

**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Psychiatry*

**Manuscript NO:** 36763

**Title.-** Factors associated with tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use among youth living in West Central Mexico

#### ANSWERS TO REVIEWER

1.- The manuscript was sent to *English language review* again. A certificate was included.

2.- An explanatory note about legal and illegal drugs in Mexico has been added in the *Introduction* section (line 3, 1st paragraph). A new reference [4] was added.

3.- The inclusion and exclusion criteria were clarified in the *Methods* section (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, line 10<sup>th</sup>).

The method to maintain confidentiality is mentioned in the *Methods* section line 16th and further on in the 2.1 *Procedures* section, line 1 and 4.

4.- The average number of students per school is described in the *Methods* section line 3. The DUSI-R questionnaire doesn't measure frequency nor amount of substance use but time of use. In the case of tobacco, it only measures the amount of cigarettes. It does, however, explore the relation of psycho-social factors with drug or substance use which in turn gives an estimate of the associated factors with drug use in general. Other studies use different instruments that measure frequency of use and /or dependency ( 20, 48 ).

5.- We have re-written a section in the Discussion part (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, lines 8 -13) to clearly show how our findings compare with similar studies done in Mexico city.

We have also emphasized some suggested steps into prevention of drug and substance use as follows ( 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph in the discussion): "Control and prevention of drug use could be achieved using standardized screening instruments to identify those students with treatment needs and those with higher risk of getting involved with substances, followed by school-based interventions [52]. However, interventions should be coordinated among different providers such as the National Prevention Program based on Clinics for the Attention and Prevention of Addictions (CAPA) and other organizations like the education department with its *Safe School* program [53], in close collaboration with families and

the surrounding community. Finally, environmental interventions have proven to be very effective in reducing the risk of substance use. Some examples include enforcing age restrictions for sale and consumption to limit the access to and reduce the use of alcohol and tobacco products among high school students and correcting the exaggerated perception of normative values for using substances by peers <sup>[54]</sup> to mention a few. Intervening through social networks, especially in partnership with student leaders, may be a promising approach in promoting healthy behaviors by influencing the social norms and reducing peer pressure in high schools <sup>[55]</sup>.” , including a new reference [53].