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**An integrated program led by nursing students as peer role models with robots to promote anti-cannabis messages in parents and their children**  
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## Introduction

- Recent statistics from Hong Kong reveal a dramatic increase in drug abuse among young people, with cannabis being the most commonly abused substance.
- Misconceptions about cannabis and cannabidiol (CBD) products (partly due to legalization in some overseas countries) have contributed to this problem.
- Many young people and their parents lack knowledge about the health and legal risks associated with cannabis use.
- To address this issue, it is essential to provide targeted education and interventions that clarify these misconceptions, involving both parents and youths, and incorporating innovative approaches with peer support and technology.




## Introduction

- Objectives
  1. To enhance knowledge about cannabis-related harm among youngsters and their parents, and the nursing students;
  2. To reduce permissive attitude towards smoking cannabis among youngsters and their parents, and the nursing students.



## Project Content


- Phase 1: Establishing a community-based network via **training** Anti-Cannabis Nurse Ambassadors (ACNAs) and **educational workshops** on youngsters and their parents

## Project Content


- Phase 2: Video **competition** and **promotion**:
  - Each parent-child dyad produced a maximum of a 3-minute video to promote anti-cannabis messages;
  - Each video was assessed in terms of content, creativity and presentation. All videos were uploaded to our project's Youtube account to enable public access.





## Output and Outcome Evaluation

- Evaluation methods (measurement)
  1. **Beat Drugs Fund (BDF) Question Set No. 24** was used to measure the knowledge about cannabis-related harm among youngsters and their parents, and the nursing students at pre- and post-educational workshops.
  2. **BDF Question Set No. 25** was used to assess the permissive attitude towards smoking cannabis among youngsters and their parents, and the nursing students at pre- and post-educational workshops.




## Output and Outcome Evaluation

- Evaluation methods (data analysis)


Differences in the knowledge about cannabis-related harm (BDF Question Set No. 24) and permissive attitude towards smoking cannabis (BDF Question Set No. 25) among youngsters and their parents, and the nursing students were examined at **pre- and post-educational workshops by using paired-samples t-test.**

**The level of statistical significance was set at  $p=0.05$ .**




## Output Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Output Indicator 1</b>	Provide 2 training workshops to 50 nursing students to become ACNAs, among which, 70% of students (35 students) get pass in the written and demonstration tests	3 training workshops (150%) were held to train 52 nursing students (104%) to become ACNAs. 52 students (148.6%) passed in the written and demonstration tests




## Output Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Output Indicator 2</b>	Provide 10 educational training workshops to 150 parent-child-dyads	15 educational training workshops (150%) were provided to 185 parent-child dyads (123.3%)
<b>Output Indicator 3</b>	<p>A. Organize an anti-drug anti-cannabis video competition for 100 parent-child-dyads to produce 3-minute anti-cannabis videos</p> <p>B. 100 episodes of 3-minute anti-cannabis video receive not less than 10 000 total hit-rates on YouTube</p>	<p>A. 105 (105%) parent-child-dyads produced 3-minute anti-cannabis videos.</p> <p>B. 105 videos (105%) received 10,787 hit-rates (107.9%) on YouTube.</p>




## Outcome Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Outcome Indicator 1</b>	70% of parents gain knowledge about the harm of cannabis abuse / statistical significant gain in knowledge about harm of cannabis abuse as indicated by paired t-test	-171 valid cases evaluated -51.5% of parents gained knowledge about the harm of cannabis abuse -Statistical significant gain in knowledge about harm of cannabis abuse as indicated by paired t-test ( $p < 0.05$ )




## Outcome Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Outcome Indicator 2</b>	70% of children gain knowledge about the harm of cannabis abuse / statistical significant gain in knowledge about harm of cannabis abuse as indicated by paired t-test	-174 valid cases evaluated -63.2% of children gained knowledge about the harm of cannabis abuse -Statistical significant gain in knowledge about harm of cannabis abuse as indicated by paired t-test ( $p < 0.05$ )




## Outcome Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Outcome Indicator 3</b>	70% of nursing students gain knowledge about the harm of cannabis abuse / statistical significant gain in knowledge about harm of cannabis abuse as indicated by paired t-test	-52 valid cases evaluated -51.9% of nursing students gained knowledge about the harm of cannabis abuse -Statistical significant gain in knowledge about harm of cannabis abuse as indicated by paired t-test ( $p < 0.05$ )




## Outcome Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Outcome Indicator 4</b>	70% of parents show reduction in permissive attitude / statistical significant reduction in permissive attitude as indicated by paired t-test	-171 valid cases evaluated -50.9% of parents showed reduction in permissive attitude -Statistical significant reduction in permissive attitude as indicated by paired t-test ( $P < 0.05$ )



## Outcome Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Outcome Indicator 5</b>	70% of children show reduction in permissive attitude / statistical significant reduction in permissive attitude as indicated by paired t-test	-174 valid cases evaluated -60.9% of children showed reduction in permissive attitude -Statistical significant reduction in permissive attitude as indicated by paired t-test (P<0.05)




## Outcome Evaluation

	Expected Result	Achieved Result
<b>Outcome Indicator 6</b>	70% of nursing students show reduction in permissive attitude / statistical significant reduction in permissive attitude as indicated by paired t-test	-52 valid cases evaluated -63.5% of nursing students showed reduction in permissive attitude -Statistical significant reduction in permissive attitude as indicated by paired t-test (P<0.05)




The diagram, titled "Impact of drug-related preventive education on tertiary school nursing students and general public", lists eight bullet points. The text is as follows:

- Increased their awareness on the harm of cannabis.
- Trained them with anti-cannabis knowledge, reduce their permissive attitude towards smoking cannabis.
- Established a community-based network for the anti-cannabis work.
- Enhanced parent-child relationship.
- Disseminated the anti-cannabis message to participant's social circles.
- Nursing students could adopt the anti-cannabis knowledge in their career.
- Incorporated the training content into nursing curriculum.



## Impact on anti-drug sector/NGOs


- Increased their awareness on the negative impact of cannabis.
- Trained their staff with anti-cannabis knowledge.
- Provided anti-drug resources (e.g. BDF website) to their colleagues.
- Strengthened the university-anti-drug sector/NGOs connections and collaborations, establishing a strong network for anti-drug work.



## Conclusion

- **Conclusion**

This project achieved all output and outcome targets within the project period. Also, it successfully achieved the objectives by effectively enhancing knowledge about cannabis-related harm and reducing permissive attitude towards smoking cannabis among youngsters and their parents, and the nursing students. Lastly, this project results in significant impact on tertiary school nursing students, general public, anti-drug sector, and NGOs.



## Conclusion

- **Suggestions**

Post-secondary and tertiary students other than nursing discipline may also be trained as anti-drug ambassadors. Competitions with incentives could be an effective strategy to promote anti-drug work.
- **Way Forward**

This project can be considered to be continuously conducted in the community to enhance the coverage. Collaboration with schools, families, and NGOs will be essential to create a supportive environment for anti-drug work. Dyadic (parent-child) and individual (parent/child) promotions are both necessary to ensure the long-term impact and success of anti-drug initiatives.