012.

During this presentation a preview will be given of the Self Help Module and its features. Furthermore the developmental trajectory will be discussed including any experienced difficulties and successes.

## Jiri Vopravil

Centre for Addictology, Czech Republic

Hana Malinova, Rozkos bez rizika

### **Sex workers in the Czech Republic and their drug use.**

Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) "Rozkos bez rizika" ("Bliss without Risk") provides health and social help to sex workers in the Czech Republic since 1992. The NGO provides health and social services in 3 centres located in the capital city Prague, Brno - the second biggest city and Ceske Budejovice - metropolis of South Bohemia. Beside that NGO Bliss without Risk realises outreach work in 14 regions in the Czech Republic almost whole country. Special attention we put on localities by German and Austrian borders. The NGO makes over two thousand HIV and syphilis tests in year and about one thousand smear tests (gonorrhoea, Chlamydia and other STI). A short questionnaire about demographic and social situation of the NGO clients is a part of the health test. Results of the survey creates unique database. Some questions are focused on drug use of the NGO clients. Presentation will show the related social indicators.



## Fay Watson

Europe Against Drugs (EURAD), Belgium

### **Europe Against Drugs: An Opportunity To Join A European Platform.**

About EURAD: EURAD was launched at a press conference in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 25th October in 1988. EURAD is registered as a foundation (“stichting”) under Dutch law (reg. number: 41155759). EURAD currently represents around 50 affiliated organisations from across Europe and beyond. EURAD is represented at the EU Civil Society Forum, which aims to provide a voice or civil society in the development and implementation of EU drugs strategies.

Mission: EURAD subscribes to a preventionist platform. Our mission is to reduce the burden on individuals, families and society at large by promoting comprehensive, balanced and integrated policies. We seek to reduce demand for and supply of illicit drugs through prevention (including law enforcement) and treatment.

Principles: EURAD’s vision is that of a drug free lifestyle, a life free from addictions and drug related problems. Our overarching purpose is not ideological, religious or cultural but rather the welfare, health and dignity of both individual and society.

EURAD supports the UN drug conventions and the universal prohibition of narcotic drugs.

Affiliation: Organisations whose aims compliment our mission are welcome to join EURAD. We welcome the opportunity at Club Health 2011 to meet potential new members who wish to play a greater role in Drug Strategy advocacy on the EU platform.

Further details can be found at: [www.eurad.net](http://www.eurad.net)

# W

Liam Watson

drugstraining.com, United Kingdom

## **Club Drugs Online: sharing experiences, buying and selling.**

The last five years has seen an explosion in the use of drug related 'user experience' sites and sites selling new psychoactives such as MXE, MDAI and B2. This session will explore the phenomenon and implications for drugs education for users.





CLUB HEALTH 2011  
**PRAGUE**

A decorative graphic element located below the word "PRAGUE". It consists of a series of overlapping, rounded rectangular shapes that create a wave-like pattern, rendered in a light gray color.

*The 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Nightlife,  
Substance Use and Related Health Issues,*

*12-14 December 2011, Prague*

