Conclusions

The main factors associated with alcohol consumption under the age of 24 include being a victim of domestic violence, being a woman, and alcohol intake.

Methods

A multistage random sample, representative of the student population at the secondary level in public schools in Guadalajara, Mexico, during 2009 was prospectively investigated and the outcome was assessed in 2006. Exploratory variables were collected at birth, at 15 and 24 yr of age and included demographic/socio-economic, oral health, appearance satisfaction and use of dental services. Dissatisfaction with dental appearance at aged 24 yr was the outcome. Unadjusted and adjusted multivariable Poisson regression was performed followed a theoretical model.

Results

The prevalence of the outcome was 43.5% (39.8;47.2). In the final model, low socio-economic status through the life-course [RR 1.21 (95% CI 1.00 to 1.57)], malocclusion at aged 15 yr [RR 1.54 (1.13 to 1.59)], dental pain at aged 24 yr [RR 1.29 (1.08 to 1.55)], adolescent’s dissatisfaction with appearance [RR 1.20 (1.01 to 1.46)], and untreated dental caries at aged 24 (highest tertile) [RR 1.82 (1.46 to 2.27)] were associated with dental appearance dissatisfaction.

Conclusion

Our findings showed that the individuals with dissatisfaction with their physical appearance at age 15 were more likely to rate their oral health as worse than their counterparts. Participants with downwardly income trajectory had the worst dissatisfaction with the dental appearance.

Introduction

This study describes the characteristics of alcohol consumption among adolescents in Guadalajara, Mexico and identifies factors associated with alcohol use.

Methods

A multistage random sample, representative of the student population at the secondary level in public schools in Guadalajara, Mexico, during 2009–2010 was designed. It included seven high schools and 716 students, aged between 11 and 16. Multivariate analysis was conducted using a logistic regression model, to identify the association between socioeconomic factors and alcohol intake.

Results

61% of students reported having ever consumed alcohol, and almost a third had their first alcohol consumption before age 11. A quarter of those who currently use alcohol consume four drinks or more. 5% of students admit to have come to school on occasion under the influence of alcohol. Factors such as being beaten by parents or older siblings or to be a woman are significantly associated with alcohol consumption.

Conclusions

The main factors associated with alcohol consumption among students are gender and family dynamics. Being a woman increases 40% probability of consuming alcoholic beverages but being a victim of domestic violence increased by more than 50% probability to consume alcohol. Although the social imaginary are believed to friends who lead the teenagers to drink alcohol, the results show that it is in the family environment where the initial phase of experimentation is developed.

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death in developed countries. Individually-tailored CVD risk reduction (CVDRR) decision support tools delivered through hand-held devices (e-platform on mobile phone) may improve provider planning for and patient involvement with CVDRR strategies. We conducted a pilot study to assess provider and patient attitudes towards, as well as the feasibility, utility, and acceptability of e-platform technologies via a mobile phone for CVDRR in primary care.

Methods

20 patients, aged 45–79 years, using a JAVA enabled and internet accessible handset were recruited from two private and one