Editors foreword

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FOREWORD

Editors foreword

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Dear Readers,

With great pleasure I present to you the next issue of the Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse.

Rowe et al., investigated substance use prevalence, related harms, and attitudes among culturally and linguistically diverse populations in Australia, by analyzing the 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey and discuss the practical and ethical limitations of this major Australian data set for examining the burden of drug-related harms experienced by specific migrant populations. They further present avenues for potential future research.

Terry-McElrath and Patrick in their study underscore how understanding racial/ethnic drinking patterns and service provision preferences in the US adolescents is critical for deciding how best to use limited alcohol prevention, intervention, and treatment resources. Gardner et al., describe how racial differences have implications for the implementation of prevention/intervention programs intending to reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems among college students. Kang et al., examined cardiovascular risk among Korean college students with a history of binge drinking. Korean college student binge drinkers had higher triglyceride levels and higher ratios of triglyceride to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol than did abstainers. Average number of drinks on one occasion was correlated with a higher body mass index, triglyceride level, ratio of triglyceride to high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and 10-year Framingham risk score. Han Lee et al. in their study on alcohol consumptive behaviors in China, point to the need for future public health interventions and promotional strategies focusing on regional and community disparities in China.

Vasquez et al. in their study on the experience and perceptions of low-income Hispanic youth regarding tobacco use, highlight the need to appreciate the importance of the home environment for Hispanic youth, tobacco
prevention efforts may benefit from engaging family to identify the ways in which tobacco use causes stress. Chen et al evaluate nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) prescribing rates among immigrants, a vulnerable minority population in the United States, and highlight differences in in-hospital smoking cessation treatment between immigrants and nonimmigrants. Horn et al evaluated the effectiveness and challenges of multiple recruitment methods, described as proactive, reactive, and combination methods, among adult African American smokers ($N^{1/4}527$) from economically disadvantaged urban communities enrolled to test progressively reduced nicotine content investigational cigarettes. Combination methods yielded the highest eligibility rates. Findings demonstrate the unique recruitment successes within this population across a range of recruitment methods and may inform improved methods to recruit and engage African Americans in clinical trials.

Davis and Jansen, used a fotonovela to battle crystal meth in South Africa, and found that the fotonovela outperformed the control condition for knowledge level and it outperformed the traditional brochure on intention toward starting conversations about crystal meth. Especially readers with relatively low levels of education clearly preferred the fotonovela over the traditional brochure.

Kamimura et al examined opioid risks (risk factors that increase the chance of opioid abuse) among uninsured primary care patients utilizing a free clinic. They highlight the need for further research; surrounding sourcing, prescribing patterns; best practices, prescription trends, and population risk in order to inform health and social policy.

Professor Marie Claire Van Hout
Editor in Chief