A new approach to children addiction treatment in Iran: report of a pilot study

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Presentation Type:
Oral

Subject:
Addiction treatment of children
Objectives:

Aim of this pilot study was to assess efficacy of Children Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Residential Centers (CATRC) in treatment and rehabilitation of children with drug use/use disorder.

Methods:

Two Children Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Residential Centers (CATRC) were established in Zahidan city. Subjects were 107 children age between 0 to 18 years, by history of drug use/use disorder who were referred to CATRC based on judicial decision or by the Welfare Organization. After screening in CATRC, children were hospitalized for detoxification under supervision of a pediatric psychologist. Then, children received life skills training, sports, play therapy and art and craft training for three months. After completion of the treatment and rehabilitation, based on decision of the centers council children were returned to their family or children center of welfare organization and were kept under follow up and supervision monthly by visit or by phone call.

Findings:

Demographic results showed 58.9% of referred children were male. Mean age of children was 11.5±3.4. 39.3% were illiterate, 32.7% had educational level of primary or less and 87.5% were drop out from school. Nearly 77% of them were referred through judicial system. 57.0% of fathers and 74.8% of mothers were illiterate. Almost all mothers (95.3%) were housewives and most of fathers were unemployed (37.4%).

Mean substance abuse duration among children was 5.3 ± 4.0 years. Methamphetamine (79.4%) was the main drug abused and opioid was the second. 9.3% of very young children and infants were exposed to opioid smoke. 95.3% used to smoke drugs, with no report of injection. 36.9% were exposed since their birth. In 75.7% of cases, both parents were addicted to drug.

On average, the detoxification duration was 9.3 ± 6.5 days for children; each child was kept on CATRC for 74.2 ± 64.6 days and was visited 10.2 times by physician. Social workers visited the family of each child 3.7 ± 2.0 times averagely before decision making about returning to family or not. After discharge from CATRC, on average each child was followed up 5.8 ± 3.1 times. Children, who were sent to other cities, were followed by phone 1.9 ± 0.3 times averagely. 50.5% of children were sent to Welfare Organization Children Centers and 29.0% were returned to their families. Children during their stay in the CATRC received training on life skills, vocational training, play therapy, sport therapy and consultancy services.

Out of 88 children discharged from CATRC during one and half year since establishment of the centers, there was no relapse or criminal activity by 97.7% of children. One child was fugitive and one child was arrested by judicial system.

Conclusion:

The positive outcome showed that feasible activities like detoxification and three months life, social and vocational training in a center and follow up could be of great help to these children. This study reports some early evidence to effectiveness of performance of CATRC that may be used for further expansion of these centers in other provinces in Iran and by other developing countries.
Methadone Pharmacogenetics

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Methadone is a synthetic opioid that is effective for the relief of moderate-to-severe pain and for the treatment of opioid dependence. Adequate methadone dosing in methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) is critical for therapeutic success. One of the challenges in dose determination is the inter-individual variability in dose response.

Methadone metabolism is attributed primarily to cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP3A4, CYP2B6, and CYP2D6. The CYP2B6 gene is highly polymorphic, with several variant alleles. The most common and clinically significant variant allele is CYP2B6*6 (516G>T, Q172H; 785A>G, K262R), which encodes CYP2B6.6 protein, having markedly reduced hepatic expression and activity.

In this study, we investigate the effects of the CYP2B6*6 allele [SNPs 785A>G (rs2279343) and 516G>T (rs3745274)] on drug response of 50 unrelated Iranian opioid addicts by PCR-RFLP methods. This investigation further extend previous studies indicating influence of the CYP2B6*6 allele on methadone metabolism.
Iran criminal policy on psychoactive drugs and crime prevention with an emphasis on legislative landscape

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Background
Criminal policy in general terms and extended to all social response is interpreted to criminal phenomena, the policy in response to crimes related to drug and addiction to it, resorts to repressive, as well as a preventive measures. Although repressive responses include using the same penalties and criminal measures but preventive responses are the measures such as education, culture, and treatment and harm reduction. Our country, in the area of drugs and crime as it has for many years attempted to legislate, that first law dates back to 1910 and the last current law (Act to amend the Drug Reform Act 1997) was enacted in 2010.

The current law compared to last law has faced with the changes. In this law, the fight against psychoactive drugs that was allocated only in psychoactive drugs (Psychotropic) Act 1975, explicitly and with so-called has paid special attention to "non-drug industrial psychoactive". Also addiction and especially psychoactive drug, which was considered the first by the legislators, and decriminalized with a major transformation over the past laws and is mandatory by taking 91 days to 6 months imprisonment for drug treatment. Noted in this context, is the special attention to protection measures, treatment, rehabilitation and public participation through education to fight addiction. So legislator with this action has taken into consideration the addiction as criminalization and focused on drug treatment and support and also has forced a legal obligation to treat addicts.

Methodology
This article is descriptive-analytic. The method of collecting material is based on library studies.

Result and Conclusion
As a result, it can be started resorting to these measures to go a long way but is successful to control and reduce addiction.

But in the field of drug trafficking, the legislator still has been fierce like in the past resorted to repressive and fighting measures. The use of severe penalties of death or life imprisonment, without a right of appeal for those accused of these crimes, represents the repressive policies to deal with this crime.

KeyWords:
Criminal policy, crimes, psychotropic substances, repressive and preventive measures, punishment.
Pexacerfont for Management of Withdrawal Symptoms in Men with Opioid or Amphetamine Dependence: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial

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Abstract

Rationale: Corticotropin releasing factor receptor type 1 antagonists have been studied in addiction with inconsistent results.

Objective: We assessed the efficacy of Pexacerfont for treatment of withdrawal symptoms.

Methods: In this randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial, male patients with amphetamine or opioid dependence, based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) who aged 18-55, received either Pexacerfont or placebo (300 mg/day, 200 mg/day, and 100 mg/day in the first, second, and third week, respectively). No Antidepressants or substitution therapy was administered. Candidates were excluded in case of harboring one of the DSM-IV-TR axis I or II disorders (other than depressive/anxiety disorders), psychotic symptoms or suicidal ideation, recent seizure, or serious medical conditions. Primary outcomes were difference in distribution of positive urine test results for amphetamine and opioids at the end of the trial, and mean difference in change of visual analogue scale (VAS) score for craving from baseline to endpoint between the two groups.

Results: No significant difference was detected in case of positive urine tests, but a significant difference was observed for VAS craving scores. Also, significant time × treatment interactions were found for all the scales including VAS for craving, VAS for temptation severity, frequency of temptation episodes, Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS), Amphetamine Withdrawal Questionnaire (AWQ), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and Beck Depression Inventory II (BDIII).

Conclusions: Our findings favor Pexacerfont as a potential treatment for withdrawal from drug dependence; however, further comprehensive studies are warranted.
Prioritizing the main health needs of addicts in treatment and harm reduction centers.

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Presentation Type:
Oral

Abstract
Objectives: Providing a comprehensive package of health services and increasing the health service coverage to less accessible individuals is the ultimate goals of public health care system in any country. The objective of this study was to assess and prioritize the main health needs of individuals referring to different addiction treatment centers in order to provide for addicts (who likely have minimum self-care) continual and comprehensive health care services.

Methods: Qualitative method of research was used for the health need assessment and prioritizing them. Totally 46 individuals, 16 service providers and 30 patients referring to residential addiction treatment center (compulsory and voluntarily include TC and Recovery & Rehabilitation Center), drop in centers (DIC) and outpatient centers were interviewed and FGD about the main mental, physical and social health need of addicts in different addiction treatment or harm reduction centers. Health needs were assessed by comparing the viewpoints of service providers and service receivers. The interviews were tape-recorded, transcript and subjected to content analysis. Prioritizing of the enlisted health needs were done based on experts’ views.

Findings: The finding of this study showed that the main priority physical health problems of addicts were open wounds and skin infections, diabetes and hypertension, cardiovascular problems, oral and oral health problems, liver problems especially fatty liver, high blood pressure, injuries caused by accidents and road accidents, fractures, cataracts, hemorrhoid, hernia, sexual dysfunction, seizure, digestive disorders (constipation), headache, infectious diseases and epilepsy. The main priority mental health problems of addicts were behavioral disorders and problems in communicating with others, self-harm and violence to self and others, depression, bipolar disorder, mood disorders and high anxiety, depression or delusions. The main priority social problems were unemployment, not having identity card (ID card) and insurance, homelessness. Among the physical, mental and social health needs, the main priority was by social health needs mainly having an income and identity card.

Conclusion: There are many co-occurring and drug abuse related physical and mental and social health needs among addicts that need to be addressed, along with the drug addiction treatment and harm reduction services based on their priorities. A through physical, mental and social health examination is required for those who refers to addiction treatment centers. Response to the main social health needs like obtaining ID card while on treatment and income generation after recovery are the main priorities.

Key word: Health needs, treatment center, addicts, harm reduction.
Orexin, feeds the body, feeds the brain

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The first biological role of orexin (hypocretin) was known in relation to its ability to regulate food intake. More research later revealed other roles for orexin in sex, social connections and reward-related learning. Hence, it is safe to say that orexin also plays a prominent role in feeding the brain with reward, one of the most important factors in shaping the human (and other animals) behaviors.

Orexinergic neurons, located at lateral hypothalamus (LH), produce two forms of orexin-A and –B, which in turn bound to orexin 1 and 2 receptors (OX1- and 2-receptors, respectively) with different affinities. The receptors also have different intracellular signaling pathways and effects.

The research on the orexin reward circuit in our laboratory using conditioned place preference (CPP) model of dependence, as a model for evaluating the drug dependence (a maladaptive form of learning), yield to a number of results. The carbachol stimulation of the LH induced higher dependence to morphine. Administration of SB334867, as OX1R antagonist, into the ventral tegmental area (VTA) could block the dependency induction produced by carbachol. Intra-VTA administration of TCS-OX2-29, as OX2R antagonist, also could modulate the developing rewarding effect of LH stimulation. Further investigation on VTA orexin receptors showed that the intra-VTA administration of SB334867 inhibited the acquisition, but not the expression, of LH stimulation-induced morphine CPP. Dopaminergic outputs from the VTA to the nucleus accumbens and forebrain areas are also other role players in the reward circuit.

Although orexin was discovered in 1998, we still need further information on the other actors in the reward circuit such as the glutamatergic and GABAergic systems and brain areas such as nucleus accumbens and hippocampus to be able to complete the jigsaw puzzle of orexin and its partners in feeding the brain with reward.
Addiction and decision making

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In the current century, addiction is one of the most important problems of the societies. In many countries, especially in Iran, the number of addicts is increasing every year. Addiction, in addition to creating physical and psychological problems for the addicted person, also affects the lives of people around him. A common form of decision making is a cost-benefit choice, in which an individual needs to evaluate different options (such as costs) in terms of their outcome value (benefits) and weigh them against each other. In the other words, organisms frequently make decisions based on the evaluations of reinforcement value and response costs. In normal situations, animals show a strong preference for the large reward/high effort option while having the choice to obtain a small reward with little effort. Different regions of the brain, such as the hippocampus, the nucleus accumbens, the anterior cingulate cortex, and the orbitofrontal cortex are involved in decision making.

These areas have opiate and cannabinoid receptors and drugs can affect these centers. The drugs influence the behavior of animals that include disruption of short-term memory, cognitive impairments, mood alterations and a reduced ability to focus attention. There is evidence that drugs influence cost-benefit decision making. For example, Grant et al. reported that addicts showed less rational decision making on the Gamble task than controls. Moreover, the previous experiment in our laboratory showed that cannabinoid system plays a critical role in regulating cost-benefit decision making in the anterior cingulate cortex and orbitofrontal cortex. Moreover, our recent studies revealed that morphine addiction attenuated cost-benefit decision making such that animals prefer low reward with low effort instead of large reward with large effort. They also prefer low immediate reward to large delay reward. For treat addiction, in addition to paying attention to the physical aspects, mental aspects should also be considered. Therefore, understanding the impact of drugs on decision making and finding ways to improve decision making in addicted people is very important.
Role of glutamate receptors in different phase of reward related behaviors induced by morphine

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The actions of Glutamate (Glu) which is the most extensive excitatory neurotransmitter in the mammalian central nervous system are mediated by activation of ionotropic and metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR). Metabotropic glutamate plays an important role in modulation of the rewarding properties of morphine.

We investigated the effects of intra-nucleus accumbens (NAc) injection of mGluR2/3, 5 and 7 antagonist/agonist drugs on the acquisition, expression, extinction and reinstatement of morphine induced Conditioned Place Preference (CPP) in the rats. Results showed that bilateral intra accumbal administration of MTEP (mGluR5 antagonist) significantly attenuated the acquisition but not expression of morphine-induced CPP in a dose-dependent manner. Findings also indicated that blockade of mGluR5 reduced rewarding properties of morphine.

Bilateral intra-accumbal administration of LY379268, (agonist for the group II metabotropic glutamate receptors mGluR2/3 markedly decreased the acquisition of morphine-induced CPP in a dose-dependent manner. In a second series of experiments, we determined that injection of LY379268 into the NAc considerably attenuated the expression of morphine CPP only at the highest dose. The findings suggested that activation of mGlu2/3 receptors in the NAc dose-dependently blocked both establishment and maintenance of morphine-induced CPP.

Recently we found that administration of AMN082, (a selective metabotropic glutamate receptor 7 (mGluR7) allosteric agonist) significantly facilitate the extinction and inhibit reinstatement of morphine-induced CPP. In these series of studies we confirmed the role of this system as a potential therapeutic target for addiction.

Therefore, in this report we review previous related studies and will discuss different effects of mGluR subtypes in different phase of reward related behaviors induced by morphine and its related possible mechanisms.
Stress and Drug Dependence

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Epidemiological studies revealed that stressful events are play a central role in initiation, development and/or continuing of drug abuse. Animals that suffered from different types of stress used more morphine and cocaine solution than water. In addition, offspring whom experience the intrauterine stress are more sensitive to abused drugs. Some parts of the brain stress system such as shell part of the nucleus accumbens also is considered as the part of the brain reward system as well. Glucocorticoid analogous administration into the essential parts of the reward system such as ventral tegmental area (VTA) can induce the same responses induced by cocaine and morphine. Others showed that glucocorticoids are essential for inducing the effects of cocaine and morphine in the VTA and it is not surprising that morphine and cocaine are failed to induce their effects in adrenaloctomized animals. Investigators have identified a functional plane in the brain composed of central amygdala and shell part of the NAc which are work in a harmonic plan. The extended amygdala is thought to play as a switch between these two essential systems. Other parts of the stress system such as lateral hypothalamus also are played as the switch between two systems. Several molecules are identified that are common between the two systems. Among these the CREB, ΔfosB, and also NFκB are prominent. Investigation revealed that concentration of these molecules increase during or after drug use in reward and/or stress systems. All of these facts indicated that brain stress and reward systems are operate in an orchestra manner both in function, anatomy, and cellular and molecular level. So, for drug addiction treatment, the practitioners must focus on these systems as a whole structure.
Effects of Extasy on the Brain

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Abstract:

\textbf{Introduction:} Ecstasy is a strong hallucinogenic drug, which is widely used in the world as a street drug. It can improve mood in the short term and make the strong social relationships. Studies in humans and animals have shown that ecstasy can cause toxic effects on the nervous system. Although many research have been done on ecstasy but its mechanism is still not fully understood. Ecstasy is capable of decrement of serotonin in axon terminals in rats and mice. It destroyed neurons in the hippocampus, basal ganglia and insula and parietal cortex. Heat gain, high blood pressure, arrhythmia, liver problems, seizures and cognitive and mood disorders are created by this drug. It can also cause memory loss. There are some reports of its toxic effects on the nervous system. Also some evidences stain that it can cause resistant psychotic disorder and depression in some consumer. Studies show that the major cause of complications of the drug is reduction of serotonergic system. Frequent use of ecstasy (or its addiction) can cause the loss and degradation of the serotonergic neurons.

\textbf{Conclusion:} It seems that use of this matter as a street drug is increasing. So the best solution is the use of neuroprotective to avoid the complications.

Key Word: ecstasy, brain, serotonin.
An 8-Year Profile of Callers to Addiction Helpline of Iran
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Abstract

Background and Aim: Drug abuse is a major public health problem. Telephone interventions have been used as a prevention and treatment method. Iran addiction helpline which can be accessed from all over the country dialing the number 09628, providing free, anonymous telephone counseling, open to the general population providing information and guidance on prevention and treatment of drugs of abuse. This study aimed at describing the sociodemographic profile and dependence on psychoactive substances of individuals seeking help.

Methods: This is an exploratory-descriptive retrospective study using a quantitative approach. The study was conducted on 2,706,280 calls from whole country to Iran addiction helpline over an 8-year period. Data were collected by consultants using a questionnaire to find the sociodemographic profile, and information of dependence of drug users. Descriptive statistics was used to estimate distribution of variables, and the data are presented as frequencies.

Results: Throughout the study period total incoming calls were 3,326,749, of which 2,706,280 were responded by trained counsellors. There has been a steady rise in the volume of calls from 377,190 in 2009 to 390,417 calls in 2016. 620,429 calls were not answered because they were not performed within the service schedule (from 8 pm. to 8 am) or put on queue or hold and disconnected. The mean age of callers decreases from 35 to 29 during 8 years. Non-users of drugs seeking information, had the highest number of calls. In total, there was higher prevalence of women in non-drug users, whereas the prevalence of men in drug user callers were higher. Mothers and spouses of drug users were prevalent in the sample. The most callers asked information about opioid, crystal meth and crack in the first year which had shifted to information about crystal meth, opioid and heroin in the eighth year, respectively.

Conclusions: These results outline the profile of individuals who seek care through the drug helpline service, showing the importance of these services for the the population and guiding preventive actions. Moreover, this service could serve as a reflection of the characteristics of users, drug use pattern and the associated problems in the society and might give important information to policy makers.

Keywords: Helpline, Addiction, Profile, Caller
Invited Talk: How Much Neuroscience Can Inform Our Educations for Patients and Their Families during Addiction Treatment?

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Abstract: Psychoeducation (PE) is defined as an intervention with systematic, structured, and didactic knowledge transfer for an illness and its treatment, integrating emotional and motivational aspects to enable patients to cope with the illness and to improve its treatment adherence and efficacy. PE is considered an important component of treatment in both medical and psychiatric disorders, especially for mental health disorders associated with lack of insight, such as alcohol and substance use disorders (ASUDs). New advancements in neuroscience have shed light on how various aspects of ASUDs may relate to neural processes. However, the actual impact of neuroscience in the real-life clinical practice of addiction medicine is minimal. In this talk, I will provide a perspective on how PE in addiction medicine can be informed by neuroscience in two dimensions: content (knowledge we transfer in PE) and structure (methods we use to deliver PE). The content of conventional PE targets knowledge about etiology of illness, treatment process, adverse effects of prescribed medications, coping strategies, family education and life skill training. Adding neuroscience evidence to the content of PE could be helpful in communicating not only the impact of drug use but also the beneficial impact of various treatments (i.e., on brain function), thus enhancing motivation for compliance and further de-stigmatizing their symptoms. PE can also be optimized in its “structure” by implicitly and explicitly engaging different neurocognitive processes, including salience/attention, memory and self-awareness. There are many interactions between these two dimensions, structure and content, in the delivery of Neuroscience-informed Psychoeducation (NIPE). In this talk, we will explore these interactions in the development of a cartoon-based NIPE to promote brain recovery during addiction treatment.
ABSTRACT

Introduction: Persian Youth Cohort (PYC) study was designed to study the incidence of common mental disorders, psychosocial problems and injuries, their risk factors, course and outcomes in a youth cohort of Iran.

Method: A total of 9000 individuals 15 to 34 residing in catchment areas of Fars province (Fasa district), Kermanshah province (Ravansar district) and Kerman province (Rafsanjan district) are being recruited. Outcomes include depressive disorders (major depression and dysthymia), anxiety disorders (generalized anxiety disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder), substance use disorders (opioids, amphetamine-type stimulants and alcohol), psychologic distress, suicide, aggression, and injuries (traffic and non-traffic). Exposures include demographic, socio-economic, resilience, life events, physical activity, sleep pattern, social capital, smoking, drug and alcohol use, history of chronic physical diseases, family
history of mental disorders, service utilization, pharmacologic treatments, anthropometric characteristics, biochemical blood factors. Computer-assisted personal interviews, anthropometric measurements, and biochemical blood testing are being done. Active follow-up and face-to-face comprehensive interviews and assessments are being conducted every 2 years. Active follow up and telephone interviews are being done annually for mental health status, mental health service utilization, hospitalization, suicide attempt and death. A rigorous quality assurance protocol is being administered.

**Results:** Enrollment started in April 2015. Up to now, a total 6800 baseline assessments have been completed and first wave telephone interviews and the second wave assessments are being done in parallel. Fifty-seven percent of participants are female and the mean age (±standard deviation) is 27 (±5.2). Last year use of cigarette, water pipe, and alcohol were 16.8%, 21.7%, and 11.7%, respectively. Last year use of opium, cannabis, and methamphetamine were 3.4%, 1.9%, and 0.2%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** The study will continue for at least 10 years. It is too soon to report outcome results; however, the study will provide important findings on incidence and risk factors of common mental disorders, within next years.
Empowerment and Addiction: Connotations for Health Promotion, Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation.
Hassan Rafiey, MD, MPH

Empowerment or self-determination can be defined as the process by which people exert control on their lives through social participation for achieving goals, gaining access to resources, and a critical understanding of sociopolitical environment (Zimmerman, 2000). On the other hand, addiction as defined by Volkow (2014) is a “brain disorder of the will” and as Alexander (2008) showed evidently, is rooted in free-market society which dislocates people “physically from their land, socially from their culture and families, linguistically from their native tongues, economically from their livelihoods, and spiritually from their ceremonies, ancestors, and gods”.

Because of this causal relationship, empowerment can arguably reduce burden of addiction via these approaches, policies, programs, or services:
- social welfare policies (for promoting health of all people);
- shifting resources from supply reduction to demand and harm reduction (as a better addiction policy);
- promoting community-based programs (for preventing people from being addicted); and
- targeting codependency and spirituality (in treatment and rehabilitation sessions).
International Drug Demand Reduction Strategies

Phaedon Kaloterakis

Addiction problems and associated health related and psychosocial consequences are major issues worldwide.

International policies on drug treatment are stipulated in the three International Drug Conventions and the outcome document adopted in the UN General Assembly Special Session in 2016.

The presentation will analyze the strategies that derive from these international policies, highlighting the most important points of the UNGASS 2016 document, elaborating on the main strategy principles set out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and siting various examples mainly from European Union countries.
Recent Science on The Residential Treatment of Drug Use Disorders

Phaedon Kaloterakis

As the substance abuse service system shifts from primarily residential to primarily non-residential settings (mainly for economical reasons), it becomes important to understand how substance abuse treatment processes and outcomes may vary across service settings.

Taking also into account that drug dependence is considered a multi functional health disorder that often follows the course of a relapsing and remitting chronic disease, the treatment setting is of paramount importance and significance. Thus the presentation will elaborate on the following issues:

- the origins of the residential treatment/therapeutic community (TC) model
- active components of treatment in residential settings
- types and most recent modifications of residential treatment services
- evaluating residential treatment settings
- strengths and weaknesses of residential treatment
- the future of the residential treatment of drug use disorders
- the latest example of a TC in a Greek prison
Compare perceived social support among drug addicts under treatment and non-pharmacological treatment of addicts under treatment centers being Ahvaz city.

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to compare the perceived social support in addicts under treatment and non-pharmacological treatment and rehabilitation of addiction treatment centers in Ahvaz.

Methods: This is a review article that is written with library and electronic search in 1396.

Results: The proposed layout descriptive study was causal-comparative. The sample consisted of 200 drug addicts under treatment at addiction treatment centers in Ahvaz city's welfare organization that drug treatment groups hundred. Non-pharmacological treatment hundred. People were clustering was observed for random sampling. Perceived Social Support Scale Zymt. For data analysis methods multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used.

Conclusion: Results showed that among non-drug and drug addicts undergoing treatment for drug addicts perceived social support under medical treatment (maintenance treatment) and non-pharmacological treatment, there is no difference. In other words, according to the average of the two groups, non-drug treatment and drug addicts under treatment of social support are almost identical.

Keywords: social support, treatment, drug treatment
Title: Domestic violence, substance and alcohol use: interventions in harm reduction and MMT centers

Dr. Jafar Bolhari MD and Shirzad Babaie, PhD Student

Abstract:

Background: Treatment of Substance and alcohol dependence and subsequent prevention of violence in these people and their families and breaking of its defective cycle is expensive and difficult and requires comprehensive treatment system including various approaches to Medical treatment, counseling, psychotherapy and rehabilitation. In this study, psychological interventions that are necessary along with methadone maintenance therapy express and emphasize the combination of these interventions.

Method: In this library study and review articles, articles related to substance abuse and alcohol, as well as domestic violence prevention in these individuals in international and Iranian databases (PubMed, Cochrane Database of systemic reviews and specific journals, which pertain to psychosocial issues in addictive disorders/violence and guidelines on this topic), on psycho-social and non-medical interventions in patient with substance abuse and alcohol and violence prevention.

Results: Overall psychosocial interventions have been found to be effective. Some interventions, such as cognitive behavior therapy, motivational interviewing and relapse prevention, appear to be effective across many drugs of abuse. Psychological treatment is more effective when prescribed with substitute prescribing than when medication or psychological treatment is used alone, particularly for opiate users. But many evidences are about lack of many psycho-social interventions as well as no focuses on violence in clients and their families.

Conclusion and suggestion: Considering the inadequacy of conventional psychiatric treatments for the treatment of patients with substance abuse and alcohol, and the clarification of the effects of various psychological interventions, is a valuable learned lesson to start integrating psychological interventions along with medical therapy and methadone maintenance therapy. This integration help us reducing the risk of violence in these people. It is suggested to add a variety of non-psychological and psychological-social services to these centers, whether in the case of domestic violence or other common harms.
Title: Sexual abuse in childhood and addiction in adulthood

Dr Shahrbano Ghahari, PhD

Abstract: Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) can be difficult to acknowledge for survivors and difficult to identify by caregivers. CSA is defined as “any sexual act perpetrated on a child by someone sufficiently older to exercise, by nature of that age discrepancy, power over the child, or who exercises power by more direct coercion”. A range of behaviors can be included in the definition of CSA, such as “forced sex and genital fondling. Noncontact behaviors (e.g., exhibitionism, solicitations, and the like) also have been considered abuse”. CSA result in enduring psychobiological deficits in relation to emotion control and bodily shame that may in turn compound the possibility of using apparent coping behaviors such as binge eating, purging, substance use, and other self-destructive behaviors. Those who have survived CSA often struggle with lifelong consequences impacting their mental and physical health.

Studies have connected CSA victimization to numerous symptoms, such as depression, sleep disturbances, self-harming behaviors, aggression, low self-esteem, impaired immune functioning, anxiety, obesity, substance abuse, suicidality, chronic fatigue, headaches, disordered eating, irritable bowel syndrome, anger, maladaptive coping skills, migraines, personality disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and sexual maladjustment.

It is proposed that CSA interrupts the learning process of adaptive skills to help regulate affect and substances are frequently employed among CSA survivors as a maladaptive means to cope or put with powerful emotions.

In favor of the self-medication hypothesis, found that CSA was significantly connected with alcohol disorder beginning at a younger age. The young CSA survivors may try to deal with the distressing effects of CSA by alcohol. Additionally, observed that CSA substance abusers, who included alcohol and/or illicit drugs, reported abusing substances for lengthier time periods than non-CSA substance users, even when controlling for age.
Title: Spirituality in prevention of addiction.

Dr. Nadereh Memarian, MD

Spirituality is the sublime aspect of human existence bestowed on all humans in order for them to traverse the path of transcendence that is closeness to God (Allah). Accordingly, the concepts of spirituality and religion are thus inseparable, although not in the sense that they are one and the same, but in the sense that religion is necessary for spiritual improvement. Attachment is seen as a fundamental psychological and biological drive with evolutionary importance consequences.

The relationship between believers and God, often meets the established criteria of attachment relationships and therefore confers the psychological advantages. The sense of having a secure attachment to God can be linked to the depth of spiritual wellbeing. Religiosity/spirituality can play an important role in the process of recovering from mental illness as well as providing a protective function against addictive behaviors. Spiritual beliefs can lead to reduce vulnerability by effects of cognitive evaluation, coping activities and protective sources.

Spirituality and Religiosity can contribute to health decision making related to substance abuse. Childhood religiosity was protective against early alcohol use and progression to later abuse or dependence. In fact, addiction is a physical, mental, social, and spiritual disease, for the formation of which a number of pre-addictive factors play a part. To start drug use, no single factor is sufficient; rather, there is a combination of social, individuals, familial, cultural, and economic factors each with different weight proportions that contribute to the initiation of drug use in individuals. So the defect in spiritual skills and spiritual viewpoint in life is very important. Then enrichment of spiritual/religious believes is necessary to protection of addiction.
Title: Emotional dysregulation: The Bridge between violence and addiction

Dr Farshad Sheybani, PhD

Emotion regulation is widely considered to be a primary motive in addiction. According to the Adaptive Coping with Emotions (ACE) Model, effective emotion regulation can play an important role in prevention of addiction. Evidence based research shows that substance abusers do not have functional emotion regulation strategies (Axelrod and et al, 2011). Emotional regulation refers to strategies that individuals use to excite, exacerbate and express a wide range of emotions (Gross, 2007). Emotional dysregulation plays an important role in the onset and persistence of addiction. People who cannot express or experience their emotions use dysfunctional emotion regulation strategies such as suppressing and avoiding, hiding or ignoring them. These strategies have negative consequences.

When people experience anger or live in situations with violence, they use different strategies to regulate anger and other negative emotions. One of these strategies is to suppress this emotion by using substance abuse. The purpose of this lecture is to investigating the relationship between emotional regulation and violence with addiction.
Abstracts for talks within panel:

1. How can we measure drug cue reactivity inside the scanner?

Hamed Zarandi, Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Science.

Abstract: People with drug use disorders, get cravings in connection to their experiences and habit cues. Designing conditions which let us simulate these experiences and cues while performing functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) have always been a concern for researchers. Over two hundred fMRI studies have explored neural correspondence to these cravings cues since 1966. This methodological note will systematically explore researcher’s methods, limits, and concerns in order to find effective, desirable and functional recommendations in relation to the design of neural correspondence studies to the drugs with fMRI. In this lecture three types of studies (block, event related and mixed) are explained, in addition to this, diversity of cues (picture, video, object), differences of studies with control cue, focus measurement techniques in fMRI, our requested process, and methods of limitation or no use of drugs before scanning are elucidated.
2. How can we measure food cue reactivity inside the scanner?

Meghed Vartanian, faculty of psychology and educational science, Tehran University.

Abstract: Food cues are omnipresent and may play a key role in driving increased food consumption by triggering appetitive behavior. This could have a significant impact on weight status, and potentially contribute to the current prevalence of obesity. Current neurobiological theories are advocating for a “food addiction model” of obesity. which posits that individuals with overweight and obesity display increased responsivity of the brain’s reward system to food stimuli, leading to a loss of control over food intake. Meanwhile, Neuroimaging techniques, such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), have provided a technique to report this activation of reward-related brain regions in response to food cues. For measuring that, subjects will be presented by food/non-food cues, such as pictures, taste and Odorants, which can be designed in three types of FMRI tasks (block/event related and mixed). Based on study purpose, participant in states of hunger or satiety can inhibit their urges to eat, rate pleasantness and the desire to eat or being passive in scanner; then, Reactions to food-related cues will be elicited by blood oxygenation level dependent (BOLD) response and will vary across individuals. In this talk we will review most updated techniques in measuring food cues reactivity, types of food cues and task designs used in recent evidence based papers.
3. How can we measure cue reactivity with EEG?

Hassan Khajehpour & Bahador Makkiabadi, Medical Physic and Biomedical Engineering Department, Tehran University of Medical Science

Abstract: Several studies indicate that individuals with substance use disorders (SUD) exhibit biases in the cognitive processing of substance-related stimuli. This processing is known as cue reactivity and can be assessed by behavioral or electrophysiological measurements. EEG is an electrophysiological modality that measures Electrical activity of the brain-neuronal sources on the scalp. According to the analysis and method used to record the EEG, two terms is dedicated to EEG records, ERP, and qEEG. Analysis of ERPs have been performed in tow levels, the sensor (scalp surface) and source level (inside the brain) Here, we are going to talk about these methods in the investigation of cue reactivity in addicts.
4. How can social marketing interventions change cue reactivity?

Nader Eshghipour, Faculty of Management and Economics, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University

Abstract: For most people, the mere sight or smell of warm chocolate chip cookies initiates a strong desire to eat, also known as craving. Such craving is a form of food cue reactivity: a conditioned response to food that is frequently accompanied by increased salivation, physiological arousal and neural activity in regions such as the ventral striatum (VS). A considerable volume of empirical literature has documented that stimuli associated with hedonic consumption (e.g., eating, smoking or drug related cues) can elicit subjective reports of craving and patterns of physiological responding, especially among those who are suffering from abuse. It is a fact that marketing and advertising activities in recent decades has caused people increasingly to be exposed to such cues. Besides, in some areas of public health concern, corporate marketing activities may negate social marketing messages targeting individuals. Traditional social marketing campaigns may be ineffective when commercial marketing activities create an environment that encourages and maintains unhealthy behaviors. However, it is hoped that social marketing interventions which are redefined and designed based on cognitive methods can fall more effective in changing risky behavior. In this section, we will talk about current evidence, ongoing challenges and future opportunities in this field.
5. How can we change cue reactivity with mindfulness-based interventions?

Sepideh Bakht, Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Abstract: Cue reactivity and craving which follows that, play a significant role in the individual’s tendency for addictive behavior. In the context of addiction, there is evidence that mindfulness practice may reduce drug cue reactivity, while concomitantly increasing natural reward responsiveness. Mindfulness is often seen more secularly as a means of calming the mind, decentering from habitual thoughts and reactions, and making “mental space” through which novel insights or mindful reappraisals might arise. In essence, mindfulness-based interventions (MBIs) can be conceptualized as mental training programs for exercising, strengthening, and remediating these functional brain networks. Study shows MBIs may remediate addiction by regulating frontostriatal circuits, thereby restoring an adaptive balance between these top-down and bottom-up processes. During an attentional shift, mindfulness practice is thought to redirect attention away from maladaptive cognitions such as rumination or craving. In doing so, redirection frees attentional resources for more flexible deployment and widens the field of attention to include the broader socioemotional context of the immediate experience, thus making space for adaptive positive reappraisals. To summarize, studies suggest that Mindfulness training can decouple drug craving from addictive behaviors and significantly reduce subjective and autonomic indices of drug cue reactivity.
6. How can we change cue reactivity using brain stimulation?

Nastaran Malmir, Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Abstract: In the addiction context, cue reactivity refers laboratory techniques used to study responses to the salient cues (i.e., eating, smoking or drug related cues). In this procedure, participants are exposed to cues that are commonly experienced during addictive behaviors. Researchers argue that neural substrates that changed by these cues plays an influential role in the maintenance and relapse of addictive behavior. Paying attention to factors that promote relapse, such as neural underlying mechanisms of craving, could help us to develop treatments to reduce relapse. It has been demonstrated that non-invasive method of brain stimulation such as transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) may help to reduce risk of relapse by altering brain functions associated with cue reactivity. This technique performs by a weak safety current of 1–2 mA that increase or decrease cortical excitability. A growing number of studies have successfully used this technique to reduce craving among different groups of addictive behaviors by increasing cognitive control, cognitive functioning or modulating brain activity in several brain regions. In this talk we will review current evidence, ongoing challenges and future directions in the field.
7. How can we measure changes due to brain stimulation in cue reactivity using fMRI?

Peyman Ghobadi Azbari, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Shahed University

Abstract: Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) is an effective approach for suppress food cravings, and has shown promising results for the treatment of a wide spectrum of neurological disorders. Because of non-invasiveness, ease of use and low cost, tDCS may be a potential therapeutic alternative in future obesity reduce programs. However, the neural mechanisms of action of tDCS are still uncertain, although different theories have emerged. By using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) can be measured changes of tDCS during food craving in healthy subjects with frequent food cravings. Participants are scanned during the resting state fMRI and the craving cue-reactivity task. It has been demonstrated that the craving changes across the brain stimulation is predicted by alteration of functional connectivity associated with cue reactivity between prefrontal cortex and other craving-related brain regions. The local and distance functional coupling in a subset of brain regions, altered by the electrical stimulation, might be the underlying neural mechanism of craving regulation. In this talk we will investigate the neural mechanism of tDCS effects on food craving with a combination of fMRI and tDCS.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRESS MANAGEMENT ON MENTAL HEALTH AND PREVENTION AMONG HIGH CONSUMERS OF AHVAZ CITY ADDICTION CENTER

Submission Author: Ameneh Aalivand

Ameneh Aalivand¹

1. Ameneh Aalivand

Background and Aim: Effectiveness of Stress Management on Mental Health and Prevention of Adolescents' Referral to the Center for Adolescent Stress was reviewed.

Methods: This study was an experimental field experiment, a pre-test-post-test with control and control group. The statistical population of this study was consumptive users referring to Ahwaz addiction center. A total of 60 of them were evaluated based on the general health questionnaire. Among them, the subjects were selected randomly by 16 people based on the general health questionnaire. Their general health score was a standard deviation higher than the mean. They were then randomly assigned to two experimental and control groups. The experimental group also received 9 sessions of cognitive-behavioral stress management training.

Results: Multivariate covariance analysis showed significant differences between two

Conclusion: Educational method has been used to increase mental health and prevent the use of drug users by referring to the center of drug addiction.

Keywords: mental health, relapse prevention, stress management, consumers.
EXPERIENCES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT THE PREDICTORS OF REDUCING WATERPIPE SMOKING: A DIRECTED QUALITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS

Submission Author: Hamid Abasi

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Background and Aim: Tobacco use is one of the most important risk factors that increases the burden of diseases worldwide. Based on the increasing speed of water pipe smoking, the aim of the present study was to explain the experiences of high school students about the determiners of reducing water pipe Smoking based on the Multi-Theory Model.

Methods: The present study is a qualitative study based on content analysis that has been carried out for four months from March 2017 to July 2017 on male high schools in Hamadan. Data were collected in the form of semi-structured interviews from 34 male high school students. Data analysis was carried out through the use of directed qualitative content analysis.

Results: Data analysis led to the extraction of 621 primary codes that were categorized into 6 predetermined levels of multi-theory model including participatory dialogue, behavioral confidence, changes in physical environment, emotional transformation, practice for change and change in social environment. The findings of the study showed that the most important predictors for reducing waterpipe smoking were the structures of behavioral confidence, change in social environment and participatory dialogue.

Conclusion: The findings of the present study showed that the pressure from peers, being present in a group using waterpipe, the individual's mental belief in the ability to reduce waterpipe smoking and the perceived benefits of reducing waterpipe smoking are the most important factors of reducing waterpipe smoking. So, it is suggested that planners of the health department take the comprehensive interventions to improve effective individual and social factors of reducing waterpipe smoking.
Keywords: Waterpipe Smoking, Student, Multi-Theory Model, Directed Qualitative Content Analysis.
THE ROLE OF INTERVENTIONS IN REDUCTION OF SMOKING IN HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS: A REVIEW STUDY

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Background and Aim: Today nicotine has been known as an addictive substance and difficult to quit. Cigarette dependence also occurs quickly and high prevalence of nicotine dependence has made it the most common psychiatric disorder. This study was performed with the purpose of evaluating and comparing interventions based on training methods and training based on the use of theories and models of health education to reduce smoking in adolescents.

Methods: Electronic search was performed using Persian and English keywords in Iran medical science databank (Iran Medex), Scientific Information Database (SID), PubMed, Science direct, Biomed Central from April 21 to June 5, 2015.

Results: Nine interventional researches were investigated in this review study. The interventions were divided into two studies, which, in general, theories and models of health education were the basis for intervention in 5 studies, and 4 other interventions were carried out without the use of theories and models of health education. All studies were performed as intervention and control.

Conclusion: The results showed that education based on theory and models of health education has a major impact on the reduction of smoking in adolescents. Also, time, method of interventions, and training programs using appropriate models and theories is of great importance in the effectiveness of interventions to reduce smoking in adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent; Smoking; High School; Early intervention, Health education-models.
Evaluating the relationship between alcohol addiction and social security

Submission Author: Ebrahim Abbasi

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Background and Aim: The aim of this paper is to find the relationship between social issues and tendency to alcohol addiction and then the relationship between that and social security.

Methods: The current research method is descriptive, analytic. At first the relationship between the research indices (Family, Neighborhood, district, etc.) and tendency to addiction was described. Then, the relation of this tendency with social insecurity has been expressed. In the following, the contribution of each of these factors in the estimation of social insecurity has been determined.

Results: The results showed that the incidences under study are significantly correlated with tendency towards alcohol addiction and social insecurity. The most important predictors of social insecurity were respectively as follows: anomic situation, industrialization, family, friends and peers, access to drugs, unemployment and finally neighborhood.

Conclusion: such variables as family, neighborhood, friends and peers, anomic situation, access to drugs, industrialization and unemployment play a significant role in social security.

Keywords: alcohol addiction, Genetic Algorithms, industrialization, social insecurity, anomic situation.
ON THE EFFECT OF MANAGEMENT OF PRIMARY ADDICTION PREVENTION ON STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY

Submission Author: Ahmad Abbasi

Ahmad Abbasi\(^1\), maryam khalili\(^2\), masoude babakhanian\(^3\)

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**Background and Aim:** This study aimed to investigate the effect of management of primary addiction prevention on student at university.

**Methods:** A descriptive survey design was employed for the conduct of this study and risky and protective factors in drug use were identified in target population. Then, the number of 550 students at university in arak in 2016 was selected via random clustering sampling method and completed the desired questionnaire.

**Results:** The result showed that primary prevention management, personal factors, social factors, individual factors, and environmental factors were effective in student in relation to the use of drugs and psychotropic substance; however, the interpersonal factors were not effective.

**Conclusion:** The obtained mean value was above the estimated average, which indicates the significant effect of primary prevention management on prevention drug abuse and use of psychotropic substances among student.

**Keywords:** Prevention, prevention management, risk factors, student at university.
A REVIEW ON PHARMACOLOGY OF “GOL” (Δ9-TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL)

Submission Author: Mahmood Abbasi

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Background and Aim: “Gol” is street name of marijuana or cannabis. Cannabis is one of the most widely abused substances throughout the world. Although cannabis contains more than 80 different cannabinoid compounds, the principal psychoactive component in cannabis is Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which exerts its effects primarily through action on the cannabinoid 1 (CB1) receptor. Although it is used as a recreational drug, it can potentially lead to dependence and behavioral disturbances and its heavy use may increase the risk for psychotic disorders.

Methods: A library study has been conducted and the results will be presented in the form of a review article.

Results: Many studies that endeavor to understand the mechanism of action of cannabis concentrate on pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of cannabinoids in humans. However, there is limited research on the chronic adverse effects and retention of cannabinoids in human subjects. Cannabis can be detected in body fluids following exposure through active/passive inhalation and exposure through breastfeeding.

Conclusion: In this review, an attempt has been made to summarize the properties of cannabis and its synthetic derivatives, and to discuss the implications of its use with emphasis on metabolism.

Keywords: marijuana, cannabis, Tetrahydrocannabinol.
THE PATTERN OF ALCOHOL ABUSE IN ARDABIL PROVINCE IN 2016

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Background and Aim: Alcohol is a most common abused substance in the world. In spite of medical, social and cultural dimensions of alcohol use/abuse; In the Islamic countries such as Iran, alcoholic beverage drinks consider as a punishable and illegal act. In Iran, production, business, use and importing of alcoholic beverages is illegal. Therefore, illicit production and importation of alcoholic beverages has been frequent in the black market. Because of non-standard procedures and lack of quality control on illicit alcoholic drinks, contaminants such as methanol, have been reported in these products with mortality and morbidity risks such as blindness, chemical hepatitis and death have been shown in the consumers during acute and chronic abuse. From this view, The aim of this research was pattern of alcohol abuse in Ardabil Province.

Methods: During 2016, homemade and illegal seized alcoholic beverages which sent to forensic toxicology laboratory of Ardabil Legal Medicine Center (Ardabil, Iran) have been analyzed from forensic aspects. After physicochemical and organo-leptic tests, quantitative analysis of organic volatile compounds including ethanol have been analysis with gas chromatography – Flame Ionization Detector (GC-FID)(Shimadzu, Japan).

Results: A total of 150 samples, ethanol has been detected in 95% of samples (29.1±8.2 % V/V).
Conclusion: The pattern of alcohol abuse in the Ardabil province shows that most tend to consume alcoholic beverages is fermented, and less use of distilled spirits.

Keywords: Alcoholic Beverages, Fermented Spirits, Distilled Spirits.
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE SENSITIVITY PRESENCE OF OPIOIDS IN URINE AND BREAST MILK OF AFTER CHILDBIRTH IN MOTHERS ABUSER.

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Background and Aim: Drugs for the treatment of pain, incurable disease operates, however potential role in the development of physical dependence, abuse, addiction and overdose is. Because many drugs are excreted through breast milk and infant drug consumption is also experiencing symptoms of poisoning and drug dependency are often And due to its availability after delivery, the purpose of this test is Comparative Study of the sensitivity presence of opioids in urine and breast milk of after childbirth in Mothers abuser.

Methods: Of the 40 pregnant women substance abusers, prenatal and postpartum milk samples collected urine samples, and the samples were initially analyzed by kits are multi- drug one-step immunochromatography kits (ABON, USA) For confirmation of primary positive results, Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) followed by HPLC-DAD (Knauver, Germany) have been done.

Results: In comparing the results obtained from the results of urine with milk, urine samples 52.5% morphine was detected in samples of milk, but this amount was reduced to 30%, Also methadone in urine samples 27.5% to 20% of the positive results were obtained in samples of milk, tramadol was 20% in the urine sample in an amount equal to 10% of the milk samples.

Conclusion: According to the results it can be concluded that the drug is secreted into the milk but there is much more urine And a urine sample can be used as a biological sample in order to identify drugs used to milk. But also can leak into the milk for transmission to the baby as the baby's risk of becoming dependent.
Keywords: Milk, urine, drug abuse.
Background and Aim: Drug abuse is one of the important medical, social and cultural problems in our country. There are differences in the pattern of substance abuse in the country according to socio-demographic factors. Office of the UN drug addiction is considered one of the world’s four crises and Iran has introduced a high-risk countries. This study examines the epidemiology of drug abuse among died women in Ardabil, Iran.

Methods: This cross-sectional study that died men who referred to Legal Medicine Organization (LMO), the biological samples (such as urine, bile and stomach content) were Analyzed by GC/MS and HPLC and collecting information such as the type of drug to use them, And the results are analyzed by SPSS-17 software.

Results: Of the 80 died men referred for to LMO during 2016, 50 person of opium abuse, 11 person of abuse of methamphetamine and 19 cases of abuse of methadone were illegally. 75 people were taken orally drugs and 5 people inhalation used.

Conclusion: Given that the number of died men drug abusers in the Ardabil, Iran, is a high value And given that opium abuse is more of psychoactive substances, Therefore, preventive measures for the lack of interest in this type of material is essential.
Keywords: Died men Abuser, Ardabil, Consumption, Opium.
**COMPARISON OF REACTION TIME IN METHAMPHETAMINE USERS WITH NORMAL DRIVERS**

**Submission Author:** Nasrin Abdoli

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**Background and Aim:** Drug addiction has many complications and consequences depending on what type of drug is consumed and the reaction time in drivers who consume drugs is one of these complications that will cause traffic accidents. Response time to several factors such as stimulation of sensory receptors, the time of transfer of stimulatory effect to the central nervous system, the time of decision making of the central nervous system and the issuing of the response command, the time of transmission of the command from the central nervous system to the responding members and response time It depends on the respondent's members. Disturbance in each of these sections increases the reaction time. The reaction time is considered as an information processing index; therefore, the reaction time is slow, often interpreted as processing or cognitive degradation. Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the reaction time of methamphetamine abusers with ordinary motorists

**Methods:** The causal-comparative type was used in two groups of methamphetamine abusers. The sampling method was simple random sampling. A demographic questionnaire and a visual, audio and visual response time test were used to collect data.
**Results**: The results showed that methamphetamine users were more likely to have methamphetamine users compared to normal drivers in terms of the number of errors during visual, auditory, and both reaction times. Glass users consumed more methamphetamine between the reaction time and the two groups be

**Conclusion**: Conclusion: Based on these findings, it can be shown that the use of glass forms different shapes in terms of response time and cognitive-neurological performance in individuals. Identifying factors will help to understand the problem better and provide different therapeutic approaches

**Keywords**: Methamphetamine, reaction time, addiction Auditory Visual reaction time
DIFFERENCE IN MEMORY PERFORMANCE IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS, LEAVING, WITH ORDINARY PEOPLE

Submission Author: Nasrin Abdoli

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Background and Aim: Drug abuse is the big social, legal and individual dilemma is the sociologists, politicians, psychologists and doctors. Methamphetamine is a recurring and chronic mental illness that is associated with severe motility disorders and loss of behavioral control. An important feature of methamphetamine drug abuse is one of the cognitive, behavioral and physiological symptoms. The purpose of the present study was to compare the memory consumption of methamphetamine abusers and normal subjects.

Methods: This study was a comparative causal study. The statistical population of this study was all males abusing males referring to outpatient and hospitalization addiction centers in Kermanshah. The research sample consisted of 54 who were 18 drug addicts, 18 drug addicts and 18 non-addicted people who were selected as available. To collect data, the Wisconsin Card Scale Test and Kim – Carrad memory Scale were performed on all three groups. Then, data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and Tukey's post hoc test (TUKEY) in the Spss 22 program.

Results: The results showed that the memory performance of the methamphetamine group was significantly different from that of the treated group and the normal population, as well as the treatment function of the treated...
group compared to the normal group in the Wisconsin test and Kim-Carrad memory Scale (p < 0.05). However, there was no significant difference in outcome error in the treatment group and normal subjects.

**Conclusion**: The results of the evaluation of executive performance with the Wisconsin test and Kim-Carrad memory test showed Consumers of methamphetamine in comparison with the treated group and normal people, and the treated group compared to normal people have poor performance in the Wisconsin test and Kim's memory assignments. Therefore, it can be stated that chronic consumption of psychoactive substances causes damage to multiple brain regions, such as the prefrontal cortex and the hippocampus, and thus disrupts the cognitive functions of these areas.

**Keywords**: Memory, Methamphetamine, Wisconsin, Kim-Carrad memory Scale
IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT AND MARITAL STATUS ON LAPSE RISK SITUATIONS AMONG THE ADDICTED UNDER METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

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Background and Aim: Substance abuse exerts chronic and acute social, psychological and physical influences on both society and individual. Therefore, the identification of risk situations for substance abuse lapse plays a central role in planning appropriate treatments and predicting the possibility of relapse and lapse.

Methods: In so doing, 160 male addicted under Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) were selected from four randomly selected MMT centers in Isfahan. The inclusion criteria were being male opioid users who were under MMT treatment and were willing to participate in the study. Of these 160 participants, 82 of them were single and 78 were married; moreover, 90 of them were employed and 70 of them were unemployed at the time of the study. For data collection, the Inventory of Drug-Taking Situations (IDTS) was distributed among them. In this inventory, the risk situations are classified into eight subscales, namely Unpleasant Emotions, Physical Discomfort, Pleasant Emotions, Testing Personal Control, Urges and Temptations to Use, Conflict with Others, Social Pressure to Use, and Pleasant Times with Others.

Results: The results of MANOVA analysis indicated that Physical Discomfort and Pleasant Times with Others were the risk situations for the employed participants while for the unemployed ones, Pleasant Emotions, Urges and Temptations to Use, Social Pressure to Use and Testing Personal Control were the main risk situations. Considering marital status, Unpleasant Emotions, Physical Discomfort and Conflict with Others were the risk factors for the married participants while the risk situations for the single ones were Pleasant Emotions, Pleasant Times with Others, Urges and Temptations to Use, Social Pressure to Use and Testing Personal Control.

Conclusion: Occupational activities are essential for lapse/relapse prevention since they facilitate the establishment of non-substance abusing social networks; moreover, while married participants had fewer risk situations, the married life is also influenced by an addicted partner.
Keywords: marital status, employment status, Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT), risk situations, addiction
Background and Aim: The prelimbic cortex (PLC), as a part of medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), is one of the most important brain regions and has a crucial role in drug addiction. Previous studies showed that glutamatergic transmission through the NMDA and AMPA receptors plays an important role in morphine rewarding properties. In this study, we evaluated the effect of glutamate receptors blockade within the PLC on morphine self-administration.

Methods: Male Wistar rats randomly were selected and divided into seven groups. Rats were initially trained to receive small pellets of food by pressing the active lever in self-administration apparatus. Immediately after the stereotaxic surgery, a cannula was inserted into the right jugular vein. Trained rats were placed in self-administration apparatus where they pressed an active lever for morphine (5 mg/ml) in test groups and saline in saline groups during 11 consecutive days for 2h per a session. The effects of intra-prelimbic AMPA receptor antagonist (CNQX; 0.5, and 2.5 μg/0.5μl) and the NMDA antagonist (AP5; 0.1, and 1 μg/0.5μl) on self-administration were examined. The numbers of active and passive levers pressing and the number of self-infusion were calculated in all groups.

Results: Our results demonstrated that intra-prelimbic injection of different doses of CNQX and AP5 10 min before self-administration significantly decreased active lever pressing compare to morphine group (P< 0.001). In addition, one-way ANOVA indicated that there is a significant difference in the number of active lever pressing in co-administration of AP5 and CNQX groups compared to control and morphine groups (P < 0.001). Also, the number of self-infusion significantly decreased in test groups compared to morphine group (P < 0.001).
**Conclusion**: These findings suggest that reduction in PL glutamatergic output can modulate morphine reinforcement and may act as a new target in the treatment of morphine addiction.

**Keywords**: Morphine, NMDA receptor, AMPA receptor, Prelimbic cortex, Self-administration.
THE STUDY OF MOTIVATION AND FREQUENCY OF RITALIN (METHYLPHENIDATE) ABUSE AND SOME RELATED FACTORS IN NURSING STUDENT OF ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY OF ARDABIL 1396

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Background and Aim: The use of drugs for non-medical purposes is one of the main growing concerns of public health. Despite the therapeutic effects of Ritalin in the treatment of pediatric attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder, there are many reports of Ritalin abuse among students, especially medical students. The aim of this study is to determine the motivation and frequency of Ritalin abuse and some related factors in nursing students of Islamic Azad University of Ardabil.

Methods: This study is a descriptive cross-sectional study. 131 nursing students from Ardebil Azad University were selected by stratified random sampling during the period from May 10 to June 10, 2017. The criteria for entering the study were to spend at least one semester and satisfaction to participate in the study. Data collection was done using a researcher made questionnaire consisting of two parts. The first part contains 10 questions about demographic characteristics and the second part contains 6 questions about the history of Ritalin use. The validity of the tool was confirmed by content validity. The reliability of the instrument was confirmed by Kuder-richardson method and alpha coefficient 0/76. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 19 and descriptive and analytic statistics (chi-square).

Results: Of the 131 nursing students participating in the study, Most of them were female 69.5% (91 people), 78.6% (103 people) were single and 49.6% (65 people) lived with the family. 7.6% of students (10 people) smoked and 16.8% (22 people) used hookahs. Based on the results of the study, the prevalence of Ritalin abuse in nursing students was 8.4% (11 people). The motivation for Abuse in 63.6% of students (7 people) was increasing attention and prevention of sleepiness in the night of the exam. motivation to abuse in 36.4% of students was also a feeling
of excitement. Chi-square test showed a significant relationship between smoking, using hookah, marital status and residence with Ritalin abuse (P <0.05). The rate of Ritalin abuse was higher in students who used cigarettes and hookahs, was single and lived in dormitories or single homes.

**Conclusion**: The results of this study indicate that a significant percentage of nursing students use Ritalin as non-therapeutic. The results of this study can help educational planners in developing counseling curricula to prevent students from moving toward Ritalin or other unauthorized drugs.

**Keywords**: Ritalin, Nursing Students, Motivation, Methylphenidate, Frequency
THE EFFECT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL EMPOWERMENT ON MENTAL HEALTH OF WOMEN WITH HIV POSITIVE WOMEN

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Background and Aim: AIDS is one of the phenomena of social sentiment that affects the family very harmfully, affects all aspects of life of family members, especially wives. Empowerment in social work is an intervention strategy to help families with risk factors in their mental health. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of an empowerment model on improving the mental health of women with HIV positive women and providing practical solutions.

Methods: In this clinical trial (with follow-up test and control group), 20 women who were addicted and HIV-positive to their wives and referred to health centers in Bushehr in 1993 were available as a sample. Were selected and then randomly assigned into two experimental and control groups of 10 people. The experimental group participated in six sessions of psychosocial empowerment and the control group received no intervention. Data were collected by SCL-90-R mental health questionnaire. Finally, the information was analyzed by spss software.

Results: The mental health score of women with HIV positive addicted spouses in the SCL-90-R intervention group was significantly higher (p = 0.01) in both post-test and follow-up phases. Also, in physical complaints (p = 0.01), obsession and compulsion (p = 0.01), sensitivity in interpersonal relationships (p = 0.01), depression (p = 0.01), anxiety (p = 0 / 01), aggression (p = 0.01), phobic phobia (p = 0.01), and paranoid thoughts (p = 0.01) in the two stages of post-test and follow up in the intervention group.

Conclusion: Empowerment model is effective in promoting the mental health of women with HIV positive addicted spouse, and therefore empowerment with this model can potentially improve the health of both patients and their family members. Women-addicted women's partnerships in family-based education can increase their mental health and resilience.
Keywords: Empowerment - Psychosocial - Mental health of women - Addicted person, HIV positive
INVESTIGATING THE AWARENESS OF ADDICTED WOMEN'S WIVES REGARDING AIDS DIAGNOSIS AND PREVENTION METHODS AND PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES ON THEIR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH IN BUSHEHR CITY

Background and Aim: Girls and women are more at risk for AIDS than men and boys. The need for extensive studies among women and wives who are vulnerable to this injury is twofold. It is important to educate women about their awareness of AIDS, and this dependence it’s about people’s awareness about the disease. To investigate and determine the level of awareness of addicted women's wives about identifying AIDS and ways to prevent it and providing educational strategies for their behavioral health in Bushehr.

Methods: This qualitative study was conducted in a concentrated group discussion among 4 groups of addicted women who were referred to the addiction treatment clinic. The duration of the group discussion was weekly for 3 months. A total of 12 sessions were held. The target community was selected as a sample. Sixteen questions were presented in the form of two goals of recognizing the disease and recognizing the ways of AIDS prevention.

Results: Before intervention, 85% of the groups did not have any knowledge of the existing ones and the means of transmission and prevention. In the study, the level of awareness of the society was low, which was caused by several factors, including lack of motivation for prevention and notification of the situation available as well as the lack of information at various levels. The latter is due to the phenomenon of social denial in the country. After the intervention, education and community discussion, the target information was re-evaluated. Findings indicate that there is a significant relationship between education and better understanding of AIDS. Paired t-test showed increased awareness of spouses' behavioral health after intervention after the intervention compared to the time before intervention.
Conclusion: Specific planning to change the attitudes and beliefs of trained students with the emphasis on their role in the family is necessary. Women with addicted wife in family-based education courses can increase their mental health and resilience, To make

Keywords: Women-Wife-Addicted - AIDS-Education-Behavioral Health
ASSESSMENT EFFECT EDUCATION HEALTH ON AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE MOTHERS HAVE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SPOUSE ADDICT CASE DISEASE AIDS

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Background and Aim: Assessment effect Education Health On awareness And Attitude Mothers have high school students Spouse Addict Case disease AIDS Objective: AIDS One from Phenomenon S Ominous social is whose works are On Family a lot Harmful Respectively. With Attention To importance Topic and the danger Catching To AIDS And From There That single Tool Control disease Education I can Be this Study To intended purpose evaluation effect Program Education Health On awareness And Attitude Mothers have high school students Spouse Addict Case disease AIDS and providing practical solutions was performed.

Methods: Study Present Research Semi experimental Is That Education Health Mothers sampling method on high school students who were addicted father for pre-test and post-test was performed for 6 sessions in the city DAYER. Finally, the data in the application S pss were analyzed.

Results: Training Health To Women have Spouse Addicted In terms of average Score awareness Later From Education From 18% to 27% and Score Attitude From 17% to 30% increase Found Knowledge 36% From mothers Before From Intervention Weak, average 42% And 22% Good were That Later From Intervention To 12% Weak, moderate 22.4% And 74.2% good increase Respectively. Attitude of 1.4% mothers Before From Intervention Weak, moderate 85.8% And 12.8% good were That Later From Intervention The The weak 0.7%, average 65.1% And 34.2% good Change You find A

Conclusion: The family and education at three levels of prevention and intervention social worker is very important as it affects the role of education It is suggested to plan workshops to expand the first step Provide guidelines for the organization of services, the development of parental involvement, do Accepts
Keywords: evaluation, health education, mothers, addicted spouse, AIDS
COMPARISON OF DIAGNOSTIC TRAITS OF PEOPLE WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND WITHOUT COMPLAINT OF PHYSICAL PAIN

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Background and Aim: Relieving chronic physical pain is one of the causes of drug abuse. Especially diseases that are associated with chronic pain, failure to properly treat the pain causes the patient to become tired and helpless, and ultimately susceptible to substance abuse and dependence on the substance. Diagnostic and behavioral differences between healthy subjects with substance abuse and those suffering from chronic pain that are overused. The present study aimed to compare the traits and diagnostic disorders of these two groups.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study in 2013, from individuals who referred to drug addiction centers in Rasht, 100 individuals were examined for demographic characteristics and they were divided into two groups: the first group complained of pain associated with drug use, and the second group was drug users without pain complaints, undergoing a physical examination, a multivariate Mina Sana personality test, and a psychiatric interview. Epidemiologic information and socioeconomic status of patients in a questionnaire containing with open and closed questions that had already been provided and Information provided by the patients was recorded by a clinical psychologist. The information was coded to facilitate the final analysis. According to the distribution of information and type of variable, square test and descriptive statistics were used and SPSS software was used to analyze the data.

Results: The mean age of the patients with pain was 35.4 ± 8.4 years and the patients without pain were 32.3 ± 9.4 years, and the two groups did not have a significant difference. Compared to the two groups, Chi-square test showed that in the painless group, more people were affected by the suggestion of the surrounding people to the drug abuse (p<0.01). Psychological interviewing was more Reliability and Validity in people with pain. The results showed that all clinical scales differed in two groups. This difference was significant only in the clinical scale of mental weakness and severe pessimism (p <0.001).
**Conclusion**: A number of drug addicts are diverted to pain relief, not deviant behavior, to drug abuse, which must be given special attention to the prevention and treatment of addiction. According to the psychological screening of patients who are diverted to relieve chronic pain from opioid use, along with appropriate treatment for pain relief and psychological treatment in the treatment centers, is necessary.

**Keywords**: Diagnostic traits, substance abuse, physical pain.
THE EFFECT OF GROUP COGNITIVE - BEHAVIORAL THERAPY FOR DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN ADDICTS UNDER MMT.

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction is recognized as one of the health, psychological and social problems of the present century. Based on cognitive-behavioral theory, drug dependence, like other behaviors, consists of a series of learned behaviors that by immitating patterns through the use of narcotic results such as reducing anxiety and depression, relieving pain and elevating The ability to socialize is learned. The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of cognitive - behavioral group therapy for reducing depression and anxiety in methadone maintenance treatment addicts.

Methods: In this study, 40 addicts with methadone maintenance treatment were selected from all addicts referring to addiction treatment centers in Guilan province, by available sampling method and randomly assigned to two groups of experimental and control. In the experimental group, cognitive therapy was conducted in 10 sessions, one session in per week and each session was held for 1.5 hours. The research data were collected by demographic characteristics and Beck depression test and anxiety test and data were analyzed by SPSS software, independent t-test and dependent t-test.

Results: In the experimental group, 5.14% and in the control group, 2.8% were over 50 years old. 60% of the subjects in the experimental group and 3.50% of the control group received methadone for more than two months. 30% of the samples used 1, 17% 2 times and 53% of them 3 times or more during the day. The results show that there is a significant difference between the incremental scores of participants in the pre-test, post-test and pre-test, follow-up phases and shows that cognitive-behavioral therapy has been effective in reducing the symptoms and symptoms of depression and anxiety symptoms of opiate addicts under methadone maintenance treatment (p<0.002). There was no significant difference between the mean of dependent variables in the two groups (p>0.05).
Conclusion: Considering the consequences of drug use, it affects people's social relationships and lack of strong social relationships leads to anxiety and depression in addicts. Cognitive-behavioral interventions can be effective in improving social relationships. Therefore, the treatment of depression and anxiety by means of cognitive-behavioral techniques makes the patient less exposed to an unpleasant and distressed mood and indirectly affect in reducing opioid use.

Keywords: Cognitive, Behavioral - Depression, Anxiety - Addicts - Methadone
MEASUREMENT OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RELAPSE OF ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Addiction is a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry. Dysfunction in these circuits leads to characteristic biological, psychological, social and spiritual manifestations. The purpose of the study was measurement of effective components the addiction relapse is the Rasht city of Guilan Province, Iran.

Methods: This study is a descriptive – analytical research in 2014 that has been performed by factor analysis method. In the qualitative stage the process owners were 45 experts and in factor analysis stage there were, 1850 people who were under treatment at addiction treatment centers. The data collection tool was researcher-made questionnaire the content validity of which was determined through expert panel and its construct validity was determined through exploratory factor analysis by principal component analysis method with varimax rotation using SPSS16 software. Its reliability was also confirmed by test-retest and internal consistency method using Cronbach’s Alpha (96%) and the most important Addiction Relapse factors were identified through path analysis and structural equation modeling using LISREL software 8.8.

Results: In exploratory component analysis, 4 main components were identified; Individual factors with 6 variables, 25.72% variance, and 17.81 eigenvalue as the most important factor and Economic factors with 5 variables and 7.64% variance as the less important factor clarified the Addiction Relapse changes; however, in the fitted model which is the most complete saturated model, 4 factors of Individual factors with ?= 0.48, Family factors with ?= 0.23, Occupational factors with ?= 0.2, Economic factors with ?= 0.12 had the highest predictive power in the order of importance. The result showed that individual factors are one of the most important elements with a crucial role in the relapse of addiction in the referrals to addiction treatment centers.

Conclusion: According to the findings, since individual, family, social, cultural and economic factors were the most important in related to addiction relapse. Exploring these correlates may predict the likelihood of relapse among
addiction. Also it is suggested when designing treatment and prevention programs variables associated with relapse must be targeted.

**Keywords**: Relapse of Addiction, Factor analysis, Measurement
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND DEPRESSION IN IRANIAN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: The Internet, as one of the most prominent communication and information technologies, represents the technological advancement of today's human being that can be useful and effective, and sometimes because of inappropriate, harmful and dangerous use. The variety of sites and content on the Internet has caused the world's people a lot of time to spend on using the Internet, which causes major problems in mental health of the community, and especially students. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between addiction to internet and depression in Iranian students.

Methods: This review article was found by searching in the Google scholar search engine and the magiran, Sid, PubMed and iranmedex databases with keywords Internet addiction, depression, Iranian students between 2000 and 2017, after removing duplicate articles that are not related to the number of issues. 15 articles were studied. Descriptive and analytic articles were used in this study.

Results: In most studies, internet addiction with depression has a positive and negative relationship with mental health. According to the findings of this search, the general health of Internet addicts (especially under the anxiety and depression scales) was more at risk than normal users, and depression among students was different based on the degree of addiction to the Internet. Because the amount of communication with people around the world and the real world is lower among people who consume much of the Internet. But in some T-test studies, there was no significant relationship between depression score and Internet dependency. Also, one-way analysis of variance did not show a significant difference between the scores of Internet usage and depression.

Conclusion: Due to the increasing use of the Internet between students and their relationship with depression, it is expected that the university will be developed at the university level. Also, due to the low and controversial
nature of some studies in effect, it is suggested that more clinical and wider and varied clinical trials be conducted to combat this risk.

**Keywords**: Internet addiction, depression, Iranian students
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subject: Harm Reduction
Presentation Type: Poster

INFERTILITY AND ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Fertility or the ability to have a child, success in reproduction and rebirth and Infertility always is defined with disturbance of reproduction a treatable or sometimes untreatable phenomenon. Infertility accounts for 40% of male causes, 50% causes of femininity and 10% causes unknowns. Based on WHO definition, Addiction is a sign that manifests itself with a particular pattern of behavior and It does not mean absolute affinity. It is a qualitative phenomenon that appears to varying degrees This syndrome can be considered as one of the causes of infertility in couples.

Methods: methods: This study, after examining texts and electronic resources, was reviewed in 1396.

Results: Research findings: Researchers show that smoking reduces sperm count, reduces blood flow in men's sexual organs and impotence. For example, smoke puts the body in a constant exposure to polonium 201 radiation. This radioactive substance causes spontaneous abnormalities in men and causes infertility. The loss of the ability to connect the sperm and the egg and reduce the amount of adhesion of the egg to the wall of the uterus, causing stenosis in the end vessels of the male genitalia, resulting in a slowdown in sperm motility and infertility with smoking. Substances such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine and crack can cause a person to interfere with the disorder, reduce sperm count and quality, reduce libido, and reduce ovarian reserve. In relation to alcohol consumption, there is a negative change in women's orgasm and subsequent mental health problems. The effects of opium on reducing testosterone are important Also, the glass causes inflammation in the tubes and death of the sperm. Ecstasy use also has DNA changes that have devastating effects on fertility.

Conclusion: Discussion and conclusion: It seems to have come about today with social and cultural changes, The contribution of drug abuse, alcohol, caffeine and cigarettes to infertility in males and females is more than ever
before. Because consumer drugs pose high risk of PID, HIV and high-risk behaviors, on the other hand, by changing patterns of consumption and abuse of women. One of the important categories that needs to be addressed in the context of reproductive health. The issue of substance abuse is in counseling about puberty, during marriage and before pregnancy. It is in place, The policy makers of the country’s health system, taking into account the new approach to drug use in high-risk groups and The consequences of this in the generation of renewal along with new demographic policies. To promote community knowledge and awareness about the impact of drug use, and in particular on the use of alcoholism in women and men.

**Keywords**: key words: Infertility, addiction
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ADDICTION IN IRANIAN CINEMA THE CASE STUDY OF THE MOVIE- “STORIES”

Submission Author: Atefeh Aghaie

ATEFEH AGHAIE

1. Secretary of IRANIAN ASSOCIATION OF CULTURAL STUDIES & COMMUNICATION

Background and Aim: The media is effective in understanding the social world of the audiences through its communication power. On one hand, the social products- such as effective media products- are of dominant power and discourses which seek to highlight a specific meaning and marginalize another. About addiction, the media would construct a specific meaning in its dominant discourse. The discourse analysis of the representation of addiction in the movie “Stories” by Rakhshan Bani-Etemad produced in 2011 has been done in this article to show that how different discourses can offer different construction of “addiction”, and what kinds of social consequences are accompanied with each of these semantic constructions.

Methods: I use Laclau and Muffe’s “discourse” theory and method.

Results: Two rival discourses, “micro approach toward social issues, agent criticism” with central signifier of “addiction as a personal difficulty” and “macro approach toward social issue, structural criticism” with central signifier of “addiction as a social harm” were identified in this movie. The agent criticism discourse would express its subjects through “stray woman”, “rioters”, “treacherous”, “minstrels” and “criminals”. In this discursive construction, people and their actions are responsible for difficulties. In contrast, the discourse of “structural criticism” would express its subjects with the situations like “protester worker”, “starred student”, “political citizen”, “disabled war veteran”. In this discursive construction, the difficulties root in corrupt and defective structures and institutions of the society.

Conclusion: In this discursive opposition, different people of the society who are sufferers themselves believe that other people are responsible for the social harms and this circle of victim-judge would continue. A person who is a victim of a defective structure would condemn another victim for different difficulty and the social structures and institutions are ignored. In this way the stigma of “stray woman”, “addicted” and so on is constructed by the power
and is accepted by the society, thus the sufferer would have the opportunity to be an efficient activist and even think about modification of the social structures only in a discourse in which the social harm is the result of defective structure. Self and other are not formed in the discourse of social structural criticism and each of the social members could suffer from this structure. Addiction representation in the discourse of structural criticism and its constructed meaning in this discourse would help destigmatization of addiction and would enable media audiences to look to the social harms more fundamentally.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, Addiction, Communication power
DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN OLDER ADULTS WITH ADDICTION WHO REFERRED TO ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Sina Ahmadi

Sina Ahmadi¹, salahadin karimi², neda solemavandi azar³, hamidreza hendi⁴

Background and Aim : addiction which is a big problem in today's society causes many underlying mental disorders such as anxiety and depression. Depression and anxiety are the most prevalent mental disorders and they are common disorders in older age. The aim of this study was to determine the level of anxiety and depression in older adult with addiction

Methods : This descriptive study was conducted on 82 Older Adults with addiction via sampling. Collection tools consisted of 3 questionnaires including demographic questionnaire, Spiel Berger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and GDS questionnaire for Older Adults Anxiety. Data were analyzed using SPSS 22

Results : The mean age of patients who analyzed in this study was 66.7±5.4 and 80% were male and 20% were women. The results showed that, 54.8%, 59.2% and 46% older adults with addiction had low, moderate and high anxiety, respectively and 59.1%, 48.3% and 43.9% elder with addicted had low, moderate and high depression, respectively. There was a significant relationship between anxiety and depression of older adult and addiction, age, education, and the time of drug consuming (p<0.05).

Conclusion : substance abuse, among adults 60 and older is one of the fastest growing health problems facing the country. Because of insufficient knowledge, limited research data, health care providers often overlook substance abuse and misuse among older adults. Diagnosis may be difficult because symptoms of substance abuse in older individuals sometimes mimic symptoms of other mental and behavioral disorders common among this population,
such as anxiety and depression. A society that thinks about individuals' health and future must investigate and eliminate the factors such addiction

**Keywords:** Anxiety, Depression, Addiction, Older Adult
DETERMINATION OF PREDISPOSING FACTORS OF DRUG CRAVING IN PATIENTS ON MMT WITH A HISTORY OF CRACK ABUSE

Submission Author: Masoum ali Ahmadi

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Background and Aim : Considering the importance of methadone maintenance treatment status in Iran as the most important treatment for abuse as well as the continuing importance of experience craving and addiction as one of the main reasons for failure of treatment methods available and an order to the conflicting and challenging vision among addiction therapists based on the type of people treated for exposure to MMT, with drugs and there are signs (the first group on the belief that patients treated with the drug and triggers and the second round and therapists groups apposed to theoretical the first group), this study investigated the paradoxical ideas, identify environmental effects on patients craving in methadone maintenance treatment have noted.

Methods : In a study case-control study, 120 male subjects with diagnostic criteria for substance abuse, among treatment seekers Qezelhesar in prison and substance abuse clinics in Tehran province were selected as a cluster. 60 subjects among treatment seekers in the waiting list for methadone were selected from among 60 other subjects that patients six months had gone by the start of their treatment in prison and two community clinics were selected equal of the number of abuse. ISAP questionnaire for each subject and from before the withdrawal symptoms of visual and performing their craving reporter was completed. statistical tools used in this study, descriptive statistical methods such as frequency, mean, posing and inferential methods such T-test for samples independent analysis of variance (ANOVA) and turkey are.

Results : According to the results with 99% confidence level was found that methadone can reduce craving as well as by ANOVA 99% confidence level was significant. to clarify the differences between the four groups of subjects Turkey test was performed. between craving taking a moment by the test DDQ measurement is also craving induced a significant difference between groups treated in prison and clinics there. but between obsession-related material in groups of client in prison and clinics significant difference in confidence level of 99% was observed. it should be
noted that the material craving OCDUS tools to obsessive thinking and measures of craving in the last week shows. should be considered the basis of this research with regard to restrictions be interpreted in prison if such act will reach the conclusion that closed environment more open environment in craving control is managed.

**Conclusion**: It seems that this study to resolve differences between therapists in addiction upon exposure to materials and methods that can help symptoms and is the first research to this challenge.

**Keywords**: Environment, heroin, crack, MMT
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTIFACETED TREATMENT AND MAINTENANCE TREATMENT AND CLEANLINESS OF ADDICTION

Submission Author: Homa Ahmadi

Homa Ahmadi, alireza farahani

1. Psychologist
2. Psychologist

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of Lazarus multifaceted treatment on preservation of treatment and purity of addiction Materials and Methods: This research is a semi-experimental study done in Delijan in 1394. A number of addicted people who referred to addiction treatment clinics and who were available in the treatment process were selected. After initial evaluations, 40 of them were randomly assigned into two groups (20 in the experimental group and 20 in the control group. Twelve 90-minute sessions of Lazarus multifaceted treatment were performed in group 3 for 3 months. Of the 20 subjects in the test group, 16 completed the treatment. The addiction status of each patient was evaluated before and after the treatment with an addiction test and clinical interview. The data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test. Results: Comparison of the disability status of the two groups showed that multifaceted treatment had a significant effect on reducing drug dependence and increasing cleanliness. Conclusion: Multifaceted treatment is effective in reducing drug addiction and increasing the maintenance of addiction treatment.

Methods: This research is a semi-experimental study The data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: Results: Comparison of the disability status of the two groups showed that multifaceted treatment had a significant effect on reducing drug dependence and increasing cleanliness.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Multifaceted treatment is effective in reducing drug addiction and increasing the maintenance of addiction treatment.

Keywords: Multifaceted treatment, Cleanliness of addiction, Maintenance treatment
THE COMPARISON BETWEEN POSITIVE & NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS SEVERITY IN PROLONGED METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED PSYCHOTIC DISORDER AND SCHIZOPHRENIA

Submission Author: Hamidreza Ahmadkhaniha

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study is comparing the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia in patients who had psychotic symptoms more than one month after discontinuation of methamphetamine abuse. These factors were analyzed by PANSS (Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale) questionnaire.

Methods: Participants was selected from patients referred to Iran Psychiatric Hospital with psychotic symptoms (delusions or hallucinations, disorganized behavior and speech). The control group was included of the patients had schizophrenia diagnosis based on semi-structured interview according to DSM-IV-TR (SCID). The patients with prolonged methamphetamine induced psychotic disorder had been also placed in control group. For both groups of patients, questionnaires of PANSS, BPRS, GAF was filled after obtaining the consent of the company. The scale scores were compared between groups. There was no significant difference in terms of positive and general pathology scores between two groups but total score of negative symptoms in schizophrenia was significantly higher than the group of prolonged methamphetamine psychotic disorders (P = 0.034).

Results: Average scores of Uncooperativeness (0.013), Unusual thought content (0.004), Motor retardation (0.011), unusual thought content (0.002) and Hostility (0.001) in schizophrenia was significantly higher than methamphetamine psychosis.
Conclusion: The results showed that most of the disturbances in patients with schizophrenia may be more influenced by the expression of cognitive abilities in them compared to patients with methamphetamine psychosis. The difference in scores of negative symptoms suggesting that schizophrenia and prolonged methamphetamine psychotic disorder can be two different disorders.

Keywords: Positive and negative symptoms severity (PANSS), BPRS, Prolonged Methamphetamine-induced Psychosis, Schizophrenia
AN INTEGRATIVE "ADOLESCENT, FAMILY, AND SCHOOL" COMMUNICATION-BASED INTERVENTION MODEL PREVENTING TOBACCO USE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Shirin Ahmadnia

Shirin Ahmadnia

1. Member of science Committee of Allame Tabatabai University

Background and Aim: The growing tobacco use among adolescents in Iran has been acknowledged as a risk factor for the general health of society which actually is considered also a factor facilitating other forms of high risk behaviors such as drug abuse and addiction.

Methods: The current article is written based on a research-based report which was developed with the objective of providing the health policy makers, executives and other relevant officials, with an informative package of Social Communication Strategies and Messages for Changing Behaviors and Attitudes towards Tobacco Use.

Results: According to the findings of the research the key principles regarding tobacco prevention and changing behaviors include: — creating supportive environments in family and school settings, — strengthening community action, — developing personal skills — improving access to community based social services and support, together with media anti-tobacco campaigns. — providing information towards positive healthy behaviours and tobacco free atmospheres)

Conclusion: The draft booklets containing health anti-tobacco messages and recommendations for facilitated communications among groups of youngsters and their parents and/or teachers were designed to be used in a nationwide anti-tobacco campaign that encompasses field activities at micro-level / interpersonal communications (with the concerning booklet material being taught and discussed) in family and school/community settings, followed by a broader macro-level media set of broadcasts based on the messages provided in the booklets and in the form of cultural products in the form of “modern mass media" content, that can be supported by traditional media broadcasting.

Keywords: Media campaign, adolescents, tobacco use, addiction, prevention
FEMININE ADDICTION AND SWOT ANALYSIS WITH RECOMMENDING A ENCOUNTER MODEL FOR IRAN

Submission Author: Mohamad Akbari

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Background and Aim: Today, women's addiction is an accepted issue. The fact is that the percentage of women's addiction is increasing. Many authors, including Strassener (1997), have described the etiology and experience of women's addiction. Addicted women have more psychological problems than other women (Crohn Foundation studies). In the country, the prevalence of women's addiction is estimated at 10% of all drug addicts. Women's addiction is significant both in terms of difficulty of treatment and in terms of the role of women in consolidating the family. The prevalence of hidden addiction is one of the main reasons of addiction and one of its issues. Because of the above reasons and the individual and social implications of attention to prevention approaches based on the attitudes and threats posed by mental and spiritual qualities, educability is a fundamental and effective solution for this dilemma. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the effective factors on women’s addiction and fighting the prevalence of feminine addiction and recommending a SWOT model.

Methods: by using the secondary analysis, the homogeneous species for this research was extracted in descriptive form by the researcher and appropriate variables in SWOT analysis were considered as internal and external factors to formulate strategies and to recommend a specific prevention model.

Results: Significant correlation was found between the psychological and mental characteristics of women, and the prevalence of addiction. The tendency toward spirituality is one of the most important women's protective indexes against addiction. Women's addiction stigma is the most important environmental threat of SWOT analysis. The existence of non-governmental organizations for women is the most important opportunity; and the psychological and spiritual issues have been reported to be the most important point of strength. The most
important strategy based on SWOT analysis was found to be women's non-governmental organizations and focusing on women's spirituality

**Conclusion**: Considering the personality and psychological characteristics of women in the obtained indicators, the need to pay attention to protective and hazardous factors based on their risk of addiction is emphasized and development of appropriate proactive strategies should be considered. Spirituality and meaningfulness component can be studied as an internal protective and trustable factor in the prevention and treatment of addicted women. In addition to gender-based educational content, a Gender-Based Administrative Model should be designed. Considering the importance of screening for primary prevention, general health tests such as GHQ and similar (spiritual health) tests are recommended for all women in the country.

**Keywords**: Addiction in Women, Psychological features, Spirituality, SWOT Model
Background and Aim: Participation in health system and its promotion is one of the important and challenging concepts. WHO states the "Alma Ata" conference as the turning point of public participation in social health. Social participation, acceptance and social capital are important social health indices. "Russell" emphasizes on the role of citizens is social health. The functions of the health system depend on the direct and active participation of citizens in order to be effective and efficient. The main objective of this study is to examine the challenges ahead of the concept of participation and its model in the health system of the country.

Methods: this study adopts a descriptive-analytic approach have reviewed four researchers on health system NGOs and the intersectional service packages and compared it with five levels of IAP2 participation model and its variables.

Results: Based on the research findings and the above-mentioned literature and its compliance with the 5-level IAP2 model, only two levels of awareness and, and to some degree, counseling, participation was active, but participation at the level of engagement and cooperation with people was weak and at the level of empowerment was very weak and passive. In terms of functions of the health system from the perspective of the charity and non-charity NGOs of the health system in dimensions of monitoring and decision-making, policy making and execution a weak participation is observed.

Conclusion: The concept of direct and sustainable participation of people in the health system based on the model of the International Association for Public Participation, which is more correlated with the goals of participation in the social health system, shows that public participation in the health system is not favorable and will affect the
effectiveness of the health system's functions. Based on some scenarios, in the perspective of 1404, the participation of health care NGOs will decrease. The focus of the health system on charities and the acquisition of sustainable resources depend on providing a new partnership model. It seems that levels of participation in other functions of the social health system have been neglected, and more attention is paid to construction and participation.

**Keywords**: participation, health system, IAP2 Model, NGO
THEORETICAL MODELS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET ADDICTION: A REVIEW ISSUE

Submission Author: Mahdi Akbari

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Background and Aim: The scientific investigation of excessive and pathological Internet use only emerged 20 years ago with the first description of a young patient’s symptoms of Internet addiction by Young (1996). Nowadays, a relatively large body of literature exists on the phenomenology and comorbidities as well as on the epidemiology for different countries of problematic or pathological Internet use. In this contribution, theoretical considerations of the development and maintenance of specific types of Internet addiction are summarized. On the basis of previous research, several predisposing variables and vulnerability factors have been identified. These comprise psychopathological symptoms, such as depression and social anxiety, but also personality variables, such as impulsivity and self-esteem. Social cognitions, like perceived social support, stress vulnerability, and also genetic vulnerabilities are considered further potential predisposing variables.

Methods: In this review study we assessed models in Internet Addiction. Moderator and mediator variables should be core components of a theoretical model for a psychological disorder, since moderating and mediating variables can often be treated better than certain vulnerability factors.

Results: It is argued that predisposing variables act in concert with moderating and mediating variables in the development and maintenance of an Internet addiction. Dysfunctional coping style and Internet use expectancies are considered important in this context. In the course of reinforcement learning and conditioning processes, cue reactivity and craving is supposed to develop, which may interact with reduced executive functioning and inhibitory control.
Conclusion: Future research should more explicitly investigate the interactions of certain variables, beyond addressing bivariate effects on a correlational or group-comparison level. The model suggested should be seen as a model in progress, which hopefully has the potential to inspire both future research and clinical practice.

Keywords: Internet addiction, Addict, cognitive behavioral therapy, prevention.
Background and Aim: Over the last 25 years, use of internet and social media has increased tremendously, especially in younger age groups across the globe. Proliferation of the internet has provided better opportunities for communication, information and social interaction. The excessive undisciplined use by individuals has led to the emergence of the concept of internet addiction. Psychological and environmental factors in the lives of college students may leave them disproportionately vulnerable to Internet addiction. The main objective of this study was to measure prevalence of internet addiction and the usage pattern among undergraduate students.

Methods: The present study was carried out among 74 undergraduate students of Amol Universities 6, selected by simple random sampling, in Amol Universities, from January to February, 2016. A 20 item Young’s Internet Addiction test which is a Likert scale based interview schedule was used to measure the prevalence of internet addiction. F test was applied and p value <0.05 considered significant.

Results: Among the 74 study subjects, 38.3% were males and 61.7% were females. Males were more addicted to internet than females. The prevalence of internet addiction among the study subjects in the present study was 52.63% mild, 24.21% moderate, while 23.16% students reported normal internet usage. It was found that severity of internet addiction is inversely proportional to academic performance.

Conclusion: The present study indicates that the problem of internet addiction is indeed real and needs appropriate attention from authorities. The role of internet in our lives in present century is established beyond doubts and its usage is going to increase further. The real challenge is to have a control on usage of social sites- the amount of time being spent and the type of activities students are doing online. Internet addiction is a growing health problem among students, hence necessary preventive and therapeutic interventions are vital to promote
healthy and safe usage of Internet. Internet addiction is a growing problem among students of professional courses, which has psychological, physical, and social impact on student’s life. So it is necessary to develop strategies for prevention of internet addiction as well as therapeutic interventions to promote healthy and safe use of the Internet. Awareness should be created among the undergraduate students to improve their ability to reduce internet addiction, promoting healthy growth.

**Keywords**: Internet addiction, Addict, Internet addiction, undergraduate students, prevention
**PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIC NEEDS OF INTERNET ADDICTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (CASE STUDY: AMOL CITY)**

**Submission Author:** Mahdi Akbari

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**Background and Aim:** The emergence of the Internet at the turn of the 20th-21st centuries and its wide expansion has given the world not only positive aspects: quick access to information and the ease of finding it, new forms of communication, and other features, but also the appearance of such a phenomenon as "Internet addiction". The problem of Internet addiction is particularly acute among teenagers and young people because of insufficient personal and social maturity, non-critical attitude towards themselves and the world around them. The relevance of the problem under study is due to the lack of elaborated theoretical approaches to addiction and addictive behavior factors among children and adolescents, as well as due to the need and demand for psychological and pedagogical work with Internet addicted children and young people or with those who are potentially prone to Internet addiction, as well as with their parents. The purpose of the article is to study empirically the inclination to Internet addiction in the context of violated child-parent relationships (attitude of teenagers to their parents).

**Methods:** The leading method of study is the psychodiagnostic method used to identify the specificities of the attitude of adolescents to their parents in the light of the inclination of adolescents to Internet addiction, the peculiarities of their motivation to use the Internet. The following methods were used in the research: theoretical (analysis, synthesis, the hypothetico-deductive method, the descriptive method); diagnostic methods (questionnaires, testing); empirical (content analysis, psycho-pedagogical observation); methods of mathematical statistics and graphic presentation of the results (descriptive analysis, comparative and correlational analyses).

**Results:** The work presents the results of the research of the inclination to Internet addiction among teenagers, as well as the analysis of the factors leading to it. Special attention is paid to violations of child-parent relationships, acting as one of the factors determining Internet addiction in adolescence. The material of the article can be useful
for psychologists and educators working in the education system, as well as for parents in the aspect of family upbringing.

**Conclusion**: In general, girls who are not prone to Internet addiction, provide more adequate responses and are critical with respect to others and to themselves. Thus, the results obtained during the empirical study indicate inconsistency and a lack of rigor, parental responsibility towards young people who are prone to Internet addiction, and rejection of teenagers on the part of parents. The materials of this article may be useful for teachers, social workers and psychologists working in the educational sphere, as well as parents with the aim of understanding internet-addiction as a theoretical and practical construct and factors determining it.

**Keywords**: Psychological, basic Needs, Internet Addiction, university students
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE, DEPRESSION AND QUALITY OF LIFE LEVELS OF AMOLIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Submission Author: Mahdi Akbari

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Background and Aim : As a global network of networks, the Internet has become one of the essential information and communication mediums which can make important contributions to individuals’ quality of life; and college students are not an exception in this regard. College students may benefit from the Internet for educational and academic purposes such as searching for information in electronic databases, communicating with teachers and classmates and participating in online courses and combined learning activities. The relationship between problematic Internet use (PIU), depression and quality of life levels of individuals is a growing concern in many societies. One of the main purposes of this study was to examine the relationships or correlations among PIU, depression and quality of life levels of Amolian undergraduate students. Furthermore, this study sought to investigate whether correlated variables; if any, simultaneously predicted students’ quality of life levels on different domains of WHOQOL–BREF-TR in a significant manner.

Methods : Moreover, this research examined whether some or any of study variables had a mediating effect in relationships between domains of WHOQOL–BREF-TR and other study variables. The data collected from 87 undergraduate student participants (52 female and 35 male) attending different faculties and colleges at a universities in Amol. A demographical information form, the Beck Depression Inventory, the World Health Organization’s Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL–BREF-TR) and Online Cognition Scale (OCS) were used to collect data from the undergraduate Amolian students.

Results : The results indicated that the students’ PIU and depression levels were negatively associated with quality of life levels and positively associated with each other in a significant manner. In addition, the findings showed that while there were positive correlations between students’ PIU and depression levels, relationship between students’
PIU and quality of life levels were negatively associated. Similarly, relationship between students’ depression and quality of life levels were also negatively associated.

**Conclusion**: Moreover, the results of hierarchical regression analysis revealed that PIU levels of the students on the diminished impulse control dimension partially mediated the relationships between depression and quality of life levels on all domains of WHOQOL–BREF-TR. It can be argued that students with higher PIU levels on the diminished impulse control dimension are more likely to have higher depression levels and lower quality of life compared to students without or lower PIU levels.

**Keywords**: problematic internet use, depression, quality of life, university students
ASSOCIATION OF ANXIETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE WITH INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

Submission Author: Mahdi Akbari

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Background and Aim: Internet addiction is characterized by excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations, urges or behaviours regarding computer use and Internet access that lead to impairment or distress in individual's psychological state. This study was aimed to assess the frequency of internet addiction and its possible association with anxiety severity and quality of life among psychology students in university.

Methods: This was an observational, cross sectional, single-centred, self-assessable questionnaire based study administrated among 85 consenting students. The participants were assessed by proforma containing demographic details, variables related with internet use, questionnaires of IAT (Internet Addiction Test for Internet Use), BAI (Beck’s Anxiety Inventory) and WHOQOL-BREF (World health organization quality of life assessment scale). Statistical data were analysed by Graph Pad InStat version 3.06 using Chi–square test and Mann-Whitney test.

Results: Frequency of problematic users among medical students was 9.3 % with frequency of internet addiction 0.9%.Participants with problematic internet use were likely to experience high severity of anxiety (p<0.0001) and poorer quality of life in psychological (p= 0.01) and environmental domain (p=0.03).

Conclusion: Participants with problematic internet use are more likely to experience anxiety symptoms and quality of life and vice a versa. As the severity of anxiety increases, the chances of internet addiction also increases and quality of life in all the domains of WHOQOL-BREF decreases.

Keywords: Anxiety, Internet Addiction, Quality of Life, psychology students.
ROLE OF INTERNET ADDICTION IN MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF UNIVERSITIES STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: The usage of internet has gathered a great pace over the last years. It has become an essential channel in various domains such as academic research, communication and entertainment. As the usage of internet increased, various researchers also geared up to study the impact of its usage on the individuals and society. It has been realised that apart from many benefits that internet has bestowed on us, it could also be associated with unhealthy behaviours and negative health outcomes. Moreover, it could even be a source of a completely new pathology. Many persons who attempt to quit their Internet use experience withdrawal including: anger, depression, relief, mood swings, anxiety, fear, irritability, sadness, loneliness, boredom, restlessness and procrastination. The study examined the role of internet addiction and gender on the mental health status of students.

Methods: The sample comprised of male (n=36) and female (n=49) students. The Internet Related Problem Scale and General Health Questionnaire were administered to assess the level of internet addiction and mental health status respectively.

Results: The study clearly indicates significant difference on the dimension of social dysfunction between male and female students who are internet addicts and those who are not internet addicts. The reason behind this may be that their (internet addicts) social, occupational and recreational activities are reduced or given up in order to engage in the activities on the internet. This would result into social dysfunction. Internet addict students spend more time in solitary seclusion, spend less time with real people in their lives, and are often viewed as socially awkward. Internet addict students would also attempt to conceal the amount of time spent on-line, which would result in distrust and the disturbance of quality in once stable relationships. The results indicated that students who
were internet addicts (both males and females) exhibited more mental health problems than the students who were not internet addicts. Female students who were internet addicts scored higher than the male students who were internet addicts on all the four dimensions of GHQ. Overall significant difference was exhibited between the students with internet addiction and with no internet addiction on all the four domains of the GHQ.

**Conclusion** : Findings of the study indicate that internet addict students have greater mental health problems than the students who are not internet addicts. So the findings of the study may have counselling implications for the students who are internet addicts. Certain intervention programmes can be made for the youths in order to help them control the excessive usage of internet and increase their mental health status. As female internet addict students have been found to be having more mental health problems as compared to male internet addict students, the psychological problem of female students needs to be understood in terms of problematic internet use or internet addiction. The warning signs of internet addiction might be used as an indicator for the risk of developing internet addiction beforehand only.

**Keywords** : addiction; health; anxiety; insomnia; depression; social dysfunction.
CORRELATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Submission Author: Mahdi Akbari

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Background and Aim: Quality of life (QOL) is increasingly recognized as central to the broad construct of recovery in substance abuse services. QOL measures can supplement more objective symptom measures, identify specific service needs and document changes in functioning that are associated with substance use patterns. To date however, QOL remains an under investigated area in the addictions field, especially in the Mazandaran province.

Methods: This study examines patterns and predictors of QOL at 1 and 6 weeks post treatment intake among 6 women enrolled in substance abuse treatment in Amol. The World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF) measure was used to assess physical, psychological, social and environmental domains. Hierarchical multiple regressions were conducted to identify correlates of QOL at 6 weeks post treatment intake.

Results: All QOL domains across the follow up time points improved significantly. However, QOL scores across domains remained below those of healthy population norms. Trauma symptoms significantly predicted Physical and Psychological QOL. Among treatment process variables, alcohol use was the sole significant factor associated with QOL and only for Environmental QOL. Recovery support and friends support for abstinence were consistently associated with QOL across all four domains.

Conclusion: Implications: This study suggests the usefulness of the WHOQOL measure as an indicator of functioning in substance abusing populations. Findings underline the importance of helping women deal with trauma symptoms and develop support for recovery. Further research is needed on the longitudinal relationship between QOL and substance use patterns.

Keywords: Substance use, Quality of life, Women, Recovery, Social networks.
Background and Aim: Lead is a very strong poison and highly toxic metal. This metal is widely distributed in the environment and accumulates in many organs in the body following poisoning. Illicit drugs such as opium may be adulterated with lead during distribution process by drug dealers to increase weight for more benefit. Addition of lead to opium can cause toxicity in drug abusers. Pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase is an enzyme that is present in erythrocytes. In situation of lead poisoning the activity of the enzyme is suppressed in contrast to its high concentration. The aim of the present study was to investigate the correlation between blood lead level and the amount of pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase enzyme in blood samples of opium addicts.

Methods: We hereby describe 40 drug dependent patients that had been hospitalized due to lead poisoning with chief complaint of acute, severe abdominal pain after oral ingestion of lead adulterated opium in comparison to control group. Cases were in the age ranges of 40-65 years. Blood lead level was analysed quantitatively using atomic absorption spectroscopy. Also urine samples of all patients had been screened for opium alkaloids using thin layer chromatography method. The amount of pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase enzyme was assayed using ELISA method and the optical density was measured at 450 nm wavelength. The amount of enzyme was measured in ng/mL.

Results: Results showed hemolytic anemia in 50% of studied cases. Mean±SD of blood lead level was 38.13±9.62 ppm in cases that was significantly (p<0.05) higher in comparison to control group (8.3±4.53 ppm). All urine samples showed positive results for opium alkaloids (morphine and codeine). The amount of pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase was 35.4±29.47 and 13.55±524 ng/mL in cases and control groups respectively with significant difference (p<0.01).
There was a significant positive correlation between the increment of blood lead level and the amount of enzyme (p<0.05).

**Conclusion**: The present study demonstrates a manifestation of lead toxicity that relates to the rise in the amount of pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase enzyme. Overproduction of the enzyme without efficient activity may occur in acute lead poisoning cases.

**Keywords**: lead poisoning, pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidase enzyme, lead adulterated opium, hemolytic anemia
COMPARISON OF COGNITIVE STRATEGIES OF EMOTIONAL REGULATION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS BETWEEN WOMEN WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND NORMAL WOMEN

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Background and Aim: Prevention and treatment of addiction, despite the fact that several studies have been devoted, are still considered by researchers. In this study, two constructs of cognitive strategies for emotion regulation and executive functions in female dependent women and normal people have been studied. The aim of this study was to compare the cognitive strategies of emotional regulation and executive functions between female dependent women and normal women referring to health centers and counseling in Chalous city in a causocomparative analytical descriptive manner.

Methods: All women referring to the health centers of Chaloush province have formed the statistical population. The sample size based on Morgan’s table is 50 patients with substance-dependent disorders and 50 healthy ones according to the two groups mentioned purposefully was selected and the Critical Critical Thinking Questionnaire by Granfsky et al. (2001) and Barclay Performance Action Failure Scale are the measurement tools of this study, and the dependent T test for data analysis has been used.

Results: The findings indicated that for all the components of the executive function, significant levels greater than 0.05 were shown. Therefore, there is no significant difference between female and normal women in terms of performance function components. Also, the difference between cognitive-emotional regulation strategies of women-dependent and normal women in each of the 9 components of emotional cognitive regulation strategies is significant. Of course, female dependent women are more likely to blame, blame, rumble and dismay than normal women, but about the other five components, including admission, positive re-focus, planned focus, reassessment, and the adoption of women-affiliated views. They are in a lower position.
Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, in the areas of treatment of addiction and rehabilitation of addicts, addressing the cognitive regulation of the excitement of substance dependent individuals can help them to stop addiction and prevent their return to drug use. From these results, it is also possible to recognize the need for cognitive-emotional training in addiction treatment centers.

Keywords: Cognitive Emotion Regulation Strategies, Executive Functions, Women with Dependent Substance Abuse
Count: 40
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**subject:** Laboratory Evaluation and Assessment of Drugs
**Presentation Type:** Poster

**PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF BEHAVIORAL ACTIVATION/ INHIBITION SYSTEMS (BAS/BIS) IN DEPENDENT PEOPLE WITH DRUG AND ALCOHOL**

**Submission Author:** Sajjad Alahdadi

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**Background and Aim:** Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory is a biological model of personality that knows Brain Behavioral Systems as the basis of individual differences. Regarding to association of this systems with drug and alcohol dependency, current study was conducted to confirm the four-factor structure of Persian version of the BIS/BAS scale with a sample of drug and alcohol dependent individuals in Iran.

**Methods:** This is cross-sectional study and its statistical society consisted of all alcohol and substance dependent individuals in some cities in Iran. 281 drug and alcohol abusers in prison, dormitory and rehab camps participated in the study. The main research tool was BIS / BAS scale of Carver and White, and the data were collected and then analyzed by LISREL8/8 software.

**Results:** factors power of all questions (except the questions of 2 and 8) with respect to target factors was persuading and factor structure of Persian version of this scale confirms the structure of original version of this scale. Cronbach’s Alpha was measured as 0/66 for BIS and 0/86 for BAS. It also was measured for subscales of BAS as 0/57 for drive, 0/78 for reward responsiveness and 0/63 for fun seeking.

**Conclusion:** The Persian version of Behavioral activation/ inhibition systems (BAS/BIS) confirms the adaption of Gray’s theoretic model and Corver and White’s four-factor model with Iranian addicted community and consequently this scale can be used for Persian languages community in experimental and clinical research situations by researchers.
Keywords: BAS/BIS, psychometric, substance, alcohol
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF DRUG USE DISORDERS IDENTIFICATION TEST (DUDIT) AMONG DRUG ABUSERS

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Background and Aim: Current study was conducted to assess factor structure, validity and reliability of the Persian version of Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) among drug abusers in Iran. It has also been assessed DUDIT scores about a number of demographic factors.

Methods: LDQ was translated to Persian and subsequently it was translated reversely. Furthermore, it was compared with original scale. We made essential changes after using scale among 20 participants. 281 drug abusers from prison, dormitory and rehabilitation camps were completed the questionnaire. Questionnaires of demographic information, Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT), Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS) and Leeds Dependence Questionnaire (LDQ) were used in order to obtain data. Methods used for data analysis includes Confirmatory factor analysis, Cronbach’s alpha coefficient, Guttman split-half coefficient and convergent reliability.

Results: Findings supported the unidimensional structure of DUDIT. Scores of Cronbach’s Alpha and Guttman scale were measured as 0.81 and 0.68 respectively. Assessment of convergent validity by computing correlation coefficient of DUDIT scale with LDQ and SDS was 0.61 and 0.46 respectively. Using history of family, residence in rehabilitation camp, taking several substances simultaneously and the using several methods simultaneously obtained highest score in DUDIT.
Conclusion: The Persian version of DUDIT has suitable psychometric properties among the Iranian population of drug abusers. Regarding to demographic factors affecting on enhancement of drug use disorders is necessary for prevention and treatment plans.

Keywords: Drug Abuse, DUDIT, reliability, validity
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF SEVERITY OF DEPENDENCE SCALE (SDS) IN DEPENDENT PEOPLE WITH DRUG AND ALCOHOL

Submission Author: Sajjad Alahdadi
Sajjad Alahdadi¹, Mojtaba Habibi², Mehrdad Ramezani³, Nikzad Ghanbari⁴

Background and Aim: We conducted current study, in order to assess factor structure, validity and reliability of the Persian version of Severity of Dependence Scale in alcohol and substance dependent individuals in Iran. We also assess SDS scores about a number of demographic factors.

Methods: SDS was translated to Persian and subsequently it was translated reversely. Furthermore, it was compared with original scale. We made essential changes after using scale among 20 participants. 281 alcohol/substance dependent individuals from prison, dormitory and various rehabilitation camps were chosen and completed the questionnaire. Questionnaires of demographic information, Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS), LDQ (Leeds Dependence Questionnaire), Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) and were used in order to obtain data. Data were analyzed via LISREL8/8 software and appropriate statistical tests.

Results: Results supported of one-factor structure of SDS. Scale reliability by Cronbach’s Alpha and Guttman scores were measured as 0/64 and 0/58 respectively. Assessment of convergent validity by computing correlation coefficient of SDS with DUDIT and LDQ was obtained 0/46 and 0/37. Results also report the difference between average of SDS scores about using history of the family, the place of habitation and type of drug.

Conclusion: SDS maintains acceptable reliability and validity. Hence, it appears plausible that this questionnaire is suitable approach in order to assess Alcohol and Substance dependency among afflicted individuals in Iran.
Regarding to demographic factors affecting on dependence severity is necessary for plans of prevention and treatment of this disorder.

**Keywords**: Alcohol, reliability, Severity of Dependence Scale(SDS), Substance, validity
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF LEEDS DEPENDENCE QUESTIONNAIRE (LDQ) IN DEPENDENT PEOPLE WITH DRUG AND ALCOHOL

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Background and Aim: We conducted current study, in order to assess factor structure, validity and reliability of the Persian version of Leeds Dependence Questionnaire in alcohol and substance dependent individuals in Iran. We also assess LDQ scores about a number of demographic factors.

Methods: LDQ was translated to Persian and subsequently it was translated reversely. Furthermore, it was compared with original scale. We made essential changes after using scale among 20 participants. 281 alcohol/substance dependent individuals from prison, dormitory and various rehabilitation camps were chosen and completed the questionnaire. Questionnaires of demographic information, LDQ (Leeds Dependence Questionnaire), Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) and Severity of Dependence Scale (SDS) were used in order to obtain data. Data were analyzed via LISREL8/8 software and appropriate statistical tests.

Results: Factors power of all questions with respect to target factor was persuading. Scale reliability by Cronbach’s Alpha and Guttman scores were measured as 0/90 and 0/86 respectively. Assessment of convergent validity by computing correlation coefficient of LDQ scale with DUDIT and SDS was obtained 0/61 and 0/37. Lower starting age, using history of the family, taking several substances simultaneously and the using method of injection make most dependency.

Conclusion: LDQ maintains acceptable reliability and validity. Hence, it appears plausible that this questionnaire is suitable approach in order to assess Alcohol and Substance dependency among afflicted individuals in Iran.
Regarding to demographic factors affecting on dependence severity is necessary for plans of prevention and treatment of this disorder.

**Keywords**: validity, reliability, Leeds Dependence Questionnaire(LDQ), Substance, Alcohol
Background and Aim: Addressing co-existing methamphetamine (MA) dependence in methadone treatment services can improve treatment adherence and outcomes. This study aimed to assess the feasibility and efficacy of brief cognitive-behavioural therapy (BCBT) on MA dependence among a group of methadone-maintained women.

Methods: In this multicentre randomised controlled trial, women who had been stabilised on at least three months of methadone treatment and reported at least weekly MA use were enrolled from four methadone treatment centres in Iran and randomly assigned (1:1) to receive either BCBT or standard drug information for four weeks. The primary outcome was self-reported number of days of MA use over the treatment period. Outcomes were assessed at weeks 0, 4 and 12. Urinalysis was used to confirm self-reported abstinence from MA at weeks 4 and 12.

Results: Overall, 120 women were enrolled and randomised; 60 were assigned to the BCBT group and 60 to the control group. Only 16 women were lost to follow-up. The BCBT group had significant reductions in number of days of MA use, quantity/frequency of MA use and severity of MA dependence at week four. MA use reduction was accompanied with significant improvements in readiness to change, psychological well-being and social functioning following data analysis. All results remained significant at follow-up.

Conclusion: The study results supported efficacy of BCBT in reducing MA dependence and improving the health and social contexts of the participants. This research led to the development of a self-help guide for the treatment of methamphetamine.
Keywords: Brief intervention, psychological treatment, randomised controlled trial
**Background and Aim**: Parenting and prevention of early maladaptive schemas and addiction. Schemas are cognitive structures that guide how individuals encode, screen, interpret, and respond to stimuli in their environment (Beck, 1967; Young et al., 2003). Schemas can be either positive or negative. Schema defined as “self-defeating emotional and cognitive patterns that begin early in our development and repeat throughout life” (Young et al., 2003, p. 7), early maladaptive schemas are theoretically believed to develop during early childhood, particularly in the presence traumatic experiences usually involving primary caretakers (Young, 1994). Early maladaptive schemas are theorized to be perpetuated throughout the lifespan, are pervasive and highly resistant to change, and often generate high levels of negative affect, self-defeating behavioral patterns, and interfere with meeting one's basic needs for connection, autonomy, and self-expression (Young et al., 2003). In fact, early are theoretically believed to be underlying vulnerabilities for the maintenance of persistent clinical problems (Young et al., 2003). For instance, early maladaptive schemas have been demonstrated to be highly relevant to a range of clinical problems, including depression (Riso et al., 2006), eating disorders (Waller, Meyer, and Ohanian, 2001), posttraumatic stress disorder (Cockram, Drummond, And Lee, 2010), and personality disorders (Ball and Cecero, 2001; Giesen-Bloo et al., 2006). Young (1994) proposed 18 early maladaptive schemas schemas that they fall under five distinct schema domains. Ball (2007) has extended Young’s (1994; 2003) conceptualization of early maladaptive schemas as risk factors for mental Health problems and addiction described the relevance of schemas to substance Abuse. Ball suggested that early maladaptive schemas may underlie the development and maintenance of substance abuse, as both early maladaptive eschemas and substance use are chronic, enduring problems. Moreover, Ball postulated that substance use may be one mechanism through which individuals attempt to avoid the negative beliefs and feelings associated with early maladaptive schemas. Ball further discussed the relevance of treating early maladaptive schemas among substance users. It is important that we should focused...
on parenting and parent educating as an effective strategy for prevention early maladaptive schemas and substance use.

**Methods**: Systematic review

**Results**: It is important that we should focused on parenting and parent educating as an effective strategy for prevention early maladaptive schemas and substance use.

**Conclusion**: It is important that we should focused on parenting and parent educating as an effective strategy for prevention early maladaptive schemas and substance use.

**Keywords**: Parenting, Schemas, prevention
ADDICTION AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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Background and Aim: Addiction and traffic accidents A systematic review of the whole world and Iran indicates that traffic accidents have a significant role in the mortality of humans. In Iran, although the trend of accidents is declining, the mortality rate due to traffic accidents is significant. Compared to EMRO countries, the global mortality rate is still high due to traffic accidents. According to research conducted in Iran and the world, the substance abuse, with a direct impact on concentration and other cognitive dimensions on the other hand the disturbance of consciousness the lack of addicted patient attention to the consequences of their behavior causes significant traffic accidents. In this opportunity, an overview of the role of substance abuse in the cognitive dimensions and focus of the people and its role in creating traffic accidents will be undertaken. Finally, preventive measures will be taken to prevent traffic accidents caused by over-consumption of substances.

Methods: Systematic review

Results: High risk of traffic and substance abuse

Conclusion: Screening for alcohol and substance consumption among drivers is an efficient way to identify drivers that are at a greater risk for road traffic accidents.

Keywords: Traffic, addiction, cognitive problems, accident
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP COGNITIVE-Behavioral THERAPY ON ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, SOCIAL FUNCTION, SOMATIZATION, AND PREVENTION OF RELAPSE IN OPIATE ADDICTS IN AHVAZ DROP-IN CENTER OF HARM REDUCTION

Submission Author: Seydeh sakineh Alavi

Seydeh sakineh Alavi¹, dr.ahmad fakhri², reza davasaz irani³

1. author
2. supervisor
3. advisor

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of group cognitive-behavioral therapy on the level of anxiety, depression, social function, Somatization, and relapse prevention in opiate addicts in Ahvaz drop-in center of harm reduction.

Methods: The study was a randomized clinical trial. 32 addicts who were covered in the harm reduction center were randomly divided into experimental (n = 16) and control (n = 16) groups. The experimental group was treated based on charter of group cognitive-behavioral therapy for 12 sessions of 60 minutes. Subjects at the beginning of the research and post-test completed the morphine test and general health questionnaire (GHQ-28). To analyze the data, descriptive statistics methods were used and for data normalization, Leven test and ShiiproWylk test and co-variance analysis chi-test were used.

Results: The results showed that cognitive-behavioral group therapy significantly increased the mental health status and in the subscales of anxiety, physical activity and social function in addicted people (p ≤0/05). There was no significant difference in depression score (p ≥0/05). Cognitive-behavioral group therapy also reduced the rate of relapse in the studied addicts.

Conclusion: Cognitive-behavioral group therapy has been effective in improving mental health and replace prevention in addicted people. Therefore, given the positive effect of this treatment, it can be more effective and more successful in treating addiction.
Keywords: Group Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Mental Health, Anxiety, Depression, Somatization, Social Function, Addiction
INVESTIGATION OF OPIOID-RECEPTOR KAPPA (OPRK1) GENE POLYMORPHISM WITH VULNERABILITY TO SMOKING DEPENDENCE IN AN IRANIAN POPULATION

Submission Author: Ali Albonaim

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Background and Aim: Recent studies have demonstrated the association of OPRK1 gene variants with smoking dependence in various populations. As OPRK1 is one of the most well-known opioids receptors, we examined the association of rs6985606 with vulnerability to nicotine addiction. The aim of this study was to investigate one of the most significant polymorphism of OPRK1 as a marker variant among Iranians for the first time.

Methods: Subjects included 202 healthy (mean age=38.7) and 202 smokers (mean age=46.4), all men from Guilan province. Triton-X100 procedure were used for genomic DNA extraction of whole blood samples. Genotyping of rs6985606 was assessed by Amplification Refractory Mutation System PCR (ARMS-PCR) and all analyses were performed by SNPalyze ver. 8.1 and SPSS ver. 16 softwares.

Results: Based on genotyping frequency between two studied groups, rs6985606 represented significant relationship with smoker group (P=1.58E-07, OR=4.16; 95CI= [2.38-7.29]) in inheritance recessive model.

Conclusion: All together, rs6985606 represented correlation with smoking dependence. The results showed that significant association of studied polymorphism might play a role in smoking dependence and be a suitable marker of more clinical studies.

Keywords: smoking dependence, variant, OPRK1, association.
Background and Aim: Nowadays drug abuse and dependency is one of the most psychosocial and public health challenge in the world that increasing every day and lead to disablement and a lot of mortality. The purpose of this study to investigate deaths related to drug abuse in western Iran Kermanshah province.

Methods: Research design was descriptive analytic study, community and sampling of study involve total of register death due to drug abuse at the Institute forensic medicine and Health state of medical science university of Kermanshah province by years 2010-2015. Method of collection data was based on fulfilment checklist from available information in archived files and use reports from body autopsy and tests was enclosed in folders. For analyse data used descriptive indices and analytical test include T test, chi square and ANOVA test.

Results: Finding demonstrated the majority of 74% decedent under 40 years old, there was higher rate in other age group (37.3%) in 30-40 years old group. Average Age of all deaths was 35.7 years (mode=30, rang16-80 years). The number of single over 60% and most of deceased has out of works and free job (up to 86 %). Prevalent type of drug consume was opium derivation (34.6 %) and after it heroin and crack of heroin (25.6%). methamphetamine use shows significant raise (p<0.001).also significant differences for methadone and tramadol consumption was shown in study period years (p<0.001).

Conclusion: as result of evident and additive trend towards multi-substance abuse pattern, also prevalent comorbidity among deaths, seems preventive method in infection transmission should be noticed and operational harm reduction policy must be implemented.

Keywords: drug abuse, death, Kermanshah, Iran
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH REPEATED DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTER VA BAKHTIARI GROUPS IN 1392

Submission Author: Reyhaneh Alikhany

Reyhaneh Alikhany¹

1. Master of nursing

Background and Aim: One of the main issues and problems from the past and present, human society is threatening, abusive consumption and drug addiction phenomenon that has a variety of severe consequences in political, economic, social and psychological different levels of society between generations is young.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of patients referred to the clinic for addiction. Demographic information is performed. Units during the year were selected by convenience sampling method, data collection tool was a questionnaire which included family factors, economic and personal, social and cultural.

Results: The 258 patients, 244 patients (58.94%) men and 14 (42.5%) were female, mean age 85.7 ± 56.28 years and the mean age of onset of addiction 24.5 ± 87.19 years and all of the addiction had more than one type of substance abuse, and most consumables such as opium, molasses, heroin, crack, crystal and hashish. The results showed that 244 patients (100%) subjects had a previous addiction and drug re-recorded the majority of them (76.8%) having a mental illness (signs symptoms psychosis depression), respectively. Demographic factors, relieve loneliness and isolation (44%), family factors, poor relationships with parents, children (38.85%) in singles and inappropriate relationship with the wife of his wife and children, and misunderstanding, respectively (36.6 percent, 28.3 percent) in the field of social factors are addicted friends (34.6 percent), economic factors, unemployment (58.9 percent) and cultural factors, lack of healthy entertainment in their leisure time (41.4%) of anglers and recreational drug use with (46.9%), respectively, were the most important reasons why back to the smallest physical problems with drug use (1.3%) with refractory disease (0.6%) were formed.

Conclusion: the study results indicated that Education, interpersonal relationships with clients and dealing with the patient's family members after the cessation of drug use is essential. And recommended authorities for proper employment of these addicts, more than they planned.
Keywords: Relapse, Opioid, addiction clinics, chaharmahal & bakhtiyari
THE EFFECT OF TDCS OF DORSOLATERAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX ON REDUCTION OF CRAVING BY ITS EFFECT ON ATTENTION BIAS TO ASSOCIATIVE STIMULATION IN DAILY, SOCIAL, RELAPSE AND WITHDRAWN SMOKERS

Submission Author: Jaber Alizadehgoradel
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Background and Aim: Several studies in the field of addictive behaviour have demonstrated that smoking-related cues are able to grab the attention of smokers and found convincing evidence for the role of incentivesalience of smoking-related cues for the maintenance of addictive behavior. Incentive-salience models of addictive behaviour, suggests that cues which are regularly associated with tobacco smoking acquire conditioned incentive properties due to the regular pairing with the rewarding effects of nicotine consumption and can thus an attentional bias to smoking related cues and craving.

Methods: The present study was a randomized experimental design, single blind and developed posttest-pretest with repeated measure. In order to conducting this research, 80 smokers divided in four groups (20 daily smokers, 20 social smokers, 20 relapse smokers and 20 withdrew smokers) and each group randomly replaced in 2 groups of 10 persons (active stimulation and sham stimulation). At first subjects were examined to take their consent for participation, then demographical information of them were taken. In Active stimulation anode electrode was on the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and in sham stimulation cathode electrode was placed on the left superior region of trapezious muscle. The places of electrode in sham stimulation was like the active stimulation with this difference that there was no stimulation and turn off after 30 seconds. Response to associative stimulation task was assessed by dotprob computerized test and after 5 minutes from starting of entering stimulation by TDCS simultaneously expressed and were replayed by subjects. Subjects were uninformed of stimulations (sham and active). The craving of subjects was assessed by craving questionnaire in 10 sessions before and after active and sham stimulation. The distances between sessions were 72 hauors for preventing of possible effects of stimulation on assessment of next session.
Results: Results showed that in presenting images for 500 milliseconds the daily and relapse smokers in comparison to withdrew and social smokers showed less reaction time to images of smoking which represents the attention bias of this individuals. Moreover, the results suggest that the stimulation with TDCS device through the impact on attentional bias leads to a reduction in craving for daily and relapse smokers.

Conclusion: Consistent with our hypothesis, participants demonstrated a significant decrease in attentional bias during the anodal tDCS over the left DLPFC relative to the sham stimulation. These findings value tDCS as an innovative procedure to gain new insight into the underlying mechanisms of smokers.

Keywords: TDCS, Attentional Bias, Smokers, Craving
THE STUDY OF EFFECTIVE FACTORS IN ADDICTED SINGLE PEOPLE REFERRING TO WELFARE TREATMENT CENTERS IN TEHRAN CITY

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Background and Aim: Addiction is one of the most important factors affecting the physical, psychological and social health of individuals in the community, which is in the fourth category of disease burden classification. Drug abuse has become a major threat to societies due to the imposition of massive social and economic costs and, on the other hand, increased crime and mortality rates. The purpose of this study was to effective Factors in Addicted single people referring to Welfare Treatment Centers in Tehran.

Methods: This is a descriptive study. The research community of all single addicted men referred to the welfare dependent centers of Tehran that 100 people were selected by available sampling method. The data gathering tool was a researcher made questionnaire that was two parts and the first part contained demographic characteristics. And the second part is the predisposing causes of drug use in five dimensions (individual, family, social, economic, and cultural). To determine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, content validity and re-test method were used respectively. Data were analyzed by SPSS software version 22 and descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

Results: Most of the subjects had a free occupation and opium was the first drug consumed but their current consumption was often heroin. Friends were the neighborhood but the first companion and acquaintance. In terms of individual dimension, most people reported physical illnesses, anxiety, and depression, history of sexual abuse, pleasure and Enjoyment, emotional deficits, low self-confidence and psychological vacuum. In the family dimension (High rigidity Busy and full of numbers, Hypersensitivity and family concerns) and in economic-social cultural causes Lack of recreational facilities, having addicted, friends Lack of religious beliefs, , The vulnerability of the place of study, School stress and school neglect of emotional needs is one of the most important factors affecting addiction.
Conclusion: since abuse of narcotic drug beside health dangers is counted an economic-social problem we can prevent occurrence of many health and social problems of the society by searching reasons of consuming narcotic drugs and increasing level of heath in people.

Keywords: predisposing factors-narcotic drugs-addiction leaving centers
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RATIONAL_EMOTIVE BEHAVIOR ALL GROUP THERAPY (REBTG) IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY PATIENTS TREATED FOR ADDICTION

Submission Author: Payam Alyan

Payam Alyan¹, Payam Alian samak-khah ², Mohammad Alinejad movahed³

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Background and Aim: The present research aims at studying on the effectiveness of group counseling in the treatment of depression and anxiety patients treated for Addiction using Elissís rational

Methods: In this study, the statistical society in this research, includes all male patients, wich are treated in tow outpatient clinic’s during the years 1385_86 ,60 patients were selected randomly sample and responded to the Beck depression and anxiety inventory. Which is based on cut point of the above tools were assigned to experimental and control groups also in a quasi-experimental design pre-test post-test with control group were performed. Ellis rational-emotive behavior therapy (REBT) on the experimental group in 8 sessions and data gathering tools in this research include :Beck's depression inventory and anxiety inventory. Methods of control and testing were matched according to age and education variables

Results: The results of covariance analysis showed the group's rational-emotive behavior treatment method reduces the anxiety and depression of the patient's undergoing treatment in the experimental group

Conclusion: Therefore, it can be concluded that rational-emotive behavioral group therapy an effective way to reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety and a good way to treat is to be considered

Keywords: Rational-emotive behavior_anxiety_depression_addiction
THE STUDY OF WOMEN'S ADDICTION RISK FACTORS

Submission Author: Zahra Amini

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2. psychologist

Background and Aim: Substance abuse among women is on the rise. women’s addiction is one of the social difficulties all over the world that has negative effects on other health prioritization such as mothers health, family planning and mental health. The purpose of this study was determining of affecting factors among addicted women and applying for their better treatment and helping to solve problems related to them.

Methods: Methods: An analytical research was carried. Data was collected using sites include Google scholor, sciencedirect, pubmed and the articles related to women’s addiction. Therefor, information of addicted women was reviewed such as; physical, emotional, Psychological and some affected factors

Results: The study showed that women are more likely than men to be the victims of multiple types of childhood abuse and neglect, as well as suffering more severe psychiatric problems, depression, high risk behaviors and excitement intensity and drug addiction. Biological, social, cultural, and environmental factors have an impact on a woman’s substance abuse and recovery difficulties.

Conclusion: family consultation and improving knowledge and educational level is necessary for women and girls before marriage in order to promote women’s health and decrease these problems.

Keywords: women addiction, risk factors, substance abuse
ADDICTION RISK FACTORS IN ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Zahra Amini

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Background and Aim: Addiction is one of the most important social, economic and health problems that the complications posed are a serious threat to human society and cause social stagnation in various fields. Therefore, it is necessary to identify factors and correctly explain it in order to find suitable solutions.

Methods: Using specific search criteria on Google Scholar, Pubmed, Sciencedirect and PsychINFO. Studies examining the risk factors of adolescent addiction published between January 2010 until 2017, were examined.

Results: Studies have shown that these factors are effective in addiction: Genetic predisposition, Certain brain characteristics that can make someone more vulnerable to addictive substances than the average person, Psychological factors (e.g., stress, personality traits like high impulsivity or sensation seeking, depression, anxiety, eating disorders, personality and other psychiatric disorders), Environmental influences (e.g., exposure to physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or trauma, substance use or addiction in the family or among peers, access to an addictive substance; exposure to popular culture references that encourage substance use), Starting alcohol, nicotine or other drug use at an early age.

Conclusion: Addressing risk factors of substance abuse, particularly in vulnerable populations, is likely to have beneficial effects on psychiatric morbidity.

Keywords: Addiction, risk factors, adolescents
Background and Aim: In recent years, the arrival of Afghan unaccompanied children has created a major problem for the Swedish society. Only in 2015-2016, thousands of Afghan children have come to Sweden. After a brief period of time, police and social services have warned that many of the young people who moved from Afghanistan to Sweden smoke heroin. Police arrest several Afghan youths a week with heroin. According to Swedish authorities, older Afghan men attract these children who are under the age of 18 often into abuse to create drug addiction. Drug dealers are not paid for the first dose of heroin. Many of the children have begun to abuse in Afghanistan or during the trip before income to Sweden.

Methods: The study is descriptive and would highlight, how the arrival of a part of unaccompanied Afghan children has created big problem for Swedish society.

Results: Just in 2015, just over 23,000 unaccompanied children from Afghanistan came to Sweden. The number of children from Afghanistan continues to increase. Sweden’s Unaccompanied children association, SEF, believes that the increasing drug abuse among Afghan children is due to long waiting times for decisions on residence permits and because the children turn to drugs to experience a better feeling and fly their reality. the Federal Association for Alcohol and Drugs, CAN, has implemented a studio, by using the questionnaire survey, showed that 40 percent of unaccompanied Afghan boys have used drugs under. According to Hossein Vahid Rezah research at the Sahlgrenska Academy, Gothenburg University, Sweden, 2014, after a survey of the target group, reveals that the proportion of tobacco and drug users among this group is much higher than among Swedish youths. For boys in this target group, the prevalence of smoking was 58%, alcohol use 44% and drug use 40%. The corresponding figure for girls was 48%, 41% and 30%

Conclusion: In recent years, many Afghan children have come to Sweden. They have been subjected to various trauma. They have a difficult social situation, uncertain future and difficult drug abuse. They do not make a classic Swedish drug abuse. Swedish children start smoking cannabis and then gradually take heavier drugs like heroin,
but Afghan children seem to jump over several steps and start smoking heroin directly. The state, municipalities, authorities and staff try to deal with serious issues, regarding Afghan children who have heroin and other drug abuse. A project was conducted by Stockholm County Council, Transcultural Center, made by Soraya Sohrabi in cooperation with several municipalities, July 2015, with a special focus on single children and young adults, was shown that they suffer from, high stress levels, low concentration, low self-esteem and poorer school outcomes. After health promotion was conducted in different stages, these children had less stress, better self-esteem, better concentration and school result. Finally, the authorities should strive more than they have done, because the efforts have not been enough and their situation is unsustainable.

**Keywords**: drug abuse, Afghan children, Sweden
Background and Aim: It has been shown in the last studies that the adversity, harshness, ostentatious and addiction can increase the risk of HIV/AIDS infection. An overview of risk factors on affliction of this disease to prevent its spread is significantly important. It is therefore decided to center this research on determination of cultural and social drives that increase the risk of HIV/AIDS among women in Tehran.

Methods: The following study is a qualitative research. The sample group is 13 women with HIV/AIDS infection who are the member of the positive HIV club of Iranian welfare organization with their sexual partners and 10 experts and specialist within HIV/AIDS area that are selected in Tehran. The data gathering applies a qualitative approach by interviewing the infected women from Welfare Organization HIV Forum and holding group discussion with experts and politicians. The analysis of data has been carried out by using grounded theory based on basic concepts, organizational concepts, comprehensive concepts, strategies and consequences.

Results: a combination of 73 basic concepts, 61 organizational concepts, 151 comprehensive concepts (73 social and 78 cultural drives)

Conclusion: The important factors are lack of information and sexual awareness within the mentioned group, the educational level of parents and children, the unprotected sexual intercourse of polygamy partners, prostitution, homosexuality, divorce, cultural shift for women’s role in the family, discrimination, poverty, marginalization, men’s dominance in the intercourse and unprotected sexual intercourse. As an alternative solution, it is suggested to increase the women’s awareness by training in order to affect their sexual behavior. Moreover, the welfare and
wellbeing has to be improved in the society where the low cost health care is available and accessible for all members.

**Keywords**: cultural factors, social factors, HIV/AIDS, women.
Count: 58  
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**Presentation Type:** Oral

**PRE-PREGNANCY PARENTAL MORPHINE EXPOSURE MODIFIED HIPPOCAMPUS LEVELS OF TNF-A AND S100B IN MALE AND FEMALE OFFSPRING RATS**

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**Background and Aim:** Due to the presence and distribution of opioid receptors in the hippocampus, chronic exposure to opiates has been reported to produce modifications in neural assignments, synaptic transmission and behavioral tasks of the hippocampus. TNF-α (Tumor necrosis factor alpha) and S100B (Soluble 100% Brain) proteins are important signaling factors and have alterations during many aberrant conditions in the brain areas like hippocampus. We planned to examine the consequences of chronic morphine consumption by both male and female parents before their mating and gestation on hippocampus levels of TNF-α and S100B in the parents themselves and their offspring.

**Methods:** Twelve female and 12 male adult Wistar rats were used as parents. Each gender was divided randomly into 2 groups: control and morphine consumer. Morphine consumer groups were received morphine sulfate dissolved in drinking water (0.4 mg/ml) for 60 days. Control groups were received water. Thirty days before their mating, morphine use was stopped and all groups were received water. Offspring of all groups were also received water for two months. Hippocampus of both parental and offspring groups were extracted to measure TNF-α and S100B levels through ELISA. Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism software. Two-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni’s posttest were used to evaluate statistical differences between experimental groups. Statistical significance was accepted when p <0.05. Data are presented as Mean±SEM.

**Results:** Hippocampus TNF-? level (pg/ml) was significantly increased due to chronic morphine in both male[12.9 ± 2.42, n=5] and female[15.15 ± 1.95, n=6] parents in comparison with male parents of control [2.52 ± 0.2, n=5] and female parents of control group [3.36 ± 0.26, n=6] (P<0.001), respectively. Moreover, both male [8.5 ± 1.79,
n=5] and female [8.2 ± 0.76, n=5] offspring of morphine exposed parents also, had shown significant increase of hippocampus TNF-α level when compared with male offspring of control parents [2.19 ± 0.37, n=5] and female offspring of control parents [2.34 ± 0.22, n=5] (p<0.01), respectively. Hippocampus level of S100B (pg/ml) was significantly decreased in male [185.1 ± 10.0, n=5] but not female parents [242.5 ± 11.78, n=6] of morphine consumers relative to male [213.8 ± 7.93, n=5] and female [240.7 ± 5.16, n=6] (p>0.05) control parents, respectively. However, both male [193.9 ± 5.16, n=5] and female [174.2 ± 8.81, n=5] offspring of morphine exposed parents had shown significant decreased of hippocampus S100B level compared with male offspring of control parents [229.3 ± 6.52, n=5] and female offspring of control parents [246.1 ± 6.97, n=5] (p<0.001), respectively.

**Conclusion:** It seems consequences of chronic morphine experience by parents, even when has been stopped long before their mating and pregnancy, could provoke stable modifications in their offspring's hippocampus. Epigenetic mechanism might be responsible for these transgenerational modifications.

**Keywords:** Addiction, ELISA, Morphine, Offspring, Opioids, TNF-α, S100B
NEEDLE AND SYRINGE PROGRAMS AND HIV RELATED RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG MEN WHO INJECT DRUGS: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS OF TWO IRAN CITIES

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Background and Aim: People who inject drugs (PWID) are vulnerable to bloodborne infections in Iran due to both injection-related and sexual risk behaviors. The specific objectives of the present study were to determine the associations between NSP utilization and individual-level HIV risk behaviors (i.e., receptive syringe sharing [RSS] and unprotected sex) among male PWIDs recruited from two cities in Iran.

Methods: The study was conducted from March to August 2016 in Tehran and Kermanshah provinces. PWIDs were recruited by a convenience sampling recruitment at local Drop In Centers (DIC) and through “snowballing” (i.e., using peers to refer participants to the study). 960 participants identified province of official residence (Tehran province or Kermanshah province). We first examined associations between individual variables and HIV risk behaviors in bivariate analysis using the chi square or Fisher’s exact tests, as appropriate. Variables with p-value <0.2 were included in a multiple logistic regression model.

Results: The results of the multilevel modeling showed in Table 3. In the model 0, the ICC was 0.32 (95% CI 0.04 – 0.63), indicating that 32% of the variability in HIV risk behaviors among PWIDs could be explained to factors that differed between the two cities. In final model, when individual factors including higher HIV knowledge, access to NSP, high HIV risk perception, and amphetamine use were all included in the final model, 22% of the variability in HIV risk could be explained to city-level variables.

Conclusion: In conclusion, our findings provide valuable insight into the effect of NSPs on injecting risk behaviours among PWID in Iran.

Keywords: Needle and syringe programs; Risk Behaviors; Inject Drugs; Multilevel Analysis; Iran
THE IMPACT OF INCOME INEQUALITY IN HIV TESTING AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS IN TEHRAN, IRAN: A BLINDER-OAXACA DECOMPOSITION

Background and Aim: HIV testing plays an important role in any public health strategy for reducing HIV transmission and controlling the HIV/AIDS among PWIDs. It is important to clarify whether HIV risk behaviors are explained by differences in the distributions of socio-demographic or socio-economic factors or some combination of both. In this study, we used a Blinder–Oaxaca decomposition for non-linear models to explore the relative contributions of variations in the distributions of socio-demographic vs their differential effects in producing economic inequalities in HIV testing in Tehran.

Methods: This study is a cross-sectional survey on PWIDs in 2016 in Tehran. Participants were reported injecting drug use in the past month, were able to speak and comprehend Farsi enough to respond to survey questions, and were able to provide informed consent to complete the interview. Income of the participants which was used as a proxy of economic status was the key explanatory variable. Economic status was measured by a composite index created by principal component analysis (PCA) using income information. We used Blinder–Oaxaca (BO) method to decompose the economic inequality in HIV testing.

Results: A total of 520 people were interviewed for the study. Data for these analyses are limited to the 500 who fully completed the questionnaire. The proportion of never-married was 40%, 73.3% had less than 6 years of schooling. Almost one quarter (24%) of participants had a monthly income of more than 150 dollars and almost half (42%) reported more than 2 injections of illicit drugs per day. The most important factors in the explained component were Knowledge of HIV (6.2%) and access to NSP 4.2%). The lower level of knowledge of HIV in the low-economic group was the main factor responsible for the explained component.

Conclusion: The results showed that economic inequalities in HIV/AIDS risk testing were primarily explained by the differential effects of access to harm reduction and HIV knowledge for low and high economic rather than by the...
differential distributions of these characteristics. Increasing access to harm reduction programs and in turn HIV knowledge inequalities are essential to efforts to eliminate HIV

**Keywords**: inequality; HIV Testing; inject drugs; Tehran; Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition
Background and Aim: Previous research argues that the self-reports of most drug users are valid, but, recent studies indicate that people inject drugs (PWIDs) prone to social desirable bias and tend to underreport sensitive behaviors such as needle sharing. We aimed to assess genetic biomarkers a method to explore under-reporting of syringe sharing and its determinants among people who inject drugs.

Methods: Using convenience sampling to recruit 320 PWID in Kermanshah, self-reporting of needle and syringe sharing were compared with results from genetic biomarker testing to detect sharing. The questionnaire included items on socio-demographic characteristics, drug use, and HIV risk behaviors in the 30 days preceding the interview. Percent concordance and discordance were determined by comparing self-reports of needle syringe sharing with laboratory data. After identification of the percent discordance, we used logistic model regression to identify factors associated with under-reporting.

Results: Participants ranged in age from 18 to 54 years, mean = 27 years; SD = 7.6 years. The mean, SD and median durations of injection drug use were 5.0 ± 4.2 and 4.1 (IQR, 3.3–11.5). The odds of under-reporting of syringe sharing among people first drug injection before 22 years was 2.8 times the odds in the people first drug injection after 22 years (AOR = 2.8, 95 % CI: 1.8–4.2; p = 0.03). Also, PWIDs who underreported needle sharing were more likely to use of methamphetamine (OR=1.4 CI95%:1.06, 2.33).

Conclusion: PWID with positive HIV were more likely to underreport syringe sharing compared with PWID with HIV-seronegative (AOR=1.8, CI95%:1.06, 4.3). Since reporting of syringe sharing appears to be prone to underreports and socially desirable bias, we recommend obtaining risky behaviors through objective data or audio computer-assisted self interview (ACASI).
Keywords: under-reporting; syringe sharing; inject drugs; Iran
A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SPECIFIC NEEDS OF WOMEN FOR TREATMENT OF ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: The aim of the present study is to assess the specific needs of female substance abusers in the treatment of addiction, in order to contribute to the development of plans and policies aimed at improving services to the mentioned group.

Methods: 100 women with substance dependence and three service providers, from “nour” and farabi” treatment centers, participated in this qualitative study. The participants were interviewed during 5 sessions of focused group discussion as well as 25 sessions of in-depth individual interviews. Data were gathered using a directory list, and the topics of the list were established based on discussions with the authorities of the mentioned centers, as well as text assessment. The problems of addicted females were divided into general problems, problems related to the treatment period, and post-treatment problems. Also, two separate lists were designed for single and married women. Sessions and interviews were continued to the point of data saturation.

Results: Most women considered social stigma, humiliation, family rejection and severe poverty as their major problems. More than one fourth of the subjects were homeless and more than half had experienced physical or sexual abuse in the past. Insufficient numbers of female physicians and the lack of health consultation and education, unsafe environment and inadequate health and welfare facilities, were among the most important limitations. There was also a shortage of psychosocial services, including shelters, vocational activities and care for children in both centers.

Conclusion: The expansion of services specifically geared to women’s needs in general, and psycho-social services in particular, is an absolute necessity for the successful treatment of addiction in women.

Keywords: women, addiction, treatment, specific needs
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT BASED ON 60 CONGRESS PROTOCOL WITH METHADONE THERAPY ON INTERPERSONAL ADJUSTMENT, ANXIETY AND BELIEFS RELATED TO DRUGS IN ADDICTS OF SHIRAZ CITY

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Hossein Asadirad¹

1. counsellor

Background and Aim: This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of treatment based on 60 Congress protocol with methadone therapy on interpersonal adjustment, anxiety and beliefs related to drugs in addicts of Shiraz city.

Methods: The research design was semi-experimental with posttest and a control group. The study population included all people who were dependent on opiates in Shiraz and referred to addiction treatment centers with methadone therapy and human revival charity (Congress 60) and randomly were assigned into three groups: methadone therapy, Congress 60 and a control group with 15 men. The instruments used in this research include the questionnaire of beliefs related to drug use, state-trait anxiety questionnaire of Spielberger (1970) and social adjustment scale of Bell (1961). After completion of therapy sessions the questionnaires were administrated.

Results: The results showed that 1) the mean of interpersonal adjustment in control group addicts was lower compared to the group who were treated with Congress 60 protocol and this difference was significant. 2) The means of beliefs related to drug abuse among control group addicts, the group treated with Congress 60 protocol and methadone therapy were significant and the mean of group treated with congress 60 protocol was lower. And 3) the state of anxiety variable in methadone therapy group was lower than that in control group and there was significant difference.

Conclusion: The results show the effectiveness of 60 Congress treatment and it seems it can be an effective way to treat addiction.

Keywords: 60 Congress, methadone therapy, interpersonal adjustment, anxiety, beliefs related to drugs
**Background and Aim**: Injected addiction is a main factor in Hepatitis infection type B and C, also HIV-Aids disease. The study was aimed to measure seroprevalence of hepatitis virus type C and B and HIV-Aids within injected drug abusers and its factors.

**Methods**: the cross-sectional method was done at the end-2016 in Ahwaz city, the southwest Iran. About 133 injected drug abusers aged 40 to 79 years old (Mean age = 57, SD= 4.78) were chosen from some addiction treatment centers in the city. The data was collected from the setting in demographic and behavioral characteristics. Also, the serum samples for the subjects were screened for those diseases.

**Results**: A total of 133 IDUs, 3 (1.05 %) was HIV positive, 15 (11.2 %) HCV-positive and 8 (6.2 %) HBV-positive. There was significant correlation between the use of shared needles and IDU. Results of multiple regression stated to IDU was more predicting variable as β= .76 and the model was able to account for 70.4% of the variance, F (3, 35) = 12.42, p < .001, R2 = .704, OR= 2.01, 90% CI [1.44, 3.83].

**Conclusion**: The results of the study indicated that infection rates among injection drug abusers was more than the normal population and the most important risk factor for these infections have been intravenous drug use and sharing needles.

**Keywords**: IDU, HIV, Viral Hepatitis, Ahwaz, Iran.
COMPARING THE EFFECT OF BOSWELLIA SERRATA AND LAVANDULA ANGUSTRIFOLIA EXTRACT ADMINISTRATION WITH THE PLACEBO ON IMPROVEMENT OF PREMATURE EJACULATION DURING METHADONE TREATMENT OF OPIOID

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Background and Aim: Premature ejaculation is the most common sexual disorders of men. Different methods have been proposed to recover this problem but, often most of them have been unsuccessful in practice due to multiple after comes. Our study aimed to compare the effect of combination extracts of “Boswellia serrata” and “Lavandula angustifolia” and placebo on recovery of premature ejaculation.

Methods: Both plants were extracted, analyzed and formulized for administration. Choosing patients was based on medical standards, questionnaire of premature ejaculation and standard criteria test. The proper cases were categorized randomly in one of three groups under study regarding DSM5 criteria. The investigation continued for two month for all groups: oral extract administered group, placebo treatment group and no premature treatment as a control group. The scores gained from fast ejaculating questionnaire were assessed in early stages of treatment (pre test), one month after treatment (post tests), and two month after treatment (fallow).

Results: The results showed with regarding inter group causes; the F value calculated for assessing drug effect in recovery of premature ejaculation in various stages would be meaningful in the level of 0.05 (F=14.23, P<0.05).

Conclusion: It seems that, “Boswellia serrata” and “Lavandula angustifolia” combined extract can be effective in recovery of premature ejaculation in opioid addicted men. The mechanism and effective ingredients causing this effect are needed to be investigated.

Keywords: Boswellia serrata, Lavandula angustifolia, premature ejaculation
Background and Aim: Background and aim: One of the ways for addiction control and damage reduction is methadone treatment. In this research, the Epidemiology of patients receiving treatment in substance abuse clinics in Iran2005 are studied.

Methods: Method: This descriptive, cross-sectional study was done in 2005. The study populations, was chosen by easy sampling from the patients whom have been referred substance abuse clinics. The tools for searching were epidemiologic questionnaire, patients file and interview. Collected data was analyzed using the descriptive statistics, chi-square and fisher exact test.

Results: : In the year 2005, 126344 patients have been admitted in substance abuse treatment clinics, which makes an average of 430 patients per clinic. Tehran, followed by Khorasan Razavi, Esfahan and Kermanshah have had the highest crude number of patients receiving treatment. However, Kermanshah and Hormozgan have had the highest mean numbers. The percentage of women in N. Khorasan and Sistan & Blochestan is prominently more than other provinces, while in Gazvin and Ardebil the percentage is the lowest. At district level, the number of patients varies from 0 to 2213 pepole.

Conclusion: : Methadone maintenance treatment is likely to be more effective if it is associated with treating the patients' mental illness, solving family problems, receiving adequate doses of methadone, and reducing the health care costs

Keywords: Epidemiology, substance abuse, Iran
THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALEXITHYMIA AND IDENTITY STATUS WITH ATTITUDE TO ADDICTION IN ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim: The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship of alexithymia and identity status with attitude to addiction in high school students.

Methods: The subjects of this study consisted of 600 high school students (300 girls, 300 boys) who were selected by multiphase cluster sampling from high schools in city of Shirvan and were assessed with alexithymia and identity status and attitude to addiction inventory. The data were analyzed using Pearson multiple regression and t test methods.

Results: Findings showed that there is a significant difference between adolescents who have high score on alexithymia (bad condition) and who have low score on alexithymia (better condition) in attitude to addiction. Furthermore a positive significant relationship was found between the problem focused coping and negative attitude to addiction. Also between non-effective coping skills and negative attitude to addiction a negative significant correlation was found. Regression analysis showed that non-effective alexithymia and identity status are the best predictor of negative attitude to addiction.

Conclusion: It can be argued that alexithymia and identity status in students have a great importance in screening and preventive interventions for substance use.

Keywords: Attitude to Addiction, alexithymia and identity status
BACKGROUND AND AIM: Self-control supposed to be one of the basic and fundamental characters of personality that plays important role in overcoming unhealthy desires or impulses and as well doing sociable and normal behaviors. Prior studies have shown the role of mindfulness and emotion regulation as preventive and protective for drug addiction in the adolescences. This research aimed to study the role of mindfulness and emotion regulation and self-control in prediction of drug addiction potential.

METHODS: One hundred and ten female students of Shirvan University in Iran living in dormitory were selected using convenience sampling method during the first semester (fall semester) in 2014. Research tools included mindfulness and emotion regulation, short form of Tanjeni self-control and Weed & Butcher drug addiction potential scale. Data were analyzed by Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Regression Analysis (stepwise).

RESULTS: Result of data analysis showed there was a meaningful relation between intrinsic mindfulness and emotion regulation, self-control and risk of drug addiction. Based on multiple regression analysis (stepwise), mindfulness and emotion regulation and self-control can predict the changes in drug addiction potential up to 19%.

CONCLUSION: Because of the special and important role of mindfulness and emotion regulation of people, they play an important role in confronting with deviant behaviors. Moreover, risky and deviant behaviors such as addictions can be prevented through reinforcing self-control skills.

KEYWORDS: Self-Control, Drug Addiction, mindfulness and emotion regulation
EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP COGNITIVE THERAPY ABOUT OPIUM ADDICT COMPLICATIONS ON ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS RESILIENT WITH DRUG DEPENDENT PARENTS

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Background and Aim: Statistics show that 30% to 40% of opium addicted fathers’ children are prone to substance abuse in the future. The present study aimed at assessing the effectiveness of cognitive therapy approach to attitude changing of adolescents with substance dependent fathers.

Methods: In this controlled, field-trail randomized study, the data collection tool was “attitude Resilient to addiction questionnaire”. The study population was all male students in the first grade of high school in Maneh - Samalghan city. Six sessions of group cognitive therapy based on the effectiveness of drug side-effects in drug-addicted fathers’ adolescent children’s attitude were held. The above-mentioned questionnaire was filled out before and after intervention. The obtained data was fed into SPSS software (V: 16) using Independent t-test and paired t-test were used for analysis and P<0.05 was taken as the significant level.

Results: There were no significant differences between the two groups in pre-test regarding their attitude about drug abuse (P=.20%). Mean score variance from pre-test to post-test in the intervention group decreased, but in the control group, it showed a slight increase. This means that the intervention reduced the positive attitude towards drugs, but the changes were not statistically significant (p=0.57). Besides, among ten factors decisive in an individual’s attitude about addiction, only group cognitive therapy was able to decrease mean points of an individual’s attitude about drug abuse significantly (P = 0.04).

Conclusion: It was found that group cognitive therapy education about opium addict complications didnot have significant effect on the attitude of the students with addicted fathers. Thus, a change of adolescents’ attitude requires more research.
Keywords: Cognitive therapy, Substance abusing parents ‘adolescent children, Opium
reviews of the effectiveness of religious, spiritual and mental therapy on life satisfaction, family adaptability in women with addicted spouse in Shirvan city

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Background and Aim: Addiction and drug abuse as a social problem disrupt the social ability to retain the order and organization, thus the normal social life is impaired which causes structural changes in the economic, social, political and cultural systems of a society. The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of religious, spiritual and mental therapy on Life satisfaction, family adaptability in women with addicted spouse in Shirvan city.

Methods: This research was experimental study with pre, post test and control groups and follow-up period. Research population included 45 women with addicted wife who were selected by convenience sampling on Life satisfaction, family adaptability.

Results: Results of ANOVA revealed a significant difference in the level of Life satisfaction, family adaptability (p<0.001) between the experimental and control groups.

Conclusion: The results revealed behavior therapy based on religion has a significant effect on reduction of the amount of stress and depression in women with addicted spouse. As regards to the role of religion and Spirituality in the process of recovery, addressing the concept of spirituality is essential Life satisfaction, family adaptability.

Keywords: Mental health, Spiritual-religious efficacy, Life satisfaction, family adaptability
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS IN DECREASING EMOTION REGULATION AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG THE SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

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Background and Aim: Mindfulness is a mental state achieved by focusing one's awareness on the present moment, while calmly acknowledging and accepting one's feelings, thoughts, and bodily sensations, used as a therapeutic technique. This method has produced positive effect on decreasing the Emotion regulation, mental health among the patients suffering from chronic disorders.

Methods: the research employed a semi-experimental method with pretest, posttest and control group design. A sample of 60 addicted individuals was randomly selected from the patients hospitalized in Shahriyar Province and Andisheh Rahayi centers for addiction treatment.

Results: Multivariate covariance analysis indicated significant between-group difference between pretest and posttest scores. It can be concluded that mindfulness therapy is effective in decreasing the Emotion regulation, mental health among the substance abusers.

Conclusion: It would seem that the third wave of therapies for the treatment of addiction is important and should be viewed as an Mindfulness therapies in clinical interventions considere.

Keywords: Substance Abuse, Mindfulness, Emotion regulation, mental health
INTERACTION BETWEEN TRAMADOL AND METHADONE IN KINDLING MODEL OF SEIZURE AND OXIDATIVE STRESS CONDITIONS IN MICE BRAIN

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Background and Aim: There are paradoxical informations about role of tramadol in seizures, some ideas indicate role of opioid and opioids system in tramadol's seizures but some others have shown serotnergic role, for this we aimed this study to assay role of opioid receptor in tramadol seizure

Methods: Tramadol (50 mg/mL) was infused at the constant rate of 0.5 mL/minute to mice. Infusion was cut if forelimb clonus followed by full clonus of the body. Dose of Tramadol (mg/kg mouse weight) to induce clonic seizures was as index of seizure threshold. Animals were divided into 4 groups of 6. Control group, tramadol (T), (Meth+T) and (Nal+T) group, 24 hours following injections, the animals were scarified. The brain tissues was assayed for malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione (GSH), Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS), protein carbonyl (PC) contents

Results: The minimal dose of Tramadol to induce clonic seizures was 140 mg/kg and Naloxone could have increased the treshold to 175 mg/kg, combination of tramadol with methadone decreased the threshold significantly. Also combination of Naloxone with tramadole improved oxidative stress but methadone before tramadol has not increased oxidative stress significantly

Conclusion: The µ opioid receptor can be involved in tramadol seizure and naloxone can be used for preventing seizure by tramadol in emergency conditions but much more precise clinical trials are necessary.

Keywords: Tramadol, Methadone, Naloxone, seizure, oxidative stress, in vivo
MORPHINE PRE AND POST CONDITIONING EXACERBATES APOPTOSIS IN HIPPOCAMPUS CELLS IN RAT

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Background and Aim: Recent investigations indicated that morphine has a protective preconditioning effects in different ischemia/reperfusion models. However, some data suggest that morphine induces apoptosis in neurons, while other evidences show that morphine could protect against neuronal cell death. Therefore, the current study was conducted to investigate pre and post conditioning effects of morphine in a model of neuroinflammation induced by intrahipocampal injection of homocysteine.

Methods: In this study, Hcy was injected 0.5 µmol/µl bilateral intrahipocampal in the rat brain and morphine in therapeutic dose 10mg/kg was injected intraperitoneally 5 days before and after Hcy injection in rats. Then the rat brain was removed and hippocampus cells were studied histolopathologicaly and cell death was assayed by Tunnel kit.

Results: It was found that Hcy could alone induce cell death in hippocampus cells. Hcy significantly increased the number of TUNEL positive cells in rat hippocampus as compared to the Sham group (p < 0.001). Interestingly, our results indicated that morphine pre and post treatment could not decrease TUNEL positive cells in rat hippocampus neuroinflammation induced by Hcy as compared with sham group (p < 0.05). Furthermore, pre and post treatment by morphine increased apoptosis in hippocampus cells as compared with sham group (F (2, 21) =167.2, p < 0.001).

Conclusion: It was suggested that protective effect of morphine needs to be more investigated to clarify the exact effect of morphine on hippocampus cells apoptosis.

Keywords: Homocysteine, Morphine, Rat, Hippocampus, Apoptosis, Tunnel
EXAMINING AN OUTBREAK OF DRUG ABUSE AND ADDICTION AMONG IRANIAN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Drug abuse and addiction currently are one of the most important, health, social and political challenges throughout the world that in addition to the physical problems cause psychological problems and legal conflicts and school drop and mortality. The students are at high risk because of high impact of peer group and curiosity and sense of independence and the rest of his family. According to the role of educated forces any society in the process of construction and management the society and shortage of research in this field we have to check the spread of drug abuse and addiction among the students.

Methods: This systematic review study with a search in search engine google scholar and databases: PUBMED, Magiran, IRANMEDEX, Elmnet, Science Direct, SID, with keywords: outbreak, drug, addiction, drug abuse, students. 58 paper during 2001-2016 found that after elimination repetitive articles, non-related, without full text papers 31 paper investigated to this study, descriptive and analytical articles have been used.

Results: The results of studies showed that age beginning consumption of drugs is between the 22-25 s. 75/46 percent of the people had record of consumption at least one of the addictive substances. Record of addictive drug abuse in Aboriginal students lived with family in a private house 29/16 percent, students living in dormitories 56/26% and students living in rented without family is 28/29%. The largest percentage of the people (54/27 percent) have mentioned motivation tend to consume addictive drugs from friends and gathering together. An outbreak of drug abuse in boys and students residing in rented houses and the Palestinian Authority is more than others. There is a significant relationship between the spread of drug abuse and gender, age group, male, student living in the house with friends. The relationship of drugs and marital status and education of father is not significant.
Conclusion: Drug abuse in Iranian students, like other similar studies, is worrying so with respect to the elite universities and not paying much attention to research the outbreak of drug abuse in the population of students and effective strategy interventions, training, care and more control in dormitories, planning to create the appropriate recreational centres, sports classes and seminars and conferences, to raise awareness of the students plays an important role in preventing the spread of drugs and drug abuse.

Keywords: drug, addiction, the outbreak, students, drug abuse
ADDICTION AND THE PATIENT'S RIGHTS

Background and Aim: Although in our culture and religion, has emphasis on maintaining human dignity, respecting for individual and social rights and ethical principles, to achieve a decent position and the establishment of clear and functional criteria for real presence of these concepts in personal and social life, we have a long way to go. Because the establishment of the system of support and monitoring of the rights of the patient in any society requires consideration of the multiple and dimensions and complex conditions, that is not easily possible to the achieve. With this approach if the addiction is a disease and the addict is a patient, undoubtedly, he has the rights that should be observed by health providers.

Methods: This is a review article that is written with library and electronic search in 1396.

Results: the most important of patient’s right in terms of WHO is informed consent, having access to medical records and staying confidential the information. It should be observed that the ultimate goal of all the progress in medical sciences is providing, maintaining and improving the health of humans. So, man, is the axis of all activities of medical team. Patients have some rights that meet them is duty of health provider services. Concepts and examples of patient rights, that agreed at the international level includes: The right of care and appropriate treatments with high-quality, such as medical, health and care services, tailored to the needs, effective and high quality services, acceptable and available services, and without any discrimination, with respect and maintain the dignity of individuals, the right to information, such as information about the disease, treatment and prognosis, and watch out for health providers and their professional skills, the right to the confidentiality of information and privacy, such as providing privacy while performing while doing medical interventions and confidentiality of the patient’s medical records, The right to informed consent, such as the consent of the patient’s therapeutic methods,
The right to authority or independence, such as making decision freely by the patient, The right to having health education, The right to observe patient privacy, The right to peace, The right to express protest and sue and the right to compensation.

**Conclusion**: Addiction is like any other disease has therapeutic Protocol and the addicted person is such as a patient caught in the trap of addiction, and patient have rights that undoubtedly observe of these rights are the most important legal, religious and customary tasks of health providers.

**Keywords**: addicted, patients’ rights
THE PREDICTION OF SMOKING IN ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE AVAILABILITY, FAMILY RESTRICTION, FAMILY SUPPORT, FRIENDS RESTRICTION, AND FRIENDS SUPPORT AMONG IRANIAN ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Zahra Azadfar

Mojtaba Habibi1, Nikzad Ghanbari2, Haniye Mehdizadeh Hanjani3, Zahra Azadfar4, Moloud Sivandian5

Background and Aim: The purpose of the present study was to predict the prevalence of smoking in adolescents based on the availability, restrictions and supports of family and friends.

Methods: For this purpose, 1860 high school students (946 girls and 901 boys) were selected using multi-stage cluster sampling method and answered Jaser’s questionnaire (smoking, family support, peer support, family and peer restrictions components).

Results: Data analysis indicated that there is a negative correlation between family and friends' support and smoking, family and peer restrictions have a negative correlation with smoking, but there is a positive correlation between availability and smoking, in addition, smoking in boys is more than girls.

Conclusion: Availability and family and friend's supports and restrictions are important factors in prediction of smoking in adolescents which can explain a large amount of smoking variance.

Keywords: smoking-family-friends-availability-adolescents
THE EFFECT OF PATERNAL MORPHINE EXPOSURE DURING ADOLESCENCE ON VENTRAL TEGMENTAL AREA DOPAMINE NEURON ACTIVITY AND MORPHINE CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE ON MALE OFFSPRING

Background and Aim: Adolescence encompasses a sensitive developmental period of enhanced vulnerability to drugs of abuse that has strong physiological basis. Opiate abuse has increased noticeably among adolescence. Long-term adverse effect of chronic opiate exposure not only involve the individuals themselves but also their offspring via transgenerational epigenetic inheritance. Opiate abuse influence epigenetic modifications in the germline and can become permanently programed within the germ cells. Conditioned place preference (CPP) is a form of Pavlovian conditioning used to measure the positive motivational effects of drugs and the ventral tegmental area (VTA) is known to be involved in mediating the rewarding effects of opioids and thus contributing to CPP. We utilized a rodent model to examine the effects of paternal morphine exposure during adolescence on positive motivational effect of morphine using CPP paradigm and the activity of VTA dopamine neurons using extracellular single unit recording technique in male offspring.

Methods: Male Wistar rats were subcutaneously injected, twice daily, with either morphine or saline during early adolescence (PND 30-39) using an escalating dosing regimen. The initial morphine dose of 2.5 mg/kg was increased by 2.5 mg/kg daily for a total of 10 days. Animals then remained drug free until adulthood (PND 60) at which point they were mated with naïve females. The obtained adult male offspring were tested for their response to morphine (0, 1, 2 and 5 mg/kg, s.c.) induced CPP also the activity of VTA dopamine neurons by single unit recording technique.
Results: Adult male offspring of sire exposed to morphine during adolescence demonstrate a significant attenuation in the VTA dopamine neuron burst event frequency, burst size (spike per burst) and less CPP to the lowest doses of morphine (1 mg/kg) compared with saline sired offspring.

Conclusion: Male adolescent exposure to opioids has the potential to induce decreased sensitivity to the rewarding effects of opioids, in male offspring and this effect may be mediated by reduced VTA dopamine neuron activity.

Keywords: Adolescence; Transgeneration; Conditioned place preference; morphine; extracellular single unit recording; ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND NEUROFEEDBACK ON IMPROVEMENT OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION (ATTENTION, MEMORY) OF RECOVERING ADDICTS

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Addiction is one of the most complex social injuries that is very difficult to cure and deal with; individual, social, economic, and cultural issues are affected; cognitive rehab includes a set of exercises for the brain that leads to it promotes the individual's mental and cognitive functions and, as a result, individual success in areas such as education, occupation, and social relationships.

Methods: This is a quasi-experimental design with pre-test, post-test and control group. 30 drug addicts were randomly selected and randomly divided into three groups of 10, two intervention and one control group. Subjects were first evaluated using Wisconsin cards and the stroke word test. Then, intervention groups received a neurological rehabilitation program and 90 minutes of neurofeedback, but the control group did not receive any training. Then the test was done. Data were analyzed by SPSS-19 software using multivariate covariance analysis.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant difference between the intervention and control groups after the training of neuropsychiatric rehabilitation in improving performance (attention, memory) (P <0.01). Neurofeedback also improved performance (attention, memory) in the intervention group compared to the control group (P <0.01). Neuroscience training, however, was more effective than neurofeedback.

Conclusion: Considering the importance of the effectiveness of the neuropsychiatric and neurofeedback rehabilitation program in improving the performance (attention, memory) of the recovering addicts, the training programs mentioned above are used in treatment centers.

Keywords: cognitive rehabilitation, neurofeedback, memory, executable cocaine, addicts
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM AMONG YOUNG ADULTS: MEDIATING ROLE OF MINDFULNESS

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Background and Aim: Internet addiction is a gradually increasing psychosocial problem from childhood to adulthood and is associated with various undesirable mental health and wellbeing outcomes. To this end, the aim of the present study was to investigate the mediating effects of mindfulness on the association between psychological maltreatment and internet addiction among young adults.

Methods: Participants were 392 (57.7% female and 42.3% male) young adults ranging in age from 20 to 29 years (M = 22.01, SD = 2.14). The measures employed in the present study included the following: Demographic Variable Items (including age, gender, self-reported family SES), the Psychological Maltreatment Questionnaire (PMQ), the Internet Addition Test (IAT), and the Mindfulness Scale (MS).

Results: Result indicated that Psychological maltreatment was positively correlated with internet addiction (r = .21, p < .001) whereas it was negatively correlated with mindfulness (r = -.45, p < .001). Moreover, internet addiction was negatively correlated with mindfulness (r = -.27, p < .001). Result also showed the full mediating role of mindfulness in the relationship between psychological maltreatment and internet addiction.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the study outcomes provide significant implications for mental health services to reduce the effects of psychological maltreatment on internet addictions in young adults.

Keywords: Internet addiction, psychological problem, mindfulness
EFFECT OF COGNITIVE-EMOTIONAL REGULATION ON THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND COGNITIVE ESTIMATION IN INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING SUBSTANCE ABUSE

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Background and Aim: this study investigated the impact of training cognitive-emotional regulation on executive functions and cognitive estimation in the treatment of addicted people. Since the cognitive processes of problem solving in the correct manner and people won’t be impaired do this research can be used as a practical way to treat people is considered abuse suffered.

Methods: this study was an experimental method of the type that is the default layout of the post-test with a control group is used. The study population consisted of all addicts in addiction clinics in the city of Maragheh referred 95. The number of 30 persons is dependent on the material using the method of random sampling and testing of control and crash into two groups were divided.

Results: the results indicated that training can improve the excitement set up executive functions and increase cognitive estimation people dependent on drugs, to be effective.

Conclusion: considering that people exposed to negative emotions are therefore, in such situations the most likely slip recurrence. Therefore, the set can thrill to these people the amount of control they have in such situations.

Keywords: cognitive-emotional regulation, executive functions, cognitive estimation, substance abuse
COMPARING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY BASED ON SELF-COMPASSION AND PSYCHOTHERAPY BASED ON REALITY THERAPY ON REDUCING RELAPSE IN ADDICT QUITTING HEROIN CRACK

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Background and Aim: According to previous researches, there are a high frequency of relapse in the course of quitting addiction in the rehabilitation centers in Iran. Some of these relapses occur in short time periods, but some others happen in long term periods. However, there is no exhaustive statistics on the rate of relapse in addiction rehabilitation centers. Additionally, well-established interventions may help in this regard. Therefore, identification and assessment of more effective psychological treatments are of importance. The current empirical research intended to compare the efficacy of psychotherapy based on self-compassion and psychotherapy based on reality therapy on reducing relapse in the addicts in the course of quitting heroin crack in Tehran (2017).

Methods: The current study was a quasi-experimental research with pretest, posttest, and control group design. The statistical population of this study included all addicts referring to addiction rehabilitation centers in Tehran (2017) who were in the course of quitting heroin crack. Using convenience sampling method, 45 individuals were selected as the sample, and they were assigned into three groups of 15 (two experimental groups and one control group). The first experimental group members received psychotherapy based on self-compassion. This second experimental group members attended to the sessions of psychotherapy based on reality therapy. The control group members did not receive any intervention in this investigation. The authors developed an instrument to collect data in the pretest stage and the posttest stage. This instrument actually measured the possibility of relapse in addicts quitting heroin crack addiction. The data were analyzed through analysis of covariance.

Results: The results of the analysis of covariance demonstrated that both psychotherapy based on self-compassion and psychotherapy based on reality therapy can reduce the possibility of relapse significantly. Additionally, the findings of the study demonstrated that the mean score of the relapse reduction in the group which had received
psychotherapy based on self-compassion were higher than that of the group which had received psychotherapy based on reality therapy and also than that of the control group. This may imply the high efficiency of the psychotherapy based on self-compassion on the relapse reduction in addicts, while the other experimental group and the control group have not reported significantly changes.

Conclusion: Given the findings of this study, one may conclude that self-compassion therapy enjoys high capacities in helping the addicted clients be mindful regarding their behavioral and cognitive reactions. Through this novel remedy, the individual learns to be more kind to himself/herself and not to approach high risk behaviors. It is recommended that addiction rehabilitation centers consider and employ these evaluated treatments in their therapeutic plans.

Keywords: psychotherapy, self-compassion, reality therapy, relapse reduction, addiction, heroin crack.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WORKING IN VOCATIONAL NETWORK OF RECOVERED ON SUBSTANCE USERS' RETENTION IN TREATMENT

Submission Author: Naghmeh Babaeian

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Background and Aim: Relapse prevention (RP) programs mainly focus on patients; however a patient’s workplace and communications with colleagues can also play an important role in RP. This research was conducted to assess the effectiveness of ex-addicts' Peer-Supported Vocational Network (PVN) on retention.

Methods: A retrospective case-control study was conducted among PVN members (n=85) and substance users discharging from mid-term residential treatment centers (n=85) in Tehran, Iran. Case and control groups were matched for age, age of first use, duration of substance use and date of registration in treatment center or PVN. Rapid addiction tests were conducted for data collection and Chi-square and U Mann-Whitney was used for data analysis.

Results: The majority of participants were single (44/1%) and 31-40 year-old (48/2%). The results indicated that there was a significant difference between case and control group in retention and abstinence duration. The case group reported four time more abstinence duration.

Conclusion: PVN was an effective method for reducing the triggers in workplace and RP among substance users. Conducting the cost-effectiveness and clinical trial studies are suggested for more research.

Keywords: Peer-Supported Vocational Network, Relapse Prevention, Substance use
THE EFFECT OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE THERAPY ON UNSAFE SEX: A META-ANALYSIS IN IRANIAN PEOPLE

Submission Author: Masaudeh Babakhanian

Masaudeh Babakhanian¹

Background and Aim: To the effect of Methadone replacement therapy on unsafe sex among people who receive methadone, Systematic review and meta-analysis of published and unpublished observational studies.

Methods: The Data sources Search were Iranian articles of SID, Mag Iran, Iran Doc, Google scholar, PubMed, Scopus Without any time restriction to December 2016. After exclusion of duplicates, irrelevant papers and low quality articles, eligible papers were entered into the meta-analysis

Results: 8 articles were detected eligible for final meta-analysis forth impact of Methadone replacement therapy on unsafe sex. Methadone maintenance therapy was associated with an 8% reduction in risk (were estimated as of 78%( 0.68-0.88) of unsafe sex among Iranian people who used drugs (Odd ratio 1.29, 95% confidence interval 1.06 to 1.56; P<0.001).

Conclusion: Methadone maintenance therapy is associated with an unprotected sexual risk reduction intervention among Iranian people who use drugs. These findings, however, could reflect high levels of Stimulus to alternate behavior and reduce substance abuse behavior among people who use and inject drugs who are on Methadone maintenance therapy

Keywords: methadone, unsafe sex, meta-analysis, Iran
METHADONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS AMONG OPIUM DEPENDENT IRANIAN MEN: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY

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Background and Aim: Evaluation of sexual disorders among persons receiving methadone replacement therapy is of great importance, because these problems may lead to non-compliance and relapse. This study aimed to estimate the effect of methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) on sexual function among addicted Iranian men using meta-analysis.

Methods: Investigating the available data banks, relevant studies were identified. After exclusion of duplicates, irrelevant papers and low quality articles, eligible papers were entered into the meta-analysis. Prevalence and standardized mean difference of sexual function scores were illustrated by forest plots based on sexual desire, orgasm and erectile function.

Results: During the primary search, 5341 evidences were identified. After application of the inclusion/exclusion criteria and quality assessment, nine papers were detected eligible for final meta-analysis. Total prevalence [95% confidence intervals (CI)] of sexual disorders and erectile dysfunction among Iranian men under methadone therapy were estimated as 66.3% (27.1-105.5) and 77.5% (61.9-93.1), respectively. The standardized mean differences (95% CI) of Sexual desire, orgasm and erection before and after methadone therapy were estimated as 0.16 (-0.68, 0.99), -0.01 (-0.75, 0.74) and 0.11 (-0.41, 0.64), respectively.

Conclusion: This meta-analysis showed that methadone therapy did not significantly influence the sexual desire, erectile function and orgasm among opium dependent men.

Keywords: Methadone therapy; Sexual dysfunction; Libido; Orgasm; Erection
MODIFIED DISPERSIVE LIQUID-LIQUID MICRO EXTRACTION BY SOLIDIFICATION OF A FLOATING ORGANIC DROPLET METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF METHADONE IN URINE

Submission Author: Nima BabHadiashar

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5. Legal Medicine Research Center, Legal Medicine Organization, Tehran, Iran.

Background and Aim: Background: Methadone is widely used as a long acting opioid in methadone maintenance therapy. Despite its approved use in opioid addiction treatment programs, it may be abused by many drug dependents that uncontrolled use it can cause intoxication effects, so detection of methadone is necessary in this patients. In this study methadone preconcentration was developed by demulsified emulsification in dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction based on solidification low density solvent and is followed by GC-FID. An efficient, simple and environmentally friendly demulsified emulsification dispersive liquid-liquid.

Methods: Methods: Modified dispersive liquid-liquid micro extraction by solidification of a floating organic droplet (DLLME-SFO) method was developed to determine the methadone in urine samples using gas chromatography (GC-FID). Several parameters affecting the extraction efficiency, including, choice of the dispersive and extraction solvent and their volumes, sample pH and concentration of salt were investigated and optimized. The proposed method was successfully applied to the determination of methadone in urine samples.

Results: Results: The developed method was linear up to 50000 with r² > 0.995. Detection limit and limit of the quantification were 3.0 and 9.5 1µgL⁻¹, respectively. Relative standard deviations (RSD) (n=9) as the intra-day and inter-day precisions of the spiked methadone at a concentration level of 50 µgL⁻¹ were 5.7 % and 5.1% respectively. The preconcentration factor was 145. Relative recoveries from spiked urine were in the range of 98 % to 101%.
Conclusion: Conclusion: This is the first research article of the use of DEDLLME in water and urine samples. In this study a demulsified emulsification dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction (DEDLLME) method has been developed for extraction of methadone from different samples by GC-FID

Keywords: Keywords: Modified dispersive liquid liquid microextraction, methadone, urine samples, GC-FID
PREDICTING MARITAL SATISFACTION IN MALE SUBSTANCE ABUSERS BASED ON DIFFICULTIES IN EMOTION REGULATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION LIFESTYLE

Submission Author: Sheida Babzadeh

Sheida Babzadeh¹, Mojtaba Hababi Asgharabad², Nikzad Ghanbari³

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was predicting marital satisfaction in Male substance abusers based on Difficulties in Emotion Regulation and Health promotion Lifestyle.

Methods: this research was correlation type. The target population included All People with substance abuse are visited the National Center for Addiction Studies and addiction clinics Tehran in 1394. 450 patients were selected with Cluster sampling. The instruments used in this study are Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), Health promoting lifestyle profile (HPLP) and marital satisfaction Inventory (Enrich).

Results: Results show that Lifestyle has a positive relationship with marital satisfaction and Difficulty in emotions regulating had negative relationship with marital satisfaction. And the difficulty in emotions regulating and lifestyles are able to significantly predict marital satisfaction and predict 19% of the variance in marital satisfaction.

Conclusion: According to the positive relationship between emotion regulation and lifestyle with marital satisfaction, we can conclude that training of emotion regulation and lifestyle can be increased marital satisfaction.

Keywords: Difficult in Emotion Regulation; Health promotion Lifestyle; Marital Satisfaction; Substance Abuse
STUDY PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INDEX OF ERECTILE FUNCTION (IIEF) IN THE MALE SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN IRAN

Submission Author: Sheida Babzadeh

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Background and Aim: Aim: The aim of this study was to study factor structure, reliability and validity the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) in the male substance abuse in Iran.

Methods: Method: Scale (IIEF) was translated into Persian and then compare it with the original version. After an introductory study on 20 subjects, necessary amendments were done. 450 participants with substance abuse responded to the Questionnaire. The instruments used in this study are Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CSFQ-14) and International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF). Data were analyzed by LISREL version 8.8 software and appropriate statistical tests.

Results: Results: Study of factor loadings suggest that all questions loadings on the main components is satisfactory. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) was Desirable. Convergent validity of Correlation Coefficient in Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CSFQ-14) with scales the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) was desirable.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CSFQ-14) had good reliability and validity and therefore a good tool to use in the population have substance abuse in Iran. Planning of prevention and treatment by Changes in International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF) is necessary to consider demographic factors of this questionnaire.

Keywords: Sexual Function Index; Erectile function; Reliability; Validity.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTION REGULATION - LIFE STYLE WITH SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN MEN WITH SUBSTANCE ADDICTION: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF MARITAL SATISFACTION

Submission Author: Sheida Babzadeh

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to the relation emotion regulation - life style with sexual dysfunction in men with substance addiction: the mediating role of marital satisfaction.

Methods: This research was Cross-correlation type. The target population included All People with substance abuse are visited the National Center for Addiction Studies and addiction clinics Tehran in 1394. 450 patients were selected with Cluster sampling. The instruments used in this study are International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF), Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (CFSQ), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), Health promoting lifestyle profile (HPLP) and marital satisfaction Inventory (Enrich).

Results: Lifestyle and emotion regulation directly and significantly affect sexual function in men Substance Abusers. Lifestyle indirectly (with the mediation of marital satisfaction) can affect sexual function in men Substance Abusers and emotion regulation indirectly (with the mediation of marital satisfaction) can affect sexual function in men Substance Abusers.

Conclusion: In a general conclusion it can be stated, with increasing emotion regulation and improving lifestyle and marital satisfaction can be reduced male sexual dysfunction with Substance Abuse.

Keywords: Emotion regulation; life style; Sexual dysfunction; Substance Addiction; Marital Satisfaction
INVESTIGATING DRUG COMBINATIONS IN HERBAL DRUG WITHDRAWAL DRUGS IN ARAK CITY IN 1395

Submission Author: Daruish Badakhshan
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Background and Aim: Substance abuse is one of the biggest socio-economic problems in the country and provides opportunities for the benefit of addicted patients by opportunists. Since some addicts do not participate in scientific therapies for some reason and they are captured by satellite advertising, and since they use these drugs called "addiction treatment", the success of treatment is very small, so we have left the nature Check out these unauthorized drug withdrawal drugs.

Methods: First, the sample was extracted from the patients who failed from this type of treatment and available resources to the extent available. A total of 21 samples of the above materials were collected and the results were obtained using SPE and GC / Mass analysis.

Results: Of the 21 samples examined, at least one combination of tramadol was present and in 2 samples, a maximum of 5 compounds were present. Totally, 10 samples of tramadol, 7 cases of diphenoxylate, 5 methadone and 4 morphine were present, and the most commonly found was the presence of a drug (chlorpromazine) There were 4 cases of benzodiazepines (including chlorazepam, lorazepam and diazepam) in 17 samples, 5 cases of acetaminophen and 3 cases of diclofenac, and papaverin and tabenine and noscapine and phenolamine were also found in less than 2 individually or in combination.

Conclusion: Due to the qualitative results and since the most appropriate type of treatment is the WHO and in accordance with the mental health protocols of the Ministry of Health, methadone, tincture of opium and buprenorphine, clonidine and naltrexone, these unauthorized drugs, although they can have a palliative effect But it can not be used as a standard replacement.
Keywords: herbal drug - GC / Mass-analysis
INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF TRAMADOL AND METHADONE IN THE VITREOUS SAMPLE OF DEATHS SUSPECTED OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY DLLME MICRO EXTRACTION IN THE LEGAL LABORATORY OF MARKAZI PROVINCE

Submission Author: Daruish Badakhshan

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Background and Aim: Sometimes there is not enough urine to detect the presence of drugs and drugs in the bodies of the sample, and the gallbladder has no bile to carry out the tests, and the liver is not completely sent for toxicological examination, and in itself can reduce the level of narcotics, so to find a solution. This study was carried out to investigate the toxicology of vitreous fluid Dispersive Liquid-Liquid Micro Extraction (DLLM) method in order to analyze drugs such as methadone and tramadol in the body.

Methods: Methadone and tramadol were extracted from the vitreous specimens by liquid-liquid extraction method. High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used to analyze them.

Results: Experiments were confirmed on 24 vitreous samples taken from the referenced bodies in which Tramadol was positive in a urine specimen, as well as on the vitreous sample 54 that methadone was positive in the urine specimen.

Conclusion: According to the extraction method used in this study, the dispersive liquid-liquid Micro Extraction (DLLM) method was very low and the amount of extractive drugs in this method was much higher than the methods (LL) and (SPE). Therefore, it is recommended that this method, which has a high degree of accuracy in the analysis of drugs in the legal toxicology, is used. In the absence of urine in dead bodies, the reference vitreous of the biological sample, such as urine or blood, and extraction method Alternatives and procedures (LL) and (SPE) DLLME are put into legal toxicology laboratories.
Keywords: Analysis - Tramadol and Methadone - Vitreous - Substance Abuse
INVESTIGATE AND COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND DEFENSIVE MECHANISM IN ADDICTED AND NORMAL PEOPLE

Submission Author: Badfar Badfar

Badfar Badfar¹, Akbar Badfar², Mohammad Hafeznia³, Parvin Mohammadmouri⁴, Mitra Alamdari⁵, Sara Safavi⁶

1. -
2. M A IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
3. M A IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
4. M A IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY
5. M A IN CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY
6. M A IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was investigate and comparision of personality disorders and defensive mechanism in addicted and normal people

Methods: For this purpose, 64 addicted people who refereed to drug abuse treatment centers and 64 normal people selected

Results: The comparision of results showed that there is a significant differences between the two groups of the Millon test subscales included clinical personality Patterns(schizoid,avoidance,depression,affective,dramatic,anti-communicative,abusive,obsessive,negative and self abusive)and severe personality patterns(schizotypal,borderline,paranoid) and clinical syndrome(anxiety,physical impairment,bipolar disorder,depression, dependence on drug,post traumatic stress disorder), and saerious clinical symptoms(thinking disorder,major depression and delusional disorder) and defensive mechanism dimension in addicted and normal people and mean of addicts people has been higher than normal people

Conclusion: It is necessary to deal with these problems due to the undeniable effects on individual and family life

Keywords: Personality disorders, Defensive mechanism, Addicted and normal people
COMPARISON OF ADAPTIVE STYLES (AXIOMATIC AND EMOTIONALLY ORIENTED) AND REGRESSIVE CONTROL IN ADDICTED AND NORMAL PEOPLE

Submission Author: Badfar Badfar

Badfar Badfar¹, Akbar Badfar², Sara Safavi³, Masoumeh Alizadeh⁴, Saeed Farivar⁵, Liga Saadat⁶

1. -
2. MA IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
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5. PHYSICIAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL WELFARE ORGANIZATION
6. MA IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Background and Aim: The aim of study was comparision of adaptive styles and regressive control in addicted and normal people

Methods: The method of research is descriptive and causal type comparative. The study population included all addicts who referred to drug abuse treatment centers and ordinary people. For this porpuse, 30 addicted people were selected through the sampling method and 30 normal people who were as demographic as possible in terms of demographic variables. To collect data, Lazarus Folkman’s coping strategies Questionaire and Weinberger and Schwartz self-containment were used. Data analysis was performed using multivariate analysis of variance

Results: The results of the study showed that addicted people are more likely to use emotional and less axiomatic style than ordinary people. Also, the regressive control in ordinaty people is greater than addicted people

Conclusion: Therefore, based on the results, there is a significant difference between adaptive styles an regressive control in addicted and normal people.

Keywords: Emotional- adaptive style, Problem-centered adaptive style, regressive Control
STUDY OF CONFOUNDING FACTORS LEADING TO FALSE NEGATIVE RESPONSES MORPHINE, AMPHETAMINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE IN OPIETE MATERIAL TESTING

Submission Author: Mahdieh sadat Badiee

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Background and Aim: Addiction diagnostic test is necessary for employment tests, obtaining or renewed work permit driving license base and marriage. Unfortunately, together with the development of laboratory methods for drug discovery, hidden methods of physical and chemical addiction spread in different ways. To evaluate the confounding factors leading to false negative in opiate test this study was conducted in the laboratory of University of Medical Sciences Torbate heydarieh city.

Methods: This study is a research study. The study population was included of 200 addicts person and 20 healthy person (control). 200 urine sample positive for morphine, amphetamine and methamphetamine exposure with 10 interferer material. Rapid test and thin layer chromatography were used to screening and confirm the answer respectively. Salt, vinegar, lemon juice, verjuice, washing liquid, dishwashing liquid, bleach liquid, washing powder, baking soda and obligation were examined as the interfering effects on pH and urine specific gravity. Data were analyzed by software SPSS 21 and inferential statistical methods.

Results: The dilution of 1/2500 was obtained as maximum dilution of urine samples with totally positive result for opiates detection test. In 100% of, confounding factors salt and baking soda were increased urine specific gravity. Vinegar, lemon juice, obligation and verjuice were reduced urine pH. Bleach liquid, washing powder and baking soda were increased urine acidity.

Conclusion: The interference materials such as salt, baking soda, vinegar, washing liquid, dishwashing liquid, bleach liquid, washing powder and obligation cause false negative results with specified concentrations. The lemon juice and verjuice were ineffective on the test results.
Keywords: Addiction diagnostic test, morphine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, false negative.
STUDY HARMS OF CONSUMPTION ALCOHOL ON MOTHER AND FETUS DURING PREGNANCY

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Background and Aim: Nowadays the inappropriate use of alcohol as a beverage, the harmful consequences of social, moral, health and economic is associated. Since alcohol can be through the placenta from mother to unborn child and exposure to alcohol in utero leads to morphological changes and Cognitive effects on human fetus, we decided that consider the harms of Consumption alcohol on mother and fetus during pregnancy.

Methods: This study was conducted library research and review articles.

Results: Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in the early seventies with the first signs of delayed growth, changes in the morphology of the face and mental retardation in children whose mothers had consumed alcohol during pregnancy is detected (1). Disorders dependent on consumption alcohol during pregnancy including structural abnormalities of the brain, neurological deficits in motor skills, hearing, walking and disorder hand-eye coordination (2). Cognitive or behavioral disabilities, such as learning difficulties, concentration, hyperactivity and reduced ability to understand the implications is of the effects of alcohol consumption during pregnancy (3). Alcohol consumption during pregnancy on the mother's body would have a negative impact leaves which include damage to the heart, causing cardiomyopathy (4), dysfunction of the esophagus, acute and chronic gastritis, changes in the fat content of the liver and hepatitis (5), pancreatitis (6), suppression of the immune system (7), functional disorders of the reproductive system (8), inflammation of the mucous, conjunctivitis, damage to the cornea, allergic rhinitis and headache, impaired sense of smell and sight and damage to the central nervous system (9) and Pulmonary disorders such as pneumonia (10).
Conclusion: Because of the negative effects and dangerous of alcohol consumption during pregnancy in body the pregnant mother and fetal leaves, In order to minimize the effects on the mother and fetus, information in this field is essential.

Keywords: alcohol, pregnant women, the fetus, during pregnancy.
Background and Aim: According to the high prevalence of cardiovascular disease and diabetes in today's society, we also believe some people to opium reduce blood sugar and cholesterol and triglyceride reducing cardiovascular disease and diabetes. The present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of morphine on blood sugar, cholesterol and blood triglyceride in consumers opium.

Methods: This research is a comparative descriptive study. 150 person of opium addicts (cases group) and 150 person of addicted individuals (control group) were selected the method random sampling. All persons 5 ml of blood taken after 12-hour fasting and glucose oxidase method to measure glucose and triglyceride and cholesterol enzymatic method was used. The persons who have a history of chronic diseases were excluded. Information obtained by SPSS software and T-test were analyzed.

Results: In this study, the average blood sugar in group addiction to morphine (90 mg / dl) and control group (105 mg / dl) was statistically significant (P<0.000012). Average blood cholesterol in group addiction to morphine (165 mg / dl) and control group (190 mg / dl) was statistically significant (P<0.001). While average triglyceride levels in group addiction to morphine (125 mg / dl) and control group (135 mg / dl) was statistically significant (P<0.500).

Conclusion: Because of conflicting results of different studies confirmed the effectiveness of any of opium on glucose, cholesterol and triglycerides does not exist. It is suggested that this information was necessary to resolve this question as well as more studies are done in humans.

Keywords: morphine, blood sugar, cholesterol, triglycerides, opium.
A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND ATTITUDE TO ADDICTION IN BOY JUVENILE IN SARI

Submission Author: Akram Bagheri

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Background and Aim: Today, addiction is a major social problem. Various factors in the tendency of individuals, particularly juveniles are affected by substance abuse. Social support is a social network that provides individuals with tangible and sensible resources to deal with stressful situations of life and daily issues. This study discus about social support as effective variable to prevention of addiction

Methods: The statistical population of juvenile 15 to 18-year-old Sari, who go to sports clubs and we selected by multiphase cluster - random 100 boy juvenile aged 15 to 18 who go to sport club. This research method was survey and instrumented by Philips social support questionnaire and made researcher questionnaire.

Results: The data were analyzed by descriptive statistical method, Pearson correlation coefficient. Based on the result, there were significant relationships among social support and attitude to addiction. (p>0.03).

Conclusion: In other word, whatever the measure social support to be increased, the rate of attitude to addiction among juvenile decreased.

Keywords: addiction, social support, juvenile
The relationship between attachment style of parenting students with drug addiction in the city of Tehran

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Background and Aim: Addiction of the most important issues that Iran's current population is affected. Family issues and the environment and family upbringing greatest impact on the acceptance or rejection by the youth and adolescents. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between attachment style of parenting in the students' mothers addicted to drugs in the city of Tehran.

Methods: This study is a correlation study has been done randomly lands

Results: The results of Pearson correlation coefficients and linear regression were used. Which was confirmed with 98% confidence.

Conclusion: Results showed that between avoidant attachment style and authoritarian parenting style was significant rates of substance use among students. Subjects with avoidant attachment style compared to subjects suffer more problems ambivalent, avoiding mood, idealism and trust to compensate people with ambivalent attachment style is the main feature. Thus, in the context of inter-personal problems with others Ajtnabgrha more than justified ambivalent thus avoiding drug advertising tend to be ambivalent.

Keywords: attachment, students, addiction, drugs
QUALITY OF LIFE AND MARITAL SATISFACTION IN WOMEN WITH ADDICTED HUSBAND AND WIFE NORMAL ILAM

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Background and Aim: Addiction is one of the functions of the family now, And factors associated with psychological stress, decreased life satisfaction and self-confidence, increased marital problems that eventually led to a change in the quality of life, Thus the purpose of this study was to compare the marital satisfaction and quality of life in women with addicted husband and wife normal Ilam in the year 1394.

Methods: In this cross-sectional comparative study, women with addicted husband and wife normal population referred to Ilam health centers that formed were randomly selected from each group of 60 persons.

Results: The mean score of quality of life in women with addicted husbands than women with a normal wife, (05 / 0p =). Among the demographic variables, there was a significant correlation between education and income, marital satisfaction, marital satisfaction, as well as the size of four children, was a significant difference between women with addicted husband and wife normal.

Conclusion: In addition to the negative effects of addiction in personal, social and threatened the family, leading to a drop in the quality of life, thus providing programs, such as training and culture to help improve the quality of women's lives as family and community foundations necessary to appear.

Keywords: addiction, women, sexual satisfaction, quality of life.
COMPARISON OF ADDICTS AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE IN THE CITY OF ILAM 1392-1393

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Background and Aim: life styles and individual choice is a manifestation of the search for identity. Because plague of destructive addiction on different aspects of life affected, the prominent role of lifestyle in health care is a growing concern. The aim of this study was to compare the lifestyle of the people is the abuse by individuals in Ilam.

Methods: This study was a comparison, the population of people with normal people Ilam abuse constituted randomly from each group, 140 were selected, instrument-making lifestyle questionnaire Walker et al. (1978), respectively. Data analysis software with both descriptive and inferential spss20 took place, and explain the assumptions using Pearson correlation coefficient and t-test was performed.

Results: The results showed a significant relationship between the level of education, occupation, lifestyle there (001/0 p <), as well as between the components of the six lifestyle (25/3 = t) there was a significant difference between the two groups.

Conclusion: one aimed at promoting health lifestyles, and it certainly has an impact on human health and can say whatever lifestyle health promoting health in various aspects of life of older people increases. The results of this study showed that there were significant differences in lifestyle between the two groups and people with substance abuse were lower than lifestyle.

Keywords: lifestyle, people with substance abuse, healthy people
THE EFFECT OF STD SELF-CARE TRAINING PROGRAM SPECIAL BASED ON OREM’S MODEL ON HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS REDUCE IN SEX WORKERS REFERRED TO VULNERABLE WOMEN COUNSELING CENTERS ISFAHAN CITY: CLINICAL FIELD TRIAL

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Background and Aim: The sex workers are group of vulnerable women that are prone to sexually transmitted diseases due to their high-risk behaviors. The present study aimed to investigate effect of STD self-care training program special based on Orem’s model on high-risk behaviors reduce in sex workers.

Methods: This clinical field trial was initially conducted on 100 women covered under health services in Isfahan city, who were selected by rationing sampling. For needs assessment, they filled the self-care needs assessment questionnaire in three domains of knowledge, attitude, and practice. Then, at the stage of intervention (self-care training), 64 subjects were selected through convenient sampling and were assigned to experimental and control groups by random allocation. Data were analyzed by descriptive and analytical statistical tests through SPSS 18.

Results: Results showed that most of the subjects mentioned that their priority of self-care needs in domains of knowledge, attitude and practice were as “familiarization with the types and contamination ways of sexually transmitted diseases” (2.48±2.18); “diagnosis of venereal infections only makes us anxious” (3.85±2.58), and “the method of washing the genital area before and after intercourse” (2.79±1.54) respectively. There was a significant association between marital status, education, history of addiction, and self-care needs in domains of knowledge, attitude and practice (p<0.05). Also, Results showed that mean scores of knowledge (p<0.001), attitude (p<0.001), practice (p=0.04), and behavior change (p=0.01) were significantly higher immediately after and three months after
intervention, compared to before intervention, but there was no significant difference in mean scores between immediately after and three months after intervention.

**Conclusion**: With regard to these results, it can be concluded that if the educational programs are planned based on clients’ real needs assessment, the learners follow the educational materials, related to their problems, more seriously and it results in a notable behavior change in them.

**Keywords**: Education, Self-care, high-risk behaviors, vulnerable women
THE COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY TRAITS, COPING STRATEGIES AND RESILIENCE IN TRADITIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USERS

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AmirHosein Bahadivand¹

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction may be considered as a result of the intersection between product, drug and environmental factors, educational factors and those factors configuring the intimate structure of personality. Among environmental factors, the most accepted are social and economic deprivations: parent’s unemployment, poverty, limited material conditions, disorganized families by divorce or abandonment, single parent families. Also personality traits as predisposing factors to addiction, or the appetite for drug. The aim of this study is to compare of personality traits, coping strategies and resilience in traditional and industrial users.

Methods: This study is causal-comparative. The study population consisted of all drug users of industrial and traditional consumers referred to addiction treatment centers and harm reduction in Rasht. 150 people (75 industrial, 75 traditional) of the consumers was selected by Available sampling and completed demographic questionnaires, Neo personality, Andler & Parker’s Coping Strategies and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale.

Results: The results of analysis of variance in personality traits showed that there was a significant difference between extroversion, neuroticism (P < 0.01) and Conscientiousness (P <0.05). There were also differences in the coping strategies in the problem-oriented and emotion-oriented strategies (P <0.05) between traditional and industrial consumers. Finally, there was no difference between the resilience of the two groups (P > 0.01).

Conclusion: According to the results, Can be provided psychological treatments alongside drug treatments to clients, they can be equipped with strong of coping skills and personalities when faced with stress and willingness to consume.

Keywords: Personality traits, Coping strategies and Resilience
ANALYSIS OF DRUG LAW REFORM THROUGH INNOVATION AND SHORTCOMINGS

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Background and Aim: Addiction is one of the problems and concerns of the world today. Although the legislator in several cases has planned and reformed in this area, however, given the current situation and the growing number of addicts in the country should be noted that our laws in this area go far enough and there is a need to revise and review them. The purpose of this article is pathology of drug laws and shortcomings of existing laws in the fight against crimes related to drugs. This article has been written in three section; first section dedicated to innovations of reformative Drugs Law Act 1389, The second section is related to the shortcomings and errors of reformative drugs law, In the third section we suggested prevention strategies.

Methods: The methods of this article is documentary and literature review in the area of existing drug laws

Results: The results show that current criminal policy practically has not enough efficiency and it can be said that failed. Increasing numbers of addicts in comparison to previous years, and increase in criminal population and cases who convicted with drug crimes are evidences of failure of current criminal policy. One of the reasons for this failure is that criminal policy paid more attention to effects and less attention to the causes of drug crimes. It seems that in the fight against drugs act in 1389, paid sufficient attention to the discrepancies and gaps in the old laws and revision of the law against drugs during carried out based on extensive studies aimed to respond the requirements of practical sphere. However, during this review, the law has maintained its framework. But the new provisions and amendments have been added and some materials have been substantive changes. For some inefficiency in the field of anti-drug laws, it must be said: This fact remains true, executive failures in every laws will emerge. But must be the opportunity to be fully implemented.

Conclusion: The law passed by the Expediency Council is valuable and comprehensive that is useful for the needs of today's judiciary and the security system. To consolidate the principles of certainty of punishment and deterrence following statements are suggested: A) penalties must be adjustment and appropriate by reducing or changing
them and determining between minimum and maximum. B) judicial system’s limitless use of disappears or discount institutions must be limited, targeted, and at the same time be regulated. C) speed combined with precision in the proceedings of drug-related offenses, should be sufficient attention.

Keywords: addiction, pathology, drug abuse, drug laws.
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TENDENCY TO DRUG ABUSE AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Emotional intelligence is a kind of emotional information processing that can protect individuals against substance abuse. The aim of this study was to investigate relation between emotional intelligence and addiction tendency.

Methods: In this descriptive–analytic study, 240 students of Lorestan university of medical sciences, chosen based on the stage cluster sampling. Data was collected by demographic information and emotional intelligence (BradBerry–Graves) questionnaire and addiction potential scale (APS) and were analyzed using Pearson regression, t-test and one-way ANOVA.

Results: Mean score of addiction tendency was 28.47 and Mean score of emotional intelligence (EQ) was 81.72. Findings of the research showed that there is a negative significant relationship between emotional intelligence and addiction tendency. In addition, based on Pearson analysis, there is a significant relationship between addiction tendency and self-awareness, social consciousness, self management, relationship management subscales.

Conclusion: People with lower EQ have the higher tendency to substances abuse. EQ training programs can be used as preventive factor for addiction.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, addiction tendency, students, substances abuse
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CAR ACCIDENT: TWO MAIN ISSUES IN IRANIAN CONTEXT

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Background and Aim: Today car accidents are one of the major health issues in Iran. Therefore, assessment of effective factors in crash incidence and severity can include as primary step in developing prevention strategies. Substance and alcohol abuse are two factors that directly and indirectly contribute to car accidents. Our purpose of this study was review of substance abuse and car accident researches that doing in Iranian Context.

Methods: The present study is a review article which data were gathered by using library and internet searches based on studies in databases which includes, Web of Science, Google Scholar, PubMed, ProQuest and advanced search on Google scholar. We found articles using the right strategies with a few keywords such as Accidents, Traffic, Traffic Accident, crash, traffic collisions, Vehicular accident, motor vehicle collision, MVC, addict, drug use, drug abuse, Substance abuse, alcohol, substance dependence*, Drug misuse, driver, driving. All descriptive and intervention studies in the period 2000 to 2017 were studied. The study was conducted based on the charts Prisma. 1267 articles found in the early stages, 11 researches studies that they have got inclusion criteria, were enrolled in the study.

Results: Results of this research discussed in some sections such as epidemiologic studies, risk factors in crashes, indirect effects of Substance abuse in health of drivers and effect of Substance and alcohol abuse in risky and aggressive behaviors. Other results shown risk of car accidents increase in Substance and alcohol abuse drivers. Despite that, alcohol drinking is forbidden in Iran, therefore alcohol abuse assesses rarely in Iranian researches. In other hand, screening tests for Substance abuse haven’t enough sensitivity for diagnose of drug abuser.
Conclusion: Main result of this study indicate that Substance and alcohol abuse increased in Iran. Also, the role of Substance and alcohol abuse in drivers especially in public vehicles drivers to car accidents is important. So, this study recommendation is doing screening tests frequently and abandon of driving Substance and alcohol abuse.

Keywords: Substance Abuse, Car Accident, crash, driver
THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSAGES OF CRACK ON INFORMATION PROCESSING SPEED IN

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1. professor
2. professor
3. professor

Background and Aim: Purpose The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of different doses of crack on information processing speed in athletes and non-athletes

Methods: Methods: Seventy-two male college students (36 athlete, 36 non-athletes; range age=18 to 24) were recruited from tehran university to participate in the study. Their level of physical activity participation determined via a General Information Questionnaire. Each group of 36 male was randomly divided into three subgroups of 12 (4, 2 and 0 mg nicotine gum). This study was an experimental and applied

Results: The data were collected using a choice reaction time vienna system. In addition to descriptive statistics, Univariate Analysis of Variance was used (?=0.05). Results: The results show that there was no significant differences between choice reaction time means in terms of groups (P=0.353) or type of intervention (P=0.464), but only the interaction of factors (group*intervention) in both athletes and nonathletes was significant (P=0.050)

Conclusion: Conclusion: our results indicate that there were no differences between information processing speed of athletes and non-athletes before and after different doses of crack administration. It seems that variables such as psychologcal state of subjects during the test, fatigue and especially varied CNS responses to different doses of nicotine may leads to such different findings

Keywords: Information processing, choice reaction time, crack gum, athlete, non-athlete
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND MENTAL HEALTH IN PATIENTS WITH AIDS IN GUILAN PROVINCE

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2. Associate professor, social determinants of health research center, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

Background and Aim: Social capital as one of determinants of health has role on mental health of people especially chronic patients. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between mental health and social capital in HIV patients in Guilan.

Methods: In this analytic research from the correlation type, 49 persons with HIV referring to the consultation center of welfare organization in 2016 were selected as study group. The social capital of participants was measured by Bullen’s social capital questionnaire with Cronbach's alpha equal 0.82 and Goldberg & Hillier’s mental health questionnaire (GHQ-28) was used to determine condition of the mental health. Data were analyzed in SPSS 21 software. Pearson’s correlation was applied to relation between variables.

Results: The mean score was (59.2±13.3) for social capital and (31.4±12.2) for mental health. From the dimensions of social capital the lowest mean was related to tolerance of diversity (4.3±1.8) and from the dimensions of mental health anxiety was earned the lowest mean (6.9±5.8). The correlation between variables was showed that a negative and significant relationship between dimension of feeling of trust and safety (r= -0.45, P=0.002), activity in a social context (r= -0.41, P=0.004) and value of life (r= -0.81, P=0.001) with mental health.

Conclusion: According to the study results, with increasing of attention to social capital as one of a basic health condition could impress mental health.

Keywords: Social Capital, Mental Health, HIV
THE NEUROCOGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT OF METHAMPHETAMINE ADDICTION

Submission Author: Hamideh Bakhshinezhad

Hamideh Bakhshinezhad¹, Hamideh², Reza³, Reza⁴

1. Bakhshinezhad
2. Ahadi
3. Arezoomandan

Background and Aim: The use of methamphetamine - a highly addictive psychostimulant, has increased substantially in Iran and this has raised important concerns. Consumption of these substances in addition to severe dependence, has many severe cerebral and cognitive effects. Following the chronic use of methamphetamine, some individuals experience psychosis and anxiety. In addition to short-term and long-term physiological and psychological complications, methamphetamine use has important cognitive effects. The most important Cognitive impairments include disruptions in 1. working memory 2. Attention 3. Executive functions 3. Learning 4. Speed of processing information 5. Motor skills 6. Reaction time

Methods: In this study, the psychological status of people who have used methamphetamine in the long term and have symptoms of cognitive impairment were evaluated using Neuropsychological tests and instruments such as Stroop tests (complex attention), Wisconsin (executive functions) and Wechsler's memory.

Results: The results showed that there are functional weaknesses in these three scales compared to normal people, which indicates a weakness in performance of Frontal lobe in these individuals and possibly pre frontal lobe injury due to long-term use of methamphetamine.

Conclusion: Possible pre frontal lobe injury due to long-term use of methamphetamine.

Keywords: Methamphetamine, Cognitive impairments, Stroop test, Wisconsin test and Wechsler's memory
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH ADDICTION PREVENTION: A LESSON LEARNED FROM IRAN

Submission Author: Monir Baradaran eftekhari

Monir Baradaran eftekhari¹, Shirin Djalalinia², Niloofar Peykari³

1. Undersecretary for Research and Technology- Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Iran
2. Undersecretary for Research and Technology- Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Iran
3. Undersecretary for Research and Technology- Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Iran

Background and Aim : More than 36% of the total population of Iran consists of young people aged 15 to 25 yr. Recent studies show that this age group has the highest rate of serious health problems. Youth participatory studies on youth health priority have shown that prevention of addiction is one of the most important priorities in youth health. Aim to assessing the addiction fields of youth we conducted a peer group based multidisciplinary study.

Methods : To conduct a multi disciplinary approach through involving youth for finding their addiction fields and their suggestion for solving them, we designed a qualitative approach based on content analysis. To data collection, we used a semi-structured guide questionnaire. Sixteen focus group discussions were conducted by trained peers with youth aged 15–25 years.

Results : According to FGDs results, most of youth needs in addiction prevention, concern with their interpersonal communications skills particularly with their parents’; they had some problems with their parental expectations meet; life skills; self-expression and problem solving process. They were extremely interested in participatory approach in which they involved in assessment and determination of their health problems also in designing health programs.

Conclusion : Success of program shows empowering the community through capacity building and notice to peer group-based interventions to critical enhancing in various aspects of youth health is the most effective method to addiction prevention.

Keywords : Community mobilization, Youth, Health, addiction, Iran
A PEER-BASED STUDY ON ADOLESCENCE HEALTH: TAKE A LOOK AT YOUTH ADDICTION TENDENCY

Submission Author: Monir Baradaran eftekhari

Monir Baradaran eftekhari¹, Shirin Djalalinia², Niloofar Peykari³

Background and Aim: To study the adolescence opinions among addiction tendency

Methods: To conduct a multi-disciplinary approach through involving adolescence/youth for finding their opinion related to addiction tendency. We designed a qualitative approach based on grounded theory. For data collection a semi-structured guide questioner designed and 16 focus group discussions were conducted by trained peers with youth aged 10-19 years.

Results: According to FGDs results, although majority of participants agreed on the important role of family on youth addiction, they believed that the role of peers in addiction tendency is also essential. Early child development, training the life skills, safe and supportive family are three main them based on youth opinions. The majority of girls believed that the coherent family can overwhelm the role of peers. But the boys pay more attention to peer roles in addiction tendency.

Conclusion: Adolescents' information (both genders) regarding addiction problems resulting from insufficient training by family were not satisfactory. Programmes through target groups for capacity building and participation of stakeholders will fulfill the objectives.

Keywords: Peer, Adolescence, addiction, Health
APPLICATION OF THE PROTOTYPE WILLINGNESS MODEL TO PREDICTING ANABOLIC-ANDROGENIC STEROID USE AMONG IRANIAN MALE BODYBUILDERS

Submission Author: Majid Barati

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Background and Aim: The use of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AASs) by athletes has become a widespread problem in the developing countries; it is timely to understand the cognitive determinants of bodybuilders' decisions to engage in AAS use. This study aimed to investigate the predicting factors associated with AAS use among male bodybuilders based on Prototype Willingness Model (PWM) as a theoretical framework.

Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was carried out on 280 male bodybuilders of Hamadan recruited through a multistage sampling method in 2016. The data gathering tool consisted of a questionnaire based on the PWM constructs. Data were analyzed with SPSS-16 software using Pearson correlation, Linear and logistic regression methods.

Results: The prevalence of AAS use was 27.1%. The results showed that attitude (β=0.281) and behavioral willingness (β=0.554) were the most important predictors of behavioral intentions, whereas attitude (β=0.153) and subjective norms (β=0.239) were most important predictors for behavioral willingness. The result obtained from logistic regression analysis revealed that only reasoned action pathway of PWM framework was significant predicting factor for AAS use among male bodybuilders.

Conclusion: Results demonstrated the framework of the PWM is applicable and useful in understanding AAS use among male bodybuilders. Also, the results revealed the importance of reasoned action path when examining bodybuilders' AAS use.
Keywords: Anabolic Steroids; Prototype Willingness Model; Intention
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH RELAPSE AMONG ADDICTS REFERRING TO HAMADAN DRUG TREATMENT CENTER BY USING MARLLET COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL MODEL

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Background and Aim: It has been known for many years that there is a high risk of relapse after treatment of drug abuse. This has made addiction more complicated. Therefore, the current study used the Marllet Cognitive-Behavioral Model to determine factors associated with relapse among addicts referring to Hamadan Drug Treatment Centers.

Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was carried out on 580 addicts referring to Hamadan Drug Treatment Centers in 2015 years which were recruited with a convenience sampling method. The data-gathering tool consisted of a questionnaire based on the Marllet Cognitive-Behavioral Model construct. Subject’s demographic variables such as age, gender, education level and status of dwelling were assessed. Inferential and descriptive statistics via SPSS.16 software was used for data analysis.

Results: Among our sample, 80.9% indicated that they had relapse in the past. From Marllet Cognitive-Behavioral Model constructs, self-efficacy was the better predictor for relapse. According to the results, there were statistically a significant association between relapse and status of dwelling and first age of drug abuse.

Conclusion: The results showed that Marlatt's Cognitive-Behavioral Model can be to predict the relapse behavior, so the design of appropriate educational interventions based on this model with the priority of increasing self-efficacy among addicts is recommended.

Keywords: Relapse; Substance Abuse; Craving; Marllet Cognitive-Behavioral Model
EFFECT OF A WEB-BASED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ON PREVENTION OF TOBACCO SMOKING AMONG MALE ADOLESCENTS: AN APPLICATION OF PROTOTYPE WILLINGNESS MODEL

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Background and Aim: Application of effective strategies for prevention of tobacco smoking in developing countries seems to be necessary. Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the effectiveness of web-based educational intervention on prevention of tobacco smoking among male adolescents in Hamadan, Iran based on prototype willingness model (PWM).

Methods: In this interventional study, 114 male adolescents were randomly divided into two experimental and control groups in Hamadan, west of Iran. Data was collected using a questionnaire, including the PWM constructs and demographic variables. The intervention comprised 11 web-based sessions applied in the experimental group during two months. Both groups were followed for six months after the intervention. Data were then analyzed in SPSS18-using chi-squared, independent t-test, paired t-test and Kappa.

Results: After the educational intervention, significant differences were observed in average scores of attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, behavioral intention, prototype and behavioral willingness between the experimental and control groups (P >0.05). Tobacco smoking was reduced in the experimental group, but this decrease was not statistically significant (P = 0.392).

Conclusion: The results showed that the application of web-based interventions would be considered as an efficient educational strategy for the prevention of possible increase in tobacco smoking among male adolescents.
Keywords: Adolescent; E-Learning; Prototype Willingness Model; Smoking
PREDICTING FACTORS INFLUENCING ON RITALIN ABUSE AMONG SOME OF HAMADAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BY USING PROTOTYPE WILLINGNESS MODEL (PWM)

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Background and Aim: Abuse of prescription drugs is on the rise in Iran and ritalin is not an exception. Therefore, the current study used the Prototype Willingness Model (PWM) to determine factors predicting the Ritalin abuse among some of Hamadan university students.

Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was carried out on 580 college students of Hamadan in 2015 years which were recruited with a stratified sampling method. The data-gathering tool consisted of a questionnaire based on the PWM construct (attitudes, subjective norms, prototype, willingness, intention and behavior). Subject’s demographic variables such as age, gender, education level and status of dwelling were assessed.

Results: According to the result, 5.2% of participants indicated that they did Ritalin abuse in the past. Behavioral willingness and subjective norms were the most important predictors of behavioral intentions, whereas subjective norms and prototype were the most important predictors for behavioral willingness. In addition, behavioral intention (β=2.085) was a stronger prediction factor compared to willingness (β=0.204) for Ritalin abuse.

Conclusion: Based on our findings, it seems that designing and implementation of educational programs to increase negative attitude toward Ritalin abuse and reinforcing life skill especially assertiveness skills maybe usefulness of the results in order to decrease of Ritalin abuse intention among college students.

Keywords: Methylphenidate; Students; Substance Abuse; Prototype Willingness Model
COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL GRAY’S REINFORCEMENT SENSITIVITY THEORY BEHAVIORAL ACTIVATION SUBSYSTEMS IN OPIATES AND METHAMPHETAMINE DEPENDENCE PATIENTS

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to compare in system activation and behavioral inhibition system, in methamphetamine and opiates-dependent patients with healthy individuals.

Methods: Two groups of patients dependent on methamphetamine and opiates (n = 25) with no severe comorbid Axis I and II disorders were selected and matched healthy subjects (n = 25), the scale inhibition and activation behavioral (BAS / BIS) were compared. To analyze the data, chi-square test, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used.

Results: The scores of the subscales former BAS (BAS-DR) in patients dependent on opiates and methamphetamine higher than among healthy individuals and two groups of patients was not different. Also, in response to reward subscale scores BAS (BAS-RR) in methamphetamine-dependent patients was higher than the other two groups. The third subscale scores of the diversity BAS (BAS-FS) in patients dependent on opiates was less than healthy individuals and no different between healthy people and patients dependent on methamphetamine was found. Three groups did not differ in behavioral inhibition system.
Conclusion: BAS subscales of the various drug-dependent patients and healthy subjects reward deficiency syndrome confirmed in this disorder. These differences can also claim DeGroot (2003) to change the sensitivity of the amplification systems theory (RST) to approve addicts over time.

Keywords: Gray’s original Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (o-RST), Methamphetamine dependence disorder, Opiates dependence disorder.
ORAL MANIFESTATION OF ADDICTION IN DRUG ABUSERS

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Background and Aim: Addiction is a major problem in drug abusers and social. Many studies have investigated the psycho-social impacts of addiction. Despite of frequent oral disorders in these group, there are a few studies on such problems. The purpose of this study was evaluation of oral manifestation of addiction in Drug Abusers.

Methods: In this study, a review of many studies about this subject from was done. The information was collected with referral to databases such as Pub Med and Google scholar based on keywords: Mouth, Oral, Addiction.

Results: As a result of oral region impact on general health, it is important to have knowledge regarding side effects of addiction in mouth. Drug abuse can result in increased pain threshold, change the quality and quantity of saliva. So, incidence of oral infections and necrosis, premalignant lesions in drug abusers were more than those who do not take these drugs.

Conclusion: According to the previous studies, in terms of oral status, there was a difference between abusers and normal individuals. Various drugs have different detrimental effects on the mouth.

Keywords: Mouth, Oral, Addiction, Abusers
A STUDY OF INTERRELATION BETWEEN SPIRITUAL QUOTIENT (SQ) AND LIFE QUALITY OF ADDICT AND NON-ADDICT INDIVIDUALS

Submission Author: Hamide Bazrafshan

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Background and Aim: Addiction will jeopardize the health of an individual, its family and the society because of its progressive nature in every aspect of life. It causes severe decrease in a person behavioral reactions to personal and social activities. This study focuses on the relation between spiritual quotient and its effects on life quality of an addict and non-addict.

Methods: Target population includes 100 addict and 100 non-addict and subjects are selected randomly. The subjects would fill the Self-Report SQ and World Health Organization Life Quality questionnaires. Afterwards, data will be analyzed using ANCOVA (Analyze of Covariance).

Results: Finding shows considerable difference between addict and non-addict life quality regarding the SQ and thus it is feasible that people with excessive drug use have a lower level of moral intellect and decreased life quality in comparison with regular people.

Conclusion: Drug abuse will put physical and mental health of an individual in danger. People with lower level of SQ have higher chance to become addicted and suffer from drug misuse. But, there is a possibility to improve the SQ and prevent drug addiction.

Keywords: addiction, spiritual Quotient (SQ), Life Quality
THE EFFECT OF FATHER’S ADDICTION ON ADOLESCENTS’ SUICIDAL ATTEMPT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and Aim: Researches show that parents have an immense influence over their children’s behavior in their adolescent’s period. Adolescents who grow up with parents addicted to drugs and alcohol are more likely to turn to self-destructive behaviors such as suicidal attempts. Since addiction in Iran is a masculine phenomenon and in traditional Iranian culture father is responsible for family affairs and is recognized as the provider of the needs of families, therefore, the father’s addiction affects adolescents. However, the impact of this issue on tends of adolescents for suicide attempt in these families has received less attention. This study was conducted to assess the impact of father’s addiction on adolescents’ suicidal attempt.

Methods: This is a qualitative study with grounded theory approach. 13 participants in two hospitals in Shiraz (southern Iran) were interviewed. We used purposeful sampling and continued with theoretical sampling. Data were collected from in-depth semi-structured interviews. Data analysis was done with Strauss and Corbin approach and continued with constant comparative method until data saturation.

Results: The mean age of the adolescents was 15.75 $\pm$ 1.83 and all of them were single. 5 categories including mental health problems, relationship problems, financial problems, family problems, and imitation of risky behaviors were extracted from data as main themes.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that in addition to consideration of addicted fathers in health care plans, attention to other family members, including adolescents, in these plans is necessary. Health care providers, including nurses, can use the findings of this study for the purposes of prevention and education.
Keywords: Adolescents, Addiction, Qualitative Research, Suicide Attempt
EXPLORING THE RISK FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUICIDE ATTEMPT AMONG ADOLESCENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and Aim: Since suicide attempt among adolescents is a major challenge, and the reasons why this age group attempt suicide are complex. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the risk factors that contribute to suicide attempt among adolescents.

Methods: In this qualitative content analysis, fourteen adolescents (12-19 years old) were interviewed who were admitted in two hospitals in Shiraz, Iran. Participants, who tried attempt suicide with medication, were selected by purposive sampling and the data were gathered by semi-structured interviews. Data analysis was guided by the conventional approach of qualitative content analysis.

Results: Three major themes and thirteen sub-themes were emerged from data analysis. Main themes were: (a) Individual factors and experiences (psycho-emotional problems, puberty, religious beliefs, stress management strategies, marriage and love, field and level of education); (b) Family factors (family structure, family relationship, family economic features, family health conditions); (c) Social factors (suicidal behavior in others, media influence, professional support).

Conclusion: This study identified three major themes related to suicide attempt among adolescents in the context. As a result, suicide prevention and care provision should formulate a comprehensive method, considering the interaction of medical besides individual, familiar and social factors in their assessment and care provision.

Keywords: Adolescent; Content Analysis; Iran; Risk Factors; Suicide Attempt
Background and Aim: Suicide attempts are more common among adolescents than among other age groups. Although suicide is considered a worldwide problem, the related factors, beliefs and attitudes towards suicidal behavior are different in different cultures. The purpose of this study is to identify themes that explain suicide attempt process among adolescents in Iran.

Methods: This is a qualitative study carried out based on grounded theory. Key informants were 16 adolescents referred to two hospitals in Shiraz after suicide attempts. Also, four family members, a nurse, a psychologist and a psychiatrist participated in this study. Sampling started with purposive sampling method and continued with theoretical sampling. Data were collected using semi-structured in-depth interviews. Data analysis was carried out using Strauss and Corbin approach and constant comparative method until the point of data saturation.

Results: Five main categories include personal factors and life experiences; family factors, social and educational factors, psychological - emotional problems and stress control strategies were extracted from the data. The central concept in the data was to escape the painful psychological conditions which was in connection with other concepts describing the process of suicide attempts in adolescents.

Conclusion: This study identified five categories of concepts as main themes that can be used to explain suicidal attempt process among Iranian adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Grounded Theory, Qualitative Research, Suicide Attempt
PROTECTIVE FACTORS AGAINST SUICIDE ATTEMPT AMONG IRANIAN ADOLESCENTS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and Aim: A suicide attempt is common among adolescents around the world. Many countries have taken steps to reduce the high incidence of suicide attempts and prevent people from killing themselves. They also provide care to accelerate the process of recovery among those who commit suicide. The aim of this study is a qualitative evaluation of protective factors against suicide attempts among adolescents who recently attempted suicide.

Methods: In this qualitative study, 18 adolescents with a mean age of 17.44 ± 1.15 who were all single were selected via purposive sampling from among those referred to two hospitals in Shiraz (southern Iran). Data were collected via semi-structured in-depth interviews and were analyzed by using conventional approaches to qualitative content analysis.

Results: Three main categories and nine sub-categories were extracted from the data. The main categories included: (a) individual factors (lack of mental conflict, religious beliefs, fear of death, thinking about family, hope for the future); (b) social factors (interaction with friends, social stigma of suicide attempt); and (c) professional advice and support (psychological counseling, spiritual counseling).

Conclusion: The findings of this study can guide health professionals to take measures to prevent suicide attempts, communicate with people who are at risk of suicide and to prevent relapse of those who are in recovering period after attempted suicide.

Keywords: Adolescent; Content analysis; Protective factors; Qualitative research; Suicide attempt
THE IMPORTANCE OF USING PREVENTATIVE STRATEGIES FOR ADDICTION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE YOUNG GENERATION

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction has been recognized as one of the major health, medical and social problems of the present century. What has caused serious concern in recent years is reducing the age of addiction and increasing the number of addicts for various reasons, and the existence of official and informal statistics of addiction in educational centers and schools has doubled the intensity of worries. Considering the importance of this issue, prevention is necessary. In this article, the importance of using preventive strategies for addiction and substance abuse in the young generation has been explored with a view to Studies related issue.

Methods: This research is a review study that has been done by searching in library resources and databases: such as: Sid, Google Scholar, Iran doc, Magiran.

Results: The development and advancement of any society in various dimensions is due to its major investments, namely human resources, especially young people. If these funds of society are compromised, the clear future can not be imagined for that society. Among these risks and threats are the problem and tendency of youth to opiate, which is known as a disability, which can cause more serious injuries. There are currently three strategies to curb substance abuse in most countries: 1) legal strategy, 2) therapeutic strategy, and 3) educational strategy. In addition, new approaches and techniques have been developed to prevent drug use in recent years, including health beliefs, social skills training programs, life skills training, emotional education, or reliance on emotions, drug abuse drug abuse education.

Conclusion: The issue of drug addiction is one of the most important social issues in most countries, and in recent years the dimensions of this issue have been alarmingly worse in our country. Among the most vulnerable are youth. Regarding the above mentioned facts and the complexity of drug abuse and the existence of numerous individual, social and cultural factors in this phenomenon, it is necessary to develop rehabilitation trainings against...
drug abuse in people at risk. Prevention can be seen in the broad sense of education. Therefore, it is recommended that authorities take measures to educate and raise awareness about the preventive behaviors of addiction and substance abuse among students in order to maintain and improve the quality of life of young people, which are the future capital of the community, including: education skills of life by expert and knowledgeable consultants, designing fun, productive and attractive programs for students' leisure time.

**Keywords**: Addiction, Prevention, the Young
INTERNET ADDICTION: A THREAT TO MENTAL HEALTH

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Background and Aim: The new media of information and, above all, the internet have overwhelmed all aspects of people's lives. Today, social networks are the fluctuating ocean of the internet. One of the most important aspects of social networking performance is their negative and positive effects in the social arena. Research has shown that one of the new implications of these communication networks is the internet addiction problem, which has hit many people with mental health disorders and social interactions caused by internet addiction. The purpose of this article is to explain the internet addiction as a threat to mental health in preventing it by reviewing related studies.

Methods: This research is a review study by searching in library resources, dissertations and databases: including Sid, Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, Magiran.

Results: The results of the studies have shown that people who are radically dependent on the internet feel lonely in terms of mental health. Also, they do not have the necessary skills in social relationships and suffer from high vulnerability and low mental health. The rate of depression, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, hyperactivity, panic, social phobia, aggression and violence and antisocial behaviors in these individuals is higher.

Conclusion: Regarding the consequences of internet addiction on mental health, it is suggested that authorities and policymakers of the country plan to increase the information and awareness of individuals, especially adolescents, towards computers and the Internet, including: the provision and placement of educational brochures in schools and cultural institutions. In the context of the signs and symptoms of Internet addiction and its prevention methods, the social use of this technology is essential in preventing and solving this problem and culture.

Keywords: addiction, internet addiction, mental health
COMPARING THE GENERAL HEALTH, HOPEFULNESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL IN WOMEN WITH ADDICTED AND HEALTHY HUSBANDS IN GONBAD-E-KAVOOS

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Background and Aim: The purpose of current research was to compare the mental health, hopefulness and psychological capital in women with addicted and healthy husbands.

Methods: This research is performed with sectional method (causal comparative) between two groups of women with addicted husbands and healthy husbands in Gonbad-e-Kavoos. In total 100 women (50 women with addicted husbands and 50 women with healthy husbands) are studied. The sampling is done with available and volunteering method among the persons who tend to cooperate in this research. Both groups are simulated from the aspects of education, marital status, and job. The research tools include the general health questionnaire (GHQ), hopefulness and psychological capital questionnaire (PCQ). The data were analyzed using the SPSS software and statistical method of multivariate analysis of variance.

Results: The research results indicate that there is a significant difference between the mental health, hopefulness and psychological capital of women with addicted husbands and women with healthy husbands in such a manner that the physical symptoms, anxiety, psychological capital and hopelessness of women with addicted husbands are more and they have less general health.

Conclusion: Mental health of hope and psychological capital of women with addicted spouses is lower than other women and they need psychological support.

Keywords: mental health, psychological capital, hopefulness, women with addicted husbands
EXAMINING HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH ADDICTED AND NON-ADDICTED FATHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL OF ZABOL IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016-2017

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Background and Aim: Adolescence is considered an important period for the prevalence of risky behaviors due to adolescents' self-centeredness and wrong understanding of their own behaviors. This period is followed by widespread physical, psychological, and social changes. The present study aims to examine high-risk behaviors and behavioral disorders in adolescents with addicted and non-addicted fathers at public school of Zabol in the academic year 2016-2017.

Methods: The present study is a descriptive research that falls within the category of scientific comparative research. Iranian Adolescents Risk-taking Scale (IARS), Rutter Behavioral Disorder Questionnaire, and a demographic questionnaire were used for data collection purposes. The statistical data were analyzed using SPSS Version18.

Results: A total of 310 students were placed in two 155-participant groups, namely the case and control groups. The mean value of participants' age equaled 15.48 years. The highest and lowest rates of risky behaviors pertained to smoking and sexual relations. The results of independent t-test indicated no significant difference between the two groups in terms of drug abuse, violence, and risky driving (P <0.0005).

Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest the need for the development of prevention programs and treatment interventions in children with addicted fathers. Hence, it is suggested that prevention programs be developed and implemented in order to prevent the incidence of behavioral disorders and high-risk behaviors.

Keywords: High-Risk Behaviors, Addicted, Non-Addicted, Father, Zabol.
Background and Aim: Based on UNODC international Standards on drug use prevention (2013) as well as according to NIDA (2003, 2014), and research findings (Taylor, et al, 2017) drug abuse is a developmentally risk behavior (UNODC, 2015, NIDA, 2014). Therefore, prevention of such behaviors depends on evidence based interventions through critical developmental periods. It is cleared that the primary prevention is more cost effective than the other interventional procedures. Childhood and early adolescence periods have a critical role in developing drug prone behaviors. These developmental periods are also important for prevention. Changing adolescents’ attitudes and behaviors about using drugs could help them to avoid experiencing early drug use. In addition to social and emotional competence (UNODC, 2015, Taylor, et al 2017)), reinforcing anti-drug attitudes and behaviors and drug resistance skills are key elements of drug abuse prevention in adolescence (NIDA, 2003, 2014). Evidence based programs have a key role for transferring these skills to children and adolescents (UNODC, 2013, 2015; NIDA, 2003, 2014). Following our efforts for adaptation and standardization of international evidence based programs for promoting Iranian children and adolescents’ positive development and prevention of drug abuse and the other risk behaviors among them such as PATHS program (Persian version) as an exemplary and model program for children ages 6 to 12 (Behrad, 2014), we are working now on adaptation and standardization of Lions-Quest skills for adolescence (SFA) program. SFA is an international and evidence based program that is developed for adolescents in ages 12 to 15. SFA is recognized as an evidence based program by independent reviews such as CASEL (2015), NREPP (2016), SAMHSA (2016), as well as NIDA exemplary program for adolescents (NIDA, 2003). The SFA also has been evaluated by many countries such as Canada, India, Finland, Japan, Germany, Spain, Norway and Sweden as an effective program independently. The program has been administered by over 90 countries. The SFA has been administered as a prevention program by UNODC from 2014. The purpose of current study was to investigate the effects of SFA drug component intervention on Iranian adolescents’ attitudes and drug prone behaviors.
Methods: We examined 800 adolescents that were selected conventionally and were assigned to 2 groups randomly. The experimental group received the SFA drug components intervention for 1 year. The 2 groups attitudes and drug prone behaviors were assessed by SAMHSA-30 Day Use ATODs and CSAP Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use before and after the intervention.

Results: Results by ANCOVA showed two groups differences were significant (p<0.05). Indeed experimental group had lower drug prone attitudes and behaviors.

Conclusion: We know that prevention of drug abuse is cost effective and the most important component of coping with drug abuse in society. Children and adolescents are target populations for preventive efforts and the evidence based programs and interventions have a main role in this process. SFA is an international and evidence based program that showed significant effects on adolescents' drug prone attitudes and behaviors. The findings of current study have promising implications for using SFA for preventive purposes in Iranian adolescents' population.

Keywords: Prevention, Lions Quest Skills for Adolescence Program, Drug abuse, Adolescence
CONSUMPTION OF HOOKAH AND GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

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Background and Aim: The increasing use of tobacco and addictive substances in the community has been a source of concern. In the current situation, has created a new trend to using of waterpipe among the younger generation due to cultural background and no obscenity than other substance, and the lack of awareness of disadvantages. According to researches, tobacco products are one of the biggest health threats. It is clear that the use of hookah is associated with important problems such as cancer, cardiovascular disease and nicotine addiction (Primack et al. 2009). Meanwhile, the use of hookahs can lead to the spread of infectious diseases through the oral tube's sharing (Knishkowy et al. 2005). Researchers (Martinasek, 2011; Botvin et al. 1990; Tyson et al. 2004; Jovainee et al. 1391; Dehdari et al. 1391; Taavousi et al. 2011; Heydari et al. 1392; Targhijah et al. 2010). Improved several factors related to hookah’s use including psychological problems such as anxiety and depression, low self-confidence, beliefs about lesser side effects, truancy & leisure time, peer pressure, easy access, low cost, and other factors. Evidence (Martinasek et al. 2011) shows that hookah consumption is addictive. Dependence on tobacco products, including cigarettes, is the same as the other substances addictive, gradual, chronic and hazardous. There are a lot of serious negative effects and withdrawal symptoms. Therefore, it is considered to be the gateway to addiction, however, in most societies there is no prohibitions. The purpose of this study was to investigate the tendency toward hookah consumption and general mental health status and their relationship with each other.

Methods: This correlation study was carried out with a sample size of 30 people users of hookahs with convenience sampling method. The tool used in this research was a researcher-made questionnaire on Hookah’s attitude that was prepared on a Likert scale and previously validated. Another tool was the general mental health questionnaire (GHQ-28).

Results: The results showed that there is a significant negative correlation (r=−0.394) between attitude towards hookah and general mental health among subjects. 76.6% of the respondents had a relatively positive attitude.
toward hookah and 53.3% of them did not have a good mental health status. One fourth of mental health status has been critical in physical, anxiety and disruption of social functioning subscales.

**Conclusion** : In general, identifying the underlying causes of hookah consumption, including the findings of this study, can help professionals to intervene seriously in preventing hookah consumption.

**Keywords** : hookah, prevention, mental health
PREDICTION OF INTERNET ADDICTION BASED ON SOCIAL SUPPORT AND STRESS ACADEMIC EXPECTATIONS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim: Internet Addiction, especially among the students is one of the major concerns around the world that have negative and devastating consequences for the individual and society. According to, this study in order to investigate the predictive role of family support and social and academic expectations stress on Internet addiction high school students is performed.

Methods: This research was a cross-sectional and correlational study that Internet addiction is dependent variable and academic expectations stress, and family and social support variables are considered as prediction variable. To perform this study, data was collected from 246 survey of high school students in the academic year 95-96 that were studying in Tehran with using of availability sampling. The tools used in this study was social support questionnaire, academic stress questionnaire (AESI), and internet addiction questionnaire (IAT). The data were analyzed by using of Pearson correlation and step by step regression.

Results: stress caused by parental expectations and their expectations were positively correlated with Internet addiction, while social support of friends and family are negatively correlated with Internet addiction. The results of the Analysis of variance to assess the significance of the model to predict the deflator of Internet addiction showed that among the predictors, social support of friends, stress caused by parental expectations, stress due to their expectations, and family support due to predicted significant the index are adjusted on Internet addiction in adolescents. The predictor variables together explained 69% of variance Internet addiction.

Conclusion: Results showed that expectations of families and support them also play an important role in predicting adolescents with internet addiction. So, the design of family-based prevention programs to reduce tendency Internet addiction of students is necessary.
Keywords: Stress, academic expectations, family support, Internet addiction
DETERMINING THE EFFECT OF BEHAVIORAL RECOGNITIVE CURE ON LOWERING ADDICTION ON AMPUTATED PEOPLE STUDY PROCEDURE

Submission Author: Kianoosh Beyranvand

Kianoosh Beyranvand¹, kobra alipour²

1. clinical psychology MA
2. clinical psychology MA

Background and Aim: The aim of the present study is determining the effect of behavioral cognitive cure on lowering addiction on amputated people study procedure.

Methods: This research is a semi–experimental with a pre-test, post-test and control group method. Study sample includes all amputated addicted people who referred to the health care centers of Khorram-Abad for treatment. At the beginning, is available individual were selected which included those whose morphine test was positive. After that, they were divided into 8 groups of 6 individuals, namely: control group, experimental group and no-effect group. For analyzing the data, one-way ANOVA and schaffe test were used.

Results: The result based on statistical data with freedom degree of 2 on a = 0.001 level revealed that behavioral – cognitive cure had an effect on lowering the addiction for amputated people and could avoid their returning to addiction.

Conclusion: overall, based on the collected data about the positive effect of behavioral-cognitive cure on lowering the addiction in people under study, it is suggested that health care centers use this method by expert people for decreasing addiction.

Keywords: behavioral – cognitive, addiction -amputated
COMPARE THE EMOTIONAL SCHEMAS AND EXISTENTIAL ANXIETY IN TWO GROUPS OF SUBSTANCE DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS AND NORMAL PEOPLE

Submission Author: Kianoosh Beyranvand

Kianoosh Beyranvand

1. clinical psychology M.A behzisti lorestan

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to compare emotional schemas and existential anxiety in two groups of substance dependent individuals and normal people.

Methods: The present study was a causal-comparative study. The statistical population is all addicts in addiction treatment clinics in Khorramabad city. The research sample consisted of 100 drug addicts and 100 healthy subjects. Subjects were selected by systematic random sampling method and healthy subjects in the same way as matched according to age, marital status and education level. For collecting data, a short form of Lehiy's emotional schema and Good's Anxiety Scale were used. For analysis of data, multivariate analysis was used.

Results: The results of this study showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups of substance dependent individuals and normal people, except for the rumination and thawing schemas, in other schemas. Also, there is a significant difference between the dependent individuals and the normal people in existential anxiety.

Conclusion: Existential Schemas and Existential Anxiety are among the determinant factors in the tendency of people to use drugs.

Keywords: emotional schemas - existential anxiety - substance dependent
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO METHODS OF DRUG ABUSE TRAINING ON ATTITUDE CHANGE IN ADDICTION AND NARCOTICS IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE WOMEN

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of two methods of drug abuse prevention (life skills training classes, educational leaflets and catalogs) on changing attitudes toward drugs in women exposed to domestic violence.

Methods: This research is a quasi-experimental study in which 30 women were exposed to domestic violence in Khorramabad city by convenience sampling. To investigate the research, for the groups, pre-test was conducted and for the prevention of preventive measures, 8 training sessions (weekly one session) were held for each group. The experimental and control groups (for comparing the effectiveness of different methods) were compared through pre-test and post-test.

Results: Among the preventive methods in changing attitude, the attendance methods in teaching life skills classes had a significant effect (P <0.01) on education (P> 0.01). It was also found that the higher the level of education, the greater the impact of education on the prevention of addiction.

Conclusion: In order to change the attitude of women exposed to addiction and narcotic violence, the methods of attending attendance in life skills classes are of higher priority.

Keywords: Drug abuse-Prevention training method
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND MINDFULNESS THERAPY ON REDUCING THE ANGER OF ADDICTS IN LEAVING

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Background and Aim: Addiction problem in the field is very wide and complex subject and has taken different dimensions. One of the highlights patterns of psychological intervention in the treatment and prevention of relapse in recent years the pattern of cognitive-behavioral therapy is Which help patients to learn coping skills necessary to manage situations of risk and treatment of psychological disorders, focuses. This study aimed to compare the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapy and mindfulness therapy on anger addicts were leaving.

Methods: This study was quasi-experimental study on crack addicts in methadone treatment center martyr Imam of Tehran Sampling and randomly divided into three groups of cognitive-behavioral therapy (n = 15), mindfulness therapy (n = 15) and control group (n = 15) groups. Group cognitive-behavioral therapy for 10 sessions, lecture, Q & A and practice was taught. Mindfulness is also in the treatment groups were treated for 10 sessions while the control group did not receive any treatment. Trait Anger Expression Inventory STAXI-2, which research tools to approach the content validity and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha coefficient .80. Using SPSS version 18.5 software and were analyzed using covariance analysis.

Results: The results showed that the mean score of anger in cognitive-behavioral therapy group and control group there were significant differences (P = 0.007).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that two cognitive-behavioral therapies and mindfulness therapy have been effective in the treatment of drug addiction, so these two methods can be used in future therapies and have taken an effective step in the advancement of this health problem.

Keywords: cognitive behavioral therapy, Mindfulness therapy, Reduce anger, Addicts are leaving.
AN INTEGRATIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMS BIOLOGY-BASED APPROACH REGARDING THE GENETIC BASIS OF IMPULSIVITY, ONE OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS

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Background and Aim: Impulsivity, a complex trait with rapid and risky unplanned reactions, is known as a hallmark for a wide range of psychiatric conditions and addictive behaviors. Although different environmental and developmental factors have been previously found in the etiology of impulsivity, today, the role of genes, as the most basic determinants, is increasingly taken into consideration. Several genes, such as COMT, MAOA, 5-HTT, DRD4, ADRA2A and HTR1A have been found to be associated with impulsivity. Although single gene studies are valuable, they do not critically examine the multifactorial nature of genes in relation to impulsivity. In order to understand the genetic complexity of this behavioral abnormality, a comprehensive and integrated view is needed.

Methods: In this study, we used the gene-gene and gene-drug interactive-based approaches to represent the genetic complexity underlying impulsivity, and to create a visual network of the most gene-based therapeutic agents. Then, we conducted enrichment analysis to determine associated molecular functions and related cellular components.

Results: The results of this study led to the prediction of the role of novel genes, including NCOA2, MAPT, CTNNB1, AXIN1, SNCAIP, and SNAP25, and a novel cellular component, smooth endoplasmic reticulum, in impulsivity. It was also found that DRDs and HTRs are the main therapeutic targets and atypical antipsychotics can be prescribed as the main drugs to control impulsive behaviors.

Conclusion: Given the importance of dopaminergic and serotonergic systems; axonal and dendritic membranes, and smooth endoplasmic reticulum, as well as atypical antipsychotics regimens, it can be concluded that impulsivity is the result of defective dopaminergic and serotonergic systems, at all levels, from synthesis to secretion and post-synaptic effects.
Keywords: Impulsivity; Drug; Genetic network; cellular component, Addiction
THE REASONS FOR THE START OF NASS CONSUMPTION BY IRANIAN TURKMEN

Submission Author: Abdurrahman Charkazi

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Background and Aim: Nass is a smokeless tobacco, which its consumption has long been common among Iranian Turkmen. The reason for the consumption of Nass among Iranian Turkmen is unknown. Therefore, this study was designed to find out why Iranian Turkmen consume Nass.

Methods: This qualitative study was conducted between January and March 2016 in four Turkmen cities of Golestan provinces in Iran. The study participants included 37 male Turkmen consumer of Nass with various ages, occupation and education. Study data were collected through individual and group interviews and were analyzed by content analysis. Data management was done by software, MAXQDA version 10.

Results: The results of data analysis revealed five themes of "cultural, social, environmental facilitators"; "alternative to cigarettes", "intensifying the effects of opium and other drugs", "specific occupations and circumstances" and "beliefs related to Nass", as the causes of Nass consumption.

Conclusion: Cultural and historical backgrounds, convenient access and very low price, curiosity, emulation and peer pressure, increasing the effect of opium and alcohol, belief that it calms the nerve, stop smoking, and occupations such as fishing, driving combines and military service were the main triggering factors for the consumption of Nass among Turkmen in Iran. Knowing above mentioned factors regarding Nass onset is important for planning intervention to prevent the use of Nass by healthcare policy makers. They should focus on Nass initiation prevention among teens that are more at risk in Turkmen society. Additionally, the evidence more support that the easy access of Nass is crucial issue in preventive programs. Establishing of quit clinics as helping factor should be considered in people who switch from smoking to using Nass.
Keywords: Smokeless Tobacco, Nass, Triggering Factors, Turkmen, Iran, Qualitative study
STUDY OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY TYPES AND NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AMONG CIGARETTE AND HOOKAH CONSUMERS IN BUSHEHR CITY

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Background and Aim: Nicotine dependence is a complicated behavioral disorder which many factors such as psychological factors and personality traits can affect this type of dependence. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to study the association between personality types with nicotine dependence among cigarette and hookah consumers in Bushehr city.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study. A total of 366 people were studied by using convenience and snowball method in Bushehr city (in parks and recreation areas). The criteria for entering to study were cigarette or hookah consumption in the last year. Data were collected by using self-report questionnaire, The Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale, The Big Five Inventory, and demographic information questionnaire (age, sex, education, marital status, and duration of use). SPSS 16 software, descriptive statistics and linear regression test were used for data analysis.

Results: 259 men (70.8%) and 107 women (29.2%) participated in this study. Hookah consumers were 196 people (53.6%), cigarette consumers were 140 (38.3%) and both were 30 (8.2%). The mean and standard deviation of the overall score of the nicotine dependence was 46.61±11.18 (range 19-95). Based on the regression model of demographic variables and 5 personality dimensions with nicotine dependence, only the dimension of personality openness and variables such as age, duration of use, and education had a significant direct effect on nicotine dependency behavior. By increasing one unit of personality dimension, nicotine dependence increased by an average of 0.32 units, and with one more year of consumption, nicotine dependency increased by an average of
0.40 units. Also, on average, people with a high school degree and diploma had more dependent on nicotine 8 and 6.3 units respectively than those with high diplomas. As the unit increases to age, dependency decreased about 0.26 units. Other demographic variables and dimensions of five major factors had no significant direct effect on nicotine dependency behavior.

**Conclusion**: According to the results of this study, in subjects with openness dimension higher, nicotine dependency was higher and these individuals based on their personality type, would better accept first-time experiences and we said that these individuals are more vulnerable in the face of cigarette and hookah consumption. That means, people with this type of personality are more likely to take cigarettes and hookahs for the first time and their nicotine dependence also increases. Whatever the duration of smoking and hookah increases, Along with that, their dependence on nicotine will be higher, which is higher dependent on the lower ages and the level of education. Therefore, in large program planning in our country, Uneducated and illiterate people and people at an early age before the experience cigarette and hookah consumption (even for the first time) became familiar with the disadvantages of using them at the beginning of the course, which could reduce smoking and hookah in the community.

**Keywords**: Personality type, Nicotine dependence, Cigarette smoking, Hookah, Bushehr
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SLEEP PROBLEMS IN PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON OPIOID INJECTABLE AND NON-INJECTABLE

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Background and Aim: Sleep, the basic needs of complex human behavior, sleep problems caused by the abuse of opioid dependence and opioid-related disorders are a component. The main objective of this study was to compare sleep problems related to opioid injection and non-injection.

Methods: This is an observational study of a cross-sectional, population consisted of all opioid-dependent individuals are in Kermanshah 1393-94. They were references to Addiction centers and camps. Sample method in this study was purposive sampling. 218 (99 members and 119 non-intravenous injection) patients were selected as subjects. In this study, all patients were male gender and we used demographic data questionnaire, Berlin, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and Aypvrs Sleepiness Scale (ESS) to collect data. Data analysis using spss version 16 and the implementation of procedures for descriptive statistics (frequency, mean) and inferential statistics (U test) was performed.

Results: the risk of sleep apnea in injectable group was 21.51%, with non-injectable group was 50.40. Between these two groups, the difference was statistically significant (p=0/01). Sleepiness in the injection and non-injection 80.52 %, 11/39 %, the difference between the two groups was significant (p= 0/009).
Conclusion: Sleep problems are common in the non-injectable injection. We can used The results for the basic precautions and the use of the asset.

Keywords: opioid dependence, sleep problems, injectable, non-injectable
PREVALENCE RATE OF MORPHINE TEST POSITIVITY AMONG OPIUM SUBSTITUTION TREATMENT CLIENTS

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Background and Aim: In a cross-sectional study conducted in Golestan province in 2015, 44.8% (38.0 – 51.5%) of the randomly selected Opium Substitution Treatment (OST) clients who were on methadone had positive urine sample for morphine. Although, the average daily dose of methadone was estimated 60mg in that study, the methadone dosage was not associated with the urine morphine positivity rate. Considering the aforementioned findings, it is decided to conduct a study to reiterate the findings in a controlled setting.

Methods: This was a follow-up study on a sample of 34 methadone users attending an OST clinic in Gorgan. A clinic with a report of not routinely checking clients for morphine was selected in consultation with the vice chancellor of treatment at the Golestan University of Medical Sciences. All 34 methadone maintenance treatment clients who were attending the clinic were subject to do monthly urine testing for morphine during the six months study period. Participation in the study was entirely voluntary. In order to discourage the clients from shifting to other clinics, they were informed that the test results will not have any effect on their methadone dosage or their methadone take homes. The clients were only informed about the results. In order to explore the reasons for having positive urine tests, a face-to-face interview was arranged for those who had positive test results for most of the time during the study period.

Results: The majority of the sample was male and married; 79.4% male and 64.7% married. The average age was 46.1 (SD=16.4) years, the average methadone dosage was 85.6 mg (SD=31.7), and the treatment duration at the clinic was 48.7 (SD=27.3) months. 67.6% (23 out of 34) of the clients were tested for morphine during the six months study period. 60.9% (14 out of 23) of them had "at least one positive urine sample for morphine." Among those who were tested positive at the start of the study (9 clients), only two had negative test results during the remaining study period. This has changed the positivity rate down to 52% (12 out of 23) for the remaining period. During the interviews with those who had positive test results for most of the time during the study period, some reasons
were expressed by the participants. A few expressed that they are sharing their methadone with a close relative inside their home. On the other hand, the majority expressed that they have still temptation to use opium when they have companies of users at their home.

Conclusion: The findings show high urine morphine positivity rate among OST clinics who are on MMT; a similar finding from previous study. Routine urine testing for morphine can decrease its positivity rate, but the effectiveness of such strategy may not as high as it is expected in settings with no restrictive measures in place. It seems that a considerable portion of MMT clients do not want be test for morphine as they have positive tests.

Keywords: Opium Substitution Treatment, Urine Morphine, Positivity Rate
USE OF AMPHETAMINE TYPE STIMULANTS AMONG OPIUM SUBSTITUTION TREATMENT CLIENTS

Submission Author: Ahmad Danesh

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Background and Aim: Results from studies show that Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) can cause HIV infection among the users due to the increased risky behaviors (e.g. multiple sexual partners and unprotected sexual contacts). It is also shown that some opium dependents are willing to use stimulants in order to achieve pleasure and improve their mood, energy, performance, and sexual desires (1). According to some field studies, use of stimulants has had increasing trend in recent years in Iran, even among Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) clients. Considering the aforementioned findings and the possible effect of stimulants on risky behaviors, it is decided to estimate the prevalence of such combination use among OST clients in Golestan province (North of Iran).

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study on a random sample of 750 OST clients in Golestan province. The random sample was chosen from clients who have been on OST for at least one month. Sample selection was a two stage cluster sampling with stratification based on the location of the OST center; in and out of Gorgan district. Face-to-face interviews were conducted to collect relevant information. Moreover, urine samples were taken to perform rapid illicit drug testing (i.e. morphine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, tramadol, hashish, and benzodiazepines). Participation in the study was entirely voluntary. During the process of data collection and presenting the results no efforts were spared in preserving the identity of the participants. Survey analysis commands in STATA were used to estimate prevalence of illicit drug use among the target population.

Results: The majority of the sample was male (93.6%) and mostly on methadone maintenance treatment (methadone 89.2%, buprenorphine 9.1%, and opium tincture 1.7%). The average treatment duration was 38.2 months (SE=4.8). The urine samples of 11% (2.4% – 19.6%) of the OST clients was positive for ATS (excluding those who were on opium tincture). The urine samples were positive for hashish in 10% (6.7% - 13.3%) of the clients, which was similar to the amphetamines positivity rate. 12.8% (9.7% – 16.0%) had positive urine sample for
tramadol. The positivity rate for tramadol was lower in those who were on buprenorphine maintenance treatment. Moreover, the urine samples of the clients who were on buprenorphine were negative for amphetamines and hashish. 44.8% (38.0 – 51.5%) of the clients had positive samples for morphine, which was higher in those who had positive urine sample for amphetamines. The average daily dose of methadone was estimated 60mg in Golestan province, which is the lowest recommended dose of methadone for OST. However, the methadone dose was not associated with the positivity of urine for morphine.

**Conclusion** : It is shown that 11% of the OST clients are using ATS concomitantly. This is almost similar to the findings of the previous studies (2, 4). The most important finding of the study was the positive urine sample for morphine in a large number of the OST clients; a finding that could not be justified with the positivity rate of tramadol and the low average dose of methadone. This could be a subject for future studies.

**Keywords** : Amphetamine, Met-amphetamine, Opium Substitution Treatment
Background and Aim: Addiction is one of the most important health issues in the world, which has personal, social, and familial adverse consequences. Imbalance of neurotransmitter occurred during drug addiction. Glutamate is one of the most important neurotransmitters involving in drug addiction. NMDA receptors (ionotropic glutamate receptor) are tetramer proteins containing two GluN1 subunits which are constant in NMDARs and two GluN2 (A-D) or GluN3 (A-B) subunits. Changing in these subunits lead to changing in current and impress plasticity. In this study, we evaluated NR1, NR2A, and NR2B protein level in lateral prefrontal cortex (lPFC) of multidrug abusers compared with the non-abusers group.

Methods: the post-mortem brain collected from Legal Medicine Center, Kahrizak. The route of death determined by a forensic physician. Each sample matched with control based on age, PMI, and cause of death. We used hair analysis methods to determine kind of drugs of abuse. lPFC dissected and put in liquid nitrogen. Total protein extracted and western blot for NMDA subunits (NR1, NR2A, and NR2B) performed. We used Image J software and SPSS for densitometric and analysis of western blot results.

Results: drug of abuse (morphine, methamphetamine, tramadol, THC) increased NR1 and NR2B NMDA receptor subunits in lPFC of multidrug abusers compared with control group (p<0.05, and p<0.001 respectively). NR2A did not change in multidrug abusers compared with control group.

Conclusion: lPFC has a major role in preoccupation/anticipation stage of addiction and glutamate receptors involved in incentive salience of drug cues. Increasing NMDA receptor subunits (NR1 and NR2B) led to increase current via NMDA receptor and increase plasticity. As neuroplasticity has a major role in addiction, elevating the level of these proteins results in increasing drug-related neuroplasticity.
Keywords: NMDA receptor, multidrug abusers, post-mortem, addiction
THE EFFECT OF METHYLPHENIDATE ANALGESIA ON DORSAL HORN NORADRENERGIC SYSTEM IN WISTAR MALE, FEMALE RATS

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Background and Aim: Methylphenidate (MPH) is the most commonly used drugs in the treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity Disorder. Recent research has investigated MPH combinations enhance morphine-induced antinociception. Although this enhanced could improve pain treatment. Most of the earlier studies which were analyzing the influences of MPH on the pain perception have used males as research subjects, but it seems that females and also sex differences have been ignored in research. So, the extent of research to define the influences of MPH on pain perception, expression of neurotransmitters and sex differences.

Methods: Rats received daily IP injections of MPH 5 mg/kg or morphine (5 mg/kg) for 14 consecutive days. Beginning one day later, rats received injections of either saline or morphine (5 mg/kg) and formalin test was investigated. The density of DBH-positive fibers in the dorsal horn of lumbar segment were assessed.

Results: The result of this study indicated that administration of MPH increase the morphine antinociception in male rats compared to saline treated and female rats and the presence of DBH-stained fibers in the dorsal horn of lumbar segment in the male MPH group is noticeably higher than the male sham group. There were no differences in DBH-stained fibers within the female group. So that there was sex differences in pain perception and DBH-stained fibers (in the dorsal horn of lumbar segment) between both sexes

Conclusion: it seems that the noradrenergic descending pathway may participate in the modulation of pain perception and may under the influence of changes in sex hormones.

Keywords: Methylphenidate, analgesia, morphine dependency, dopamine beta hydroxylase
EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THERAPY ON MENTAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF DRUG ABUSERS

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Background and Aim: One of the psychological intervention that plays a role in improving the health of people with drug abuse is cognitive behavioral therapy that have a significant impact on mental health and emotional intelligence. This study aimed to assess the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy on mental health and emotional intelligence have for drug abusers.

Methods: The study is a quasi-experimental with pre-test - post-test and control group. The population of this study included all addicts referring to methadone therapy centers in Bandar Anzali the year 1395 that under methadone therapy. In the first 30 sampling were selected and randomly divided into 15 groups (control and test) were assigned. In this study, we had 11 sessions of cognitive behavioral therapy that each session lasted about 60 minutes.

Results: Analysis of covariance showed that the average mental health and emotional intelligence pre-test to post-test experimental group increased significantly (P<0.0001) while the control group pre-test to post-test significant difference of mean not significant.

Conclusion: The results suggest that the use of cognitive-behavioral therapy improves mental health and emotional intelligence that are drug abusers.

Keywords: cognitive-behavioral therapy, mental health, emotional intelligence, drug abuse
PREDICTION OF SEVERITY OF WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS BASED HEALTH PROMOTING LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN METHAMPHETAMINE USER

Background and Aim: Methamphetamine is a neurotoxic parasympathetic stimulant whose use is associated with a host of negative consequences for the abusers. It has gained new popularity in different regions of the world, particularly in the Middle East. However, even there, drug popularity still differs from country to country. In Iran, methamphetamine use is growing in popularity, from an estimated 6% of drug abusers having used methamphetamine in 2008 to 44% in 2012. In humans, many psychiatric and psychological symptoms emerge after withdrawal from the repeated use of methamphetamine. Major methamphetamine withdrawal symptoms include depression (for example, anhedonia, dysphoria and anergia), agitation and irritability, fatigue (for example, increased sleeping and inactivity) and cognitive impairment. These symptoms may last from a few days to a few months. Methamphetamine abuse often leads to numerous sequels including serious psychological problems, criminal involvements, matrimonial problems and divorce, emotional and social problems, and job instability. These all demote quality of life (QoL) and lifestyle of methamphetamine abusers. There are problems in changing and maintenance of health promoting lifestyle and quality of life in Tehran's abusers to use relevant behavior change theories and patterns along with effective interventions to draw people out of such an addictive trap.

Methods: This research was a cross-sectional and correlational study that severity of withdrawal symptoms is dependent variable and health promoting lifestyle and quality of life variables are considered as prediction variable. To perform this study, data was collected from 398 survey of methamphetamine addicts in Tehran with using of sampling method of available. The tools used in this study was severity of withdrawal symptoms, health promoting
lifestyle and quality of life questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using of Pearson correlation and step by step regression.

**Results**: severity of withdrawal symptoms was positively correlated with components of health promoting lifestyle and quality of life. The results of the Analysis of variance to assess the significance of the model to predict the deflator of withdrawal symptoms showed that components of health promoting lifestyle and quality of life due to predicted significant the index are adjusted on Internet addiction in meth abusers. The predictor variables together explained 33% of variance withdrawal symptoms.

**Conclusion**: This study indicated that healthy lifestyle and quality of life predict symptoms of methamphetamine withdrawal syndrome in Tehran's drug addicts, so it is necessary to use relevant behavior change theories and patterns along with effective interventions to make better quality of life and life style in addicts to reduce the symptoms of withdrawal.

**Keywords**: withdrawal symptoms, health promoting lifestyle, quality of life, methamphetamine addicts
THE PREDICTION OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF BASED ON WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AMONG METHAMPHETAMINE ADDICTS

Background and Aim: There is considerable agreement throughout the substance abuse treatment community that for many individuals, addiction is a chronic relapsing disorder. Methamphetamine is an increasingly popular and highly addictive psychostimulant with a significant impact on public health. Chronic Methamphetamine exposure has been associated with neurotoxic effects, profound neuropsychological deficits, poor quality of life and impaired on tasks of executive functions. Numerous studies have demonstrated poorer performance on tasks that assess executive function among individuals with a history of chronic drug abuse. Problems with executive function, including cognitive inflexibility, difficulty focusing attention, and diminished self-control, have been implicated in the etiology of compulsive drug use, and reduced function in these domains has been viewed as a substantial impediment to successful treatment. As the number of men and women entering treatment for substance use disorders continues to increase across the country, it becomes important to understand their quality of life (QOL) in order to inform treatment efforts for improving such outcomes, so our goal in this study is to predict the quality of life of methamphetamine abusers based on recurrence symptoms and executive function.

Methods: This research was a cross-sectional and correlational study that quality of life is dependent variable and withdrawal symptoms and executive function are considered as predictive variable. To perform this study, data was collected from 398 survey of methamphetamine addicts in Tehran with using of sampling method of available. The tools used in this study was severi ty of withdrawal symptoms, executive function and quality of life questionnaire. The data were analyzed by using of Pearson correlation and step by step regression.
Results: components of meth withdrawal were positively correlated with quality of life, while there were not significant relationship between components of applied function and quality of life. The results of the Analysis of variance to assess the significance of the model to predict the deflator of quality of life showed that the predictor variables together explained 29% of variance quality of life among methamphetamine addicts.

Conclusion: This study indicated that recurrence symptoms and executive function predict quality of life in methamphetamine abusers. So it is necessary to take preventive measures and interventions to reduce symptoms of recurrence and increase executive function to increase the quality of life of addicts. By addressing deficits in quality of life, investigators and policy makers may be able to prevent much of the harm from drug abusers.

Keywords: quality of life, withdrawal symptoms, executive function, methamphetamine addicts
THE PREDICTION OF ADOLESCENT ADDICTION BASED ON EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND FAMILY SUPPORT

Submission Author: Mona Darvishi

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Background and Aim: Substance abuse is a common and increasing problem, especially in young people, with negative consequences. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between early maladaptive schemas and meta-cognitive beliefs with adolescent addiction preparation.

Methods: 417 high school students (192 female students and 225 male students) were selected by multi-stage sampling method and participated in this study. All subjects were asked to answer the Young’s Schema Questionnaire scoring short form (YSQ-SF) Scale, Jersey Family Support Scale (2003), and Iranian Addiction Potential Scale (ZARGER, NAJARIAN, and NA'MANI, 2006). Data was analyzed using multiple regression analysis and t-test for independent groups.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant relationship between early maladaptive schemas and family support with adolescent addiction. There is a positive relationship between early maladaptive schemas and adolescent' willingness to addiction preparation, and there is a negative relationship between family support and adolescent' willingness to addiction. Also, the findings showed that boys' student got higher grades in preparation for addiction compared to girls'students.

Conclusion: In general, it can be concluded that early maladaptive schemas and family support are important variables related to addiction, and based on these variables, adolescent addiction can be largely predicted. Also, due to the role of early maladaptive schemas and family support in the substance abuse, based on this model, a
preventive approach to drug dependence based on the schema therapy and family support can be provided to help people with substance dependence.

**Keywords** : Addiction Potential, early maladaptive schemas, Family Support, Adolescents
THE PREDICTION OF SMOKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE BASED ON DEPRESSION, STRESS AND LOW SELF-ESTEEM WITH AN EMPHASIS ON ACCESSIBILITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Mona Darvishi

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Background and Aim: Studies on the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco in adolescents aged 11 to 18 years, especially in high school, are still a major issue in many countries. The phenomenon of smoking, drugs and alcohol in adolescents is one of the most critical issues in today's societies. Additionally, most addicted people have begun to abuse from adolescence. In addition to factors such as family and friends, individual factors such as self-esteem, depression and stress affect smoking and alcohol abuse. Moreover, access to cigarettes and alcohol can also affect the use of these substances. Therefore, the present study examines the individual factors such as depression, stress and low self-esteem with cigarette and alcohol abuse with relation to the mediating role of accessibility.

Methods: For this purpose, 1838 adolescents from Tehran were selected by using a multi-stage sampling method and participated in this study. All subjects were asked to answer the subscales of depression, stress and low self-esteem and smoking and alcohol abuse by Jizer et al. (2003). Data were analyzed by using multivariate regression analysis and Manuwa test for independent groups.

Results: The results showed that the variables of depression, stress and low self-esteem, not only have a positive relationship with smoking and alcohol abuse, but also affect cigarette and alcohol abuse with regard to accessibility. The findings also showed that male adolescents reported higher levels of smoking and alcohol abuse than adolescent girls.
**Conclusion**: In general, individual variables such as depression, stress, self-esteem and accessibility are important variables related to cigarette and alcohol abuse, and these variables can greatly explain the variance of cigarette and alcohol abuse in adolescents. Therefore, it should be considered in the design of preventive and therapeutic programs for the abuse of cigarettes and alcohol.

**Keywords**: Depression, Stress and Self-esteem, Accessibility, Smoking and Alcohol, Adolescents
Background and Aim: Background: Dependency and use of substance in women have a growing trend. It seems addiction in women have a particular feature. Pay attention to these features can help to predict the trend of the disorder and planning of treatment. Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of a variety of substance in counseling center women's vulnerable in Ahvaz city.

Methods: Method: This was a descriptive study. In this research, all women with active records in the vulnerable women's counseling center of Ahvaz were studied. The tools used in this study was the Assist initial screening questionnaire. Data analyzed using descriptive statistics by SPSS v19.

Results: Findings: The results showed that the number of people covered by the counseling center were 214 vulnerable women. The prevalence of substance use in women covered by the Center was 57%, which 6.5% of them were infected with AIDS virus. The most common way of transmission was through sex and injecting. The mean age of the first substance use in this group was 18 years and the highest intake was tobacco, amphetamine stimulants and opioid compounds respectively.

Conclusion: Conclusion: The results showed that screening programs in women with high-risk behaviors related to addiction and AIDS have an effective role in controlling, treating the addiction and also the epidemic of the AIDS virus. Therefore, the promotion of women's health literacy and self-care programs in women's addiction in relation to drug use and its complications should be considered.
Keywords: Addiction, AIDS, Vulnerable women, Counseling Center, Ahvaz
RATE OF PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN RURAL AND URBAN FEMALES IN AHVAZ REGION

Submission Author: Reza Davasazirani
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Background and Aim: Introduction: Narcotic abuse has been one of the most critical crisis of health and social life in this country recently. Screening, prevalence, diagnosis, evaluation in substance abuse has been in center of attention of researchers in field of opiate addiction. Objective: The aim of this study was to determinate rate of prevalence of opiate abuse in females living in rural and urban areas of Ahvaz.

Methods: Method: Study is cross sectional descriptive that includes all females that take care of kids 6-18 years old age range, who live in rural and urban area of Ahvaz. Method of sampling was multi-stage random cluster sampling. 1000 families were chosen based on Iran Central Sadistic Center criteria. Assist initial screening questionnaire was used. That questioner was selected by Minister of Health to be used in Iran for the sake of prevention and treatment of substance abuse. Data was analyzed by descriptive statistics methods.

Results: Study showed that prevalence of substance abuse in females is 2.3%. Most common substance in past 3 months in order of prevalence is Tobacco 1.1%, Opiate 0.4%, Amphetamine stimulants 0.1%, Sedatives 0.5%, Alcoholic beverages 0.2%. Also study shows craving tendency among substances are in the sequence of: 1.tobacco, 2.opiates. Also females in age range of 36-45, primary school educated and housewives are more prone to get involved in substance abuse.
Conclusion: Data showed epidemiology of the substance abuse in females. Using this data will help the society to reduce the prevalence of substance abuse by focusing training and educating of females that are in vulnerable groups.

Keywords: Substance abuse, women, Ahvaz
PREVELANCE OF NARCOTIC ABUSE IN PARENTS HAVING KIDS IN 6-18 YEARS OLD RANGE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF AHVAZ

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Background and Aim: Background: Substance abuse is one of the most serious problems in cities in recent years; also Substance abuse is a complication of human adjustment to new civilized world. That has caused, family, work, and social problems. Objective: Study was done to determinate the prevalence of Substance abuse in 6-18 years age range in rural and urban area in Ahvaz in 2016.

Methods: Method: Study is cross sectional descriptive study. group: all families that have kids between 6-18 years old who live in Ahvaz and surrounding, method used was multi-stage random cluster sampling. 1000 families were selected, screening questionnaire was used, this questionnaire is used by health centers. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics by SPSSv16.

Results: Results: Study showed the incidence of drugs abuse in parents taking care of kid age range 6-18 years old is 16.8%. Substance abuse in order of prevalence is Tobacco 12.5%, Opiates 2.2%, Cannabis 0.3%, Amphetamine Stimulant 0.4%, sedatives 0.6%, Alcohol 0.8%. Also study showed males more than females are using above mentioned substances. Study showed people are more eager to abuse tobacco and narcotics than other substances.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Data is consistent with study data in other part of Iran, and other countries. This also showed how family is the strongest factor in prevention of substance abuse. Therefore, community-based family education programs should be implemented in accordance with preventive policies.
Keywords: Epidemiology, Substance abuse, Prevalence, Ahvaz.
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF DRUG PREVENTION AND TREATMENT SERVICES WITH THE APPROACH OF THE HEALTH SYSTEM REFORM PROGRAM IN AHVAZ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES : 2017

Submission Author: Reza Davasazirani

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Background and Aim : one of the most important events that was done in the country's health system reform program in the past year, is the integration of evidence-based scientific and fundamental in the field of addiction programs in the system of primary health care. According to the prevalence rate of drug addiction in the country and the health and social problems caused by it, absolutely, "it is logical that this program to be operational in level of comprehensive health centers. Objective: The present study is a descriptive report of drug prevention and treatment services with the approach of the health system reform program that was done in Ahvaz University of medical sciences in 2017.

Methods : This was a descriptive - analytical study. The study population consisted of all individuals covered by 71 comprehensive health center, of University of medical sciences in Ahvaz. The tools used in this study included functional forms in the field of drug addiction from Ministry of health, which was adapted from the results of the screening program of Assist Questionnaire and registered educational cases The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics by SPSS software.

Results : In this study, 67 psychologists were participated as performers of the health system reform program in comprehensive health centers. The results showed that 25295 of people and the number 2762 training session prevention of drug use for the general population was held by psychologists. 4152 case of primary screening in the field of addiction was done by Assist questionnaire. And 1% complementary screening of their substance was
positive. 1705 brief interventions during 4 sessions for consumer materials was done. In addition, the prevalence of drug use among pregnant women in urban society was estimated 0.7.

**Conclusion**: According to the results obtained from the performance of psychologists in comprehensive health centers, the health system reform program in the identification, screening and empowerment in the field of drug addiction has been successful. So, with change and innovate in this field can be provide basic services for consumers materials synchronized with other health programs

**Keywords**: Health system reform, Material consumption, Ahvaz
PREVALENCE AND PREDICTORS OF HIGH RISK SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG INJECTABLE ADDICTS AT DROP-IN CENTERS OF HARM REDUCTION: AHVAZ, 2016

Submission Author: Reza Davasazirani

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Background and Aim: Access to an addicted person through the launch of the comprehensive Drop-In centers (DIC) at least cause the addicted person from high-risk to low-risk behavior on. High risk sexual behavior among addicts is not an abnormal phenomenon and a significant group of them are exposed to it. The aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency and predictor factors of high risk sexual behavior in related to demographic variables in injectable addicts referred to Drop-In Centers of harm reduction in Ahvaz.

Methods: This was a descriptive - analytical study. Sample size included all injectable addicts referred to Drop-In centers of Ahvaz which consisted 21 women and 465 men. The tools used in this study was Ahvaz High risk Sexual Behaviour Questionnaire (AHSBQ). The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, Chi-square test and logistic regression analysis by SPSS software.

Results: The results showed that 25% of injectable addicts coverage were infected with HIV. Also results revealed that the majority of the men addicts were single, unemployed with low level of education, and had a history of imprisonment, sexual relations with multiple partners who were infected with HIV, hepatitis and the lack of interest in the use of the condom. The maximum frequency was in the age group of 20-24 years. There was a significant correlation between demographic characteristics with each of the questions of the questionnaire (P<0.05). The results of the regression analysis indicated that the probability of contamination to AIDS caused by high-risk sexual behaviour was related to unusual sexual relations and contamination to HIV in their sexual partners respectively.
Conclusion: According to the obtained results, the prevalence of high-risk sexual behaviour in spite of all the existing efforts in related to harm reduction policy, continues to be high. Therefore, by changing the high risk sexual behaviors and correct training, also increasing Drop-in centers can control the risks of addiction largely and can reduce the transfer of infectious diseases such as AIDS from these groups to the general population at least.

Keywords: High risk sexual behaviors, Addict, Drop-in center, Ahvaz
EFFECTIVENESS OF THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY TREATMENT MODEL ON THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE CRAVING AND IMPROVING THE CLIENT´S MOOD

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Background and Aim: This research was conducted with the aim to survey effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Treatment Model on the substance abuse craving and improvement the client´s mood of the TC center of Khorasan Razavi.

Methods: This research is a part of applied and semi-experimental research. The design used in this study is pre-test and post-test design with no control group. Due to the inability to completely control the conditions for the control group (the group that after detoxification did not have any substance consumption during treatment for 6 months and did not undergo treatment), there was no possibility for selecting the control group in this study. For this purpose, among the clients who took the detoxification and final admission, 30 subjects were selected through targeted sampling. To collect data, a Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scales, and substance abuse craving questionnaire were used. The treatment period was about 6 months, during the three stages of initiation(familiarization), initial treatment and re-entry.

Results: The results of the analysis showed that between the two groups in the craving variable (sig < 0.01, t = 11/2, df = 29), positive affect (sig < 0/01, t = 11/18, df = 29), negative affect (sig < 0/01, t = 14/98, df = 29) was significant. In other words, the TC model has been effective in reducing the craving and negative affect and increasing positive affect.

Conclusion: Regarding the results of this study, it can be seen that, in line with other studies, the findings of this study also show the significant effect of the TC model on the sustained withdrawal and improving the mood and lifestyle of addicts.
Keywords: substance abuse-Therapeutic Community Treatment-craving-mood
COMPARISON ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOM’S BETWEEN MALE DAILY SMOKERS AND NONDAILY SMOKERS RESIDENT IN KASHAN

Submission Author: Mohammadreza Davoudi

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Background and Aim: Several studies have shown the dangers of smoking among daily smokers. But another group that has recently been investigated as a non-daily smoking. These is much more experience than non-smokers the health damages of smoking. This study evaluates Depression and anxiety of this group and compare with daily smokers.

Methods: In this Cross-sectional study with snowball sampling, 385 male residents of Kashan in three groups, include daily smokers (118), non-daily smokers (114) and nonsmokers (153) participated in study. Depression and anxiety was measure with beck depression inventory and beck depression anxiety inventory. Date in spss16 collected and measured with independent sample T-test and one way Anova (P<0.05).

Results: The current study shows that prevalence of depression and anxiety in both daily and non-daily smokers each other equal (p<0.05). Also depression and Anxiety in daily-smokers and non-daily smokers are higher than non-smokers group, significantly.

Conclusion: The prevalence of depression and anxiety among non-daily smokers was equivalent to daily smokers and greater than non-smokers. Thus, in both groups, in addition to smoking, must pay special attention to symptoms of anxiety and depression.
Keywords: depression, anxiety, smoking patterns.
EVALUATING THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF ADDICTIVE DRUG ABUSE AMONG STUDENTS OF ZABOL UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

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Background and Aim : Addiction is now recognized as a false practice and a social problem, which, if used continuously, can cause emotional and physiological dependencies. As one of the main reasons for the addiction tendency is the lack of awareness about the causes and consequences of drug use, and awareness of this can be one of the most important ways of preventing drug addiction. The purpose of this study was to determine the causes and consequences of drug use among students of Zabol University of Medical Sciences.

Methods : 110 students from different disciplines of Zabol University of Medical Sciences were studied in this study. The data collection method is a researcher-made questionnaire that was distributed randomly among the students and entered into the SPSS software after completing the data.

Results : A total of 70 (63.6%) of the participants in this study were males and the mean age of the participants was 22.4 years. Of these, 61 (55.5%) stated that they had consumed at least one addictive inconstancy and the highest prevalence of cigarette consumption (29.1%) and the most common reason for consumption was relaxation (21.8%). The results showed that the intake of the addictive symptoms of depression and reluctance, sudden changes in mood and lack of exercise significant relationship was observed (p<0/05), but the relationship between drug use, stress, anxiety and loss of confidence No breath finding.
Conclusion: Increasing awareness and knowledge of parents about the causes and consequences of addiction tendency and holding workshops in universities can be effective in preventing addiction and reducing the complications of addiction.

Keywords: Addictive Drug, student, zabol university
INVESTIGATE OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUALITY OF SLEEP AND DEFENSE MECHANISM WITH ADDICTION POTENTIAL IN STAFF OF TAKESTAN STEEL FACTORY

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between sleep quality and defensive mechanisms and addiction potential in Staff of Takestan Steel factory

Methods: The study was descriptive. The population consisted of all workers in the steel plant vineyards, 198 (2 drop test) of 393 subjects were selected by simple random sampling method based on Morgan table. Instruments included questionnaires addiction potential Wade and Butcher, Defense Mechanism Andrews et al and Quality of Sleep Buysse et al. Data were analyzed using analysis of covariance

Results: The results showed that the negative relationship between sleep quality and there is a significant addiction potential. Between developed defense mechanisms and addiction potential and there is a significant positive relationship. As well as between developed defense mechanisms and addiction potential and there is a significant negative relationship. the results of stepwise regression showed that variables predictive of sleep quality and defensive mechanisms adapted and defense mechanism of compromise has not been able to in three stages and share 46% of the variance criterion of the addiction potential of steel workers vineyards in the area 0/01 significantly predict

Conclusion: The results indicate that the quality of sleep and the defense mechanisms, involved in anticipation and addiction potential

Keywords: Quality of sleep, defense mechanisms, and addiction potential
PEER EDUCATION: PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES IN ADOLESCENTS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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Background and Aim: In the area of youth health, peers education is an approach to health promotion. Assess the training needs of peers educators clarifies the components, values, and quality of training protocols. Aim to that we conducted a participatory educational needs assessment of youth peer educators.

Methods: Involving youth and key informants in direct collaboration with research team, a qualitative approach was planned based on grounded theory. For data collection a semi-structured guide questioning was designed. Sixteen focus group discussions and 8 in depth interview were held.

Results: The majority of participants emphasized on the importance of mental health, life skills, AIDS prevention, contraception methods, and healthy nutrition as the main training topics. They were extremely interested into the comprehensive educational material among their participatory role in peer programs.

Conclusion: The training programs should be well defined based on the knowledge, skills and behavior of peers. During the implementation, training programs should be followed to meet the ongoing educational needs of service providers.

Keywords: Peer education, Education, Needs assessment, Health
THE PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAM FOR YOUTH HEALTH PROMOTION

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Background and Aim: More than 36% of the total population of Iran consists of young people aged 15 to 25 yr. Recent studies show that this age group has the highest rate of serious health problems. Youth participatory studies on youth health priority have shown that mental health is one of the most important priorities in youth health. Aim to assessing the mental health needs of youth, specialty in related fields of addiction and risky behaviors, we conducted a peer group based multidisciplinary study.

Methods: To conduct a multi disciplinary approach through involving youth for finding their mental health needs and their suggestion for solving them, we designed a qualitative approach based on grounded theory. To data collection, we used a semi-structured guide questionnaire. Sixteen focus group discussions were conducted by trained peers with youth aged 15-25 years.

Results: According to FGDs results, most of youth health needs concern with their interpersonal communications skills particularly with their parents’; they had some problems with their parental expectations meet; life skills; self-expression and problem solving process. They were extremely interested in participatory approach in which they involved in assessment and determination of their health problems also in designing health programs. Most of participants discussed on requirements of protective skills against the risks of addiction and risky behaviors.

Conclusion: Success of program shows empowering the community through capacity building and notice to peer group-based interventions to critical enhancing in various aspects of youth health is the most effective method to needs assessment and community mobilization for better health.

Keywords: addiction, risky behaviors, youth, Health, Iran
INVESTIGATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND METHODS OF COPING WITH STRESS AMONG AGRICULTURE TECHNICAL- VOCATIONAL STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Achieving mental health among young and educated people in the society and implementing that in educational environment is a significant matter. Since, students are exposed to lots of social deviance and stress, appropriate preventive approaches and problem-solving skills turn out to be efficient to deal with them.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted to find out the profile of mental health situation, focusing on different approaches (emotional, avoidance and problem-solving) with 14 items as well as predicting indices for addiction with 29 items, among agriculture technical and vocational students in the Agriculture Research & Education center, Khorasan Razavi province, employing 526 students as the study population.

Results: Data collection was carried out using questionnaire followed by data analysis using statistical test (factor analysis and correlation coefficient). The ability of data to be factorized through (K-MO = .651) And the significance of Bartlett’s sphericity test (B-T = 301.797, DF = 28, sig = .000) was tested. By extracting the variance value of each variable, 9 factors fitted with factor load In total, 54% of variance of coping methods by main elements with varimax rotation and residuals are confirmed by factor load, which, 21% of avoiding methods, 19% of problem solving methods and 14% of emotional methods in predicting students’ behavior. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between avoiding coping strategies (0.013) and mortality (0.006) and the relationship between the coping methods and the possible use of materials. The issue has a negative significant relationship (at 0.001 and correlation, - 182).

Conclusion: It means that those who are more likely to use drugs, they apply emotion and avoidance approaches in their behavior rather than problem-solving one. Moreover, it appeared that there is a significant relationship between mental health and drug abuse, meaning the better mental health condition, the less likely to suffer from
drug abuse (T=-3.134, df=465, P=0.001). It is concluded that the risk of drug abuse among students can be prevented through applying society-based measures and problem-saving skills leading to improve mental health level.

**Keywords**: mental health, coping strategies, risk factors for drug use, protective factors, addiction behavior
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION AMONG DRUG ADDICTED INDIVIDUALS

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Background and Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate and explore the relationship between stress and suicidal ideation of drug addicts. Further, the study also examines how these stress factors increase their suicidal risks.

Methods: method of the present study was Co-sectional. Sample of 100 male drug addicts was selected Using purposive sampling technique. Perceived stress and suicidal risk assessment guide for quantities analysis was used. The age range of sample was 16 to 50. Descriptive statistic was applied for the analysis of collected data for the test of significance. Chi square was used to compare the relationship of stress and suicidal ideation due of drug addicts.

Results: The result indicated that there is a significant association between stress and suicidal ideation of drug addicts. result also showed that age, occupation, marital status, education and number of children, these are stress factors that increase their suicidal risk.

Conclusion: Thus, it can be concluded from the above discussion that there is positive relationship between Drug addiction and stress and stress and suicidal rick. It also concludes that age, employment, education, marital status and number of children were strong factors that increase stress and suicidal risk due to addiction.

Keywords: stress, suicidal ideation, Drug Addiction
SUBJECT: Treatment and Rehabilitation in Addiction

PRESENTATION TYPE: Poster

STUDY OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE CLIENT ASSESSMENT INVENTORY IN THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

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BACKGROUND AND AIM: Therapeutic communities (TCs) for addictions are drug-free environments in which people with addictive problems live together in an organized and structured way to promote change toward recovery and reinsertion in society. Despite a long research tradition in TCs, the evidence base for the effectiveness of TCs is limited. One of the tools for measuring the effectiveness of TCs is Client Assessment Inventory (CAI). Aim of present study is determination of Validity and Reliability of the Client Assessment Inventory in the therapeutic community.

METHODS: The CAI is a self-report survey containing 14 scales, each representing specific treatment competency areas derived from a theoretical framework of the therapeutic community approach to treatment and recovery. It is designed to measure progress in treatment and to serve as a clinical tool, particularly for enhancing client problem recognition. A performance factor serves as a general measure of client progress in 10 competency areas (maturity, responsibility, values, drug/criminal lifestyle, maintaining images, work attitude, social skills, cognitive skills, emotional skills, and self-esteem). A participation factor assesses client engagement and participation in treatment through 4 scales (accepting program philosophy, program engagement, attachment/investment, and role model). A sample of 250 clients from 1 TC and 4 recovery and rehabilitation programs voluntarily self-administered the CAI. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to verify the factor structure of the scales, coefficient alpha (CA) reliabilities were computed as measures of internal consistency, and test-retest (TR) reliabilities were calculated.

RESULTS: The client-level coefficient alpha (CA) and test-retest reliability (TR) for each scale are reported above (.96/.85). Using a confirmatory factor analysis, 14 factor scales were confirmed.
Conclusion: The Client Assessment Inventory has proper validity and reliability for use in therapeutic communities in Iran.

Keywords: Validity, Reliability, Client Assessment Inventory, factor analysis
MENTAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS OF SUBSTANCE-DEPENDENT CLIENTS AFTER 4 MONTHS IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

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Background and Aim: Omid Therapeutic Community (TC) accepts substance-dependent clients, including those with co-occurring mental health issues. Numerous studies show that TCs are effective in rehabilitating such client. The aim of the study was to examine Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2) profiles of Omid TC residents early in their residency and again after 4 months, to chart changes in MMPI-2 profiles and compare them with norms for psychological health.

Methods: The sample comprised 86 clients who were part of the residential program between 1395 and 1396, and who remained in treatment at the TC for at least 4 months. They were administered the MMPI-2 after 3 weeks in treatment and again after 4 months.

Results: At the first assessment, the validity scales of the MMPI-2 plus the clinical scales Depression, Psychopathic Deviate, Paranoia, Psychasthenia and Schizophrenia were in the clinical range. At the second assessment, mean scores on all clinical scales except Mania were significantly or near significantly lower and, except for Psychopathic Deviate, within the normal range.

Conclusion: Results indicated that treatment within the TC over this time span was associated with improved mental health.

Keywords: Mental health, Therapeutic Community
THE EFFECT OF ASSET PARENTS EDUCATION ON PREVENTING SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim: Parent education have a termendus and lasting positive impact on deug use prevention in youth. In this education, rather than focusing on problems, concentrates on developmental assets. The assets are 40 values, experiences and positive life styles. Goal of present study is Investigate the Impact of Parent-Focused Asset education on drug abuse prevention in youth.

Methods: 50 parents from a high school were selected according to demographic characteristics, Then pre-test was adminstrated on them and their teens. 25 parenting training sessions focused on assets was implemented. Then, the post-test was performed.

Results: The results showed that there is a significant difference between parent pre-test and post-test scores in all assets (internal and external assets). Also, the difference between the scores of the teenagers 'and parents' asset inventories was also reduced in all assets.

Conclusion: Asset education to parents increases the assets of adolescents and reduces the likelihood of using drugs.

Keywords: Asset education, Internal assets, External assets, Drug abuse prevention
INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF HEALTH-PROMOTING LIFESTYLE AND FAMILY FUNCTION IN STUDENTS' MOBILE PHONE ADDICTION TENDENCY

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1. social welfare organization
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Background and Aim: Lifestyle of individuals and family function can be correlated with their tendency toward extreme and inappropriate use of mobile phones. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the role of health-promoting lifestyle as well as family function in predicting addiction to advanced communication devices (such as mobiles or tablets) in students.

Methods: Analysis method: The sample of this study was 211 (136 males and 75 males) second-year undergraduate students of Payam-e Noor University in Shabestar who were studying in the second half of the academic year 2014-2015 and selected by stratified random sampling method. The participants completed a healthy lifestyle questionnaire by Walker, Kerr, Pender, & Sechrist (1990), Family Assessment Device by Epstein and Bishop (1983), and a mobile phone addiction questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis.

Results: Results: The results showed that family function had a significant negative correlation with mobile phone addiction in all components (p <0.01). Also, health-promoting lifestyle construct had a negative correlation in all components except the nutritional component with the mobile addiction variable (p <0.01). In general, the predictive variables of the present study were able to predict 0.58 of the changes in mobile phone addiction.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that people with unhealthy lifestyle and having low family function are more likely to be addicted to mobile phones. In fact, mobile phone addiction could be predicted based on the unhealthy lifestyle of individuals and family function.

Keywords: health-promoting lifestyle, family function, mobile phone addiction
PERSONALIZED MEDICINE IN SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

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Background and Aim: Substance use disorders (SUD) are responsible for a large range of personal and societal consequences. Multiple aspects of SUD appear to be influenced by genetic factors such as the vulnerability for initiation, for persistent use, for quantity used, and for ability to quit the use. Until now, we have lacked scientifically based knowledge for an effective synchronization of the range of possible interventions to a patient’s individual characteristics. Diagnostic tests have traditionally been developed using a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach that leaves little room for individual variation. Personalized medicine is gaining popularity and there are great opportunities for more precision in addiction care. This implies a targeted focus on the patient’s individual characteristics because of human biosystems differ from each other and a better selection of treatment strategies is needed to increase positive outcomes and reduce misdiagnoses. Pharmacogenetics, a key dimension of personalized medicine, targets treatments to the needs of individual patients using genetic biomarkers. This paper will be about the possibilities for improving precision in prognosis, diagnosis, and treatment indications (preferably at an early stage) of SUDs.

Methods: Literature searches were performed to review the majority of studies about personalized medicine in SUDs.

Results: It is only in the last few years that large scale studies have been conducted on personalized medicine in SUDs. These investigations are very valuable as many of the genetic findings have not been reproduced, often related to false positive results due to small sample sizes. Karpyak et al. replicated the association of genetic markers with the length of abstinence in acamprosate- treated alcoholics. Lee et al. showed that in order to establish a better outcome in methadone maintenance treatment programs, a personalized approach seems necessary. Particularly interesting is the recent neurocognitive perspective that Noël et al. used to approach addiction as an interaction of three neural systems: a system for impulsive reactions and habits; a system for the monitoring of physical states and processes; and a system for reflection, planning, and impulse control. The model theoretically predicts that a dysfunction of one of these three systems would indicate the need for a specific type of treatment. It is a fine example of the way in which as much precision as possible can be achieved in substance
abuse treatment. Naltrexone has been shown to decrease reinforcing effects of alcohol. One possible explanation for heterogeneity in responds to naltrexone is based on their genetic profile.

**Conclusion**: What is more likely to influence the treatment of addiction in the near future is the emergence of personalized medicine. A vast number of studies have been reported the association of variants of the endogenous system genes and drug addiction-related phenotypes, but the results are not always consistent. Evidence-based guidelines derived from the results of clinical trials are still very limited. More work is clearly needed to verify the role of variants suggested to be associated with addiction in small studies and for better understanding of their role in different populations.

**Keywords**: Substance use disorders, personalized medicine, Pharmacogenetics
EFFECTIVENESS OF MATRIX THERAPEUTIC MODEL IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH STIMULANT-DRUG ABUSE

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Background and Aim: In the recent years, drug abuse is one of the most serious human problems and one of the most complex human phenomena. There are at least 1300 type stimulant compounds, and now, amphetamines and coca products are more used than others in the world. Using drug and hallucinogens changes the consciousness level increasing emotional tendencies. Also, the incidence of optical hallucinations as well as concentrating and decision-making disorders among patients are possible. Researches have shown that medicine therapy is not effective to prevent reuse of drugs, but psychological treatments play a key role. Matrix treatment, as a treating protocol in some medical centers, is an intensive and structural outpatient intervention that runs for 16 weeks for drug-addicted patients.

Methods: The present study was a practical clinical trial with a pre-test, post-test design. The study population included all the people misusing stimulant drugs in the city of Zanjan, Iran. The study sample included 40 patients who were attending to psychological, psychotherapy clinics and were chosen by convenient sampling. Then the participants signed a written contest form, showing their willingness to take part in the study and to observe all the steps in the treatment process. After that, they were randomly assigned to either of the two study groups: medicinal intervention, and combined intervention (medicine and matrix treatment model). Before and after the treatment the participants filled in the study's questionnaires including: SWLS, DASS, addiction severity and urinary tests. The study hypotheses were then investigated using analysis so covariances.

Results: Results from covariance analysis shows that matrix treatment model had a significant effect on increasing life satisfaction of patients suffering from stimulation drug misuse (P = 0.001). It also decreased anxiety, stress, and depression in the intervention group (P = 0.001). Etta coefficient shows that intervention managed to explain changes in stress, anxiety, and depression, Respectively (0.39, 0.48, and 0.46). The intervention also exerted effects
Conclusion: Matrix treatment model is more effective than other methods in treating and recovery rate of addicted patients who abuse stimulant drugs. With using Matrix method, a change in participants attitude was observed. Since changing attitudes play an important role in maintaining abstinence and restraint, the use of this treatment for the people trying to leave such drugs is recommended. Moreover, it is suggested that Matrix method can be considered by the relative national organizations such as Ministry of Health and The Center for Combating Narcotics. Considering the important role of slipping in reuse of drugs among addicted patients, especially in the field of stimulant drugs, we recommend the Matrix method to the physicians and specialists working to treat drug abuse.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Matrix Therapeutic Model, Drug Abuse, Stimulants.
Background and Aim: Introduction and goal: Drug addiction is one of the most prevalent deviations of the present age, which carries a large number of victims every year and seriously impairs the family and society. At the center, services such as syringe and needle syringe, AIDS counseling and testing, condom distribution and education in high risk sexual behaviors, referral to triangular clinics for AIDS counseling and HIV testing, referral to treatment centers where there is a tendency to Complete leave, referral to health and treatment units and hospitals in cases where there is a need for serious medical interventions, referral to maintenance units with Metadon is done.

Methods: Method: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study that examines the statistics and documentation available in the health department and compares the services of the DIC addiction control center in 2015-2016 in Quchan.

Results: Results: In order to implement the DIC plan, 100% of the out-of-reach areas were identified and covered by the DIC of Quchan, and access to support services in the years 2015 and 2016 was 100%. The number of syringes distributed in 2015 at this center was 22,340 and in 2016 this figure was 18560 and this indicator in the mobile stations in the 2015 and 2016 years were 17842 and 14975. Also, in 2015, 55% and in 2016, 57% of drug addicts in the DIC Center used non-pharmacological treatments. The number of patients in the DIC center in 2015 was 1101, of which 312 were referred for treatment with methadone MMT and in 2016 the number of DIC patients was 876, of which 370 were referenced to MMT and are being monitored. And from 443 eligible condoms in the DIC center, 308 people received condoms in 2016 and from 697 eligible condoms received 419 condoms from the center.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Rehabilitation and reduction of drug addiction has been dramatically rising, and these figures can play a role in policy making, and this study can be a platform for future research.
Keywords: Addiction Transmission Center, Support Services, Addicts
Background and Aim: Background and Purpose: Children as the most vulnerable refugees need a special care to improve their psychological-social capabilities and physical health. It seems that life skills education based on essential psychological and social skills is needed for a healthy life and is one of the most important teaching requirements for these children. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of three developed life skills education packages (for the grade one, four and five students) that carried out among Afghan children refugees in Rafsanjan camp in Iran.

Methods: All 7-13 years old children attended in a three-month life skill training course. During the course the occurrence frequency of ‘positive’ and ‘negative’ behaviors in four categories of hygiene, aggression, respectfulness and psychological difficulties were recorded by the coaches as well as the parents through a structured observation checklist. Semi-structured interviews with the parents and coaches also applied.

Results: Comparisons of teachers and coaches’ reports between first and third month in all categories using Chi-Square test were statistically significant in all grades (P-value <0.05) except aggression for grade 4 and 5. The training program have had a positive impact on the students’ personal hygiene and neat appearance, reduction of physical and verbal aggression, respect for the rights of others and class rules, reduction of psychological difficulties and improvement in cognitive-emotional abilities. Conclusion: It seems that for making long lasting improvements, a long term continuous education is required to let the learned skills get stablished in the students through everyday real life situations.
**Conclusion**: Such training courses are recommended to improve daily living component in refugee children. In fact the life skills education had changed the behaviors of the students in all three grades in all three mentioned areas. It is obvious that the students’ past behavioral repertoire includes well established unpleasant behaviors that are very hard to be replaced with new pleasant behaviors. Therefore, this course has a short term effect on the children and old established behaviors cannot immediately be replaced by new behaviors, as after the finishing of the course the occurrence frequency of the new behaviors decline and old behaviors start to appear again. It seems that we need to have a longer term education in order to make a more effective impact on the children’s behavior.

**Keywords**: Empowerment; Life skills; Health Education; Mental Health
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-CONCEPT OF OPIOID ADDICTS WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR THERAPEUTIC MEASURES

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Background and Aim: Self-concept and self-esteem are among the most valuable concepts in addiction research. Reduction in self-esteem and negative self-image creates emotional and behavioral crises. Addicted people are mostly unemployed, socially isolated, poor, less educated, socially loathsome, and outcast from family, resulting in successive slippage and so repeated medical treatment. Research and scientific evidence have not been sufficiently studied in the study of the concepts of self-esteem and self-esteem of opioid drug addicts and their relationship with the number of therapeutic interventions. This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between self-esteem and self-concept of opioid addicts with the number of their therapeutic measures.

Methods: In a correlation study with questionnaire and interview, 50 patients volunteered to participate in the study were selected. Using Cooper Smith questionnaire and Rogers self-concept questionnaire, they were divided into two groups of 25 (with high and low self-esteem and self-concept), and were evaluated with the form of clinical addiction interviews in both groups and then the data were evaluated by SPSS software.

Results: The results of this study showed a significant relationship between self-esteem and self-concept of opioid addicts with their number of therapeutic measures (P value = 0.009 <0.05).

Conclusion: The results of this study indicated that high self-esteem and positive self-esteem are effective in reducing therapeutic measures.

Keywords: Self-esteem, self-concept, opioid addicts
Background and Aim: According to Bandura, moral code develops through interacting with patterns. Parents tend to set morals as a pattern for their children, so that the children end up internalizing them. Once these codes were internalized, they determine that which behavior should be recognized as forbidden and which one should not. Getting farther from moral codes results in a sense of self-contempt, which turns out not to be a pleasant experience. Therefore, an individual typically behaves according to his/her own moral codes. He believes that, human’s behavior has more to do with the situation he/she is in and the way he/she interprets the situation, rather than with development stages and personal characteristics. According to Bandura, even though an individual may have some strict moral codes, but there are mechanisms that can be used to keep the individual from blaming himself/herself for undertaking blamable acts. These mechanisms enable individuals to violate their principles without recognizing themselves as regraded. These mechanisms include (1) moral justification, (2) euphemistic labeling, (3) advantageous comparison, (4) displacement of responsibility, (5) diffusion of responsibility, (6) disregard of consequence, (7) dehumanization, and (8) attribution of blame (Erfani, 2014). Considering the role of these mechanisms in preventing internal blaming when undertaking immoral behaviors, the present research aimed at developing a measurement model for addicted women prisoners’ immoral performance mechanisms.

Methods: The method of research is correlational and prediction-based. It is performed using so-called Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Statistical population of this research was composed of all addicted women jailed at central prison of Hamedan City in 2014, total number of which was 142 women prisoners. Using Cochran formula (1977), sample size was determined to be 104. This number of prisoners were selected via simple random sampling and then responded to a researcher-constructed questionnaire entitled as Immoral Performance Mechanisms Measurement. Reliability coefficient of the questionnaire was calculated using Cronbach’s Alpha. Model parameters were estimated using maximum likelihood (ML), and fitness of the model was tested using chi square divided to degrees of freedom (df/χ²), Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), Normed Fit Index (NFI), Non-
Normed Fit Index (NNFI), Goodness of Fit Index (GFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Incremental Fit Index (IFI), and Relative Fit Index (RFI). Data analysis was performed using LISREL 8.72.

Results: Results indicated that, reliability coefficients for the immoral performance mechanisms fell within 0.66-0.87, while overall reliability coefficient of the questionnaire was equal to 0.90. Effect of coefficients of the items in the questionnaire on immoral performance mechanisms was significant (P < 0.05). The proposed measurement model for immoral performance mechanisms was found to be of reasonably good fit ($\chi^2$/df = 1.35 < 2; RMSEA = 0.05 < 0.09; NFI = 0.94 > 0.90; NNFI = 0.98 > 90; GFI = 0.91 > 0.90; CFI = 0.91 > 0.90; IFI 0.92 > 0.90; RFI = 0.92 > 0.90).

Conclusion: Immoral performance measurement questionnaire was of acceptable construct validity and reliability. As such, this questionnaire can be used to measure addicted women prisoners’ immoral behaviors. Therefore, it is recommended to adopt this questionnaire for research and training intervention purposes.

Keywords: measurement model, immoral performance mechanisms, addicted, woman, prisoner.
INVESTIGATING SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS OF ADDICTED MALE PRISONERS IN HAMEDAN

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Background and Aim: Adaptation to the social environment requires a set of interpersonal problem-solving skills. Problem-solving is a cognitive-behavioral process in which a person or group strives to provide an effective way of addressing everyday life problems (D’Zurilla and Nezu, 2001). In the process of social problem-solving, the problem is solved in the natural environment or the real world (D’Zurilla and Nezu, 1982). The social problem-solving model was introduced by D’Zurilla, Nezu, and Maydeu-Olivares (2002). There are three basic concepts in the model: problem-solving, problem, and the solution. The problem arises when a person has a goal but lacks a clear way to access it. The solution is the response from the problem-solving process, which can be used in a particular problematic situation (D’Zurilla, Nezu & Maydeu-Olivares, 2004). Deficiencies in problem-solving skills are linked with various disorders in psychological functioning, including substance abuse disorders (Maher, 2002). Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine and rank the social problem-solving skills of prisoner addicted men.

Methods: The research method was survey. The statistical population included male addicts in Hamadan prisons in 2016, whose number was 2134 people. The sample size was determined using the Cochran formula (1977) and the sample size modulation formula was determined 283 people who were selected by using simple random sampling and responded to the Social Problem Solving Inventory-Revised (D’Zurilla, Nezu & Maydeu-Olivares, 2002). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Friedman statistical tests in SPSS v.24.

Results: The results showed that the mean age of subjects was 31.45 years. Also, the average duration of their addiction was 7.62 years and their average cleanliness was 0.89 year. Substance consumption was 38.9% heroin, 24% opium, 19.4% sap, 16.3% methamphetamine and 1.4% cannabis. Most of them (42.8%) had a history of drug rehabilitation once. In terms of marital status, 49.1% were married, 43.1% were single and 7.8% were divorced. The degree of literacy of the majority of subjects was under diploma (53.7%) and most of them were simple workers (35.7%). The results also showed that the mean and standard deviation scores were 8.53 and 2.38 for positive
orientation to problem scale, 13.24 and 3.15 for negative orientation to the problem, 12.92 and 3.31 for logical problem solving, 13.36 and 3.16 for impulsive/careless style, and 21.61 and 4.09 for the avoidant style. The results of Friedman test showed that there was a significant difference between the mean rank score of social problem-solving skills among addicted men. The average score of social problem-solving skills among addicted male prisoners was ranked as follows: avoidant style (4.92), impulsivity/careless (3.01), negative problem orientation (2.93), logical problem solving (2.82) and positive problem orientation (1.32).

**Conclusion**: problem-solving social skills, which are a key component of social adjustment, are inefficient among addicted male prisoners and they often use avoidant, impulsive and negative orientation scales for solving social problems, and rarely deal with problems using a logical method and by positive problem orientation. Therefore, it is suggested that constructive methods of problem-solving are taught to help them develop their social adjustment.

**Keywords**: Social Problem-Solving Skills, Addict, Prisoner, Man.
COMPARISON OF GENERAL HEALTH, SELF-EFFICACY AND LOCUS OF CONTROL IN WIVES OF ADDICTED AND NON-ADDICTED MEN IN ZANJAN

Submission Author: Mona Eskandari

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to compare mental health, self-efficacy and locus of control of wives of Non-addicted men's and addicted men in Zanjan.

Methods: This study was a comparative study of ex post facto. Two groups composing of 165 wives of addicted men and 165 Non-addicted men's wives were selected. Sample Group was selected purposefully and from the patients admitted to addiction treatment centers. The people in control group were randomly selected from the same areas. The groups were assimilated with respect to the inclusion criteria. Data were collected by using GHQ-28, self-efficacy Scale by Sherer and locus of control questionnaire (Levenson, 1973). To analyze the data, considering that data follow a normal distribution and by observing the test precondition, MANOVA and independent two-sample t-test were used in SPSS 22.

Results: There was a significant difference between general health and its subscales in the two groups (P<0.05). There was a significant difference between both groups in terms of self-efficacy (P<0.05). Finally, there was a significant difference between locus of control and its subscales in Case group and Control group (P<0.05).

Conclusion: the Case group had a situation lower than Control group in terms of general health, self-efficacy and locus of control.

Keywords: General health, self-efficacy, locus of control, addiction
EFFECT OF TRANSCRANIAL DIRECT CURRENT STIMULATION METHOD IN DECREASE OF DRUG CRAVING IN AMPHETAMINE USERS.

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Addiction or dependency to drug is a psychosomatic disease which is one of the essential problems of all societies such as us and is affected by different psychological factors. Thus scientific cures could decrease rate of this disease and dependent behaviors.

Methods: To do this 40 clients of addiction clinics in Karaj were selected randomly as samples and they answered to (OCDUS, DDQ) and (DAST-SDSS) questionnaires. It’s protocol was include of 7 consecutive sessions of incitement of Transcranial direct current stimulation for every subject and the area of incitement was frontal (F4, F3).

Results: data were analyzed using pearson’s correlation and regression. Results showed that this cure decreased craving drug using.

Conclusion: Considering that there is not any medicinal cure for amphetamine using thus complement therapy such as of Transcranial direct current stimulation method could decrease craving drug using and results in decrease of signs of this disease and improve it.

Keywords: Addiction, Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), craving
COMPARING THE VIEWS OF ADDICTED AND NON-ADDICTED WOMEN ON THE CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION TENDENCY IN WOMEN

Submission Author: Aliakbar Esmaeili

Aliakbar Esmaeili¹, Saeed Mohtasham², Omid Mehrpoor³, Bita Bijari⁴, Sayed Hamed Kazemnia⁵

Background and Aim: According to the negative consequences of addiction in girls (as the future mothers of the community) on the physical and psychological health of the family, identifying the causes of the tendency of girls and women to opiate can provide a suitable strategy to reduce the addiction of girls and women to Drugs are effective. The aim of this study was to compare the viewpoints of addicted women referring to drug addiction centers and non-addicted women about the causes of drug addiction.

Methods: In this case-control study, opium addicted women referred to addiction treatment centers in Birjand and healthy non-addicted women who were employed in units of function of Birjand University of Medical Sciences were selected by available sampling method. The data collection tool was a self-made questionnaire by the project manager, which included questions about the demographic data of the subjects and questions about the causes of women's tendency to narcotic drugs. After validity and reliability assessment, they were completed by case and control group. After completing the questionnaires, the data were entered into SPSS software version 16. Data were analyzed using Chi-square, independent t-test and Mann-Whitney test at α = 0.05 level.

Results: In this study, 144 addicted women and 144 non-addicted women with an average age of 36.13 ± 7.36 years participated. The mean score for individual domains in addicted and non-addicted women was 1.57 ± 0.8 and 1.87 ± 0.77, respectively, in the family domain was 1.30 ± 0.83 and 17.1 ± 1.1, respectively. The social cultural
domain was 0.85 ± 0.55 and 2.27 ± 1.1, which was statistically significant. (P <0.001). Addicted women considered individual causes, family causes and social causes as the most important factors in the tendency to addiction. Non-addicted non-addicted women pointed out, respectively, the cultural-social causes, family causes and individual causes as the most important factors in the tendency to addiction.

**Conclusion** : Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that individual factors (weakness of will, intolerance to problems, etc.), family causes (wife's addiction, dissatisfaction with marital life, etc.) and socio-cultural causes (Availability of materials, unbelievable friends, etc.) can be important causes of addiction, which is emphasized both in terms of addicted women and in the viewpoint of non-addicted women. Therefore, setting up these barriers can be effective in reducing the tendency toward addiction.

**Keywords** : Reasons for addiction, addicted women, non-addicted women, perspectives
EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF UNDER TREATMENT ADDICT PATIENTS

Submission Author: Aliakbar Esmaeili

Aliakbar Esmaeili¹, Reza Yaghoubi², Reza Dastjerdi³

Background and Aim: The people of the world especially our people of Iran are suffered from opioid addiction and its consequently ruinous effects since many years ago. Nowadays, with development positivism of psychotherapy for psychological problem especially addiction, progression the psychological well-being causes increase of response treatment of addiction cognitive – behavioral group psychotherapy is one of effective and cost-benefit treatment for this purpose. According to past studies, psychological well-being can be effective in the treatment of addiction, this study examines the effectiveness of psychological well-being group cognitive behavior psychotherapy on treatment of addiction.

 Methods: A quasi-experimental with before and after test, of the 100 cases referred to the outpatient clinic Ferdows city treated with methadone (MMT), the random sampling method 30 selected and divided into two experimental and control groups (each group 15 persons). In addition to receiving drug treatment group underwent 12 sessions of group therapy was Cognitive-while the control group did not receive any non-medicinal intervention. 84 questions for data collection questionnaire psychological well-being Reef (RSPWB) was used and data were analyzed by t-test.

 Results: In this study, the treatment group Cognitive- positive role in predicting components, "environmental control", "personal development", "positive relationships with others," "purpose in life" and "acceptance" revealed (05 / 0П <). But in predicting "independence" parameters, did not show a significant role (05 / 0П>
Conclusion: According to this study, the effects of cognitive-behavior group psychotherapy on improving psychological well-being are important predicting factor of addiction treatment.

Keywords: group therapy, Cognitive-behavioral therapy, psychological well-being, addiction
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE GROUP THERAPY ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT WITH METHADONE

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of mindfulness-based cognitive group therapy on psychological well-being in patient with substance abuse disorder.

Methods: A quasi-experimental research design, using pre-test and post-test two groups (experimental and control), respectively. The population of this study were men whom under treatment methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) with substance abuse disorder in two outpatient methadone clinic in the city of Mashhad. A total of 60 members of the clinic were selected randomly and were divided into an experimental group and a control test group underwent eight sessions of therapeutic interventions, tools for data collection in this study, psychological well-being questionnaire (Ryfe., 2002). Control and experimental groups of variables: age, education level and duration of consumption were matched.

Results: The results showed significant difference in the scores of experimental and control groups in the pre-test and post-test cognitive strategies.

Conclusion: The results indicated that mindfulness – based cognitive group therapy is an effective way in psychological factors that involved in opiate addiction and we can use mindfulness – based cognitive group therapy as non-pharmacological treatment in these patients.

Keywords: mindfulness, psychological well-being, substance abuse disorders, group therapy.
EXTENSION OF MARIJUANA AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ZABOL CITY AND ITS EFFECTIVE FACTORS

Submission Author: Fatemeh Esmaili khah

Fatemeh Esmaili khah

1. main cooperator

Background and Aim: The basis for the implementation of this examination is spreading the use of marijuana and anxiety of the prevalence among college students. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of marijuana consumption among college students and the factors affecting it.

Methods: In this study, 68 students from different disciplines of Zabol University of Medical Sciences were studied. Data collection was done by a researcher-made questionnaire that was distributed randomly among students. After completing the data, they were entered into SPSS software and analyzed.

Results: In this study, 31(45.5%) were female, 59(86.8%) had no history of marijuana use, and the most common cause for marijuana use was recreational activities. 2.10%.9.30% of student believed in religious issues and there was a significant relationship between marijuana use and adherence to religious issues. 25.22% were not aware of the use, 25% of the complications of marijuana. (15) 22.1% were curious about their use, 21(30.9%) believed that consumption of marijuana was less complicated and 22(32.3%) had a place of living, however, there was no association between marijuana use and the above-mentioned cases.

Conclusion: These findings show more evidence that most students do not have the knowledge about marijuana they need and counseling centers and universities need to be more knowledgeable about marijuana and, given the percentage of marijuana consumers, is a great opportunity to prevent it.

Keywords: marijuana - college student
Background and Aim: The increasing use of narcotics in the world not only adds to the negative effects of consumption. But, in the same way, all people who are connected with the addict also see adverse effects from these conditions. The most important people associated with the addict are their family. The son's children are in these critical age families. Among those who see the most adverse effects.

Methods: This review is a descriptive-analytic study with the aim of analyzing student's individual behaviors and characteristics using a parallel process model and integrating self-control factors. The sample size of 250 students is obtained using a multistage cluster sampling method.

Results: The findings of this study show that 6.9% of students have positive morphine and cannabis tests. Students with low self-control are 14 times more exposed to drug abuse than high self-control students. Of course, self-control among students with addicted parents is three times lower for students who have no addicted parents. The study also found that students with very low perceived susceptibility (2.11 out of 7) and moderate perceived effectiveness of drugs (4.4 out of 7), can be a factor in not adopting preventive behaviors against the experience of drugs.

Conclusion: The correlation between self-control factor and perceived self-efficacy (r = .23) indicates the reinforcement effect of the self-control factor on the efficacy of the EPPM model. The correlation between self-control factor and perceived self-efficacy (r = .23) indicates the reinforcement effect of the self-control factor on the efficacy of the EPPM model. Which leads to the adoption of a risk control process by students. Combining self-control factor in EPPM model with regard to the results, especially in educational interventions on risk behaviors.
Such as: drug abuse, high-speed driving, alcohol-driving and unprotected sexually transmitted infections can predict very good results.

**Keywords**: Key word: Students, Addicted Parents, Drug Abuse, Self-Control, Parallel Process Model
THE EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC ADDICTION AND VIRTUAL SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE STUDENTS’ LIFESTYLE IN THE NORTH OF AMOL UNIVERSITY IN 2013

Submission Author: Esmaile Esmaily

Esmaile Esmaily¹, mohadese tavakoli², lila forghani³

1. Ph.D. in Sociology, Professor of Welfare and University Lecturer
2. Education Secretary and University lecturer
3. Welfare Expert and University lecturer

Background and Aim: The real and virtual communication environment plays a decisive role in the acceptance and achievement of the people of the society, especially the youth, to the mental models (attitudes) and the objective (behaviors). In the virtual world, expanding social networking activities as one of the agents of social change is an undeniable reality. Information technology and the Internet have many advantages that, in turn, also bring their own problems and problems to the users, which is one of the problems of electronic addiction. The resulting harm and social crimes affect members of the community in individual behavior with the family and social behavior with other citizens. The overwhelming norms and values of the society are falling, the feeling of security and tranquility from the community.

Methods: Method: Survey research method was a random sampling method. By examining 400 statistical population of the Internet users in 1392 among non-profit university students in North, electronic addiction, lifestyle threats and cybercrime have been addressed in cyberspace and the Internet.

Results: Results: 29.5% of the population in the research community felt bored, depressed, isolated and aggressive in ending their activity, 5.10 percent of the Internet usage time is unpredictable, 13 percent have lost at least one important social relationship, due to over-use of the Internet And 37% of the research samples mentioned the Internet as a means of hobbies and avoidance of problems.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Considering the increasing use of information technology and Internet among young people in the country, changing the habits, norms, lifestyle and lifestyles of individuals as well as tendency towards virtual life rather than strengthening individual, social and group skills, as well as the prevalence of electronic
addiction, is the most important. The challenge and challenge of information technology in the present age is the health of the people of the community.

**Keywords**: virtual social networks, electronic addiction, lifestyle, order and cyber security.
INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF FAMILY DISORDER, AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BASE, REFERENCE GROUP AND PEER GROUP ON AMELITE'S 20-YEAR-OLD MEN'S INDUCED INDUSTRIAL DRUGS IN 2013

Submissions Author: Esmaile Esmaily

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3. Welfare Expert and University lecturer

Background and Aim: Drug use as a social habit and unacceptable in all human societies, countless men and women, especially from adolescence to middle age were involved. Studies have been conducted in the field of economic, social, psychological and even political Drug tends to be effective. The theory used in this study: Strain theory, Sutherland learning theory, theory subculture, Hirschi's social control theory, theory and rational choice theory is Merton. The assumptions used in this study: Effect of independent variables (Peer group, reference group, socio-economic status, availability of materials, family disorder) on the dependent variable (Trends in drug use) is.

Methods: Survey research method, the data needed to test the hypotheses were obtained through a researcher-made questionnaire along with an interview. The sample size is based on a multi-stage cluster sampling method of 300 young people aged 20-40 years old in Amol city. Univariate regression analysis and multivariate data using SPSS software obtained.

Results: In this study, the variables of the economic and social base, peer group, family disorder, availability of materials at the significant level of 0.05 passed through the test and showed a significant relationship with drug tendency. And the reference group variable does not have a significant relationship with drug tendency. According to the coefficient of determination, the variables of economic and social base, peer group, family disorder, availability of drugs have a greater impact on drug tendency.

Conclusion: Conclusion: In the multi-variable regression, the coefficient of determination is 0.56. Namely, the variables of family disruption, the economic and social base, drug availability and peer groups account for 0.56
percent of the variance of industrial drug tendencies. In view of these results, in addition to the families' accuracy on youth behaviors and the provision of appropriate conditions, the authorities in this regard should be more serious and more effort.

**Keywords** : Keywords: peer group, reference group, economic and social base, material availability, family disruption and reference group
THE EFFECT OF LIFE SKILLS TRAINING ON IMPROVING THE FUNCTION OF THE FAMILY OF WOMEN WITH ADDICTED SPOUSES PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES IN THE AMOL CITY WELFARE OFFICE

Submission Author: Esmaile Esmaily

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2. Welfare Prevention Expert
3. Welfare Expert and University lecturer

Background and Aim: Addiction to become one of the social phenomena that its destructive impact not only on themselves but also on the families of addicts is very high. Disruption in the functioning of the family can not be ignored. For this reason, The main objective of this study, The effect of life skills training on improving family functioning (Emotional responsiveness, emotional support, behavior management, problem solving ability, improve the role and communication capabilities) is with addicted husband.

Methods: Survey research method was and Information is gathered via questionnaires family functionin(FAD). And data analysis was performed using spss software.

Results: The results of tests show, Life skills training to women with addicted husbands emotional responsiveness, emotional support and empowerment of women significantly improve. While on improving the behavioral control and the ability to solve the problem are not affected.

Conclusion: Research results indicate that long-term planning and careful to teach life skills to women with addicted husbands And social work intervention in family Can be improved family functioning.

Keywords: key words: Emotional responsiveness, emotional support, behavior management, problem solving ability and communication capabilities.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT, POSITIVE AFFECTION AND NEGATIVE AFFECT WITH ADDICTIVE LEVEL AMONG STUDENTS OF AZAD UNIVERSITY, AYATOLLAH AMOLI, AMOL, 2014

Submission Author: Esmaile Esmaily

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3. Expert of Imam Khomeini Relief Committee and lecturer of university

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between perceived stress, social support, positive affection and negative affect with addictive level in students

Methods: This analytical-analytical research was conducted in 2014 among students of Azad university of Ayatollah Amoli in Amol city. A sample of 350 students from different faculties of the university was selected as a multi-stage cluster sampling. Data were collected by perceived stress questionnaire Kuhi et al., 1983, Social support scale PSSFA Mary Perissodanut Kenneth Heller, Positive and Affective Negative Scale (Watson & Clarke) and APS tendency to addiction.

Results: The findings showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of perceived stress and the probability of addictive addiction with student addiction level. To predict the level of addiction based on perceived stress, social support and positive affection and negative affection, regression analysis was used. The results showed that the predictive model with F = 49.52 was significant at the level of 0.001

Conclusion: Based on the results, perceived stress, social support, positive affection and negative affect can explain 46 percent of the changes in the level of addiction. Research suggests that perceived stress, social support and positive emotions predict the level of addiction. And there is a meaningful relationship between these two variables with the addictive level. But there is no meaningful relationship between negative emotion and addiction.
Keywords: Perceived Stress, Social Support, Positive Affection, Negative Affect, Level of Addiction
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT BASED ON INCREASING HOPE TO PREVENT DISTRESS TOLERANCE AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS IMPROVED DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION CENTERS IN ISFAHAN

Submission Author: Om Albanin Esmatpanah

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Background and Aim: Abstract Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of treatment based on hope enhancement on increasing distress tolerance of improved addicts in treatment and rehab centers in Isfahan. Method: Which was done with a semi-experimental method. The statistical population of this study was all of the improved addicts in Isfahan city, and 60 of them were available in accessible form. Subjects were replaced in two hope groups (12 sessions of 90 minutes) and control (waiting for treatment) and in three stages (pre-test, post-test and one month follow-up), they were asked to answer the Simons & Gaher Distress Tolerance Questionnaire(2005). Data were analyzed by SPSS-22 software and by repeated measures of variance analysis. Results: The findings of the study showed that hope education is effective in increasing distress tolerance to improved treatment centers in Isfahan (P≤0/05). Conclusion: As a result, the use of hope therapy is a new and effective approach to preventing the return of people with substance abuse, so it is recommended that therapists use these treatments to treat and reduce the symptoms of substance abuse. Keywords: hope-based therapy, distress tolerance, Improved addicts.

Methods: Which was done with a semi-experimental method. The statistical population of this study was all of the improved addicts in Isfahan city, and 60 of them were available in accessible form. Subjects were replaced in two hope groups (12 sessions of 90 minutes) and control (waiting for treatment) and in three stages (pre-test, post-test and one month follow-up), they were asked to answer the Simons & Gaher Distress Tolerance Questionnaire(2005). Data were analyzed by SPSS-22 software and by repeated measures of variance analysis.
Results: The findings of the study showed that hope education is effective in increasing distress tolerance to improved treatment centers in Isfahan (P<0.05).

Conclusion: As a result, the use of hope therapy is a new and effective approach to preventing the return of people with substance abuse, so it is recommended that therapists use these treatments to treat and reduce the symptoms of substance abuse.

Keywords: hope-based therapy, distress tolerance, Improved addicts.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT BASED ON INCREASING RESILIENCE TO THE PREVENTION OF RELAPSE TO DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT REHABILITATION AND IMPROVED CENTERS IN ISFAHAN

Submission Author: Om Albanin Esmatpanah

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1. M.A positive psychology, Psychologist of Applied Science University Isfahan, Iran
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Background and Aim: Abstract Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the efficacy of resilient therapy on preventing the reversion of drug addiction to improved treatment and rehabilitation centers in Isfahan. Method: Which was done by a semi-experimental method. The statistical population of this study was all of the improved addicts in Isfahan city, and 60 of them were available in accessible form. Subjects were replaced in two resiliency groups (10 sessions of 90 minutes) and control (waiting for treatment) and in three stages (pre-test, post-test and one month follow-up), they were asked to answer the Askari Drug Tendency Questionnaire (2007). Data were analyzed by SPSS-22 software and by repeated measures of variance analysis. Results: The findings of the study showed that resilient education is effective in preventing the return of drug addicts to improved treatment centers in Isfahan (P≤0/05). Conclusion: As a result, the use of resilient therapy is a new and effective approach to preventing the return of people with substance abuse, so it is recommended that therapists use these treatments to treat and reduce the symptoms of substance abuse. Keywords: Resilience-based therapy, Preventing the return of addiction, Improved addicts

Methods: Which was done by a semi-experimental method. The statistical population of this study was all of the improved addicts in Isfahan city, and 60 of them were available in accessible form. Subjects were replaced in two resiliency groups (10 sessions of 90 minutes) and control (waiting for treatment) and in three stages (pre-test, post-test and one month follow-up), they were asked to answer the Askari Drug Tendency Questionnaire (2007). Data were analyzed by SPSS-22 software and by repeated measures of variance analysis.
Results: The findings of the study showed that resilient education is effective in preventing the return of drug addicts to improved treatment centers in Isfahan (P ≤ 0.05).

Conclusion: As a result, the use of resilient therapy is a new and effective approach to preventing the return of people with substance abuse, so it is recommended that therapists use these treatments to treat and reduce the symptoms of substance abuse.

Keywords: Resilience-based therapy, Preventing the return of addiction, Improved addicts
EXAMINE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF THIRD-GRADE MALE HIGH SCHOOL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS IN AHWAZ TOWARD DRUG AND STIMULANTS USE

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Background and Aim: Adolescent drug abuse imposes a large amount of money on the community and its social, psychological, health, medical and economic burden is always on the side of society. The aim of this study was to examine the level of knowledge and attitude of third-grade male high school and vocational school students in Ahwaz toward drug and stimulants use.

Methods: The present study is a cross-sectional survey. The statistical population consisted of all third-grade male high school and vocational school students in Ahwaz. The sample consisted of 400 students who were selected by multistage random sampling method. The data collected through the questionnaire Attitude towards Drugs.

Results: The results showed the mean of attitude toward the effects of drug use among high school and vocational school student was 48.63 and 53.99, respectively. The mean of attitude toward the use or desire to drug use among high school and vocational school students was 15.24 and 21.32, respectively. The mean of attitude toward the dangers of drug use among high school and vocational school students was 15.63 and 21.59, respectively.

Conclusion: With regard to vulnerable high school students, preventive programs, including life skills training in schools pursued more seriously.

Keywords: Knowledge and attitude, Drug and stimulants, High school and vocational school
COMPARE ADDITION ACKNOWLEDGMENT IN CHILDREN OF ADDICTED AND NON-ADDICTED SHIRAZ CITY

Submission Author: Majid Eydi baygi

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2. Bachelor of Social harm tends prevention of addiction, welfare Applied Science University, Fars, Iran
3. Ph.D Student, Clinical Psychology, Shiraz, Iran
4. PhD student in sociology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

Background and Aim: Family is determining health and disease members and parents have a vital role in shaping the character of children, child's growth or deviation children. The aim of the study was to evaluate the situation of addition acknowledgment in children of addicted Shiraz city.

Methods: The present study was causal-comparative. The population of this study was all patients referred to health centers in Shiraz in 1394. The sample included 354 people, 177 children and 177 children of addicts and non-addicts who were selected multi-stage random. For data collection was used addiction Acknowledgment scale questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS23 software and T-test independent groups.

Results: The results showed that was a significant relationship between children of parents addicted and non-addicted in terms of addition acknowledgment (P<0.05).

Conclusion: This study is indicative of the importance of parental drug addictions on the addition acknowledgment in children.

Keywords: Addiction acknowledgment, Children of addicted, Children of non-addicted
SURVEY OF DRUG USE CAUSES IN YOUNG PEOPLE USING RESPONDENT DRIVEN SAMPLING

Submission Author: Emadaldin Ezatpour

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction is one of the most important health problems and social harms worldwide. Based on exist evidence primary prevention is main approach for addiction control in the society and treatment could not help to deal with this issue. The aim of this study was to determine the causes of drug addiction for the first time in drug users of Sanandaj.

Methods: This qualitative study that conducted in Sanandaj, 2015 using respondent driven sampling (RDS), as one of the sampling methods to access the hidden population. With this method until saturation of data 410 addicts were recruited. Focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interview methods were used to determine the causes of drug abuse in drug users for first time. Data analysis was performed using Open code software.

Results: Until saturation, 410 addicts were enrolled in the study with a mean age of 36.3 years. Mean age of these patients at first onset of drug use was 17.2 years. The results showed that hedonism (pleasure), curiosity, peer pressure (recommended friends), lack of enough knowledge, having addict person in the family, emotional failures and unemployment have been recognized as major causes of drug use for the first time. Great prosperity and propensity to the mind comfort were other un-prevalent causes for beginning the drug use that reported in some participants.

Conclusion: Given the results, preventive interventions can be carried out for most causes of drug use identified in the study especially paying attention to the needs of these people in their teenage period besides the given required information to them would be helpful.
Keywords: Addiction, Use the drug for first-time, Respondent Driven Sampling, Qualitative study
PREDICTION OF ADDICTION TENDENCY BASED ON PARENTING STYLES IN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Parents' parenting practices and their monitoring of children's performance are one of the most important factors in addiction tendency. This study aimed to predict addiction tendency based on parenting styles in elementary school students in Sanandaj city.

Methods: The research method was descriptive and correlational. The statistical population of all elementary students of Sanandaj city was in the academic year of 1995-94, 300 randomly selected.

Results: The results of regression analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles (easy, authoritarian and authoritative) with students' attitude towards addiction.

Conclusion: As a consequence, when the family is weak in having skills and behaviors that deserve appropriate behaviors and decisions, it creates a background of distortion and distortion in its members.

Keywords: ADDICTION, PARENTING STYLES, STUDENTS
COMPARING PERCEIVED LONELINESS AND SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY IN MALE ADOLESCENTS WITH ADDICTED FATHER AND NORMAL ADOLESCENTS IN THE CITY OF ZANJAN.

Submission Author: Ehsan Fakour

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Background and Aim: This study is conducted with the aim of comparing perceived loneliness and social self-efficacy in male adolescents with addicted father and normal adolescents in the city of Zanjan.

Methods: This study is performed in the form of a causal-comparative research project and the statistical population is comprised of first year high school students of District One of Zanjan. Through multi-stage cluster sampling, eight high schools were randomly selected from among the 12 high schools for first year male students and then five classes were selected from each school. The questionnaire was administered among eligible students in each class as normal male adolescents. In total, 192 individuals were incorporated into the control group. To form the experimental group, 192 students whose fathers were addicted from the same classes as available samples and the questionnaires was administered among them. For data collection, the researchers deployed Usher’s Loneliness Questionnaire (1984) and Connelly’s Social Self-efficacy in Adolescents Questionnaire (1989). Data were analyzed by independent t-test.

Results: The results suggest that there is a significant difference in loneliness and self-efficacy between the two groups of adolescents. This means that perceived loneliness was higher, whereas social self-efficacy was lower, in the experimental group (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Thus it can be concluded that Father addiction, affects Loneliness and social self-efficacy in adolescents.
Keywords: loneliness, social self-efficacy, addiction
PREDICTING INTERNET ADDICTION BASED ON DEPRESSION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Sadeq Fallah Tafti

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Background and Aim: Internet usage has increased enormously in recent years. Although a very helpful tool for work, study and having fun, internet can also bring about some side effects from which Internet addiction is probably the most important. Research in Iran shows that a large number of internet users in Iran are adolescents, a group of society which is quite vulnerable to internet problematic issues. Many studies have revealed the problems caused by internet addiction among which academic deficit and poor physical health are of high importance for adolescents. This study aims to investigate the relationship of depression and social support with internet addiction. It also attempts to see if internet addiction can be predicted by the level of depression and social support one receives or not.

Methods: This research was a cross-sectional and correlational study. 297 high school students were included in the study. All participants were evaluated using the Young Internet Addiction Test, the Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale (KADS) and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). The data were analyzed by Pearson correlation and step by step regression.

Results: The findings revealed that depression and of Fear of Missing out scores were higher in those with higher scores in smartphone addiction. Depression and Perceived Social Support respectively correlated positively and negatively with internet addiction. The results also showed that 27% of variance of internet addiction could be predicted by depression and Perceived Social Support.
Conclusion: The results indicate that depression and Perceived Social Support can be associated with internet addiction and can also predict it significantly. The higher level of depression may push the adolescent to engage more with his or her smartphone maybe as a tool of avoiding problems in the real life. Low levels of Perceived Social Support may also push the adolescent to seek this support in the internet and social network applications. High school students with high scores in depression and low level of perceived social support should be carefully monitored for internet addiction.

Keywords: internet addiction, depression, adolescents, social support, addiction
THE ROLE OF FEAR OF MISSING OUT AND DEPRESSION IN PREDICTING SMARTPHONE ADDICTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Sadeq Fallah Tafti

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**Background and Aim:** Smartphones are everywhere nowadays and their usage is growing increasingly among people. A recent research on smartphone users in Iran showed some 28 million people are using internet every day and around 19 million out of them connect to the internet via smartphones. Alongside their undeniable benefits, smartphones can also be harmful given their addictive nature. Adolescents are a growing population of users of smartphones in Iran who are quite vulnerable to such harms and may suffer the problems associated with smartphone addiction. Smartphone addiction is a new kind of addiction which can be as destructive as other kinds. Research indicates that smartphone addiction can lead to musculoskeletal health problems, academic deficits and poor physical fitness specially for adolescents. The dual nature of social media use has attracted the interests in the new concept of Fear of Missing Out (FOMO). FOMO is defined as pervasive apprehension that others might be having rewarding experiences from which one is absent. FOMO is known as the desire to stay continually connected with what others are doing. Depression is another concept which can be correlated with smartphone addiction. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of FOMO and depression in predicting smartphone addiction.

**Methods:** This research was a cross-sectional and correlational study. 297 high school students were included in the study. All participants were evaluated using the Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS), the Kutcher Adolescent Depression Scale (KADS) and the Fear of Missing Out scale (FoMOs). The data were analyzed by Pearson correlation and step by step regression.

**Results:** The findings revealed that Smartphone Addiction Scale scores of males were significantly higher than those of females. Depression of Fear of Missing out scores were higher in those with higher scores in smartphone addiction.
addiction. Depression and Fear of Missing out were positively correlated with smartphone addiction. The results also showed that 17% of variance of Smartphone addiction could be predicted by depression and FoMo.

**Conclusion:** The results indicate that depression and FoMo can be associated with smartphone addiction and can also predict it significantly. Higher level of depression may push the adolescent to engage more with his or her smartphone maybe as a tool of voiding problems in real life. High scores of FoMo may also urge the person to stay more connected to the internet so that he or she would not lose any further news or event. High school students with high depression and FoMo scores should be carefully monitored for smartphone addiction.

**Keywords:** smartphone addiction, depression, adolescents, fear of missing out, FoMo, addiction
COUNT: 189
Abstract ID: 3020
subject: Addictive Behaviors (Eating, Sex, Games & ...)
Presentation Type: Oral

EVALUATION OF OXIDATIVE STRESS INDICES IN WITHDRAWAL PERIOD FROM MORPHINE IN HIPPOCAMPUS AND PREFRONTAL CORTEX IN PAIR AND ISOLATED MALE RATS

Submission Author: Hamidreza Famitafreshi

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Background and Aim: Withdrawal period from abused substance is accompanied by many problems. In some addicted people, relapse to drug-seeking and compulsive abuse develops. On time intervention may reduce relapse in some addicted people by knowing underlying mechanism.

Methods: In this study 48 rats were randomly divided into four groups: pair, isolation, withdrawal pair, and withdrawal isolated. Rats in withdrawal groups after one week for acclimatization were first induced for morphine addiction by injection of increasing dose of morphine (5 mg/kg/rat in the first day to the final dose of 35 mg/kg/rat) for 7 days and then were withdrawal from morphine by injection of naltrexone (3 mg/kg/rat) in day 8. In control groups no treatment was applied. In day 14 rats in all groups were first evaluated for avoidance memory and novelty-seeking behavior. Then rats in day 15 were sacrificed and brain immediately removed for assessment of oxidative stress (OS) status in the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex for malondialdehyde (MDA), glutathione and nitrite/nitrate.

Results: Avoidance memory was better in withdrawal pair rats. Novelty-seeking behavior was increased in withdrawal isolated rats. Anxiety was reduced in withdrawal isolated rats. MDA was higher in withdrawal isolated rats. Glutathione and nitrite/nitrate were higher in withdrawal isolated rats.

Conclusion: Pair state (socialization) improved avoidance memory, increases anxiety and reduces novelty-seeking behavior in withdrawal period. Also, oxidative stress markers responded differently to withdrawal stress in isolated and pair rats.
Keywords: MDA; glutathione; nitrite/nitrate; prefrontal; hippocampus; novelty-seeking behavior; avoidance memory and anxiety
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN REDUCING THE PROPORTION OF PORNOGRAPHY ADDICTION IN ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Alireza Farahani

Alireza Farahani

1. Education

Background and Aim: The present study investigates the effect of cognitive-behavioral therapy on reducing addiction to adolescent pornography in Arak. To conduct this research among 30 adolescents who referred for counseling, 30 (boys) were randomly selected as the statistical sample and randomly divided into two groups of experimental and control (in each group 15). The treatment was performed during 8 sessions of two hours, weekly one session on the experimental group (individually), but the control group did not receive any special training in the field of treatment. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to measure the prevalence of post-test, post-test and follow-up tests on both groups. For data analysis, covariance analysis was used by SPSS software.

Methods: The present study is a semi-experimental one. For data analysis, covariance analysis was used by SPSS software.

Results: The results of covariance analysis showed that the difference between the mean scores of the two groups in relation to pornography in the follow up stage was significant.

Conclusion: Conclusion: The effect of cognitive behavioral therapy method on decreasing tendency toward pornography over time.

Keywords: Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Pornography, Adolescents
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP DIALECTICAL BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN REDUCING DEPRESSION IN ADDICTED PEOPLE

Submission Author: Alireza Farahani

Alireza Farahani

1. Psychologist

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) in group therapy on the symptoms of addiction-induced depression and its complications. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, voluntary sampling from addicts who referred to counseling centers and addiction clinics in year 1395 included twenty people who had symptoms of depression using Beck’s depression questionnaire. Were identified and randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. Then dialectical behavioral therapy was performed in a group of eight sessions and four weeks on the test group based on the treatment guide and the control group received no treatment. In the end, the two groups completed the research scales. Follow-up evaluation also took place one month after treatment was completed. Data were analyzed using repeated measure ANOVA and t-test for correlated samples. Results: The results showed the effectiveness of dialectical behavioral therapy in decreasing the symptoms of depression compared to the control group, and the observed improvement in the test group was maintained in one month follow up. Which also led to the desire to dispose of drugs. Conclusion: It seems that DBT reduces the symptoms of depression in people with addiction.

Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, voluntary sampling from addicts who referred to counseling centers and addiction clinics in year 1395 included twenty people who had symptoms of depression using Beck’s depression questionnaire. Were identified and randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. Then dialectical behavioral therapy was performed in a group of eight sessions and four weeks on the test group based on the treatment guide and the control group received no treatment. In the end, the two groups completed the research scales. Follow-up evaluation also took place one month after treatment was completed. Data were analyzed using repeated measure ANOVA and t-test for correlated samples.
Results: The results showed the effectiveness of dialectical behavioral therapy in decreasing the symptoms of depression compared to the control group, and the observed improvement in the test group was maintained in one month follow up. Which also led to the desire to dispose of drugs.

Conclusion: It seems that DBT reduces the symptoms of depression in people with addiction.

Keywords: Dialectic Behavioral Therapy, Addiction, Depression
Background and Aim: Effectiveness of Gestalt therapy in Preventing Tobacco Use in Adolescent Abuse. This study is a type of pretest-posttest test with control group. The sample group of this study voluntarily selected among school students with tobacco abuse and randomly assigned to two groups (15 people) and control (15 people). The experimental group consisted of 8 sessions of 2 hours under Gestalt therapy, during which time the control group was not exposed to any treatment. The tool used in this research was a researcher-made questionnaire to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of smoking prevention. which was evaluated using covariance analysis and showed that treating treats has reduced the abuse of tobacco in adolescents.

Methods: This study is a type of pretest-posttest test with control group.

Results: which was evaluated using covariance analysis and showed that treating treats has reduced the abuse of tobacco in adolescents.

Conclusion: which was evaluated using covariance analysis and showed that treating treats has reduced the abuse of tobacco in adolescents.

Keywords: Gestalt therapy- Tobacco- Adolescent -Abuse
THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMNIOTIC FLUID WITH URINE TO TEST FOR TRAMADOL AND BENZODIAZEPINES IN PREGNANT WOMEN REFERRED TO TALEGHANI HOSPITAL IN ARAK CITY

Submission Author: Mahmoud Farahani

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Background and Aim: Drug abuse as one of the most difficult aspects of biological, economic and social human societies considered. Which unfortunately is expanding in terms of abuse. The most segments of society involved that pregnant women are not exempt from this rule. Because the drugs affect the baby through the amniotic fluid is also necessary to inform the leakage of the drug are amniotic fluid can give important information to prevent and treat babies. The aim of this thesis is Comparison of leakage of amniotic fluid and urine of pregnant women are taking drugs.

Methods: Of the 50 pregnant women abuse of tramadol and benzodiazepines urine and amniotic fluid is taken. And the samples are placed under the liquid-liquid extraction and TLC and HPLC using the drug tests are approved.

Results: Comparing the results obtained from urine samples of amniotic fluid, 22% of tramadol in urine samples was detected in samples of amniotic fluid, but this amount was reduced to 10%. Benzodiazepines are also in urine samples was 26% in amniotic fluid samples were obtained 24% of positive results. No significant relationship between drug abuse their demographic characteristics were found.

Conclusion: According to these results it can be concluded that a good sample of amniotic fluid samples to detect drugs such as sedative tablets are, But to trace the sample Tramadol does not seem appropriate, however, that more studies are needed.
Keywords: Amniotic Fluid, Urine, Drug Abuse, Pregnant Women.
Background and Aim: Many researchers have studied the effects of addiction on all areas of the family. But there seems to be little research on how marital satisfaction is seen among addicted and treated spouses. Research in this area seems to be necessary. The main purpose of this study is comparative study on marital satisfaction among patients treated with methadone versus patients treated with buprenorphine.

Methods: This research was carried out using quantitative method and scanning technique. A stratified sampling method was used. In order to measure the variability of marital satisfaction, two groups of 65 people were selected from the two types of treatment. The Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire (35 questions form) was used and SPSS software was used to test hypotheses.

Results: There is a significant difference in terms of marital satisfaction between the two groups of patients under treatment. The difference between the two groups in satisfaction variable was significant. There is a significant difference in the level of marital relationship (satisfaction of the relationship) between the two groups of patients treated. There is a significant difference in the type of marital relationship (communication) between the two groups of patients treated. There isn’t a significant difference in terms of conflict resolution (conflict resolution) by the parties between the two groups of patients treated. There isn’t a significant difference in the status of the real or unrealistic relationship (ideal distortion) by the parties between the two groups of treated patients.

Conclusion: The degree of satisfaction in the addicted person and his wife is affected by different influences. Addiction can have an adverse effect on marital performance. Treatment of addiction can improve marital performance. There is a significant difference (marital satisfaction) between the two groups of patients treated with methadone and buprenorphine.
Keywords: Addiction. Marital Satisfaction. Methadone. Buprenorphine
EVALUATION OF MARITAL SATISFACTION OF MEN AT THE TIME OF DRUG USE, COMPARED TO THE TIME OF WITHDRAWAL WITH PRESERVATIVE DRUGS, AT ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS IN ARDAKAN AND MAYBOD CITIES ON 1395

Submission Author: Mohammadhadi Farahzadi

Mohammadhadi Farahzadi¹, Nahid Mazlomi bafroei²

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Background and Aim: The main purpose of this study is comparative study on marital satisfaction among patients treated with methadone versus patients treated with buprenorphine.

Methods: The present study is a descriptive-analytical method. The sample was selected randomly from among male addicted husbands who were being rehabilitated in Ardakan and Maybod centers. For data collection, the Enrique Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire was used and the results were analyzed by t-test.

Results: The results showed that there is a significant difference between men's marital satisfaction at the time of drug use and the duration of treatment with agonist drugs (methadone or buprenorphine), and both (methadone or buprenorphine) have a similar effect on marital satisfaction, and none of them have superior to one another. Preservative treatment can have a positive effect on many aspects of marital satisfaction and reduce many marital problems.

Conclusion: The results showed that Preservative treatment can have a positive effect on many aspects of marital satisfaction and reduce many marital problems.

Keywords: addiction, preservative therapy, marital satisfaction
A SURVEY OF THE QUALITY AND EVALUATION OF NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS IN YAZD IN 1395

Submission Author: Mohammadhadi Farahzadi

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Background and Aim: Various treatments have been proposed for addiction: pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. Various estimates have been made for the effectiveness of any interventions. The present study has been done with the aim of evaluating the quality and assessment of non-drug interventions at addiction treatment centers in Yazd province.

Methods: The Information was acquired through a field survey with questionnaires. The validity and reliability of the questionnaires was measured by a researcher. The assessments were focused on different fields of non-drug intervention at addiction treatment centers of Yazd province. Individual consultation, motivational interview, training how to cope with temptation, and group therapy coupled with patient satisfaction all are considered as these interventions evaluated in the present study.

Results: Totally 30 centers and 300 patients were randomly selected for this study. Based on the results achieved from these centers it revealed that the quality level of non-drug intervention trend at 86.7% of centers was relatively moderate and 10% of them was weak in this regard. 30% and 33.3% of the centers showed respectively weak and moderate quality services of motivational interview. The quality of training services with respect to coping with temptation was medium at 50% and desirable at other 50% of the centers. Moreover, 40% and 53.3% of the centers showed weak and moderate quality level of group therapy respectively. In addition, it is useful to state that in frequency distribution of patients’ level of satisfaction regarding non-drug intervention trend the most frequency was achieved in the area of high and very high satisfaction.
Conclusion: Non-pharmacological interventions is one of the best methods of treatment and must try These interventions will upgrade.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Non-pharmacological interventions, Addiction treatment
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AIDS IN ADDICTS REFERRING TO CENTERS OF ADDICTION HARM REDUCTION : AHVAZ JUNDISHAPUR UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES , IRAN

Submission Author: Zahra FarajzadehBibalan

Zahra FarajzadehBibalan1, nayeb fadaei2, effat jahanbani3, ashraf falahi4

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Background and Aim: Background: Addiction and AIDS are a health, social and behavioral problem and one of the most important medical problems today. Centers for the reduction of addiction damage by creating a safe environment and observing the principles of good communication can be important in controlling and preventing the AIDS epidemic. Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the epidemiology of AIDS in addicts referred to harm reduction centers covered by Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences.

Methods: Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study. The statistical population consisted of all injection drug addicts covered by 3 centers of Ahvaz and DashteAzadegan cities. The instruments used in this research were demographic questionnaire and the Ministry of Health's AIDS Infection Report questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics by spss 16.

Results: Results: The results showed that 256 injecting drug addicts were covered by 3 centers. The most frequency was related to male group with 96%. 25% percent of the drug addicts were infected with the AIDS virus. 72% of them were infected through joint injection and 10% through sex. The findings also revealed that most injecting drug users had graduate level education, were single and unemployed. Also, they were in the age group of 20-24 years

Conclusion: Conclusion: The findings showed that the most transmission was via joint injection, and transmission the AIDS virus by this high-risk group to the general population can be problematic. Therefore, in order to prevent the epidemic of AIDS and not to transmit it through injecting addiction to the community, there is a need for harm
reduction measures that includes: Increasing the number of Drop-in centers and strengthening counseling centers behavioral diseases on a large scale along with educational planning.

**Keywords**: AIDS, Addiction, Epidemiology, Drop-in Center, Ahvaz
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POSITIVE THINKING–BASED AUTOSUGGESTION ON RETENTION RATE IN METHADONE MAINTENANCE THERAPY

Submission Author: Fatemeh Farhudi

Fatemeh Farhudi¹, marzyieh azizi²

¹. MD, PhD Student in addiction study, zanjan university of medical science
². MsC psychology

Background and Aim : This research was aimed at studying on the effectiveness of positive thinking–based autosuggestion on retention rate in methadone maintenance therapy.

Methods : The target population consisted of 300 clients referred to addiction treatment centers and sample size were 30 clients whom were selected randomly and replaced randomly in experimental and control groups. The research design was semiexperimental method with pre-test and post-test control groups and follow-up test was used after six months. Experimental group participated in 8 sessions in about 90 minutes per week. In order to analyzing the data, univariate analysis of covariance test (ANCOVA) and dependent student-t were used

Results : Findings indicated that positive thinking autosuggestion could influence on clients retention rate in methadone maintenance therapy and follow up study showed that the results were stable.

Conclusion : Findings indicated that positive thinking autosuggestion could influence on clients retention rate in methadone maintenance therapy

Keywords : retention rate, methadone therapy, autosuggestion, clients, positive thinking
META-ANALYSIS REVIEW OF MAINTENANCE IN PATIENT UNDER TREATMENT OF METHADONE

Submission Author: Farzane Farmani

Farzane Farmani\textsuperscript{1}, Dr Hadi Farhadi\textsuperscript{2}

\begin{itemize}
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\end{itemize}

\textbf{Background and Aim:} Use of methadone for the treatment of opioid addiction is an effective harm-reduction approach, although variability in treatment outcomes among individuals has been reported. Therefore, we present a protocol for a systematic review which aims to provide a summary of existing literature on sex differences and age in outcomes of methadone treatment for opioid addiction.

\textbf{Methods:} We performed a systematic literature review from several databases including PubMed, ISI Web of Science, Scopus, and MEDLINE. We searched the following keywords: “Methadone”, “Maintenance”, “Retention”, “Meta-analysis” and “Associated factors”. Data were selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. The purpose of this study was to assess the associated factors of maintenance in patients under treatment with methadone by an overall effect size, odds ratio (95% Confidence Interval) with the application of Meta-Analysis.

\textbf{Results:} The results of this study indicated that factors such as age (HR=1/035) and gender (HR=1/064) on maintenance are effective in treatment of methadone.

\textbf{Conclusion:} According to the studies worldwide, age and gender are considered as effective variables in the maintenance of treatment.

\textbf{Keywords:} Methadone, Maintenance, Associated factors, Meta-analysis
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND PERCEIVED JOB STRESS, PROCRASTINATION AND MODERATING ROLE OF GENDER IN UNIVERSITY STAFF BORUJEN

Submission Author: Farzane Farmani

hadi farhadi¹, farzane farmani², ladan hatami³

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, School of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Isfahan (Khorasgan) Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran
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Background and Aim: Nowadays, the spectacular development of the technology and the cultural, social and professional effects of the internet are not veiled from anyone’s sight. Considering the importance of the issue of occupational stress and its impact on the individual and society, and with increasing Internet addiction in this study, the relationship between job stress and Internet addiction has been overtaken

Methods: The research is descriptive and correlational. The population included 300 university staff was Borujen city, out of which 226 persons Morgan based on Grjsy table for stratified sampling were selected as examples. Data collection tools include job stress questionnaire 9 items Babakas, Yavas and Achilles (2009) and 20 Questions Young’s Internet Addiction Test (1998) and 16 questions questionnaire negligence Morgan (1991). The data using Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise regression analysis were analyzed.

Results: The results showed a significant positive relationship between addiction to internet and negligence (p <0.05). There is a positive and significant relationship between job stress and negligence (p <0.05). Gender does not significantly correlate the relationship between job stress and negligence. But gender moderates the relationship between Internet addiction and negligence

Conclusion: According to this study, Internet addiction and occupational stress have a effect on negligence.
Keywords: internet addiction, perceived job stress, procrastination
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROCESS REGULATION EMOTION STRATEGIES BASED ON GROSS MODEL ON RESILIENCY, IMPULSIVENESS AND HAPPINESS OF PEOPLE REFERRING TO SHAMSHIRI DROP IN CENTER: SINGLE STUDENT STUDY

Submission Author: Shiva Farmani shahreza

Shiva Farmani shahreza¹, ali ghaedniay jahromi², ahmad shams biranvand³

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2. PhD Student, Department of Clinical Psychology, Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Iran
3. Master of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Andimeshk Branch

Background and Aim : The purpose of the present study was to The effectiveness of process regulation emotion strategies based on Gross model on resiliency, impulsiveness and happiness of People referring to Shamshiri drop in center: Single student study.

Methods : In the frame of a single-experimental design, 4 people with heroin substance referring to the Shamshiri drop in center were selected using available sampling method, were undergone 10 sessions of individual process emotion regulation strategies teaching And were evaluated 6 times (3 times the baseline, 4 times the strategy, 1 follow-up) by the Conner-Davidson Accelerating questionnaire, Bart's impulsivity and Oxford Happiness. To analyze the data, Size effect, Cohen, changes in the procedure and slope indexes were used.

Results : The results showed that cognitive and movement impulse rates were significantly lower than their baseline lines And in resilience and happiness, there was a significant increase in their baseline rates, which indicates the effectiveness of the treatment.

Conclusion : The findings of this study showed that training process regulation emotion strategies can correct unwanted emotional injuries that would lead to the return of consumer and behavioral behaviors in drug use.

Keywords : Process regulation emotion strategy, Resiliency, Impulsiveness, Happiness
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALEXITHYMIA AND FIELDED OF STUDY WITH TENDENCY TO HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS IN FEMALE STUDENTS

Submission Author: Marziyeh Farzadnia

Marziyeh Farzadnia¹, Manijeh Firoozy ²

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between alexithymia and field of study with tendency to high risk behaviors and estimate amount of alexithymia and tendency to high risk behaviors and to identify the most common risk behaviors among female students.

Methods: This research is across-sectional and correlational study. 470 female students of Qom who were studying in BA in second semester of 94-95, were selected with using proportional stratified sampling method and were completed the Toronto Alexithymia Scale -20 (TAS-20) and Iranian Adolescents Risk-taking Scale (IARS). Pearson correlation coefficient, ANOVA and Scheffe post hoc test and Spss software version 22 were used for analysis data.

Results: Between alexithymia and tendency to high risk behaviors in female students was positive and significant relationship (r = 294/0). According to the results, the most common high-risk behavior in female students, respectively areas follow tendencies to: dangerous driving, materials drugs, violence, relationship with opposite gender, alcohol, cigarettes, and trends to relation and sexual behavior, which all average was close together. Also, tendency to high risk behaviors is more in technical and humanity students rather than the medical and paramedical students.

Conclusion: The high risk behaviors are strongly correlated with each other and by identifying affecting factors on tendency to a high risk behavior, can prevented of appearing kinds of high risk behavior and social problems. Also, can use alexithymia as a predictor of tendency to high risk behaviors to identify people at risk and with strengthen of emotional intelligence and emotional skills of individuals, prevent of high risk behaviors.

Keywords: alexithymia, filed of study, high risk behavior, female students
MEDIATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN RELATION BETWEEN ALEXITHYMIA AND HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS

Submission Author: Marziyeh Farzadnia

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Background and Aim: The present research that is across-sectional and correlational study, aimed to investigate the mediating role of perceived social support in relation between alexithymia and high-risk behaviors in girl students of one of the universities in Qom who were studied in the second semester of 1395-1394, was implemented.

Methods: 470 students were selected by stratified and cluster random sampling, and completed Toronto Alexithymia Scale -20 (TAS-20), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and scale of Iranian Adolescents Risk-taking Scale (IARS). Analysis of data done by using software Spss 22 and Lisrel 8/72.

Results: according to results of this research, alexithymia had meaningful positive correlation with tendency to high-risk behaviors. Also, perceived social support had meaningful negative correlation with tendency to high-risk behaviors. Path analysis showed that perceived social support had a meaningful mediating role in the relationship between alexithymia and its tendency to high-risk behaviors.

Conclusion: Considering the role of variables Alexithymia and perceived social support in high-risk behaviors can improve alexithymia and strengthening perceived social support in people, reduce tendency to high-risk behavior and prevent the occurrence of social deviations. By using achievements of this research with identify individuals expose to risk can also performed remedial actions and appropriate support. according to obtained results regard to mediating role of perceived social support in relation between alexithymia and high-risk behaviors, with strengthening perceived social support in individual with alexithymia can reduce tendency to high-risk behavior in this individual.
Keywords: high-risk behaviors, Alexithymia, perceived social support, girl students
Count: 204  
Abstract ID: 5284  
**subject:** Addiction and Social Issues  
**Presentation Type:** Poster

### RELAPSE PREDICTION SUBSTANCE USE BASED ON ALEXITHYMIA AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

**Submission Author:** Marziyeh Farzadnia

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**Background and Aim:** Considering high risk of addiction relapse shown by statics and also all relapse-associated personal, family, social and financial problems, recognizing the factors effective on addiction relapse seems essential to prevent and also treat it as soon as possible. Thus this study aimed to survey role of alexithymia and perceived social support in predicting Substance use relapse in addict individuals in camps.

**Methods:** The present study is a cross-sectional correlational study that was performed on 168 individuals collected by convenience cluster sampling from Qom rehabilitation camps. Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and Relapse Prediction Scale (RPS) were filled by participants and the collected data were analyzed by Stepwise multiple regression method.

**Results:** Due to results of variance analysis applied to determine whether the prediction model of modified index of Substance use Relapse is significant showed that at least one of the impact of predictor variables is significant (F(5,162)=8.3 , p<0.001). Among all predictor variables; Last use gap (B=-0.7, t=-3.7, p<0.01), Difficulty identifying feeling (DIF) (B=3.04, t=3.6, p<0.01), time gap between returning to use (B=-0.83, t=-2.7, p<0.01), Significant other’s support (B=-2.27, t=-3.05, p<0.01) and Friends’ support (B=1.56, t=2.1, p<0.01) have significant predicting impact on modified index of Substance Use Relapse and all these variables together describes 21% of Substance Use Relapse variance.
Conclusion: Regarding findings of this study, it can be said that as there is not only one factor effective on returning to Substance use and different factors such as personal, social, family and so forth factors play role in one's relapse with different ratio; thus to prevent and treat an addiction relapse, multi-dimensional programs and interventions have to be designed and performed.

Keywords: Substance use Relapse, Alexithymia, perceived social support
ACTIVATION OF THE VENTRAL HIPPOCAMPAL NMDA RECEPTORS POTENTIATED THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF NICOTINE ON STRESS-INDUCED ANXIETY IN RATS

Submission Author: Parinaz Farzamfard

Parinaz Farzamfard¹, Ameneh Rezayof²

¹. School of Biology, college of science, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
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Background and Aim: A large body of evidence suggests that stress exposure increases the tendency to drug abuse, especially cigarette smoking. It seems that the abuse of different kinds of drugs such as nicotine and alcohol alleviate some psychological and physiological stress symptoms. Nicotine acts through binding to nicotinic acetylcholine receptors to mediate stress- and anxiety-related behaviors. Moreover, the exposure to stressful stimuli is an important reason for induction of several neuropsychiatric diseases such as anxiety, depression and cognitive impairments. Considering that the cholinergic nicotinic system has been suggested to be involved in stress-induced behavioural and physiological responses, the aim of the present study was to investigate whether systemic nicotine administration can affect stress-induced anxiety in adult male Wistar rats. In addition, the possible role of the ventral hippocampal (VH) glutamatergic NMDA receptors in the effect of nicotine on the stress-induced anxiety was investigated.

Methods: Using the stereotaxic instrument, each animal (200-250 g) was anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of ketamine-xylazine mixture and then was bilaterally cannulated in the VH regions. They were allowed to recover for one week before the beginning of the experiments. In order to induce stress, rats were exposed to the forced swimming test for 5 or 10 minutes in the water cylinder with the temperature of 20±1°C. Using the hole-board apparatus which consists of an enclosed arena with holes in the floor, the level of anxiety and exploratory behaviours were measured in the animals that exposed to the swimming stress. In this method, the frequency and duration of head-dipping, rearing and locomotor activity were scored for 5 min, as three common activities in the rats.

Results: Our results showed that 10 min exposure to stress, but not 5 min, induces anxiogenic-like effects in rats as manifested in seeking behaviors including decreased head-dipping. Interestingly, intraperitoneal administration
of different doses of nicotine (0.05-0.1mg/kg) inhibited stress-induced anxiogenic-like behaviors as measured by the hole-board apparatus. Bilateral microinjection of NMDA into the VH potentiated the response of an ineffective dose of nicotine on stress-induced anxiety. It should be considered that intra-VH microinjection of NMDA by itself had no effect on anxiety-like behaviours.

**Conclusion**: Taken together, it can be concluded that the acute stress exposure which induces anxiogenic-like behaviours can be inhibited by systemic administration of nicotine. It seems that the glutamatergic system of the VH via NMDA receptors mechanism plays a critical role in the inhibitory effect of nicotine on stress-induced anxiety.

**Keywords**: Nicotine; Stress; Anxiety; Rat(s)
INVESTIGATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS', PEERS AND PARENTS' EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT WITH YOUTH ATTITUDES TOWARD SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE CITY OF LENDEH

Submission Author: Davod Fathi

Maryam Behroz¹, NourAli Kazemi², Davod Fathi³

1. MA in Clinical Psychology
2. Chief of the Behzisty Department of the city Lendeh
3. M.A of Rehabilitation Counseling

Background and Aim: The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between teachers', peers and parents' educational support with the attitude of young people towards drug abuse in Lendeh.

Methods: Using simple random sampling method, 120 students completed the questionnaire and completed the educational support questionnaire and attitude towards substance abuse. All instruments had good validity and reliability. Data were analyzed by correlation and regression analysis.

Results: The findings indicated a positive and significant relationship between the components of academic support and also, among the components of educational support, only parental support provided a negative and significant prediction of the attitude towards substance abuse.

Conclusion: The findings emphasize the role of parental support on the attitude towards substance abuse, and it can be concluded that parenting and liaison with young people in the city are critical elements in the negative attitudes toward drug use and, consequently, dependency to it.

Keywords: Parent support, peer support, teacher support, attitude towards substance abuse
FACTORS RELATED TO INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG STUDENTS

Submission Author: Mansour Fathi

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Background and Aim: With the increasing access to the Internet, a new form of addiction has emerged as a growing problem in the information and communication age. Considering the importance of this phenomenon and its fields, the present study aimed to investigate the factors associated with Internet addiction among students in order to provide applied tactics to reduce this problem.

Methods: The research method of this study is a survey. The statistical population includes all undergraduate students at Allameh Tabataba’i University Faculty of Social Sciences. The samples were 249 students who were selected through Simple random sampling. Data were collected using standard questionnaire. Reliability of questionnaire was confirmed through Cronbach alpha coefficient. Data were analyzed using SPSS software, chi-square test, independent t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient.

Results: Findings indicated that there was significant difference between the two groups of male and female students in terms of internet addiction and its rate among male students is higher than that of female. According to statistical analysis of the data, there wasn’t statistically significant correlation between academic performance and Socio-economic status and the rate of internet addiction.

Conclusion: There was a significant negative relationship between social support and internet addiction and there is a significant positive relationship between social isolation and internet addiction. This means that the more social support is provided, the lower the level of internet addiction, and the greater the sense of social isolation, the increased levels of addiction to the Internet, and vice versa.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Socio-economic status, Social Support, social isolation, academic performance
Background and Aim: early use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs threatens the physical and mental well-being of adolescents and continued use negatively affects many areas of development. This study assessed the immediate and short term outcomes of adapting a culturally-grounded program in 14-18-year adolescents in Isfahan to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

Methods: Intervention was conducted in 70 adolescents in Ghagavarestan city to increase knowledge, self-efficacy and perceived social support, using speech, discussion, Visit the exhibition, role playing, parent education and raising public awareness using posters and conferences and exhibitions method. 70 adolescents from the Gawart city set as comparison group in the study.

Results: The results revealed meaningful differences between control group and intervention group in average score of knowledge, outcome expediencies, decision making skill, assertiveness skill, communication skill and self-efficacy.

Conclusion: the experimental evaluation of an innovative community base on a comprehensive social influence approach, indicated persistent positive effects over 6 months for substance use in adolescents by decreasing the incidence of new cases of substance use in intervention group.

Keywords: Adolescent, Substance use, Social influence, community base
Background and Aim: Chronic pain is one of the most common complaints for people seeking medical care, with a series of potential detrimental effects on the individual and his social texture. Despite the heavy impact of chronic pain on patients' quality of life, epidemiological data suggest that complex relation between pain and addiction. Addiction can stimulate sensitivity to pain and in chronic pain patients almost become dependent on anti-pain drugs.

Methods: Method: by review of literature, it was purpose a new theatrical model of neurobiology of pain and addiction.

Results: Clinical characteristics of Pain and Addiction was identical in a number of domains: Tolerance (increase in amount and decrease in effects): opponent process (pain and reward as opponent processes); Giving up or reducing important social, occupational, or recreational activities: reward deficiency (emotional numbing, anhedonia, and reduce responsivity to natural reinforcers); Craving or a strong desire or urge to use a substance: incentive sensitization (pain and analgesia becoming sensitized motivational targets); Taking a substance in a larger amount and for longer period than intended; Persistent desire or repeated unsuccessful attempt to quit: Aberrant learning (overlearned motivational significance of cues that predict delivery of drugs, i.e., exaggerated PE); Withdrawal symptoms: anti-reward (aversive emotional state and anhedonia, as well as isolation and social withdrawal); Taking a substance to relieve withdrawal: aberrant learning; Continued use despite knowledge of adverse consequences: aberrant learning; Spending much time to obtain, use, and recover.

Conclusion: Addiction models have heuristic value in this regard, because both pain and addictive disorders are characterized by impaired hedonic capacity, compulsive drug seeking, and high stress. In drug addiction such symptomatology has been attributed to reward deficiency, impaired inhibitory control, incentive sensitization, aberrant learning, and anti-reward allostatic neuroadaptations.
Keywords: Key words: Addiction, Pain, Neurobiology, Emotion, Behaviors.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL DIFFICULTIES AND BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS WITH INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG IRANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: A number of studies have underlined the unfavorable effects of Internet addiction on physical and mental well-being and most of the adolescents with Internet addiction were also reported to have another psychiatric disorder. The purpose of this study was to investigate the association of emotional difficulties and behavioral characteristics with internet addiction among Iranian high school students.

Methods: Method of the present study was descriptive and cross-sectional. The study sample included 303 high school students (210 boys and 92 girls). A socio-demographic characteristics data form, internet addiction scale (IAS) and the strengths and difficulties questionnaire were used to collect data.

Results: Result showed that significant correlations were detected between Internet addiction and dysthymic \( r = 0.199 \); \( p < 0.01 \) , cyclothymic \( r = 0.249 \); \( p < 0.01 \) , hyperthymic \( r = 0.156 \); \( p < 0.01 \) , irritable \( r = 0.254 \); \( p < 0.01 \) , and anxious \( r = 0.205 \); \( p < 0.01 \) temperaments ; conduct problems \( r = 0.146 \); \( p < 0.05 \) , hyperactivity-inattention \( r = 0.133 \); \( p < 0.05 \) , emotional symptoms \( r = 0.138 \); \( p < 0.05 \) , and total difficulties \( r = 0.160 \); \( p < 0.01 \) were found to be correlated with IAS scores.

Conclusion: According to these findings, there is a relation between the Internet addiction and affective temperament profiles, especially with anxious temperament. Furthermore, emotional and behavioral problems are more frequent in adolescents who have problematic Internet use.

Keywords: Internet addiction, emotional difficulties, behavioral characteristics
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUG USE IN THE SECOND SEMESTER OF INCOMING STUDENTS IN YEAR 93-94 IN FARIMAN

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Background and Aim : one of the most important phenomena in the mental health field is orientation and substance dependence, especially among young and educated people that also has been a major research topic in recent years. the project aims to study students' attitudes about drug use in payam noor s students in Fariman city.

Methods : in this cross-correlation study 245 students of the first semester were selected by simple random sampling. collecting information has done through the general health questionnaire (ghq- 28). data were analyzed with spss ver 20 .

Results : the results shows that students' mental health status was good and there is a significant relationship between interest in education, career satisfaction and a history of drug abuse with mental health of students . the results also shows that attitudes to drug use among students is average towards negative side .there is also inverse relationship between mental health and students' attitude about substance abuse. there is a significant relationship between gender, history of drug use , type of occupation with attitudes to drugs . but no significant relationship were observed between marital status, housing, education and occupation of parents, student employment and the age of students with mental health and attitudes to drug use .

Conclusion : one of the most important phenomena in the mental health field, is orientation and substance dependence that has been a major research topic in recent years . the results of this study shows that there is significant inverse relationship between mental health and attitudes towards substance. also with regard to the relationship between gender and attitudes to drug use , it can be said perhaps boys utter their attitudes and dangerous tendencies more than girls .but because behavioral attitudes makes actions and because of the close
tendency to addiction treatment for boys and girls and also further blurring of gender roles in industrial and developing countries, action plan should be done to reduce and prevent for both boys and girls

**Keywords**: mental health, Attitude, drug use, Fariman students
A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE FAILURE FACTORS OF GIVING UP TRADITIONAL DRUGS IN ADDICTS REFERRING TO DRUG DETOXIFICATION CENTERS OF LARESTAN IN 2016

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Background and Aim : One of the health problems in developing countries, including Iran, is the addiction. Several methods have now been devised to discourage addiction, but most of them would fail if not used in principle.

Methods : The current study using the "Deep Structured Interview" method investigated the qualitative factors influencing the failure of the treatments for traditional drug addiction among 21 addicts who have had experienced addiction therapy for at least three times.

Results : The most important factors that have been raised by the addicts are as following: - The detoxification and reduction of drug dependence are easily possible. - I did not have strong and sustained motivation to stay at the stage of giving up the drugs. - I could not leave my old friends. - I could not change my friends. - I was unable to find a proper and operative alternative. - I felt a deep futility and uselessness in the stage of drug giving up.

Conclusion : Among these factors, the easiness of elementary stage (detoxification), the lack of strong motivation, and the lack of suitable and effective alternatives were the most common components that the addicted persons discussed. In the one hand, to succeed in giving up the traditional drugs, it seems the detoxification stage of this substance (Opium) has to be as long as possible. In this case, the addicts do not repeat this stage repeatedly due to the ease of it. On the other hand, along with the addicts, the presence of psychologists, who are experienced enough in both creating and retaining the motive, and identifying the right alternatives is essential.

Keywords : qualitative study ,traditional drugs ,failure factors ,Larestan
**ASSESSMENT METER OF VARIOUS EFFECTIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE RELAPSE IN ADDICT’S PERSPECTIVE**

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**Background and Aim:** Substance abuse is an essential problem, international and in our country and concomitant with untreatment problems like continuous relapse. This study is with purpose of Assessment meter of various effective factors associated with substance abuse relapse in addict’s perspective in Shafabakhsh center of Jahrom.

**Methods:** In descriptive-cross sectional study, a Sample of 506 available addicts was recruited. Data collected in psychologist practitioner with a checklist. Validity obtain with contain valid and confidence with test re-test and 0.78 kronbakh index.

**Results:** Majority(95.1%) of addicts were men with mean age 35.20±1.15, mean first substance abuse age 24.44±8.63, mean 6.39±2.24 times of cassation and 97.10±1.96 days for last cassation. In individual factors, psychological factors and in environmental factors, social factors were most effective in relapse in addict’s perspective. In addition, psychological and familial factors had maximum and minimum effect in relapse, respectively.

**Conclusion:** Substance abuse relapse has different factors that psychological especially temptation is common. So, showing appropriate guideline and familial and social surveillance and follow-up for collation with this situations is essential for permanent prosperity treatment.

**Keywords:** Addiction Relapse, Substance Abuse, Cassation Center
INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY REASONS OF ADDICTION RECURRENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DRUG ABUSERS

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Background and Aim: Many factors are involved in the formation of addiction, the most important of which is the family system. Drug addiction often plagues people who are liable to get involved. Addiction is a multifaceted problem and is associated with numerous problems, including frequent recurrences that often remain untreated. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of family factors for addiction recurrence from the perspective of drug abusers.

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was performed on 506 addicts who had at least one history of returning to drug abuse after abandoning. To collect data, one questionnaire containing demographic information and a list of family factors of addiction recurrence were used. Validity and reliability of the instrument were measured by re-test and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.78%.

Results: The results of the study showed that unemployment was the most common family cause of the emergence and recurrence of addiction. Also, the family's inappropriate treatment after leaving addiction with an average of 0.95, family differences with an average of 0.94, parents' addiction with an average of 0.78 and unsuccessful marriage with an average of 0.58 were among the most common family causes of addiction recurrence.

Conclusion: This finding shows the importance of the implementation of addiction prevention programs, which has received much attention in recent years. Therefore, obtaining success in the addiction treatment process depends on the close relationship and coordination of the family with addiction treatment centers, especially in terms of psychological counseling.

Keywords: Drug abuse, family causes, recurrence of addiction, unemployment
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL REASONS OF ADDICTION RECURRENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF DRUG USERS

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Background and Aim: Drug abuse, or addiction, is a serious illness that destroys the individual’s health, economy, communications and occupation. Addiction is a multidimensional illness and is associated with numerous problems, including frequent recurrences that often remain untreated. The subject of stopping drug abuse is one of the issues that have always been addressed by the authorities and by the people who have suffered from drug abuse and their families. The physical abandonment of drugs is not so difficult. The main problem is the return and recurrence of this undesirable habit.

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was performed on 506 addicts who had at least one history of returning to drug abuse after abandoning. To collect data, one questionnaire containing demographic information and a list of psychological and physical factors of addiction recurrence were used. Validity and reliability of the instrument were measured by re-test and Cronbach’s alpha coefficient was 0.78%.

Results: The results of the research showed that psychological factors with an average of 1.25 ± 0.22 compared with physical factors with an average of 1.34 ± 0.13 had a greater effect on the recurrence of addiction from the viewpoint of drug abusers.

Conclusion: The above findings indicate that the time immediately after the end of the course of treatment in the centers of addiction treatment is a very sensitive period that subjects under treatment are at a very high risk of psychological-induced recurrence of drug abuse. And if treated patients get successfully through this course, the results of the treatment could be promising.

Keywords: Drug abuse, physical causes of addiction recurrence, psychological causes of addiction recurrence
PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE IN YOUTH

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Background and Aim : Drug dependence is one of the problems of the human community that is increasing day by day, and fewer countries can be found to be immune from its prevalence and risks associated with it. Long-term consumption of drugs not only affects the consumer's economic and social status, but also plays a decisive role in the spirits and emotions of individuals. Regarding the high prevalence of drug abuse among young people, the present study was conducted to investigate the most common psychological causes associated with drug abuse in young people.

Methods : In this comprehensive and in-depth review, texts with keywords like “the causes of drug abuse” and “youth addiction” in Iranian and international databases such as ERIC, Science Direct, PubMed, Iran Doc, Iran Medex were taken into consideration and studied.

Results : Recent research has focused on risk factors and multiple anthologies, and has suggested various reasons for the psychological causes of substance abuse, of which the most common ones are: family problems such as separation and divorce, conflicting and intolerable family conditions, difficulty communicating with family members, lack of love and mutual love, as well as excessive punishment.

Conclusion : In conclusion, it can be said that there is a direct relationship between the family's emotional atmosphere and the tendency towards addiction. This suggests that the purposeful and principled implementation of educational and cultural programs is essential in order to raise the level of awareness of families for the prevention and control of high-risk behaviors such as addiction.

Keywords : Youth addiction, psychological causes of drug abuse, family emotional atmosphere
DETERMINATION OF BRIEF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION IN ABUSE METHAMPHETAMINE TREATMENT IN MALES REFERRED TO DROP IN CENTERS (DICs)

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of brief cognitive & behavior interventions in the management of methamphetamine abusers treatment in men referred to Drop in Centers (DICs). The research method is applied, correlation, descriptive and survey

Methods: 60 men from all males referred to DICs were selected by simple random sampling. The questionnaire had 42 questions (which included 28 questions of Goldberg General Health Questionnaire and 14 questions of DDQ questionnaire, which included 5 survival components in the therapeutic program The consumption of methamphetamine, the reduction and discontinuation of methamphetamine, the reduction of high-risk behaviors for substance use and sexual abuse, decreased dependence, increased readiness for behavior change. Validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by specialist and experts, and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha. The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test showed that the variables have a normal distribution. Therefore, the sixth hypotheses were tested by parametric test of covariance analysis

Results: Brief Cognitive-behavioral therapy has a short-term effect on the survival of methamphetamine consumption in methamphetamine users. It also effects to reduce methamphetamine use

Conclusion: Brief Cognitive-behavioral therapy is effective in reducing the risk of substance abuse and sexual abuse and reducing the severity of dependence in male consumers of methamphetamine

Keywords: Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, Abuse Treatment, Methamphetamine
THE EFFECT OF DRUG ADDICTION ON ADHERENCE TO ARV TREATMENT IN AHWAZ-POSITIVE HIV PATIENTS

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Background and Aim: According to the purposes of the Global HIV Control Program, it is obvious that this is only possible if HIV-positive people are identified and treated for ARV and their adherence to treatment is such that the number of viruses in the blood remains below 200. This is only provided by the continuous and regular use of ARV. Drug addiction is one of the most important causes of an impairment of adherence to ARV treatment among people with HIV. Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of drug addiction on adherence to ARV treatment of HIV positive patients in the last 15 years who referred to Ahvaz behavioral diseases counseling center.

Methods: In a descriptive, cross-sectional study, of 823 HIV-positive patients, 558 patients were eligible for service, that was referred to Ahvaz behavioral diseases counseling center from 1380 to 1395 and they were investigated from the history of drug addiction and ARV treatment. The records of the use of narcotics and the initiation of ARV treatment were extracted from HIVDB software and analyzed by using spss16 software.

Results: In the present study, from 823 patients with HIV-positive virus 558 patients are eligible for service. Among the eligible persons, 380 (68.1%) of the HIV-positive people had a history of drug use, of which 346 (91.5%) had a history of drug abuse and 313 (82.36%) had a history of joint infusion And 178 patients (31.9%) had no history of addiction. Of the 380 patients with a history of addiction, 372 (97.89%) patients are men and 8 (2.11%) patients are women. The dominant age group was in the range of 31-45 years (76.05%). For those infected with HIV who
has history of drug addiction, 228 (63.68%) had CD4 below 350, only 178 (78.07%) had ARV treatment and 62 (34%) had adherence to treatment. Of these 178 patients treated with ARV, 64 patients were treated with methadone, only 54 (84.3%) had adherence to ARV treatment, and other patients (114) were not treated with methadone, only 8 (7%) have adhered to treatment. Of all patients who have situation for taking ARV drug (358 patients), 130 persons had no history of addiction and underwent ARV, 116 (89%) had adherence to treatment.

**Conclusion**: Drug addiction has a significant effect on non-adherence to ARV treatment in HIV positive patients. By using substance abuse treatment along with ARV treatment, the adherence to ARV treatment can be significantly increased.

**Keywords**: Drugs, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Ahwaz, ARV, Methadone.
Background and Aim: Vitamin D deficiency may be associated with some complications including nonspecific musculoskeletal pain and periodontal disease in maintenance methadone treatment (MMT) subjects. This study was designed to determine the effect of vitamin D supplementation on clinical and metabolic response in MMT subjects.

Methods: This randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trial was carried out among 68 MMT subjects. Participants were randomly allocated to receive either 50,000 IU vitamin D supplements (n=34) or placebo (n=34) every 2 weeks for 12 weeks. Fasting blood samples were taken at baseline and post-intervention to evaluate relevant variables.

Results: After the 12-week intervention, serum 25(OH) vitamin D levels significantly increased in the intervention group compared with the placebo group (+8.1±4.9 vs. -0.4±3.0, P<0.001). In addition, vitamin supplementation significantly improved Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (-1.5±2.2 vs. -0.2±2.3, P=0.02) and Beck Depression Inventory (-4.8±7.3 vs. -1.5±6.1, P=0.04) compared with the placebo. Subjects who received vitamin D supplements had significantly decreased fasting plasma glucose (-7.5±10.6 vs. +0.3±10.7 mg/dL, P=0.004), serum insulin levels (-
3.6±5.3 vs. -0.9±3.5 µIU/mL, P=0.01), homeostasis model of assessment-insulin resistance (-1.0±1.3 vs. -0.2±0.7, P=0.003), serum triglycerides (-9.6±30.8 vs. +15.6±30.2 mg/dL, P=0.001), total- (-8.7±20.9 vs. +11.0±27.4 mg/dL, P=0.001) and LDL-cholesterol (-11.1±17.9 vs. +5.9±27.5 mg/dL, P=0.004) compared with the placebo. Additionally, vitamin D intake resulted in a significant decrease in serum high sensitivity C-reactive protein (-2.2±4.2 vs. +2.0±3.7 mg/L, P<0.001), and significant increases plasma total antioxidant capacity (+26.2±99.8 vs. -86.3±127.5 mmol/L, P<0.001) and glutathione levels (+292.3±172.4 vs. +48.9±208.9 µmol/L, P<0.001) compared with the placebo. There was no significant effect of vitamin D supplementation on serum HDL-cholesterol, and other markers of insulin metabolism, inflammation and oxidative stress.

Conclusion: Totally, taking 50,000 IU vitamin D supplement every 2 weeks for 12 weeks in MMT subjects had beneficial effects on mental health parameters and few metabolic profiles.

Keywords: Vitamin D supplementation, clinical response, metabolic response, maintenance methadone treatment
EXAMINING OF THALLIUM IN CIGARETTE SMOKERS

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Background and Aim: Smoking is one of the sources of thallium which is considered as a toxic heavy metal. This aim of the study was to determine urinary thallium levels and related variables in smokers, compared to a control group.

Methods: The study was conducted on 56 participants who had smoked continuously during the year before they were referred to Kashan Smoking Cessation Clinic. Fifty-three nonsmokers who were family members or friends of the smokers were selected as the control group. Urinary thallium was measured in both groups (n=109) using atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Results: Mean value (with SD) for urinary thallium in the smokers (10.16 ± 1.82 ?g/L) was significantly higher than in the control group (2.39 ± 0.63 ?g/L). There was a significant relationship between smoking duration and urinary thallium levels (P = 0.003). In a subgroup of smokers who was addicted to opium and opium residues (n = 9) mean level of thallium (37.5 ± 13.09 ?g/L) was significantly higher than in the other smokers (4.93±4.45; P = 0.001). Stepwise multiple regression analysis showed opioid abuse, insomnia, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) together were strong predictors of urinary thallium levels in smokers. There was no significant difference in thallium level in hookah smokers (P = 0.299) or in those with COPD compared to other smokers (P = 0.375). Urinary thallium levels of smokers with clinical signs of depression, sleep disorders, memory loss and sweating were higher than smokers without these signs.
Conclusion: Since thallium as other toxic metals is accumulated in the body, and cigarette smoking also involves carcinogenic exposures and health hazards for passively exposed people, the need for cigarette control policies is emphasized.

Keywords: thallium, smoking, urinary level, poisoning.
EFFICIENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAM OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN IRAN

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Background and Aim: Along with the development and complexity of the use of addictive substances in society, it is important to pay attention to new strategies and programs to prevent, control and effectively deal with it. Regarding this, in this research, strategies have been considered that can be effective in counteracting drug abuse and treatment of it.

Methods: method of this research is documentary and the information is gathered based on valid sources and experiences of developed countries

Results: The findings of this study indicate that the new strategies for combating addiction should focus on three broad strategies: 1- Improving the Comprehensive Scientific and Research System in the Field of Addiction, 2- Designing a system to combat the spread and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances And 3. Developing educational and drug abuse prevention programs. Based on these general strategies, the following operational strategy will be developed including: Planning community-based research activities • Development of experimental knowledge (in four areas: Prevention, Treatment, Empowerment and Combating Addiction) • Planning to reduce demand • Planning to combating effectively with the supply of drugs • Increase awareness and knowledge of drug abuse among different groups of society • Increasing health centers, improving the quality of treatment, and increasing the physical, psychological and social health of drug dependent patients and reducing their vulnerability. According to the general and operational strategies mentioned above, the most important activities are as follows: • Regular collection of information through the information system • Cost - effectiveness assessment of drug prevention programs • Futures study of addiction and prediction of future addictive substances • Increased interaction between research centers and NGOs • Increased taxes on cigarettes and hookahs • Examining nicotine alternative policies • The close link between social policy makers and researchers • Childhood education with an emphasis on social growth • Teaching parenting skills • Changing public attitude and view of...
addictive substances • Enhance psychosocial support from families of drug dependent patients by relevant organizations. The use of such strategies and programs can help to effective combating with decline in drug supply and demand in the community

Conclusion: It seems that in order to effectively combat addiction in our country, we need multiple strategies. Emphasis on social programs will help us to reduce and control drug abuse in society

Keywords: strategy, prevention, control, addiction, education
Background and Aim: Addictive substance abuse is one of the most important social problems in society, with many economic and social costs. Medicinal and non-medicinal therapies plan is one of the ways to harm reduction. Identifying the pattern of drug use among those referring to drug addiction treatment centers can help us to better understand of use trend and appropriate prevention and treatment actions. The purpose of this article was to describe the status of patients referring to addiction treatment centers in Tehran.

Methods: The method of this research has been scrolling. The sampling method was a multi-stage cluster. The data collection technique was interviewing and studying patients records. 300 people were sampled using Cochran's formula. Data were collected in four addiction treatment centers in Tehran in 1395.

Results: The findings of this study showed that the majority of people referred to addiction treatment centers (94.7%) were men and women were only 5.3%. The most addictive substances were opium and sap (48%), heroin (22.6%), glass (21.3%), other substances such as marijuana and tramadol and analgesics (13.2%). In terms of academic status, the majority of admissions to drug treatment centers had a diploma. But drug use seems to be growing among educated people. 12.1% of those referring to these centers had higher level than bachelor. Follow up three months after treatment showed that 49% remained in the treatment and 51% had a slip. But with the prolongation of the treatment, it seems that the number of patients who get slipped is increased. The most common age was between 41 and 50 years old. Currently, the most commonly used drug treatment method is methadone, syrup and epinephrine, and buprenorphine pills.
Conclusion: Discussion and Conclusion: Despite the increasing use of drugs among married and women, the number of women referring to treatment centers is relatively small. The use of heroin and marijuana is growing and methadone is also commonly used as an alternative medicine. According to the findings, it can be argued that the use of substance in patients is complex, multi-dimensional and the success rate of treatment is reduced.

Keywords: addiction, treatment, women, patients, recovery
Background and Aim: Over the past few decades, the focus of research in the field of medicine and its dependence on risk factors have been protective factors. In the meantime, positive psychology has played a significant role in the research with the emphasis on the development of positive abilities and excitement. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of teaching positive thinking skills on quality of life and psychological well-being and those who are dependent on them.

Methods: The present study was a semi-experimental design with a pre-test post-test design with control group. The participants of this study included 30 dependent individuals who were selected by available sampling method and were randomly assigned into two groups of experimental and control. People in the experimental group received positive training at least twice a week for 8 sessions of 90 minutes each week. The data collection tool was a short form reef psychological well-being questionnaire and quality of life questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS software and multivariate covariance analysis.

Results: The results showed that teaching positive thinking skills is effective on improving the psychological well-being and quality of life of people who are dependent on drugs.

Conclusion: The findings of this study indicate the necessity of using positive thinking programs in order to improve psychological well-being and increase the quality of life of drug dependent individuals.

Keywords: Substance dependents, Teaching positive thinking skills, Psychological well-being, Quality of life.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADDICTION AND ADMISSION OF CHILDREN IN DAY-CARE CENTERS

Submission Author: Salman Ghaderi

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Background and Aim: Over the past few decades, the use of addictive substances has increased in the community. The use of addictive substances is a multifaceted social problem with many consequences. It is important to examine the reasons for children presence in the care centers and identify their problems because of the persistent effects of harassment of them.

Methods: In this research, the survey method has been used. A complete sampling method was used to gather data. The data collection tool were a questionnaire, studying the children's files and an interview with experts and parents of children. The data gathering time was April 2007 and the data were collected in the nurseries of Tehran. The sample size in this study was 152 chid.

Results: According to the findings of this study, the study group was at the age of 0 to 7 years old, which consisted of 58 boys and 42 girls. 56 of these children lacked identity and were abandoned after birth. 13% of admitted children depended on one of the addictive substances (narcotics and methadone). The results of the parents 'survey showed that 88 children (58%) were admitted in the centers because of parents' addiction. Glass, and then heroin were the most addictive substance that their parents had addicted to them. Other materials such as opium, tramadol, and psychotropic drugs were at a later stage. The status of children in terms of type of annoyance was also examined, with the highest frequency of mental harassment and negligence. Considering that the P value was less than 0.05, the results of this study showed that there is a relationship between parents' addiction and the presence of children in the welfare centers. The main reason for such a relationship was child abuse. Another important point is that many of these adoptive children are having serious problems due to substance abuse and harassment.
Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, the use of addictive drugs by parents (such as met and heroin) is one of the most important reasons for the abandonment and admission of children in nurseries. Therefore, it is necessary to address these dimensions in the formulation of child-related policies and preventive programs.

Keywords: children, abandonment, parents, addiction, met
EFFECTIVENESS OF MEANING-CENTERED EDUCATION ON THE MARITAL INTIMACY OF WOMEN WITH ABUSIVE SUBSTANCE ABUSE WIFE

Submission Author: Salman Ghaderi
edris ghasemi\textsuperscript{1}, mahsa jafari\textsuperscript{2}, salman ghaderi\textsuperscript{3}

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\end{itemize}

Background and Aim: The present study was conducted to investigate the meaning-based education on marital intimacy of women with substance abuse wife

Methods: The method of this quasi-experimental study was a post-test pre-test with a control group. The sample consists of 24 women with addicted spouses who come to the social service center of Shemiran, who were randomly assigned to two experimental and control groups. The dependent variable in this study was marital intimacy and was evaluated by marital intimacy scale. The independent variable was meaning-centered education that was taught to the experimental group during 10 sessions. To analyze the research hypothesis, covariance analysis and t-test were used for analysis

Results: Findings showed that meaning-centered education has been effective on marital intimacy of women with substance abuse wife and has increased it

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the meaning and interaction of the family are closely interrelated and Having a common meaning in marital life can be used as a way to increase intimate relationships among spouses who are one of those involved in addiction

Keywords: meaning-centered training, marital intimacy, Addicted wife women
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADDICTION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Salman Ghaderi

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Background and Aim: Over the last decades, dependency on addictive has increased in society. One of the consequences of using drugs is domestic violence, which can have lasting effects (physical, psychological, emotional, social and sexual) on women and children. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the use of addictive drugs and domestic violence (child abuse and spouse abuse) in Tehran.

Methods: The method utilized in this study was content analysis. In addition, reverse questionnaire was used to collect data. The population of the study was women and children who had been exposed to violence in Tehran's social emergency centers in 1395. The sample size was 1580.

Results: Based on the results of this study, about 627 children (39%) were the victims of violence due to their parents' addiction. 80 percent of the abusive parents had committed violence after crystal meth consumption. The age of the children who had been abused ranged from 7 to 11. These children had experienced a variety of physical, psychological, negligent and sexual harassments. The number of abused spouses due to addiction to drugs was 162 cases (11%). In other words, 11% of spouse abuse cases were due to the addiction of a spouse or a family member. Mental disorders, poverty, unemployment and betrayal were in the next ranks. It is worth mentioning that many cases of spouse abuse are not recorded or reported to social emergency centers. Those women also experienced physical, psychological and negligent violence.

Conclusion: The findings of this study indicate that dependence on addictive drugs is one of the most important factors in the occurrence of domestic violence (child abuse and spouse abuse), which has many consequences for children and women who have been abused.
Keywords: addiction, domestic violence, children, women, met
PREDICTING DEMORALIZATION SYNDROME OF SPOUSES OF PEOPLE WITH ADDICTION THROUGH COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION AND RESILIENCE

Submission Author: Ali Ghaedniay jahromi

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Background and Aim : Demoralization is a common and potentially disabling feature in spouses of people with addiction. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of cognitive emotion regulation and resilience with demoralization of spouses of people with addiction.

Methods : the research method is descriptive in its correlation type. The sample consist of 194 spouses of people with addiction referring to addiction treatment centers of Karaj and Tehran were selected by accessible sampling. A short form cognitive emotion regulation questionnaire of Garnefski and colleagues, Canner-Davidson resilience scale and Demoralization syndrome questionnaire were used to collect data and data were analyzed using Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test, multiple regression analysis via SPSS software (version 22).

Results : there was positive relationship between demoralization of addicted spouses and self-blaming, other-blaming, rumination and catastrophizing and significant negative relationship between demoralization of addicted spouses and resilience, positive refocusing, positive reappraisal, acceptance and refocusing on planning. Result of step by step regression indicated that resilience and cognitive emotion regulation strategies play a role in explaining demoralization syndrome.

Conclusion : due to the inverse relationship between demoralization and resilience and adaptive strategies of cognitive emotion regulation, it seems that resilience and adaptive strategies of cognitive emotion regulation are effective in demoralization of addicted spouses.
Keywords: demoralization syndrome, cognitive emotion regulation, resilience, substance abuse.
A COMPARISON OF IMPULSIVITY AND DECISION MAKING AMONG DRUG ADDICTS

Submission Author: Sajjad Ghaffari

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Background and Aim: Impulsivity and decision making are impaired in drug addicts. However, most studies were performed in some countries. The aim of the present study was To assess impulsivity and decision making in a sample of Iranian drug addicts.

Methods: Subjects: 40 current drug addicts and 21 control subjects with no history of drug abuse were compared using the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS) and Iowa Gambling Task (IGT). Subjects from the drug addicted group were evaluated for Drug craving with the Obsessive Compulsive Drug Scale (OCDS), and for their pattern of use. The mean scores of impulsivity and decision making were compared in the two groups (Mann-Whitney U test). In the group of 40 drug addicts, clinical factors that could be associated with high impulsivity and poor decision making scores were tested (Spearman’s rho, Chi-square and Mann-Whitney U tests).

Results: Compared to controls, drug addicts had a higher impulsivity score (BIS: 72±11 vs 57±8, U=138, p< .001) and had more disadvantageous choices on the decision making test. There was a significant correlation between high impulsivity scores on the BIS and high drug craving as well as heavy drug use (more than 4 times a week). No correlation was found between poor decision making and high craving or frequent drug use.

Conclusion: Compared to controls, drug addicts had a higher impulsivity score (BIS: 72±11 vs 57±8, U=138, p< .001) and had more disadvantageous choices on the decision making test. There was a significant correlation between high impulsivity scores on the BIS and high drug craving as well as heavy drug use (more than 4 times a week). No correlation was found between poor decision making and high craving or frequent drug use.

Keywords: drug addicts, impulsivity, decision making
Background and Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate among children of opiate addicts a potential protective effect of religiousness against onset of substance use.

Methods: Subjects were 161 opiate-addicted biological parents recruited from methadone maintenance programs in Ardabil city, their 279 children, and 63 non-opiate-addicted parents with whom the child had daily contact. Childhood onset of substance use was assessed using the Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Aged Children (K-SADS); parental DSM-5 diagnosis of opiate addiction was assessed using the SADS—Lifetime Version (SADS-L).

Results: Religiousness in children of opiate addicts was associated with a substantially decreased likelihood of onset of substance use. Parent–child concordance of religiousness showed additional protective qualities with respect to religious denomination in opiate-addicted parent and with respect to the personal importance of religion and frequent attendance of religious services in non-opiate-addicted parents.

Conclusion: religiousness in children of opiate addicts protects against substance use, and that the component of child religiousness to be transmitted from opiate-addicted parent does not pose risk for child substance use.

Keywords: religious beliefs, substance abuse, children
A COMPARISON OF INTERNET ADDICTION AND SLEEP PATTERNS AMONG CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT ADHD

Submission Author: Sajjad Ghaffari

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Background and Aim : Use of the internet and videogames by children and adolescents has risen dramatically over the last decade. Increasing evidence of internet and videogame addiction among children is causing concern due to its harmful physical, emotional and social consequences. The aim of the present study was to comparison of internet addiction and sleep patterns among children with and without ADHD.

Methods : We compared 50 male schoolchildren, mean age 13 years, diagnosed with ADHD to 50 male schoolchildren without ADHD on measures of internet addiction, internet use and sleep patterns.

Results : Children with ADHD had higher scores on the Internet Addiction Test (1, 98) = 4.018, P < 0.01 ), used the internet for longer hours, and chi-square test comparing the hour of going to sleep showed that more ADHD students went to sleep after 12 p.m. than non-ADHD students.

Conclusion : This study has shown that children with ADHD are more addicted to the internet, spend more time online, and go to sleep later than those without ADHD. The psychobiological and psychosocial mechanisms that mediate this association should be investigated further, as should the impact of medications for ADHD on internet addiction.

Keywords : internet addiction ,sleep patterns , ADHD
PROBLEM SOLVING IN REHABILITATION: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBLEM-SOLVING TRAINING ON THE INCREASING OF DOPER’

Submission Author: Hossein Gharaati sotudeh

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Background and Aim: The aim of this research was to study the effect of problem solving training on the quality of life and mental health of addicts Qom city

Methods: The sample include 30 people (15 group control and 15 group experimental) addicted the were selected multistage. The research Instrument included a quality of life(FS-36) scale and general health(GHQ-28) scale questionnaire. This design of the study is pretest, posttest control group. After selecting the samples consist of (experimental and control group), both group were administered test. Than the training of problem solving skill was started for 8 session of 60 min Utes each one. At the end of the training, a post-test was performed for both groups, then after six-months that was followed, one booster dose received and did a post-test for the control group. For analyzing the results, we used co variance (MANCOVA).

Results: The results of data analysis showed problem solving caused the increase of quality of life and mental health of experimental group of addicts in comparison to the control groups

Conclusion: It also results after six months was study education was effect

Keywords: life skills. problem solving
DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A FAMILY-BASED DRUG ADDICTION MODEL AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED COLLABORATIVE STRUCTURES IN INTERVENTIONS BASED ON CULTIVATING PSYCHOLOGY PATTERNS.

Submission Author: Hossein Gharaati sotudeh

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Background and Aim: Drug use is one of the most serious human dilemmas in recent years and is one of the most complex human phenomena that, in addition to causing many disorders, has created numerous human, social and economic costs. Currently, addiction treatment is the first line of defense in the war against behavioral diseases such as AIDS, hepatitis and one of the most important public health problems around the world. Everyone has belief that prevention is more effective than cure and abandon addiction. Therefore, the best way to fight addiction is to prevent it.

Methods: Given the high status of addiction and its new approaches to prevention, which has led to social discourse, this study aimed to develop and validate a family-based drug addiction-based model and establish a participatory community-based structure in interventions based on patterns derived from The psychology of breeding has been taken so that it can help to change the situation and solve existing challenges by developing a feasible model. The research method used is hybrid (hybrid), sequential exploratory. In the qualitative part of the research, the inductive content analysis method was used and in the quantitative part, the quasi-experimental design of the experimental group-control group with pre-test-post-test was used. In the qualitative section of the research, documents, articles, books, and extracted texts Interviews with experts and specialist professors who were selected in a targeted manner were subjected to inductive content analysis and then the final category was counted.
Results: Summarizing the results suggests that in addition to all the different approaches and methods of preventing the growth of the addiction, components such as community-centered, family-based, collaborative and based on patterns derived from cultivating psychology have a very significant and significant role. Based on which a hybrid, new and unique model was developed and then validation of the suggested model was confirmed by using inferential statistics techniques through PLS and lisrel software. Also, the findings of this research indicate that, in general, the degree of fit of the components of the recommended addiction prevention model in the studied population is 89%.

Conclusion: Therefore, the necessity of effective implementation and also provision of conditions for the effective implementation of the mentioned model Emphasis will be placed.

Keywords: community-based participatory structure, interventions, cultivar psychology patterns
THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL GROUP THERAPY ON THE EMPLOYMENT AMOUNT OF COPING SKILLS IN DRUG USERS

Submission Author: Fatemeh Ghassimi shahgaldi
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Background and Aim: The present research has been carried out through determining the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on the employment level of coping skills in patients who were addicted to drugs.

Methods: This experimental study was performed by selecting 30 drug abusers who attended rehab centers through goal orientation availability; then they were placed randomly in 2 experimental and control groups. Next, all participants filled out coping strategies questionnaire (i.e. CSQ) by Lazarus and Folkman. The experimental group received 8 sessions of two-hour treatment while the control group received none. When the sessions were through, the questionnaire was filled again by both groups. The data was analyzed through t-test using SPSS.16.

Results: The results indicated that participants in the experimental (treatment) group had a significant rise in problem-solving component (0.001>p) and a remarkable decline in the scores of cognitive reaction component to emotions (0.05>p).

Conclusion: As the large part of relapses and failures in drug addiction treatments originate from inability to solve problems and incapability to manage thoughts and emotions, teaching these skills through efficient techniques will be both helpful and essential in treatment.

Keywords: cognitive behavioral treatment/therapy- drug abuse- coping skills
Count: 234
Abstract ID: 3114
**subject:** Addiction and Psychotherapy
**Presentation Type:** Poster

**EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP THERAPEUTIC MEANING ON INCREASING HOPE AND AUTOIMMUNITY ON SUBJECTS AFFILIATED TO MATERIALS IN SHIRAZ**

**Submission Author:** Maryam Ghavami

Maryam Ghavami¹

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**Background and Aim:** addiction is considered among the great human problems in addition to malnutrition and environmental pollutions which has involved all industrial and non-industrial societies and our society is facing it heavily too. So the present research was performed with the aim of studying the group logotherapy effectiveness on self-efficacy and hope (expectancy) increase on the people addicted on drug in Shiraz city.

**Methods:** this research plan is a pre-test-after-test one with control group and random sampling. In this research, 30 persons of the clients to the Residential Center For Addiction Give-Up of Shiraz city on 2016 were replaced randomly in two test (15 people) and control (15 people) groups. Group logotherapy was the independent variable and the test group received it in 10 sessions and the control group didn’t receive any interventions. The research tool for the hope (expectancy) scale in the adult special arenas and self-efficacy was Sherer. Covariance analysis was used to analyze the data.

**Results:** t and covariance analysis test results showed that group logotherapy is effective on the increase in the total score for the life expectancy of the people addicted to the drugs and its arenas and self-efficacy scale. According to the follow-up results after one month, there was a significant difference between the test and control group in the hope (expectancy) amount and self-efficacy and its arenas and group logotherapy effect had remained after one month.

**Conclusion:** with regard to the research performed, it could be concluded that group logotherapy increases life expectancy and self-efficacy in the people addicted to the drug. Keywords: group logotherapy, expectancy, self-efficacy, the people addicted to the drug

**Keywords:** group logotherapy, expectancy, self-efficacy, the people addicted to the drug
THE STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) OF YOUTH TO CRYSTAL METH AND ITS EFFECTIVE FACTORS IN TWO COMMUNITIES OF TEHRAN IN 2017

Submission Author: Mariet Ghazarian

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Background and Aim: Crystal meth use which has grown considerably in recent years, is one of the significant problems of today society. Educational diagnosis of the communities is important to improve health promotion efforts. Knowledge, attitude and practice about crystal meth are of vital importance, especially in young people, as it is the age when the majority of drug users start various substances. This study was aimed to assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding crystal meth and its interaction with demographic factors.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study, 577 cases (286 boys, 291 girls) aged between 15 and 25 years, who were selected through stratified sampling from two communities of Tehran, Iran, were assessed. Their knowledge, attitude and behavior toward the crystal use was measured with a questionnaire. The total score of each were calculated and data were analyzed using statistical tests.

Results: Most of the sample group appeared to have poor knowledge about crystal meth and its harmful consequences, whereas only a minority had positive attitude towards crystal meth use and the majority had moderate practice level. The relationship between knowledge and age, education, parents education, sport club attendance, cigarette and hookah use, seeing crystal meth, crystal meth user friend, was significantly different (p<.05). There was significant relationship between attitude and age, education, mother education, cigarette and hookah use, seeing crystal meth, crystal meth user friend (p<.05). Finally, the relationship between practice level and sex, mother education, cigarette and hookah use, seeing crystal meth, crystal meth user friend, was significantly different (p<.05). There was a direct relationship between knowledge, attitude and performance (p=·000) and the effect of attitude level on practice was twice more than the effect of knowledge on practice.
Conclusion: The knowledge of participants was poor. So it seems that doing educational programs is necessary to increase knowledge and improve the attitude and practice level of young people about crystal meth. In planning health promotion and prevention interventions, it is important to consider the high effect of attitude on practice, and the effective factors on knowledge, attitude and practice levels.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Crystal meth, Methamphetamine, Youth
Background and Aim: Methamphetamine (METH) is one of the most powerful psychostimulant that leads to long lasting cognitive impairment. Earlier researches demonstrated that ovarian hormones including estrogen and progesterone ameliorate cognitive function against various central nervous system disorders. Moreover, recent studies demonstrate a neuroprotective role against methamphetamine toxicity.

Methods: In current study the effects of estrogen and progesterone alone or in combination, on spatial learning and memory in METH-exposed ovariectomized (OVX) rats are investigated. Three weeks after ovariectomy, the animals were treated by estrogen (1mg/kg, i.p.) and progesterone (8mg/kg, i.p.) alone and in combination or vehicle during 14 consecutive days. On the 28th day, rats were exposed to a single-day METH regimens (four injections of 6 mg/kg, s.c, at 2 h intervals) 30 min after the hormones treatment. Finally, spatial learning and memory were examined using the Morris water maze 2 days after the last treatment.

Results: The findings showed that estrogen and progesterone did not have significant effect on spatial learning and memory in non METH-exposed OVX rats. The treatment with estrogen and progesterone alone in METH-exposed rats, significantly improved spatial learning and memory impairment. On the other hand, the cognitive performance of animals that received combination of estrogen plus progesterone in METH-exposed rats did not significantly differ from that of METH-exposed animals that received vehicle injections.

Conclusion: Taken together, the present findings suggest that treatment with ovarian hormones can partially improve spatial learning and memory deficits induced by methamphetamine in OVX rats.
Keywords: methamphetamine, estrogen, progesterone, spatial learning and memory, rat.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING DIALECTICAL BEHAVIOR THERAPY SKILLS ON RESILIENCE OF OPIUM ADDICTS IN DETOXIFICATION PHASE

Submission Author: Sara Gholami

Background and Aim: The present study aims at investigating the effectiveness of teaching dialectical behavior therapy skills on Resilience of opium addicts in detoxification stage.

Methods: The study makes use of a quasi-experimental method. The study to two intervention and control groups: both of the groups were subjects have been selected based on a purposive method and they were randomly assigned subjected to tests at the same time and before the independent variable was implemented; afterwards, the groups were again tested after the independent variable was implemented on the intervention group as well as in a 3-month follow-up period. The study population was comprised of all male addicts who had been passing detoxification stage in Boghrat substance abuse clinic, in the city of Tehran in 2015-2016. The current research paper takes advantage of a purposive sampling method and uses diagnostic interviews by the author through utilizing the criteria outlined in DSM-5 and also through inquiring ideas and notions from a psychotherapist as a result of which 34 individuals were selected and eventually the study was completed with 27 individuals as the study sample volume.

Results: The results obtained by the use of descriptive statistics (statistical indices such as frequency, percentage, mean) and inferential statistics (covariance analysis) indicated that teaching dialectical behavior therapy skills is effective on the Resilience of the addicts in their detoxification phase.

Conclusion: their information was assessed by means of conner-Davidson Resilience Scale.

Keywords: dialectical behavior therapy, Resilience, opium
THE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGION ON SPIRITUAL HEALTH AND GENERAL HEALTH IN ADDICTS TREATED ON BUPRENORPHINE

Submission Author: Mostafa Gholami
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Background and Aim: Addiction is a physical and mental illness that endangers all aspects of life, and is now considered as a health problem in Iran. Spirituality and religion are one of the newest tools that are now effective in improving the health of addicted patients. Experts believe that spirituality and religion are the means of treating psychological disorders and mental distress in drug addicted patients. Therefore, the present study aims to determine the role of spirituality and religion with spiritual health and general health in addicts treated with buprenorphine in private and public clinics to Kashan University of Medical Sciences.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed on 200 men and women referred to private and governmental clinics affiliated to Kashan University of Medical Sciences. Data collection was done by using a questionnaire on demographic information, spiritual health questionnaire, general health and depression questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS18 using t-test and Spearman correlation.

Results: In this study, a significant correlation was found between the two dimensions of spiritual health and general health, and the average spiritual wellbeing score was 40.73 and the mean general health score was 38.94. The highest and lowest correlations of spiritual health were respectively with social function dimensions (correlation coefficient of 0.50 and P <0.002) and physical problems (correlation coefficient of 0.20 and p = 0.001), and the highest and lowest correlation of general health with depression (correlation coefficient of 0.70 And P = 0.002) and social function (correlation coefficient of 0.55 and P = 0.002), but there was not a significant relationship between age, gender and number of children with spiritual well-being.
Conclusion: Considering the positive and significant role of spiritual health in general health, strengthening the dimension of spirituality can lead to existential well-being of mental health, physical fitness, happiness, prevention and reduction of drug addiction tendency in addicted patients.

Keywords: Spirituality, Religion, Spiritual and General Health, addiction, Buprenorphine
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS ON IMPROVEMENT OF EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

Submission Author: Tahereh Ghorbani

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Background and Aim: People with substance abuse disorders have disabilities due to their deficiencies in tolerating negative emotions such as depression, anxiety and anger, and therefore use drugs as a way to alleviate these conditions. The same effect of opiate self-medication seems to be a good reason for consuming drugs. This study investigated the effectiveness of mindfulness on emotional regulation and prevention of relapse in peoples with substance abuse.

Methods: The present study had a semi-experimental research design (pretest-posttest with control group). 30 peoples with drug abuse who had referred to addiction treatment centers were selected and assigned to two groups of mindfulness and control group. The participations in all two groups completed the questionnaires of emotional quotient (EQ) before and after the intervention.

Results: Data were analyzed by independent t-test. So, results showed that mindfulness compared with control group lead to significant increase in regulation. Finally, this study showed that the rate of return to substance use in individuals participating in group mindfulness therapy compared to control group was significantly lower.

Conclusion: Considering that the existence of the treatment of mindfulness has contributed to the adjustment of the excitement to prevent recurrence in the patient, it seems necessary to pay attention to the mediating variables such as negative emotions for the treatment of these people. Mindfulness therapy is an effective intervention for of substance abuse. Mindfulness targeted the cognitive and behavioral variables related to substance abuse, such as deficit of emotional regulation. Mindfulness therapy is an effective treatment that can change the cognitive and behavioral variables related to drug abuse and reduce the risk of return to drug use.
Keywords: substance abuse, mindfulness, emotional regulation
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE, COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN PREPAREDNESS FOR ADDICTION IN STUDENTS

Submission Author: Tahereh Ghorbani

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5. Ph.D in Sociology and University professor

Background and Aim: Social skills are called behaviors that form the basis of successful and face-to-face communication. Social skills are a set of abilities that can initiate and maintain positive social relationships, develop friendship and civility with peoples, create satisfactory adaptation in people, allow individuals to adapt themselves to situations, and accept the demands of the social environment.

Methods: The present study is descriptive – correlation. The population of this study consisted of all students of Payame Noor University of Semirom. Of the 2000 students of this university, 200 individuals were randomly selected. They were then asked to complete three addiction preparation and social intelligence and communication skills questionnaires.

Results: The results show that there is a significant relationship between addiction preparation and communication skills at the level of 0.05 and social intelligence at the level of 0.01. Correlation matrix results confirm the relationship between addiction preparation and interpersonal communication skills and social intelligence. Analysis of data by simultaneous regression showed that interpersonal communication skills were able to predict the readiness of addiction (p = 0.039), but social intelligence was unable to predict the readiness of addiction (p=0.190). These results indicate that interpersonal communication skills are most important in explaining the readiness of addiction. The value of R² is 0.085, which indicates that communication skills predict 8.5% of the variance of the readiness of addiction.
Conclusion: Communication skills refer to behaviors that help one person express their emotions and needs correctly and achieve interpersonal goals. These skills are so important that their failure can be accompanied by a sense of loneliness and social anxiety, depression, low self-esteem and substance abuse. In order to explain the unpredictability of social intelligence, it can be argued that in addition to social intelligence, other factors such as emotional intelligence, cognitive intelligence, family relationships, parenting practices, community culture, etc. can be effective factors in this prediction.

Keywords: social intelligence, communication skills, preparedness for addiction
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO TENDENCY OF WOMEN'S ADDICTION (CASE STUDY: GOLESTAN PROVINCE)

Submission Author: Alireza Ghorbani

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to recognize the quantitative and qualitative approach in women's addiction tendency.

Methods: The research method was applied and survey. The studied population included 343 addicted women referred to rehabilitation centers for women in Gorgan and Azadshahr in 2014-2015, using Cochran formula, 150 samples were selected by simple random sampling. The data collection tools were questionnaire and documentary. SPSS software was used to analyze the data’s.

Results: Results showed: Among the individual factors, there was a significant relationship between age, marital status, literacy, unhappiness, excessive curiosity, abulia, therapeutic reasons and addictive tendencies of women. Among the family factors, there was a significant relationship between lack of affection, discrimination between children, addiction of a family member, excessive welfare, family poverty and addictive tendencies of women. Among the social factors, there was a significant relationship between lack of supportive facilities, unemployment, socioeconomic inequality, unawareness of hazards of drugs, geographical environment and residence, bad friends and addictive tendencies of women. Among the economic factors, there was a significant relationship between unemployment, poverty, excessive welfare, supply and sale of drugs to make money, psychological pressures due to inflation and addictive tendencies of women.

Conclusion: Four individual, family, social and economic factors are involved in the tendency of women to addiction, but their share is different.

Keywords: addiction of women, personal, familial, economic and social factors
THE ALEXITHYMIA, EMOTION REGULATION, EMOTION REGULATION DIFFICULTIES, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECTS, AND SUICIDAL RISK IN ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT OUTPATIENTS

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the potential contributing factors such as alexithymia, emotion regulation and difficulties in emotion regulation, positive/negative affects and clinical factors including severity of alcohol dependence and depression connected to high suicidality in alcohol-dependent outpatients

Methods: 205 alcohol-dependent outpatients and 100 normal controls completed the demographic questionnaire, the Persian version of the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (FTAS-20), the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), the Positive/Negative Affect Scales, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), and the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). The suicidal risk was assessed using the Scale for Suicide Ideation (SSI) and history taking.

Results: Alcohol-dependent outpatients showed higher means in alexithymia, difficulties in emotion regulation, suppression subscale, negative affect, and suicide ideation than normal controls. Logistic regression analysis revealed that negative affect, duration of alcohol use, externally-oriented thinking, and severity of alcohol dependence explained lifetime suicide attempts.

Conclusion: Depression, impulsivity, severity of alcohol dependence, reappraisal (reversely), externally-oriented thinking, difficulties engaging in goal-directed behaviors, and negative affect significantly predicted the suicidal risk. The findings may constitute useful evidence of the relevancies of alexithymia, emotion regulation, emotion regulation difficulties, and affects to suicidality in alcoholic patients.
Keywords : Difficulties in emotion regulation; Positive and negative affects; Suicidality; Alcohol-dependent outpatients
THE EFFECT OF SHORT-TERM PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS

Submission Author: Hosin Goldashti

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Background and Aim: Meanwhile, short-term physical activity is acceptable parameter for treatment and prevention of addiction. On the other hand, prefrontal cortex, for a long time as mediating, is involved in many of the complex behavioral responses, especially those associated with addiction and drug abuse.

Methods: This experimental study was done on Wistar rats weighing 150 ± 200 g separated to four groups: control, shame, test 1 and test 2; For studying the effects of short-term physical activity.

Results: The morphine injection and running on the treadmill without mPFC region destruction tended to decreasing morphine tendency.

Conclusion: It seems that short-term physical activity (treadmill running) decreases the tendency of using morphine.

Keywords: Exercise, Withdrawal symptom, Morphine
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPENDENCY TO MOBILE MESSAGING SOFTWARE AND ADDICTION INCLINATION AMONG YOUTH OF BUSHEHR CITY

Background and Aim: One of the social concerns and important life-problems associated with new communication technologies is their addiction to the use of technologies or extreme affiliations to them. The matter is especially clear about internet which its users and enthusiasts are being increased day-to-day due to its many uses, especially on mobile networks. Mobile phone is one of the biggest inventions in the today world and most of the peoples in developed and developing country easily utilize from it. This device has many features that excite people to use it (Askarizadeh, Pourmizaei and Haj Mohammadi, 2016). The rapid growth of mobile social networks has led to many social and individual relationships among people are done through these networks. Excessive interaction and spending a lot of time in dealing with these soft-wares has caused some kind of addiction to these networks in people. Addiction to social networks would cause people to spend a lot of time on these networks. On the other side, the content of sent and received messages on these networks has non-Islamic meanings and concepts and contrary to Islamic culture and standards in many cases. e removal of many social pressures (such as real identity identification) is one of the reasons for the transfer of this type of content (Zare Moghadam and Salehinia, 2015). Since the use of the internet and mobile messaging applications is increasing among young people and its effects are undeniable, the use of mobile messaging software can be based on social and cultural conditions and features. Hence, the purpose of present study was to investigate the the relationship between dependency to mobile messaging software and addiction inclination among Youth of Bushehr city.

Methods: The study is descriptive and from correlational type. The statistical population of this study included the entire youth of Bushehr. Sampling was carried out using available sampling method. The variables of present study were measured through researcher-made questionnaire of addiction inclination which designed using some scientific resources such as Frechad et al (2006) as well as Mobile phone messaging software dependency questionnaire of Zare Moghaddam and Salehinia (2015).
Results: Pearson correlation test and regression analysis were used to data analysis. According to the findings of present study, there is a positive and significant relationship between dependency to mobile messaging software and addiction inclination among Youth.

Conclusion: Addiction to mobile messaging software is one of the problems of today's world. This addiction and dependence have involved the youth in recent years. It is assumed that these software and events that may occur during the use of these soft-wares are the causes of youth's tendency to addiction.

Keywords: dependency to mobile messaging software, addiction inclination, Youth of Bushehr city
Background and Aim: There are few studies conducted inside the country to assess the prevalence and pattern of drug abuse in patients with migraine. Recognition of disorder along with migraine, behavioral pattern, drug abuse and addictive drugs in people can be used in diagnosis, control and treatment of migraine. The current study aims
to assess the prevalence and pattern of drug abuse among patients with migraine referring to clinics of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences.

**Methods** : The current study is cross-sectional one. The patients who have complained about headache in the clinics of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences are selected as statistical population. When the doctor diagnoses the disease according to the international standard, then patients with migraine as statistical sample fill the questionnaire made by researchers for drug abuse. People who were substance abusers before the initiation of their migraine headache were excluded from the study. Data is analyzed by SPSS software (version 19) and by means of descriptive- analytical statistics.

**Results** : Of 196 respondents, 119 respondents (60.7%) are female. The average and standard deviation of respondents’ age is 36.64±11.11. Duration of migraine is 73.03±73.67 months. 54.6 percent of respondents state that they never use drugs. Furthermore, 12.2 percent of people report that they use drug every day (men use drug more than women). The analysis of drug use shows that 9.7 percent of drug users state that they use drug at least once in a week. Chi -square test shows that there is significant difference between men and women in terms of drug use (p<0.001).

**Conclusion** : With regard to 12.2 percent of prevalence in drug use and pattern of use at least once in a week, it is necessary to intervene in this group of patients (with migraine) in order to reduce drug use.

**Keywords** : migraine, substance abuse, pattern of substance use, prevalence of substance use.
IS EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTIONS EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING ADDICTION IN ADOLESCENCE AND ADULTHOOD?

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Background and Aim: Babies are born with 25 percent of their brains developed. Each neuron will produce about 15,000 synapses by the end of its 3rd year and there is a rapid period of development so that by the age of 3 their brains are 80 per cent developed. As defined by the WHO, ECD is a process in which the child’s brain and nervous system undergo a comprehensive change, in which the child has acquired new skills and capabilities along with improved adaptation, which ultimately leads to functional maturity. Researchers believed that in this period ‘early intervention (EI)’ refers to as ‘early help’, which includes a much wider range of family support activities. The early years are the most important and very sensitive period of growth and development in the human brain. Children develop through secure attachment, parents bonding, and stimulating and consistent ways. Although parent education is the main goal of EI, that effects on child life in the future. EI promote all domains of ECD (emotional, social, cognitive, motor, speech and language and self-regulation). The purpose of this study is to explain the effective factors on addiction from early childhood.

Methods: This study is a narrative review. We searched the electronic databases, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, Mag Iran, SID, Scopus, CINHAL. Our keywords were early childhood development, early intervention, addiction, substances abuse and drug alcohol use. We found 975 document and reviewed 36 related documents.

Results: While substance use generally begins during the adolescent years, but risk factors begin as early as the prenatal period. Social-emotional childhood development is very important for the prevention of child’s behavior problems and substances abuse in adolescence and adulthood. Recent research also shows insecure attachment is linked to a higher risk for a number of health conditions, including strokes, heart attacks. People with secure attachment show more healthy behaviors such as taking exercise, not smoking, not using substances and alcohol, and driving at ordinary speed. Early childhood development is important in promoting mental health and social
competence, reducing heart disease, effective learning and academic and other achievement, promoting literacy and can be effective in reducing risk factors such as crime behaviors, delinquent, violent, internalizing behaviors and disorders (depression, anxiety) and increasing protective factors such as self-control, self-reinforcing and emotional control and economic participation in life. Also, early interventions can alter the life course trajectory in a positive direction as promote successful coping and adaptation. ECD is one of the strongest investments that can reduce the cost of judicial systems and prisons through reduction of crime. On the other hand, genetic factors play a substantial role in an individual’s development through the course of life, influencing a person’s abilities, personality, physical health, and vulnerability to risk factors for behavioral problems like substance abuse, but genes are only part of the story.

**Conclusion** : It is better for the child as a person and for his community in all countries (wealthy and poor) to begin with a positive beginning from the beginning, instead of using corrective methods in the future.

**Keywords** : Early childhood development, intervention, Addiction, Substances abuse, Drug use
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SMOKING PREVENTION INDEXES AND EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, AND PEERS RISK FACTORS IN ADOLESCENT`S SMOKING: SMOKER AND NON-SMOKER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Submission Author: Mojtaba Habibi

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Background and Aim: Purpose of present study was to investigating the individual, family, school, and peers risk and protective factors related to smoking in Tehran sity`s smoker students (SS) and non-smoker students (NSS).

Methods: “Adolescents Substance Use Prevention Scale” was administered upon 698 high schools 14-19 aged students, including 366 boys and 332 girls, who were selected based on the multistage cluster sampling. The collected data was analyzed by chi-square and MANOVA.

Results: Research findings indicate that the individual risk factors, including impulse control, acting out of anger, intra-inter emotional intelligence, desire and curiosity to try new substance in SS were higher than NSS. Among family factors, secure attachment to father and mother, family member`s smoking, family structure and maternal employment outside the home in SS was higher than NSS. Among the factors related to school and friends, attitudes to school, academic status of students during the last 12 month, academic status of friends, friends` attitude to substance, inhibitive behavior of friends toward smoking and substance, and friends cigarette smoking in SS were higher than NSS. The risk indicators of smoking in boys significantly were higher than girls.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study can be said that prevention programs should enhance parental awareness about the importance of parent-children interaction, reducing child behavior problems such as impulsive and violent behavior, increasing negative attitudes of parents towards toward smoking and provide
feedback to the youth, giving awareness to the Children how to choose and communicate with their friends, and the monitoring their friendship.

**Keywords**: Substance Use, individual-family-peers factors, Risk and Protective Factors, Students
PREDICTION OF SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION IN ADOLESCENTS BASED ON FAMILY, INDIVIDUAL, PEERS, AND NEIGHBORHOODS RISK AND PROTECTIVE INDICES

Submission Author: Mojtaba Habibi

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Background and Aim: Purpose of study was to investigating the predictability of substance use in adolescents based on individual, family, scholastic, peers, and neighborhoods risk and protective factors.

Methods: Method: “Adolescents Substance Use Prevention Scale” was administered upon 698 high schools 14-19 aged students, including 366 boys and 332 girls, who were selected based on the multistage cluster sampling. The collected data was analyzed by binary logistic regression and ANOVA.

Results: Finding showed that individual factors, including impulsive control, acting out of aggressive behavior, inter-intra personal emotional intelligence have significant prediction on students substance use, but school achievement and religious attitude of students did not. The risk of substance use in students who were smoker was higher than non users. Among family factors, secure attachment to father and mother have significant prediction on students substance use, and the risk of substance use among students, who their family members were substance user was higher than others. Among school and peers factors, friend’s school achievement, friend’s attitude to school, and substance use have significant prediction on student’s substance use, and the risk of substance use in students, who their friends were drug user or smoker was higher than others. The risk of substance use in student’s who had observed drug use behaviors in neighborhoods, was higher than others. There was a significant difference between male and female based on risk and protective of substance use prevention factors.

Conclusion: Regarding to the results, substance use in students is multifactor phenomena, and to have effective preventive intervention it need to integrate individual, family, school, peers, and neighborhoods factors,
simultaneously. Due to the gender difference in substance use risk factors, it should be concern in conducting prevention programs.

**Keywords**: substance use, prevention scale, risk and protective factors, adolescent
Background and Aim: The essay aims to survey and compare the effectiveness of tax policies on cigarette consumption in urban and rural areas in Iran. Tax policies are price interventions that can reduce the demand for goods. To examine the effectiveness of a tax policy, especially on drugs, it must first be examined that consumers react to the price changes, and their reaction is negative and statistically significant. By estimating the demand function, we will identify the effective factors on the consumption of cigarette. To estimate the demand function for addictive goods, like cigarette in this study, we need to have an analytical framework based on the economic theory and the key concepts related to addictive behavior. The theory of rational addiction (Becker and Murphy, 1988) provides such a framework; the canonical theory that used to analyze price reactions in the consumption of addictive goods in economics. The model through capturing psychological concepts of reinforcement, tolerance, and withdrawal that are associated with addictive behaviors, can explain how addicts will respond to an increase in the price of an addictive good through a tax policy. We serve this model to estimate price reactions in urban and rural areas in Iran to see whether smokers in these areas react equally to price interventions. This comparison has sharp implications for the effectiveness of tax policies in urban and rural areas. These implications are important because tax policies on the consumption of cigarette in Iran are mostly imposed as seamlessly excise taxes, with the presupposition that the reaction to these policies would be the same in all areas.

Methods: To estimate the model, we have used the individual data for consumption of cigarette, income and price from 1386 to 1393 of the Households budget surveys that released by statistical center of Iran for about 40000 household in urban and rural areas. Through clustering the data according to the regional residency of households,
we run the rational addiction model and estimate the enhanced demand function by the econometric method of rolling panel GMM.

**Results** : The results indicate the habit-oriented behavior in rural areas rather than forward-looking behavior that means they will not alter their consumption of cigarette in response to their further consumptions, whereas we see the positive and meaningful response in urban areas in favor of the rational addiction behavior. Moreover, the short-term and long-term price elasticity of consumption in rural areas are less than urban ones (in urban areas they are 0.53 and 0.75 respectively, which is significantly lower than the elasticity in rural areas 0.28 and 0.41 respectively).

**Conclusion** : Our study suggests that since the price elasticity in rural areas are lower than the urban ones, tax policies in these areas have lower effectiveness, and as the rural people have the lower income, we suggest the discriminated tax policy for the rural areas. Furthermore, lower rationality behavior shows that before any price intervention it is better to run the educational/promotion programs to improve the forward-looking behavior.

**Keywords** : Addiction models, cigarette consumption, Rational AddictionTheory, Demand reduction
Background and Aim: Introduction: The present research investigate effectiveness of life skills training on drug orientation and psychological Well-being among the high school students.

Methods: This experimental study, as pre- and post-test with a control group, Study population consisted of all students in second grade school boy is 95-96Parsabad the school year. The sample for this study, 60 (30) group (30) of the control group were randomly selected for sampling. The APS drug orientation and psychological Well-being Ryff questionnaire were applied to evaluate the variables before and after training. The collected data were analyzed by means of using ANCOVA at the significant level of $P<0.05$.

Results: The life skills training in experimental group showed a reduce tendency to addiction and increase psychological Well-being among students ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Training the life skills can be used as a method to reduce tendency to addiction and improve psychological Well-being among student.

Keywords: Life skills training, tendency to addiction, psychological Well-being.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LIFE SKILLS TRAINING ON DRUG ORIENTATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Submission Author: Afshin Hadisi

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2. Master of General Psychology
3. Master of Clinical Psychology

Background and Aim: The present research investigate effectiveness of life skills training on drug orientation and psychological Well-being among the high school students.

Methods: This experimental study, as pre- and post-test with a control group, Study population consisted of all students in second grade school boy is 95-96 Parsabad the school year. The sample for this study, 60 (30) group (30) of the control group were randomly selected for sampling. The APS drug orientation and psychological Well-being Ryff questionnaire were applied to evaluate the variables before and after training. The collected data were analyzed by means of using ANCOVA at the significant level of (P<0.05).

Results: The life skills training in experimental group showed a reduce tendency to addiction and increase psychological Well-being among students (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Training the life skills can be used as a method to reduce tendency to addiction and improve psychological Well-being among student.

Keywords: Life skills training, tendency to addiction, psychological Well-being
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING STYLES, NEGATIVE AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS WITH HAPPINESS IN ADDICTS OF ORUMIA DRUG ABUSE

Background and Aim: Background and Objective: Because of the importance of happiness in giving up substance abuse the aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between coping styles, negative automatic thoughts, with happiness in the addicts referred to orumia drug abuse rehabilitation centers.

Methods: Materials and Methods: The study population comprised of 65 addicts whom were referred to Orumia drug abuse rehabilitation clinics. Participants were selected by convenience sampling method and response to the Parker and Andler coping styles, Oxford happiness inventory, and Kendall and Hollon negative automatic thought questionnaires.

Results: Results: Our results indicate that there is a significant relationship between coping styles, negative automatic thoughts with happiness in the addicts. Regression analysis showed that predictive variables were able to predict 59% of happiness, with problem-oriented coping style being the best predictors of happiness.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Improving problem-oriented coping style can play a great role in happiness and improving the rate of rehabilitation and recovery in addicts.

Keywords: Keywords: Coping styles, Negative automatic thoughts, Happiness, Addiction
THE COMPARISON OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DIMENSIONS OF HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADDICTS AND NON ADDICTS

Submission Author: Mohammad Hafeznia

Mohammad Hafeznia¹, Mitra Alamdari², Asadollah Maleki³, Akbar Badfar⁴, Hassan Hassanzadeh⁵

Background and Aim: Introduction: Physical and mental health in addicts people is severely affected by Addiction. The purpose of this study was to compare mental and physical dimensions of health-related quality of life in addicts and healthy people.

Methods: Methods: This was a comparative – correlational study. A sample of 65 addicted and 65 healthy counterparts in the city of Orumia were selected based on convenience sampling method. Demographic and health-related quality of life data were collected using pertaining questionnaires. These data were analyzed using SPSS 21 software. Descriptive and multivariate analysis (MANOVA) was conducted on collected data.

Results: Results: The results showed that the physical and mental aspects of health-related quality of life between addicts and their healthy peers (components of general health perceptions, physical functioning, role limitations due to physical problems, role limitations due to emotional problems, bodily pain, vitality and general mental health) differed significantly. However, no significant differences were found between two groups in social functioning. In general health related quality of life of addicts estimated as more lower than healthy counter parts.

Conclusion: Conclusions: Physical and mental of health-related quality of life between addicts and healthy people differed significantly. The findings could have important implications in the care and rehabilitation of addicts.

Keywords: Keyword: Dimensions of physical, Dimensions of mental, Rehabilitation, addicted
Background and Aim: Addiction and divorce are two examples of the country's most important and most important social problems, which in many cases cause and affect each other. Although studies have been conducted on the general and synergistic effects of these two injuries in the literature, so far, a study has not been conducted among the applicants for divorce with this sample size in the country.

Methods: Considering the adoption of the new family support law, in which pre-divorce counseling was required. And coordination and agreement between the justice and welfare of the province of Khorasan Razavi. All divorce applicants in the province in the database of the province divorce database and the reason for referring as an item within fifteen months of the start of the project from more than twenty thousand couples asking questions and registration it turned out.

Results: Findings: Of the 20,000 registered couples in the system, about 3400 couples refer to divorce as one of the parties to addiction. Which is about 17% of the applicants. Studies show that the proportion of men and women is 92% to 8%.

Conclusion: Given the prevalence of marriage in these countries, it appears that the demand for divorce among couples that one adds to is about twice as high as the general population. And addiction significantly increases family disruption and imposes significant societal burdens on society as well.

Keywords: addiction . divorce
Background and Aim: Methamphetamine is a neurotoxin and potent psycho-stimulant with addictive effects. The high rate of methamphetamine abuse among young adults and women of childbearing age makes it imperative to clarify the long-term effects of Methamphetamine exposure on the offspring. Present study aimed to assess the effects of parental Methamphetamine exposure in epigenetic programming and gene expression of children.

Methods: Ninety unrelated children with methamphetamine dependent mothers (with methamphetamine abuse during pregnancy) and 90 unrelated children with normal non psychiatric mothers were selected. All subjects were six months old with no somatic or psychiatric symptoms. Blood sampling and DNA and RNA extraction was operated. Genome-wide DNA methylation profiling of peripheral blood leukocytes conducted by using the Illumina Methylation 450K BeadChip platform. cDNA has synthesized from RNA and genome expression profiling was conducted by using Affymetrix GeneChip Human Genome U133 plus 2.0 Array Platform. Gene expression data was confirmed by quantitative Real time PCR.

Results: Results showed four CpG loci identified that their DNA methylation was significantly different in children with Meth-dependent mothers versus children with normal mothers. Pathway analysis revealed that hypermethylated CpG loci associated with Meth-dependent mothers were related to transcriptional regulation (P = 0.0002), mitogen-activated protein kinase (Mapk) signaling pathway (P = 0.004), synaptogenesis (P = 0.0005) and lymphocytes T maturation (P = 0.0003). Gene expression profiling showed mRNA level alteration in children with Meth-dependent mothers in 78 genes. Most of these genes were involved in synaptogenesis, neural plasticity, bioenergetic and immune system.
Conclusion: It seems that Methamphetamine abuse before and during the pregnancy period may affect epigenetic and expression profile of children and these changes could be remain at least months after birth. Patterns of changes may suggest that Methamphetamine exposure on the offspring cause abnormalities in development of central nervous system, immune system, bioenergetic pathways and Mapk signaling. Findings suggest that public health policies should consider the Meth dependent mothers to prevent future health dilemmas such as children with several behavioral or somatic problems, caused by prenatal Methamphetamine exposure.

Keywords: methamphetamine-prenatal exposure - epigenetic- gene expression
DATA MINING ANALYSIS OF GENETIC VARIATIONS AND CLINICAL PROPERTIES PREDICT SUSCEPTIBILITY TO ADDICTION; ANALYSIS BY USING R LANGUAGE

Submission Author: Arvin Haghighatfard

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Background and Aim: Data mining is the complex statistical computing process which aimed to discovering patterns in large data sets by using methods at the intersection of machine learning, statistics, and database systems. It is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science. R is a programming language and designed for statistical computing and is widely used among statisticians and data miners for big data analysis. Genetic variations are considered as abundant and invaluable markers in human genome, which is a potential powerful tool for prediction of disease susceptibility and tendency to behaviors such as aggression or addictive behaviors, along with environmental parameters. Present study aimed to use data mining to understand the most important genetic variation involved in addictive behaviors and tendency to addiction. Also how these genetic effects, could be altered by environmental parameters and lead to clinical features.

Methods: Raw data of our previous genome wide association study in 100 methamphetamine dependents and 100 opium dependents that was performed by using the Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP Array 6.0 (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA) along with 13 other GWAS study on addition were used. Two data mining algorithms had been selected and conducted with R bioconductor package. clustering method, which employs a subspace categorical clustering algorithm to compute a weight for each genetic variation and environmental variables in the group of case samples and the group of control samples, and uses the weights to identify the subsets of relevant variable that categorize these two groups. The other one is a classification method called shrunken centroid method that can succinctly characterize each class by shrinking each centroid with respect to the overall centroid by a certain threshold in a categorical manner, and detect association between a disease and multiple marker genotypes based on a set of relevant genetic or environmental variables selected. In addition pathway analysis, functional and gene-gene relation were assessed.
Results: Results revealed 58 most significant single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) and 37 copy number variations which were related to increase or decrease the susceptibility to methamphetamine addiction. Most of these variations were involved in development of central nervous system and neural migration. In opium addiction 44 significant SNPs and 12 copy number variations detected that mostly were involved in dopamine and serotonin pathways. Also lack of empathy and attention deficiency were detected as most effective clinical properties that increase the tendency to addiction.

Conclusion: Data mining could examine large databases in order to generate new information or novel interpretations. Present study may shed light to different mechanisms underlie in dependence to different substances. These data could help to prediction of subjects tendency to addiction and lead to better prevention and harm reduction programs.

Keywords: Data mining- R language- addiction susceptibility
EPIGENETIC AND NEUROIMAGING FEATURES COULD PREDICT THE METH INDUCED PSYCHOSIS; A GENOME WIDE METHYLATION STUDY

Background and Aim: Methamphetamine is a strong addictive neurotoxin that stimulates the central nervous system and affects several pathways and metabolisms in different organs. Methamphetamine abuse changes behavioral characteristic which in some cases includes psychotic symptoms. Different individuals, show different psychiatric symptoms and brain functions, after same period and dosage of methamphetamine abuse. The mechanism of psychosis in meth-induced psychosis is not clear. Present study aimed to shed lights on epigenetic and neuroimaging features of methamphetamine abuse and meth-induced psychosis.

Methods: Genome-wide DNA methylation profiling of peripheral blood leukocytes 150 chronic Methamphetamine abusers without psychoses, 150 chronic Methamphetamine abusers with Meth-induced psychosis, 150 first-episode, narcoleptic-naive schizophrenic patients and 150 non-psychiatric subjects by using the Illumina Methylation 450K BeadChip platform. 5-minute conventional, eyes-closed, awake, digital Electroencephalography (EEG) after a 5-minute habituation to the experimental environment was recorded using 64-channel BioSemi Active-Two system (BioSemi B.V.). data were processed by the Brain Vision Analyzer package, version 2.0 (Brain Products GmbH, Munich, Germany).

Results: Methylation pattern and EEG features of Meth-induced psychosis were different with non-psychiatrics, meth abusers and schizophrenics. Twelve CpG loci identified that their DNA methylation was significantly associated with Meth-induced psychosis. CpG loci associated with Meth-induced psychosis had neighboring sequences enriched for transcription-factor binding sites of genes related to memory formation (CREB1), synaptogenesis(NRXN1, NRXN2) and neural plasticity (SHANK3). Membership in two most methylated classes was associated with an eight fold increased risk of Meth-induced psychosis (95% CI, 4.8 to 9.8). A model that included
the methylation classification, and EEG features, especially Beta wave activity of subjects was a significant predictor of Meth-induced psychosis (area under the curve, 0.86; 95% CI, 0.60 to 0.86).

**Conclusion:** Results present epigenetic alterations in genes involved in memory formation, synaptogenesis and neural plasticity as new markers in meth induced psychosis etiology. Epigenetic and neuroimaging features of meth induced psychosis that were different with meth abusers and schizophrenic patient's features may consider as new potential biomarkers for prediction of meth-psychosis before accession of psychotic symptoms in meth abusers. Finding may help to prognosis and development of better treatment strategies for methamphetamine psychotic patients.

**Keywords:** methamphetamine, Meth-induced psychosis, DNA methylation, EEG
STEWARDSHIP BARRIERS FOR KNOWLEDGE TRANSLATION IN ADDICTION STUDY

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Background and Aim: Stewardship, sometimes more narrowly defined as governance, refers to the wide range of functions carried out by governments as they seek to achieve national health policy objectives according to this in this abstract we discuss stewardship barriers in addiction studies and policy making.

Methods: This is review study and search in Google scholar with this key word ‘stewardship’ and ‘addiction’

Results: Lack of infrastructure for data gathering and data processing also lack of perfect data output for stake holder and policy maker and according to this make decision with defective data on the other hand lack of managers and role players for interstitial activity also lack of forming non governmental organization for accompaniment society At the end lack of vision and planning and also lack of for current activity . all of this are barriers for stewardship in addiction.

Conclusion: According to the result deferent sector should attempt for addiction study and all of the sector are responsible for this kind of problem and all of them should have coordination.

Keywords: addiction. stewardship. knowledge translation
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MODERN TECHNOLOGY (INTERNET AND ITS ADDICTION) AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS OF TABRIZ SCHOOLS

Submission Author: Darush Hakimi

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Background and Aim : The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between the use of the Internet and personality traits among students of secondary school in Tabriz

Methods : The research method was descriptive correlational and statistical population of this study included Tabriz high school students. To this end, 377 students were selected through multi-stage cluster random sampling. The research tools were Yang Internet addiction inventory and NEO-FFI Personality Inventory. After data collection, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to analyze the hypotheses and questions

Results : The results showed that there is no significant relationship between the use of Internet in boys and girls with personality traits, and only personality trait with conscientiousness has a significant relationship with the use of the Internet in boys

Conclusion : conscientiousness has a significant relationship with the use of the Internet in boys.

Keywords : Internet Addiction, personality traits
IMPACT OF AVOIDANCE AND ANXIETY ATTACHMENT ON DRUG ABUSE TENDENCY WITH MEDIATING ROLE OF ATTITUDE TO DRUGS

Submission Author: Mehrdad Hamednia

Mehrdad Hamednia¹, leili panaghi², mojtaba hibibi³

Background and Aim: Aim of this study was to investigating the impact of avoidance and anxiety attachment to parent on drug abuse tendency

Methods: The research was correlational study. The population included all Shahid Beheshti University students in Tehran were selected by convenient sampling method. In so doing, 253 students were selected through convenient sampling. The participants responded to Preparing for addiction questionnaire, Experiences in Close Relationships Scale, and questionnaire for drug attitude

Results: Data were analysis through correlation and pathway analysis using SPSS and LISREL version 8.8. The results indicate that avoidance and anxiety attachment to parent were positive relation with attitude to drug and drug abuse tendency. Also, avoidance and anxiety attachment through the attitude to drug had a significant positive effect on drug abuse tendency

Conclusion: In general, attitude can act as a mediator role between attachment and drug abuse tendency.

Keywords: attachment, attitude, drug abuse tendency
PREDICTING DRUG ABUSE TENDENCY BASED ON PARENTING AND PEER ATTACHMENT AND LOCUS OF CONTROL

Submission Author: Mehrdad Hamednia

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Background and Aim: the aim of this study was to determine relationship and predictability Drug Abuse Tendency through parenting and peer attachment and locus of control in student

Methods: The research was correlational research. The statistical population of this study consisted of all students Beheshti University in Tehran who were selected by randomly sampling method. The participants responded to Preparing for addiction questionnaire, Experiences in Close Relationships Scale, and locus of control. Data analysis was done through descriptive statistic and expansion statistic methods including correlation and stepwise regression through SPSS

Results: The results indicate that tendency toward drug abuse were positively correlated with avoidance attachment to mother and anxiety attachment to peer. Also, based on the results attachment and locus of control predicted 38% of variance of drug abuse tendency. However there was no significant correlation between locus of control and tendency to drug abuse

Conclusion: attachment to mother and peer have important role in drug abuse tendency

Keywords: drug abuse tendency, attachment, locus of control
CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AVOIDANCE AND ANXIETY ATTACHMENT ON DRUG ABUSE TENDENCY WITH MEDIATING ROLE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL

Submission Author: Mehrdad Hamednia
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Background and Aim: Aim of this study was to investigating the impact of avoidance and anxiety attachment to parent on drug abuse tendency with mediating role of locus of control. Method

Methods: The research was correlational study. The population included all Shahid Beheshti University students in Tehran were selected by convenient sampling method. In so doing, 253 students were selected through convenient sampling. The participants responded to Preparing for addiction questionnaire, Experiences in Close Relationships Scale, and locus of control Scale.

Results: Data were analysis through correlation and pathway analysis using SPSS and LISREL version 8.8. The results indicate that avoidance and anxiety attachment to parent were positive relation with locus of control and drug abuse tendency. Also, avoidance and anxiety attachment through the locus of control had a significant positive effect on drug abuse tendency.

Conclusion: In general, locus of control can act as a mediator role between attachment and drug abuse tendency.

Keywords: attachment, locus of control, drug abuse tendency
COMPARING DYSFUNCTIONAL ATTITUDES, PROCRASTINATION AND DECISION-MAKING STYLES IN ADDICTED, WITH AND WITHOUT RELAPSE

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction is a chronic and relapse disorder that leads to many negative consequences, so this study was to compare dysfunctional attitudes, procrastination and decision making styles with and without a history of relapse in addicts was conducted.

Methods: This study is a descriptive comparative research. The 180 addicts staffs include 90 participant with relapse (relapse in less than 6 month) and 90 participant without relapse (without relapse in 18 month) were selected by aimed and available sampling and participated in this study. All participants were asked to complete the Dysfunctional attitudes (DAS), Procrastination, Decision-making style (GDMS). Data was analyzed using independent t-test and analysis of variance (MANOVA). The results showed that the two groups with and without a history of relapse are significant differences in procrastination, dysfunctional attitudes and decision-making styles scale.

Results: Procrastination (p=0.037) and dysfunctional attitudes (p=0.001) in addicts with a history of relapse is significantly higher than addicts without a history of relapse. Also addicts with a history of relapse use rational decision-making style (p=0.001) less and Intuitive decision-making style (p=0.001) more than addicts without a history of relapse. There was no significant difference between two groups in spontaneous, dependent, avoidant decision-making styles.

Conclusion: In general, procrastination, dysfunctional attitudes and decision-making styles are related with relapse of addiction.
Keywords: dysfunctional attitudes, procrastination, decision-making styles, relapse
COMPARISON OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE AND EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS BETWEEN THE PAST CONVICTED OFFENDERS AND THE PERPETRATORS OF PERPETRATORS AND NORMAL PEOPLE WITH META-AMPHETAMINE ABUSE

Submission Author: Hassan Hassanzadeh

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to compare the spiritual intelligence and initial maladaptive schemes between the past convicted offenders and the primary victim and the normal subjects had meta-amphetamine abuse.

Methods: The method of this kind of research was comparative in nature. The statistical population of this research was all the senior offenders in Mahabad Prison. The sample consisted of 35 offender offenders, 35 offenders and 35 normal individuals (without criminal records) who were selected by available sampling method. For collecting data, Yang’s Schematic Scale (1998) and Spiritual Intelligence Scale (2009), 29 questions were used by Abdollah Zadeh. Participants data were analyzed by multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

Results: Correlation analysis showed that in the field of cuts and exclusion and the disorderly performance of the perpetrators, they received more scores than the perpetrators and ordinary people, and the scores of senior criminals were higher than normal people. In the restricted area, the scores of past criminals were higher among...
the primary and ordinary people. Under the scales of communication with the source and spiritual life, there were no significant differences between the groups. \( P < 0.001 \).

**Conclusion**: The results showed that criminals suffered from high levels of early maladaptive schemas, and the offender had more maladaptive schemas in the area of incision and exclusion and Spiritual intelligence was not significantly different between the three groups, which could be effective in the prevention and treatment of addiction.

**Keywords**: Spiritual Intelligence, Incompatible schemas, Sentenced criminals, Criminals with primary crime, meta-amphetamine
COMPARISON OF ALEXITHYMIA, LONELINESS AND CONTROL EMOTIONS INTERSPECIES WONT PRIVATES TO JUNK AND NON-ADDICTED IN URMIA

Submission Author: Hassan Hassanzadeh

Hassan Hassanzadeh¹, Asadollah Maleki², Arezo Ghanizadeh³, Azadeh Ghanizadeh⁴, Hossein hassanzadeh⁵, Mohammad Hafeznia⁶

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to compare the Alexithymia, loneliness and emotional control in addicted and non-addicted people.

Methods: This type of research was comparative. The population of this study was 1457 people who were referred to one of the centers of addiction in the city of Urmia. The sample consisted of 60 drug addicts and 60 non-addicted people selected by available sampling method. To collect data, the Alexithymia (TAS) Toronto (1999) and De Thomasson's Loneliness Scale, Brennan and Bost (2004) and the ACS Impact Control Scale of Williams (1997) were used. Participants data were analyzed by multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA).

Results: Correlation analysis showed that the mean of Alexithymia, loneliness and emotional control in addicted people was significantly higher than non-addicted people. (P<0.001).

Conclusion: These results indicate that Alexithymia, loneliness and emotional control of addiction severity are affected by addicts who can be effective in preventing and treating addiction.

Keywords: Alexithymia, Loneliness, emotional control, addiction
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP OF MENTAL VITALITY AND SELF-CONTROL WITH FEMALE STUDENTS' TENDENCY TO ADDICTION

Submission Author: Narges Hedayati

Narges Hedayati¹

¹ Welfare expert of Shiraz city

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of mental vitality and self-control with addiction tendency in female students, as half of future community makers, who have been considered less in the context of addiction.

Methods: The method of this descriptive study is correlational. The statistical population of these two girls' high schools was in Shiraz, of which 135 were selected as a research sample (voluntarily selected). To collect data, mental vitality, self-control and addiction tendency questioners have been used.

Results: According to the results, both mental vitality and self-control subjects had a reverse and negative relationship with addiction tendency. This means that higher mental Vitality and self-control showed less tendency to use narcotics.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the components of "mental vitality" and "self-control" can play a preventive role in the tendency to addiction in students; therefore the educational system can develop programs to strengthen this components for students.

Keywords: Mental vitality, self-control, addiction tendency, student girls
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-ENCOURAGEMENT TRAINING AND STRESS MANAGEMENT ON THE MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF ADDICTED WOMEN

Submission Author: Narges Hedayati

Narges Hedayati

1. Welfare expert of Shiraz city

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of self-encouragement and stress management on mental health and quality of life of addicted women as a part of the population of the addicts who have been less considered in terms of research and therapy in the field of addiction.

Methods: The present study was carried out using a quasi-experimental method based on pre-test and post-test, with two case and control groups. The statistical population of this study was among addicted women who refer to one of the addiction treatment centers in Shiraz. Among them, 20 were selected voluntarily; 10 patients were placed in the case group and 10 patients were placed in the control group randomly. The case group participated in 10 training sessions of self-encouragement training and 10 sessions of stress management training. Then, both groups were assessed by mental health questionnaire and quality of life questionnaire.

Results: The results of the study showed a significant difference between the two groups in the case and control groups. In this regard, the score of the case group in both mental health and quality of life was higher than that of the control group.

Conclusion: The results showed that self-encouragement training and stress management have a positive effect on improving mental health and quality of life of addicted women.

Keywords: Self-encouragement, stress management, mental health, quality of life.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES WITH HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS IN ADDICTS

Submission Author: Sara Heidari

Sara Heidari¹, ², ³

Background and Aim: High-risk behaviors such as substance use, violence, unprotected sexual behavior and ... are one of the serious threats to the health of the general population. Many factors are responsible for high-risk behaviors. This research was conducted to investigate the relationship between parenting styles with high risk behaviors of addicts.

Methods: In this research, due to the fact that none of the studied variables are manipulated in this case, and the researcher is looking for the relationship between these variables, correlation research is used. The statistical population in this research is 150 addicts aged 15 to 45 years old who referred to the Liberty Love Addiction Camp of Sirjan city during a three-month period in 1394. Because the size of the community is known, therefore, using the Morgan table, 100 individuals were randomly selected and selected by sampling method to determine the sample size. A questionnaire was used for collecting data from Baumrind's parenting styles and high risk behaviors of Mohammadizadeh and Ahmadi. Descriptive and inferential statistics (Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise regression) were used to analyze the data.

Results: The authoritative parenting style has a positive correlation with the correlation coefficient of 0.65 with high risk behaviors and is statistically significant at 0.01 (0.000). There is also positive Easy childbirth style with correlation coefficient of 0.75 with high risk behaviors. It is statistically significant at the level of 0.01 (0.000) and Proactive parenting style with a correlation coefficient of -0.66 with high risk behaviors, which is statistically significant at the level of 0.01 (0.000).

Conclusion: Pearson correlation results showed there is a negative and significant relationship between the authoritative parenting style and high risk behaviors and between Easy and authoritative childbirth style has a positive correlation is statistically significant at 0.01 (0.000). In explaining these results, it can be said that the
Children of powerful parents are independent and have appropriate social behaviors. Freedom and warmth with freedom leads to the fact that due to having a suitable space for exportation and lack of inappropriate responses by parents, aggressive states And doing harmful and hazardous behaviors in such a family is not seen in children. The tyranny that does not allow their children to have the opportunity to learn and face successful challenges are self-regulating and controlling poor behavior and parents are easy to follow. They do not have control over their children and These children show the least level of self-esteem, curiosity and self-control in each group, and they have difficulty controlling impulse and recognizing values against anti values.

**Keywords**: parenting styles, high-risk behaviors, addicts
RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-ESTEEM AND LOCUS OF CONTROL WITH QUALITY OF LIFE DURING TREATMENT STAGES IN PATIENTS REFERRING TO DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION CENTERS

Submission Author: Mohammad Heidari

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction endangers people’s health due to its natural progression into all life dimensions and its adverse effects are obviously observable on mental, physical, social, and cognitive health of individuals. Thus, the present research was carried out aimed at determining the relationship between self-esteem and locus of control and quality of life during treatment stages in the patients referring to drug addiction rehabilitation centers of Borujen City, Iran.

Methods: The current study was a sectional research of descriptive correlation type. The research sample was 150 individuals of patients referring to addiction rehabilitation centers of Borujen City. For data gathering, Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale, Rotter’s Locus of Control Scale, and SF36 Quality of Life Questionnaire were used. Following collection of questionnaires, the data were analyzed using SPSS/16 software.

Results: According to the results, in the 12th day of treatment, 96 patients exhibited moderate self-esteem, 102 patients had internal locus of control, and the score of their overall quality of life was 40.43±12.71. Furthermore, Pearson’s correlation coefficient indicated that a significant and positive relationship was observed between locus of control and quality of life during different treatment stages.

Conclusion: It seems that quality of life improves during addiction treatment stages due to improvement of personality traits including locus of control and self-esteem. Therefore, consultation methods as a very crucial
priority in addiction rehabilitation centers shall be taken into account by the health sector authorities and managers and can play an essential role in enhancing quality of life.

**Keywords**: Locus of control, Quality of life, Self-esteem, Addiction
SELF-CARE SUPPORT IN THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION

Submission Author: Mojtaba Heisari hafshejani

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Background and Aim: Self-care support, means providing the conditions and subtruction that leads to the empowerment of individuals and the community to be self care. It also means maximizing self-care and support programs, which perpend to self-care approach in dealing with addictions. Self-care support in addiction, influences capacity, confidence and performance of individuals.

Methods: This is a review article that is written with library and electronic search in 1396.

Results: For self-care support in addiction, the following options should be considered by individuals and sponsor organizations. The existence and accessibility of information and the appropriate tools, the existence of self-care programs for different groups, accessing to self diagnostic tools, self-monitoring and self-care equipment, effort to increase health literacy and life-skills training, training the self-care skills against addiction, accessing to multilingual media and self-care information, training the skills of healthy life for behavior change, promotion of health and prevention of addiction by non-expert trainers, using of the experience and the memory of healthy life of similar people, developing the capacity self-care support against addiction, increasing the participation of people in the design and deployment of local programs, teaching to change behaviors and attitudes of people in the self-care field, training doctors and health staff about the use of the supporting self-care approaches in programs, and the development of the participation of people and experts to increasing the community health. In these situations, create improving the health and quality of life, increasing the satisfaction of the recipients of the services, rationalizing use of services and ultimately decreasing the costs.
Conclusion: Self-care support in prevention of addiction as one of the most important of today health problems, create the better management, Feeling good health and wellness, increasing life expectancy, economic growth and improving quality of life with more independence for community.

Keywords: support, self-care, prevention, addiction
THE ROLE OF TRAINING BASED ON THE TWELVE STEPS OF THE ANONYMOUS ADDICTS ASSOCIATION (NA) ON SOCIAL HEALTH AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF ADDICTS IN HARSINCOUNTY

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Background and Aim: Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of education based on twelve steps of the Association (NA) of Anonymous Addicts. On social health and accountability of addicts in Harsin city

Methods: the present research method is a semi-experimental type and a design used in this research was test-group Pre-test posttest design was a two-group posttest. The Pre-test and post-test design with control group from both equivalent experimental and control groups among the male addicts in Harsin city is composed. To collect information from social health questionnaire and accountability have been used. The first measurement by running a pre-test before training and the second measurement after the completion of the required training are done. In order to form two groups using available sample method fifteen subjects in the experimental group and, the remaining 15 subjects were grouped in the control group were grouped. The twelve-stage training was conducted for the first group for 9 months. To analyze the data, covariance analysis has been used.

Results: Findings: The results of covariance analysis showed that anonymous addicts community group in terms of social health and accountability towards the control group being in a more favorable situation. The training based on twelve steps group members of the Association of Anonymous Addicts cause to increases social health and the responsibility of the addicts in these groups.

Conclusion: The results of using Twelve Steps training of the Association of Anonymous Addicts on Social Health and the responsibility of addicts have a meaningful effect.
Keywords: Twelve Steps of the Association of Anonymous Addicts (NA), Social Health, Accountability
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXUAL PLEASURE AND METHAMPHETAMINE CONSUMPTION AMONG ABUSE SUBJECTS IN TEHRAN

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Background and Aim: Methamphetamine is a drug that is known as Crystal in Iran. This drug, when taken, stimulates the central nervous system and creates a lot of pleasure. The amount of pleasure experienced by the individual causes a sense of consumption greed, leading to a desire for more use. One of the reasons for using Crystal is the enjoyment of sexual activity in addition to the pleasure of using the drug. Because the use of methamphetamine has psychological effects such as psychosis, momentary euphoria, extreme excitement, double energy, increased blood circulation, etc., a person is disposed to have risky behaviors such as uncontrolled sexual activity. In this study, the relationship between taking methamphetamine and acting on high-risk sexual behaviors is evaluated.

Methods: This is a quantitative descriptive study. In this study, the sample size consisted of all individuals (27 people) who had methamphetamine abuse history and who referred to three Tehran addiction treatment clinics during a week to enrollment. The tool used in this study was a self-made questionnaire by investigators, to detect a person’s condition in terms of Crystal abuse and acting to sexual risk behavior. Meanwhile SPSS-20 software was used to analyze the data.

Results: 88.8% of the subjects (24 cases) were male and the rest were female. 85.1% (23 cases) reported they had sex immediately after the first drug use, of which 7.8% (2 male) had homosexuality with other men. Also, 25.9% (7 cases) reported that they consumed methamphetamine for the first time in a group (more than 2 people) and all of whom had sexual relationship after the first use. Of the 23 people who had sexual intercourse after the consumption, only 3 cases (13.04%) had a protected relationship (with a condom). All people said they had
consumed methamphetamine under the influence of their friends for gaining great pleasure, and 77.7% (21 cases) said their aims of consuming substances was sexual pleasure in addition to consumption pleasure. 92.5% (25 cases) reported that they were depressed and sad before taking methamphetamine, and 88.8% (24 cases) acknowledged that they experienced more severe depression than the first euphoria subsided and for this reason, they continued to consume for gaining pleasure again. There is also a statistically significant relationship between the first use and sexual intercourse at an error level of less than 0.05.

**Conclusion:** It seems that people take methamphetamine for pleasure, and because the euphoria of consuming is rapidly reduced, to renew pleasure, they continue to consume substance, and because of their emotional states, they are prone to risky behaviors, such as uncontrolled sexual relationships, which could have serious negative consequences. The necessity for education based on raising awareness in society as well as providing healthy context for community-based social happiness can greatly reduce the amount of risky pleasure.

**Keywords:** Methamphetamine, Addiction, Sexual Relation, Sexual pleasure, High-risk behaviors, Descriptive study
THE EFFECT OF QUALITY OF LIFE, SOCIAL DISTANCING AND RESPONSIBILITY IN TENDENCY TO ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Addiction has different psychological results that decrease the normal and everyday behavior of addicted people. Psychological addiction refers to a process that made the people become mentally dependent on certain substances. So, the research compared three psychological variables in addicted and non-addicted people.

Methods: The research method was causative-comparative. To assess the research variables, quality of Life inventory, social distancing and responsibility coping styles test were administered on 100 addicted and 100 non-addicted people. The data were analyzed with T independent formula.

Results: The findings showed that there are significant differences in quality of life, social distancing and responsibility between addicted and non-addicted people. Addicted people got more scores in social distancing than non-addicted people, and also got fewer scores in quality of life and responsibility than non-addicted people.

Conclusion: Based on results, we can plan educational programme for addicted people for reducing the use of ineffective strategies in order to overcome on personal and social problems, which leads to enhancement of the psychological and social health and also quality of life in addicted people.

Keywords: quality of life, social distancing, responsibility, addiction
INTERVENTIONS FOR ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

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Background and Aim: Many unhealthy behaviors often begin during adolescence and represent major public health challenges. Substance abuse has a major impact on individuals, families, and communities, as its effects are cumulative, contributing to costly social, physical, and mental health problems. We conducted an overview of systematic reviews to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to prevent substance abuse among adolescents. A good therapeutic alliance plays a major role in the healing process. Professionals working in addiction treatment report high levels of psychological distress related to work.

Methods: Four databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, PsycINFO, ISI Web of Science and Cochrane Library) were searched for randomised clinical trials (RCTs) that evaluated the effectiveness of in preventing and treating substance abuse.

Results: We report findings from a total of 46 systematic reviews focusing on interventions for smoking/tobacco use, alcohol use, drug use, and combined substance abuse. Our overview findings suggest that among smoking/tobacco interventions, school-based prevention programs and family-based intensive interventions typically addressing family functioning are effective in reducing smoking. Mass media campaigns are also effective given that these were of reasonable intensity over extensive periods of time. Among interventions for alcohol use, school-based alcohol prevention interventions have been associated with reduced frequency of drinking, while family-based interventions have a small but persistent effect on alcohol misuse among adolescents. For drug abuse, school-based interventions based on a combination of social competence and social influence approaches have shown protective effects against drugs use. Among the interventions targeting combined substance abuse, school-based primary prevention programs are effective.

Conclusion: Evidence from Internet-based interventions, policy initiatives, and incentives appears to be mixed and needs further research. Future research should focus on evaluating the effectiveness of specific interventions.
components with standardized intervention and outcome measures. Various delivery platforms, including digital platforms and policy initiative, have the potential to improve substance abuse outcomes among adolescents; however, these require further research.

**Keywords :** Adolescent health; Substance abuse; Drug abuse; Behavior change
Background and Aim: A systematic review with a detailed search strategy focusing on childhood neglect and poor child–parent relationships have been reported to increase substance use disorders susceptibility. Stressful environmental factors, including emotional neglect, could affect individual personality traits and mental health. Both individual and environmental factors predict substance use (SU); however, different patterns of interaction among these factors may have different implications.

Methods: A systematic review were searched for relevant longitudinal studies that described of PubMed, Embase, science direct and PsycInfo.

Results: This review first examines how temperament and the family environment interact in the prediction of adolescent SU. Second, studies are reviewed according to two theoretical models: (1) diathesis–stress, i.e., certain individual characteristics are linked to vulnerability and later problems in adverse environments; (2) differential susceptibility, i.e., these characteristics are linked to susceptibility, predicting problems in adverse environments, but also better than average outcomes in good environments. Fourteen studies focusing on the prediction of SU at ages 12–18 were selected through a literature search. Results showed that certain temperament traits (high levels of impulsivity and disinhibition; low levels of effortful control, negative effect, fearfulness and shyness), hereby designated as “adventurous” disposition, were associated with higher levels of SU in adverse family environments. Some studies also showed that children with “adventurous” temperament traits in positive environments had the lowest levels of SU. In particular, neuro endocrine changes characterized addicts with childhood history of neglect and low perception of parental care. Obsessive–compulsive, depression and aggressiveness symptoms have been found related to poor parenting.
Conclusion: These findings suggest the possibility that childhood experience of neglect and poor parent–child attachment may partially contribute to a complex neurobiological derangement including dopamine system dysfunctions, playing a crucial role in addictive and affective disorders susceptibility. Thus, Parents training should be the main goal of drug demand reduction program.

Keywords: Neglect; Childhood; Parental care; Diathesis–stress; Differential susceptibility; Temperament; Family Moderation
THE EFFECT OF PLANNED BREATHING EXERCISES ON IMPROVING THE SLEEP QUALITY OF METHAMPHETAMINE CONSUMERS

Submission Author: SEYED MOHAMMAD HOSEINI

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Background and Aim: One of the significant side effects of methamphetamine (crystal) is its effect on sleep quality and structure. Crystal consumers complain about reduction of sleep quality including delay in falling sleep, night awakening, nightmare, and night pains. Breathing exercises are scientifically used in many different scopes; however, regarding addiction, no adequate scientific evidence is available to confirm its utilization. The study attempts to investigate the effect of planned breathing exercises on improving the sleep quality of methamphetamine (publicly known as crystal) consumers.

Methods: In a clinical trial, 100 patients volunteered to participate in the research plan and were assigned to one of the 50-person experimental and control groups. The experimental group practiced breathing exercises based on the researcher’s planning, and the control group behaved routinely as before. Other treatments given to the patients were the same for both groups. The two groups were investigated using Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) as pretest and posttest. Data were analyzed by SPSS using independent t-test.

Results: The results of this study showed that planned breathing exercises have caused significant difference in the sleep quality of both groups. The obtained results indicate a significant difference between pretest and posttest phases (p value = 0.009 < 0.05).

Conclusion: The results of this study show that the experimental group who practiced planned breathing exercises, compared to the control group who did not receive these exercises, have better sleep quality.

Keywords: breathing exercises; methamphetamine consumers; sleep quality
Background and Aim: The World Health Organization has defined life skills as an ability to perform adaptive and positive behaviors that person can cope with the challenges and necessities of life. Life skill is a behavioral change-based approach with shaping behavior in three areas of knowledge, attitude, and skills. Addiction as a social disaster has led specialists to train the target groups to learn how to deal with this social harm by teaching life skills.

Methods: This is a review article that is written with library and electronic search in 1396.

Results: Life skills have a great impact on the health and increase the social and psychic abilities. When health problems such as addiction, arises from the behaviors and these behaviors are caused by the inability of person to deal with the stress and pressures of life, increase of social and psychic ability plays an important role in preventive activities. The experiences of different countries show that the nature and definition of life skills, is different in various countries and cultures. However, further analysis in the context of life skills shows several applications is done based on skills training in the field of health promotion, includes: make decision ability, problem-solving ability, critical thinking ability, creative thinking ability, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to establish adaptive interpersonal relationships, the ability to be aware of yourself, the ability to empathize with others, the ability to cope with excitement and stress. These skills in a variety of programs have been effective and useful. Including these programs is preventing drug abuse, improving intelligence, prevention of unrestrained sex and prevention of AIDS.
Conclusion: Life skills lead to promoting the abilities and mental health people, improve human relations, increase health and healthy behaviors. These skills can be used as a guideline in the prevention of psychological and social damage such as addiction.

Keywords: life skills, addiction
THE ROLES OF ANGER DIMENSIONS AS PREDICTORS OF CRAVING IN PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY

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Background and Aim : Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the roles of anger dimensions in patients with substance dependency.

Methods : Methods: It was utilized correlational and predictive method in this study. This current study included all Patients with substance dependency referred from the centers of addiction treatment in Javanrood city in Farvardin 1394. One hundred and forty one patients were selected by multi-stage random sampling method and they filled out The Multidimensional Anger Inventory. The data analyzed by Pierson's correlation tests and the multiple regression analysis.

Results : Results: The results showed that Craving had significant correlations with all of anger dimensions. These correlation were respectively 0.48, 0.39, 0.42, 0.27 and 0.42 for arousal, angered, hostile, external, and internal dimensions. The linear regression analysis also showed 52% of the total variance of craving is explained by the anger dimensions.

Conclusion : Conclusions: Considering the importance of craving as a risk factor in the relapse of substance dependency, Conceptualizing the anger in planning the treatment strategies and teaching the adaptive coping styles in stressful situations for patients with substance dependency is discussed.

Keywords : Dimensions of anger, craving, substance dependency.
THE EFFECTS OF RUMINATION AND AFFECTIVE LABILITY DIMENSIONS ON SUBSTANCE CRAVING

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Background and Aim: Craving has been conceptualized as a powerful risk factor for maintaining and relapsing substance abuse and dependency. Identifying the moderating factors which effects on craving can guide preventive and therapeutic programs for reducing it. The aim of current study was elucidate predictive roles of affective lability and rumination for substance dependency craving.

Methods: one hundred and forty one patients with substance dependency disorder from four Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT) centers were randomly allocated. Participants completed The Affective Lability Scale-18 (ALS-18) and Rumination Response Scale (RRS) and Brief Substance Craving Scale (BSCS).

Results: Findings showed that rumination and affective lability dimensions had a significant effect on increasing craving in patients with substance dependency disorder. The rumination and lability dimensions together explained 40% total variance of craving. Rumination, Anxiety/Depression, anger, and depression/Elation respectively explained 29%, 23%, 18%, and 13% of craving variance.

Conclusion: Rumination as cognitive and affective lability as emotional risk factor had powerful roles on substance abuse craving. Providing the therapeutic programs for targeting rumination and affective lability can help patients to decrease substance craving. The roles of higher-order factors underline of two main mediating variables (rumination and affective lability) such as Negative Affect on craving behaviors were discussed.

Keywords: Craving, rumination, affective lability
THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS WITH SMOKING TENDENCY IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN TEHRAN

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Background and Aim: Teenage girls in the present age seek to experience and evacuate new emotions to achieve happiness and attention, to false lusts and behaviors that are contrary to the norms of society, hence smoking and tendency to this behavior are increasing. This research indicates the relationship between interpersonal problems with the tendency of adolescents to smoke and consequently other high-risk behaviors. Therefore, the present research aimed at investigating the relationship between interpersonal problems and smoking tendency in adolescent girls in Tehran.

Methods: Method: The present study is a causal-comparative study. The statistical population of this study includes girls working in the third year of high school, high schools in Tehran, in the 8th and 13th districts in the academic year 95-94. Using a sample method, were selected and tests were conducted on Iran's Juvenile Risk Assessment (IARS) and "Interpersonal Problems". The scale of interpersonal problems (Hroitz et al., 1988), interpersonal problems in six areas of assertiveness, popularity, obedience, intimacy, responsiveness and inhibition.

Results: After analyzing the data using the correlation and regression analysis, about 14% of the variance related to "interpersonal problems" in the field of "smoking" is explained by the variables "interpersonal problems". "Interpersonal problems" can significantly explain the variance of "smoking". Regarding the coefficients of "interpersonal problems" subtest tests and according to t statistics, it can be concluded that the variables "accountability" and "containment" can significantly change the "smoking". The results are reported: "interpersonal problems" are predictive of "smoking tendency" and there is a significant relationship between "tendency to smoking" and "interpersonal problems" at $\alpha = 0.01$. 
Conclusion: In other words, there is the ability to predict "smoking" through "interpersonal problems." Findings by Brooks et al. (2002) on 2224 high school students and multiple regression showed that emotions related to negative emotions were associated with an increase in smoking levels. Also, the research findings of Besharat et al. (1393); Hamedifard (1392) coincide with the findings of this research. Key words: Interpersonal problems, tendency to smoke, adolescent girls.

Keywords: interpersonal problems, smoking tendency, Adolescent girls.
TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALEXITHYMIA AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS WITH THE TENDENCY TO ALCOHOL IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS.

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Background and Aim: Adolescent girls make different behaviors to express their happiness and emotions that sometimes contradict the norms of society and families and impose various harms on individuals, families and communities in order to prevent and achieve the goals of mental health. In the areas of psychology, the study of individual characteristics, environments and injuries is necessary; for this purpose, the overall aim of this study is "To determine the relationship between Alexithymia and interpersonal problems with the tendency to alcohol in adolescent girls.

Methods: In order to investigate this goal, 285 female high school students from 8th and 13th district of Tehran were selected by convenience sampling method. The "Toronto Alexithymia" and "Risk Assessment for Iranian Adolescents" and "Interpersonal Problems" were implemented. After analyzing the data using the correlation and regression analysis, it was observed that Alexithymia has a meaningful and desirable power in predicting "interpersonal problems" and "tendency to alcohol" in high school students.

Results: There is a significant relationship between the "tendency to alcohol" and "Alexithymia" at the level of $\alpha = 0.01$. Approximately 25% of the variance related to the "tendency to alcohol" is explained by Alexithymia variables. Alexithymia can substantially explain the variance in the "tendency to alcohol" of students. Research variables can predict meaningfully changes in "alcohol-orientation".

Conclusion: The results of this research and previous studies of the importance of the emergence of emotions, especially in childhood, reveal numerous effects on adolescence and youth, formation of personality and effectiveness on the structure of interpersonal relationships. These effects, if positive, lead to the growth,
flourishing, creativity, development, and the health of the adolescent's body and mind; and, if negative, negatively impacts individual abilities and leads to a tendency toward high-risk and undesirable behaviors

**Keywords**: Alexithymia, interpersonal problems, tendency to alcohol, Adolescent girls
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE THERAPY MBCT ON DECREASE DEPRESSION AND SOCIAL ANXIETY IN PEOPLE LEAVING CAMPS OPIOID ADDICTION

Submission Author: Farnoosh sadat Hosseini
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Background and Aim: The present study determines whether the effectiveness of a mindfulness based cognitive therapy MBCT contributes to decrease and reduce symptoms of depression and social anxiety in people were leaving opiate addiction camps.

Methods: This research is a pilot study and is a two_group pretes_post test design.

Results: The results showed that leven test is not significant under the assumption of homogeneity of variance in these variables between the two groups was used and the results showed that no significant amount of default box. there is a difference between variance, the mean scores of depression and anxiety in both group of test is mindfulness based cognitive therapy.

Conclusion: According to the findings, it can be conclude the cognitive mindfulness therapy has a great effect on reducing the depression and social anxiety of drug abandoners, and this treatment can be used as an appropriate way to reduce the anxiety and depression of opiate dependent people and eventually, addiction treatment was used in other addicting centers.

Keywords: MBCT, anxiety, depression, addict patients.
EFFECTIVENESS OF QUALITY OF LIFE THERAPY ON HAPPINESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMEN ABUSERS OF OPIATES

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Background and Aim: One of the major problems of substance abuse and dependence of biological, psychological and social, which is no doubt that all countries are grappling kind. Research has shown that the abuse of opiates, sedatives and alcohol is associated with happiness and low quality of life.

Methods: The study is quasi-experimental. Design used in this study, pretest - posttest control group design and two-month follow-up. The study population consisted of all women admitted to the abuse of opioid addiction clinics in Tabriz. Available using sampling and ransoming is selected for 30 individuals, in two groups (n = 15) and control group (15) were men. Oxford Happiness Questionnaire for data collection and quality of life questionnaire (SF-36) was used. Psychotherapy treatment plan based on quality of life based on the book by Michael Frisch based on the quality of life during 12 sessions of one and a half hours for test group was implemented. The test was conducted, follow-up test was conducted. Data using descriptive statistics (frequency, mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (t-test and covariance) were studied and interpreted.

Results: The results showed that treatment based on quality of life in the experimental group significantly increased the quality of life and happiness level of women's drug abuse (p<0.001). The treatment is based on the quality of life at follow-up had a significant impact on quality of life and happiness (p<0.001).

Conclusion: The results showed that the intervention will improve the quality of life in women is abuse material as a result of the increased level of happiness.

Keywords: Mohammad Hp: drug abuse, treatment is based on quality of life, happiness, quality of life
COMPARISON OF COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND NORMAL PEOPLE

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Background and Aim: According to researches and studies, addiction processes are influenced by beliefs and attitudes of patients. Some studies have shown that people’s attitude is consistent with their cognitive and emotional responses. Cognitive factors and systems of belief in people who abuse substance are significantly different from those who are evading the substance. The purpose of this study was to compare cognitive distortions among drug users and healthy individuals.

Methods: This is a causal-comparative study. The statistical population consisted of all detainees of Tabriz addiction treatment addiction clinic. The sample consisted of 30 patients and the available sampling was included in the study, taking into account removal and admission criteria. The control group was selected after being matched with the patients regarding age, sex and degree of education. The instrument for measuring the research was Abdollah Zadeh and Salar Cognitive Distortion Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney nonparametric test.

Results: The results of the study showed that there is a difference between the mean scores of the sub-scales in the two groups. That is, the extent to which cognitive distortions are exaggerated generalization, neglect of emotion, hasty conclusion, eccentricity-microbiology, emotional reasoning, labeling, and substance abuse among healthy people. The results of the non-parametric Mann Whitney test indicate that the difference obtained from the meanings is only meaningful in all cognitive distortions, and no other significant scores.

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that there is a difference between the mean scores of the two groups in the amount of cognitive distortions. Given that research on the relationship between cognitive and addictive
distortions is low, what has been drawn from the review of the articles suggests the relationship between cognitive distortions and addiction. Among addicts, issues such as cognitive distortions, impaired cognitive and documentary styles, defense mechanisms such as denial, rationality, and blame are seen. According to cognitive theories, the most basic reason for the person to use drugs is the expectations and perceptions that are about the drug.

**Keywords**: cognitive distortions, substance abuse, cognition
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MUSIC THERAPY ON REDUCING DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS SYMPTOMS IN OPIATE ADDICTS

Submission Author: Saeed Imani

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Background and Aim: Addiction is a complicated illness which is characterized by compulsive behaviors, resistless temptations, drug-seeking behaviors and continuous drug use despite its negative consequences. The aim of the current research is to study the effectiveness of music therapy on reducing the depression, anxiety and stress symptoms among opiate consumers.

Methods: This research is a Quasi-experimental research. The population of the study consist of all opiate addicts of DelAram Clinic in Tehran city. The sample of the research consist of 30 opiate addicts who were selected using Convenience sampling and from among them 15 were assigned to experiment group and 15 to control group randomly. A twice a week sessions of 90 minutes' therapy was applied to The experiment group for 3 months. Data collection was performed using Depression Anxiety Stress Scales(DASS) in a pre-test/post-test design.

Results: For analyzing the data, Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA), Levene's test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test were used in SPSS-21. The obtained results showed that music therapy causes significant reduction in the depression, anxiety and stress symptoms.

Conclusion: The results suggest that music therapy is effective in the treatment of psychological symptoms of opiate consumers. The therapy can be applied in the treatment strategy as one of the efficient methods of treatment in these individuals.

Keywords: music therapy, opiates, anxiety, depression, stress
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS BASED GROUP THERAPY WITH TREATMENT AS USUAL IN THE IMPROVE THE COMPONENT OF MINDFULNESS.

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Background and Aim: According to a national epidemiologic study conducted by Ministry of Health, there are more than 1.2 million opioid dependents living across the country who use drugs usually smuggled into the country from Afghanistan. Currently, opioid maintenance treatment programs and short-term medically assisted withdrawal are delivered through a network of more than 2500 certified addiction treatment professionals at the national level. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of mindfulness based group therapy with treatment as usual in the improve the component of mindfulness.

Methods: This study was a semi experimental clinical trial. Thirty-four outpatients meeting DSM-5 criteria for substance abuse disorder were randomly assigned to the mindfulness based group therapy and treatment as usual for 8 weeks of treatment. The subjects were administered the Five Factor Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ). Twenty-eight patients completed the study. Data were analyzed through MANCOVA using spss 22 software.

Results: All patients in MBGT showed significant improvement at post-treatment. MANCOVA results showed that MBGT resulted in significant improvements in components of FFMQ, as compared to treatment as usual.

Conclusion: The results of this study appears to indicate that MBGT can be considered an effective approach in reducing the risk factors for relapse in opioid addicts.

Keywords: Addiction; group therapy; mindfulness; usual therapy
COMPARISON OF SELF-RESTRAINT IN COMPUTER GAMES ADDICT BOYS AND NORMAL SUBJECTS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Saeed Imani

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Background and Aim: Currently in Iran, a great part of students' leisure time out of school is spent on computer games. The reasons for adolescents' attraction to these games include being excited and easily accessible while authorities and families do not have any proper plan for students' leisure time and there is not many options for their entertainments. Playing computer games to some extent can be useful, but long-term playing leads to various physical and mental complications. This research aims to compare Self-Restraint between Computer games addict boys and Normal Subjects.

Methods: 100 participants (49 Internet addict boys and 51 normal in control group) were chosen through convenience sampling method. All Participant completed the Difficulty in Self-Restraint Scale (SRS).

Results: Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (MANOVA), and revealed that. In Self-Restraint Scale there were significant differences in the Surviving anger, controlling impulses, respecting others and being responsible subscales between Internet addict boys and the control group.

Conclusion: Results of this research emphasize the importance of Self-Restraint problems in Computer games addict boys.

Keywords: addiction, Self-Restraint, Computer games addict boys.
PREDICTION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS BASED ON PERSONALITY TRAITS AND RISK FACTORS

Submission Author: Saeed Imani, Saeed Imani, Omid Shokri

Background and Aim: Drug use among adolescents and young adults has become quite widespread during the past 25 years, with many characterizing the increases as of epidemic proportions. Although it is not too surprising that many teenagers have experimented at some time with various drugs, problems begin to arise when this experimental use becomes regular use or abuse. In a national survey, 43 per cent reported at least one instance of heavy drinking (five or more drinks) during the past two-week period. In addition, 18 per cent reported at least weekly use of marijuana, and 6 per cent reported daily use. This research aims to prediction of substance abuse among adolescents based on personality traits and risk factors.

Methods: The study was a correlation with respect to the role of emotional regulation is supposed to be monitored by variable structural equation model was used. The study population included all middle school youth aged 18-14 who are in Tehran. 350 samples were randomly selected. Participants to the questionnaire attitude to drugs, and five big personality factors Kid and questionnaire of health risk factors and protective drug, Jysr (2001) responded.

Results: Structural equation modeling showed that personality dimensions could both directly on the variable impact of substance abuse. On the other hand, the risk factors, both directly and indirectly influenced by drug abuse.

Conclusion: This study implies that to reduce the risk associated with drug abuse. Should also consider the potential impact of risk factors on personality dimensions strategies accuracy.
Keywords: substance abuse, personality characteristics, risk factors
COMPARISON OF EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN COMPUTER GAMES ADDICT BOYS AND NORMAL SUBJECTS IN TEHRAN

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Background and Aim: Computer games are the most popular entertainments in modern societies and they target a variety of people in different ages. The addiction to the rivalry and excitements of the games make them the most common recreational programs for today’s teenagers, so that they do anything to reach a higher level of the game, they immerse in the game so much that they completely separate from their surroundings. Challenging with the obstacles and reaching a higher level in the game, make the players excited and losing the game make them anxious. This research aims to compare regulation of emotions between Computer games addict boys and Normal Subjects.

Methods: 100 participants (49 Computer games addict boys and 51 normal in control group) were chosen through convenience sampling method. All Participant completed the Difficulty in Emotional Regulation Scale (DERS).

Results: Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (MANOVA), and revealed that. In emotional regulation there were significant differences in the Non-acceptance, impulsiveness, and strategies subscales between Computer games addict boys and the control group.

Conclusion: Results of this research emphasize the importance of emotional regulation problems in Computer games addict boys.

Keywords: addiction, negative emotion, regulation of emotion, Computer games addict boys.
REALITY THERAPY CAN IMPROVE METACOGNITION IN ADDICTS

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Background and Aim : Drug dependence is a major problem in our country and in international level, since on one hand, it threatens the health of society and on the other hand, it is associated with many crimes and diseases such as AIDS. Reality therapy method,which later altered to selection theory, emphasizes encountering accepting responsibility and moral judgment about right and wrong of ethics. Reality therapists believe that the drug addicts choose their behavior as a way to solve the failure caused by unpleasant relations. This study aimed to investigate the effect of reality therapy on metacognition in drug addicts.

Methods : This study is quasi-experimental study. Samples were chosen convenient among 60 drug addicts in Jahrom in 2012. Samples were randomly divided into two groups (each group = 30) of intervention and control groups. Control group received usual care and experimental group received reality therapy during nine sessions by the psychologists.

Results : In this study all the samples were male; the mean age of experimental group was 21.7±3.2 and the control group was 21.95±1.8. The participants of both groups were 17 (56.6%) and 20 (66.6%) married and 21 (70%) and 19 (56.6%) had academic education (Associated and Master's degrees) respectively. In both groups, 12 (40%) were Unemployed. Duration of addiction in both control and experimental groups were 3.09±0.4 and 2.8±0.78 year respectively. All used opium and its derivatives. Results revealed that there was significant difference between the mean scores of metacognition before and after the intervention of experimental group (p = 0.01). Also, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups from this variable after the intervention (p = 0.001).

Conclusion : Reality therapy is a method that emphasizes the accountability and the current behavior of individuals. Reality therapy promotes metacognition and Metacognitive beliefs play a role in vulnerability toward dependence disorder and correcting them would decrease vulnerability in drug dependence.
Keywords: reality therapy, metacognition, drug addiction
PREGNANCY AND OPIOID DEPENDENCY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background and Aim: The prevalence of opioid use disorder (OUD) during pregnancy is increasing. Data for pregnant women from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in the United States reflect this trend with an increase in the number of admissions to drug treatment services for opioids from 2% in 1992 to 38% in 2012. The objective of this review is to describe the existing evidence for the management of substance use in pregnant women.

Methods: Three separate search methods were employed to identify peer-reviewed journal articles providing evidence on treatment methods for women with OUD who are pregnant or parenting, and for their children. Identified articles were reviewed for inclusion per study guidelines and relevant information was abstracted and summarized.

Results: Discussion: The number of women aged between 15 and 44 who reported past-month nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics, OxyContin (oxycodone) type, and the number of women aged between 15 and 44 who reported past-month heroin use increased from 2011–2012 to 2013–2014. In addition, the prevalence of OUD during pregnancy more than doubled between 1998 and 2011, to 4 per 1000 deliveries. Given that women with OUD have a higher frequency of additional risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes than do pregnant women who do not use opioids, evidence-based clinical guidance on the treatment of these women and their children is needed. Researchers showed Twenty-one to 94% of neonates with in utero exposure to opioids experience withdrawal symptoms characterized by central nervous system hyperirritability, gastrointestinal dysfunction, respiratory distress and vague autonomic symptoms such as yawning, sneezing, mottled color and fever with a 46%–78% likelihood of receiving pharmacologic treatment with an extended hospital stay.

Conclusion: Studying opioid use in pregnancy presents multiple methodological challenges. Studies are vulnerable to confounding by indication, as women who take opioids—or who take a particular opioid versus another—may...
be different from women who do not. Additionally, it can be difficult to differentiate whether the underlying condition for opioid use (e.g., migraine) or the medication itself is responsible for any observed elevated risk. Future studies should consider the nature and severity of the underlying condition and address the potential for confounding by indication.

**Keywords**: Pregnancy, Opioid, Dependency
THE IMPACT OF REALITY THERAPY ON HOPE IN ADDICTS

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Background and Aim: Drug dependence is a major problem in our country and in international level. Reality therapy is an internal control system that determines why and how to choose the options that are set for our lives. This study aimed to investigate the effect of reality therapy on hope in drug addicts.

Methods: This study is quasi-experimental study. Samples were chosen convenient among 60 drug addicts in Jahrom in 2012. Samples were randomly divided into two groups (each group = 30) of intervention and control groups. Control group received usual care and experimental group received reality therapy.

Results: In this study all the samples were male; the mean age of experimental group was 21.7±3.2 and the control group was 21.95±1.8. The participants of both groups were 17 (56.6%) and 20 (66.6%) married and 21 (70%) and 19 (56.6%) had academic education (Associated and Master's degrees) respectively. In both groups, 12 (40%) were Unemployed. Results revealed that there was significant difference between the mean scores of hope before and after the intervention of experimental group (p = 0.001). Also, there was statistically significant difference between the two groups from this variable after the intervention (p = 0.03).

Conclusion: Reality therapy is a method which focuses on accountability and present behavior of individuals. Hope is optional and depends on human behavior. so, it provides opportunities that individual learn proper behavior to meet their needs, also this approach may be leading to the increase of life expectancy in addicted patients. We suggest group psychological approach as hope therapy in side medical treatments.

Keywords: reality therapy, hope, drug addiction
THE EFFECT OF REALITY THERAPY ON STRESS OF ADDICTS

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**Background and Aim**: Drug misuse and addiction is a serious illness which ruin the economy improvement, communications and the individual’s occupation. Reality therapy is a combination of techniques, approaches, and tools which help people to move from ineffective to effective behavior, destructive instead of constructive selections, and most importantly, satisfied to unsatisfied lifestyle and like other psychological approaches, it creates change by its own special approach in the behavior of clients. This study aimed to investigate the effect of reality therapy on stress in drug addicts.

**Methods**: This study is quasi-experimental study. Samples were chosen convenient among 60 drug addicts in Jahrom in 2012. Samples were randomly divided into two groups (each group = 30) of intervention and control groups. Control group received usual care and experimental group received reality therapy. To evaluate stress index, the standard questionnaire of Cohen et al. (1983) was used. This scale has 14 items and responses are based on Likert scale.

**Results**: In this study all the samples were male; the mean age of experimental group was 21.7±3.2 and the control group was 21.95±1.8. The participants of both groups were 17 (56.6\%) and 20 (66.6\%) married and 21 (70\%) and 19 (56.6\%) had academic education (Associated and Master's degrees) respectively. In both groups, 12 (40\%) were unemployed. Duration of addiction in both control and experimental groups were 3.09±0.4 and 2.8±0.78 year respectively. All used opium and its derivatives. Results revealed that there was no significant difference between the mean scores of stress before and after the intervention of experimental group (p = 0.74). Also, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups from this variable after the intervention (p = 0.104). so, Stress level wasn't statistically different in two groups.
Conclusion: In our study, there is not any significant difference in stress level between two groups, also in experiment group slightly raised. This change may be from short term effects of intervention, but it should be evaluate long term effects of intervention in these patients.

Keywords: reality therapy, stress, drug addiction
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN METACOGNITION AND STRESS WITH DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN ADDICTS

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Background and Aim : Drug misuse and addiction is a serious illness which ruin the economy improvement, communications and the individual’s occupation. Metacognition is one of the variables which is disrupted through drug misuse and may be particularly related to the analysis of drugs dependent cognition. stress affects the capability, efficiency of the addicted person and declines his creativity and self-esteem too. This study aimed to investigate The Relationship between metacognition and stress with demographic variables in addicts.

Methods : This study is a descriptive study. Samples were chosen convenient among 60 drug addicts in Jahrom in 2012. Checklist associated with demographic questionnaire and metacognition evaluation and stress were completed through interview by the first psychologist. To evaluate metacognition, a 20-question standard questionnaire of Anil and Abedi (1996) was applied which investigates metacognition in 4 elements of awareness,cognitive strategy, planning, and self reviewing. To evaluate stress index, the standard questionnaire of Cohen et al. (1983) was used. This scale has 14 items and responses are based on Likert scale.

Results : In this study all the samples were male; the mean age of them was 21.7±1.5. The participants were 37 (61.6%) married and 40 (66.6%) had academic education (Associated and Master’s degrees) respectively. In both groups, 12 (40%) were Unemployed. All used opium and its derivatives. Pearson test showed that there was a significant relationship between the scores of metacognition and education level (r=0.66) , stress and education level (r=0.91). Also there was a correlation between stress and employment (r=0.76), metacognition and employment (r=0.81) and metacognition and economic level (r=0.90).

Conclusion : the results showed that metacognition and stress affected by demographic variables in addicts .
Keywords: metacognition, stress, demographic variables, addicts
DISORDERED EATING BEHAVIORS AND FOOD ADDICTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: The food addiction (FA) model is receiving increasing interest from the scientific community. Available empirical evidence suggests that this condition may play an important role in the development and course of physical and mental health conditions such as obesity, eating disorders, and other addictive behaviors. This study aimed to assess disordered eating behaviors and food addiction among college students.

Methods: Present study is a review of literatures in reliable scientific sites.

Results: Discussion: There were 10% of college students in USA at high risk of eating disorders (EAT ≥ 20) among surveyed respondents. Compared to other countries, this percentage is lower than what was reported from college students in a French study (20.5%), in Pakistani medical students (22.75%), in Malaysian university students (18.2%), and students in a public university in Spain (17.6%), but higher than in a Romanian study (7%). Evidences do not indicate higher levels of disordered eating behaviors in more developed countries than in other countries because the prevalence among college students ranged from 9% to 20.5% in Western countries and 4.5%–23% in Eastern countries. When comparing disordered eating behaviors among different majors, there was no difference among nutrition majors, health-related non-nutrition majors, and other majors. Overall, 10.3% of participants were identified as “food dependent”. This percentage is slightly lower than the norm score (11.6%), i.e., percentage of food dependence among the general public. But in one review article, the weighted mean prevalence of food addiction (FA) diagnosis was 19.9% for adults across 20 studies. In one study, 43% to 45% of the high risk participants (EAT ≥ 20 or FA) had co-occurrence of both eating disorder risk and food addiction risk. In a previous large non-clinical sample, 47.1% of binge eating disorder participants endorsed “food addiction” while 83.6% of bulimia nervosa participants met “food addiction” threshold. It was reported that co-occurrence of food addiction and binge eating or binge eating related eating disorders was associated with more severe psychopathology (i.e., anxiety and depressive symptoms) and clinical symptoms (i.e., time spent dieting, subjective binge eating episode, disordered eating attitude).
Conclusion: Our study demonstrated that disordered eating behaviors are a concern facing college students. Screening among college students campus-wide, increasing awareness of eating disorders, promoting healthy eating habits, and encouraging overweight/obese students to lose weight could be potential strategies to help reduce the development of eating disorders and food addiction among all college students.

Keywords: Eating Behaviors, Food Addiction, College Students
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Internet is an important means of obtaining information and communicating with others. However, it can prove to be problematic owing to its dysfunctional use. It has been recommended to include internet addiction (IA) in Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition (DSM 5). Prevalence for IA in adolescents varies between 2% and 18% worldwide and from 0.3% to 11.8% in India. IA is associated with male gender, continuous online availability, online friendships and relationships, depression, low self-esteem, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and social maladjustment. This study was conducted with an aim to study prevalence and correlates associated with IA among school-going adolescents.

Methods: present study is a review of literatures in reliable scientific sites.

Results: Discussion: Social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and instant messaging apps have become important means of communication and interaction. Studies showed that Psychological factors such as using internet to escape from self-dissatisfaction, to deal with stress, having a poor attention control, self-control, and emotional regulation along with individual temperaments have been found to be associated with the development of IA. However significant associations have been observed between IA and high-risk behaviors among adolescents. The results of study conducted by Alavi et al. among students of Isfahan showed that males were at three times greater risk of developing internet addiction than female. But Malik et al. conducted a research on students of Pakistan to study Facebook addiction and found no gender predominance. The varied results regarding gender differences and internet addiction can be attributed to multiple factors like cultural values, access to internet, institutional policies and personal habits etc. Furthermore frequency of internet addiction was significantly higher for students who lacked any physical activity as compared to those who were in the habit doing physical activity. In an other study Adolescents aged 15-16 years, especially male adolescents, are the most prone to the development of Internet addiction, whereas adolescents aged 11-12 years show the lowest level of Internet addiction.
Conclusion: IA is prevalent in the adolescent population and requires awareness and intervention. Characteristics of internet usage found to be associated with IA needs to be considered while developing strategies for interventions. Pathological Internet use was a function of insecure attachment and limited interpersonal relationships.

Keywords: Factors, Internet Addiction, students
PREDICTION OF QUALITY OF LIFE BASED ON SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS IN ADDICTED WOMEN IN HAMEDAN

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Background and Aim: Attention to the quality of life of people with addiction is of paramount importance. The quality of life is defined as people’s perception of their status in life in terms of culture, the value system in which they live, their goals, expectations, standards and priorities (World Health Organization, 2014). The quality of life is completely subjective and not visible to others, which is based on people’s perception from different aspects of life (Bonami, Patrick, Bushnell and Martin, 2012). Quality of life includes the physical/psychological health, good social relationships, and healthy living environment (Robinson, 2014). Icor and Pier (2007) showed that quality of life in addicted people is low. The quality of life of addicts can be influenced by their social problem-solving skills. The social problem-solving model was introduced and developed by D’zurilla, Nezu and Maydeu-Olivares (2002). There are three basic concepts in the model: problem-solving process, problem, and solution. The problem arises when a person has a goal but lacks a clear path to access it. The solution is the response from the problem-solving process, which can be used in a special problematic situation (D’zurilla, Nezu and Maydeu-Olivares, 2004). Therefore, the purpose of this research was to predict the quality of life of addicted women based on their social problem-solving skills.

Methods: The research method was correlation and prediction type. The statistical population of this research included the addicted women who referred to Hamadan addiction rehabilitation centers in 2015. The sample size was determined using Cochran's formula (1977) and the sample size adjustment formula determined 141 people who were selected by available sampling method and answered to the revised social problem-solving questionnaire of D’zurilla, Nezu and Maydeu-Olivares (2002) and the World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire—Brief form. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient test and multiple regression analysis by stepwise method using SPSS software v.24.
Results: Pearson correlation coefficient test showed that there was a significant relationship between logical problem-solving with the quality of life of addicted women ($r = 0.18$, $P<0.05$). However, no significant relationship was found between the other social problem-solving skills and the quality of life of addicted women. The results of multiple regression analysis showed that in the first step, logical problem-solving skill entered into regression analysis, and after that, the entry of other social problem-solving skills was stopped. The results of adjusted $R$-squared showed that logical problem-solving skill explained 0.02 of the variance in the quality of life of addicted women. The results also showed that the logical problem-solving skill has the ability to predict the quality of life of addicted women significantly ($F (1,139) = 4.406$, $P < 0.05$). Considering the standardized beta weight, one can say that a standard deviation of the change in the logical problem-solving skill leads to 0.18 standard deviation in the quality of life of addicted women.

Conclusion: Addiction has many harmful effects; one of its harmful consequences is on the quality of life. The results indicate that there is a direct relationship between logical social problem-solving skill and the quality of life of addicted women. Therefore, it can be concluded that by logical social problem-solving skill, the quality of life of addicted women can be explained and predicted. Therefore, it is suggested that by educating social problem-solving skills, the ground for improving the quality of life of addicted women can be provided.

Keywords: Social problem-solving skills, Quality of life, Addict, Woman.
COMPLETION PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS & PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN PATIENTS ABUSE EPBOEIDE, AMPHETAMINE AND NORMAL

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to compare the personality characteristics and social support those taking opioids, amphetamines and ordinary people was conducted.

Methods: The study population consisted of 90 patients in three groups of 30 subjects taking opioids, amphetamines and Afradghyrmrsf consumers were of the sampling method of addiction treatment centers in Ardabil (4 centers in the city) were selected. To collect data from a clinical trial multiaxial million -3 (mcml-III Millon, 1994) and Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) was used. To analyze the data, methods of multivariate analysis of variance was used mean and standard deviation.

Results: The results showed that the analysis of personality traits, personality paranoid, schizoid and schizotypal individuals with addiction to opiates and amphetamines significantly higher compared to those Normal. But the perceived social support in normal individuals addicted to opiates and amphetamines significantly more than was.

Conclusion: According to the results, it can be said that people with personality disorders and social support have less risk of developing the disorder abuse much is the substance.

Keywords: opioids - amphetamine drug abuse, personality characteristics, social support.
NITRIC OXIDE SIGNALING PATHWAY IN THE HIPPOCAMPAL CA1 REGIONS HAS A MODULATORY ROLE IN THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF MK-801 AND TRAMADOL ON MEMORY RETRIEVAL

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Background and Aim: Background and Aim: Understanding the neurobiological mechanisms of tramadol abuse underlying the cognitive function may help prevent drug addiction and relapse. Considering these, the aim of the present study was to determine the possible effect of activation of dorsal hippocampal nitric oxide (NO) signaling pathway in the interactive effects of MK-801 and tramadol on memory retrieval.

Methods: Methods: Dorsal hippocampal CA1 regions of adult male NMRI mice were bilaterally cannulated and a single-trial step-down passive avoidance task was used for the assessment of memory retrieval.

Results: Results: Post-training and/or pre-test injection of tramadol induced memory impairment which was restored when the same dose of the drug was administered 24 h later in a pre-test session, suggesting tramadol state-dependent learning (SDL). Post-training injection of MK-801 induced memory impairment. In addition, pre-test injection of the same dose of the drug induced state-dependent retrieval of the memory acquired under post-training MK-801 influence. The memory impairment induced by tramadol was restored by pre-test administration of certain doses of MK-801. Pre-test administration of MK-801 with an ineffective dose of tramadol restored the retrieval and induced tramadol SDL. The memory impairment induced by MK-801 was restored by pre-test administration of higher dose of tramadol. Pre-test injection of tramadol with an ineffective dose of MK-801 restored the retrieval and induced MK-801 SDL. Pre-test injection of L-arginine improved memory impairment induced by the co-administration of tramadol and MK-801. Pre-test injection of L-arginine could not restored memory impairment induced by tramadol while this treatment improved MK-801 response on tramadol SDL.
Conclusion: The results propose that dorsal hippocampal NO signaling pathway may have a pivotal role in the interactive effects of MK-801 and tramadol on memory retrieval and drug SDL.

Keywords: Tramadol; MK-801; L-arginine; State-dependent learning; Dorsal hippocampus; Step-down passive avoidance
THE EFFECT OF RELAXATION AND ANXIETY MANAGEMENT ANXIETY MUCH OF GLOBAL OPIATE ADDICTS LEAVING

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of relaxation and anxiety management to reduce the amount of anxiety at being left out of opiate addicts.

Methods: Half Experimental design (pre-test and post-test) with the control group, 200 opiate addicts leaving, after initial screening, 45 patients were randomly selected from a drug high anxiety scores. Research has two experimental groups and one control group. Relaxation in the experimental group(n=15)relaxation program was conducted in groups. Anxiety management treatment group(n=15) as well as a group received anxiety management program. In the normal control group quit. Anxiety in two pre-test and post-test (two months later) was evaluated in three groups. Beck anxiety inventory Scale questionnaire was used for data collection and data analysis of covariance were analyzed by the index.

Results: Results showed that both relaxation and anxiety management techniques to reduce anxiety scores had a significant level(P<0/01). Between anxiety and anxiety management in relaxation, there are also significant differences(P<0/03), This means that the amount of anxiety in the anxiety management group was more pronounced.

Conclusion: Although both relaxation and anxiety management methods were effective in reducing anxiety, But the effectiveness of anxiety management was significantly higher than relaxation.

Keywords: anxiety, relaxation, anxiety management, opiate addicts are leaving
THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING ON PERCEIVED STRESS OF OPIATE ADDICTS LEAVING

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of spiritual intelligence training on the perceived stress of opiate addicts leaving.

Methods: The research method is a semi experimental design with pretest-posttest design with control group. The statistical population consisted of all addicts referring to addiction treatment centers in 210 people who were selected by sampling at the end of 60 people. They were randomly selected in one experimental group (30) and one control group (30 persons). The addicts responded to the perceived stress questionnaire Cohen et al (1983) before and after the training.

Results: The findings showed that spiritual intelligence training had a significant effect on the improvement and reduction of the stress of addicts leaving opioid leaves (P<0/01), The results of follow-up studies also confirm the stability and stability of these findings( P<0/01).

Conclusion: The results showed that spiritual intelligence training is effective on the perceived stress of drug addicts leaving opioids and these effects remain stable after the end of treatment.

Keywords: Spiritual Intelligence, Recognized Stress, Addicts Leaving
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIRTUAL SOCIAL NETWORKS ADDICTION WITH ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND AGGRESSION AMONG STUDENTS

Background and Aim: Present research was performed to study the relationship between virtual social networks addiction with anxiety, depression and aggression among students.

Methods: Study method was correlational descriptive. Statistical population was all 2156 secondary school students grade 2 from Sari district 1 in academic year 2015-2016. According to Kercie-Morgan table, 327 students were selected by stratified random sampling method (in terms of gender). Measurement tools were questionnaires of virtual social networks addiction by HassanZadeh and OladZadeh (2015), depression, anxiety and stress by Lavybound & Lavybound (1995) and Buss and Perry aggression (1992). Collected data were analyzed by IBM SPSS 23 software and one group t test and Pearson correlational coefficient.

Results: Results showed that the level of virtual social networks addiction, anxiety, depression, stress and aggression among students is lower than average. Also, there is positive significant relationship between virtual social networks addiction with anxiety, depression, stress and aggression among students.

Conclusion: Results showed that the level of virtual social networks addiction, anxiety, depression, stress and aggression among students is lower than average. Also, there is positive significant relationship between virtual social networks addiction with anxiety, depression, stress and aggression among students.

Keywords: virtual social networks, anxiety, depression, aggression
EFFECT OF GENISTEIN ON THE KIDNEY DISORDERS INDUCED BY MORPHINE IN MALE MICE

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Background and Aim: Addiction is a problem which is increasingly developed among various populations throughout the world. Morphine is a member of the naturally occurring phenanthrene alkaloids of opium derived from the opium poppy; it is classified pharmacologically as a narcotic analgesic. Genistein is a phytoestrogen (non-steroidal), present in soy products, soybean, grain cereals and legumes. This study evaluated the effects of genistein and morphine on kidney weight, number of glomeruli and glomerular diameter, kidney tissue and serum nitric oxide, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels in mice.

Methods: In this study, 48 male mice were randomly assigned to 8 groups: control, morphine–treated group (10mg/kg/day); genistein -treated groups (1, 2, 4 mg/kg/day) and morphine + genistein treated group. Drugs were administrated intraperitoneally for 30 consequent days. Kidneys specimens were evaluated by light microscopy. Weight of kidney, number of glomeruli and glomerular diameter, serum nitric oxide, BUN, creatinine and LDH levels were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. Then the data with P<0.05 were considered significant.

Results: The results indicated that morphine administration significantly increased serum LDH, BUN, creatinine and nitric oxide levels compared to the control group (P<0.05). Genistein (1, 2 and 4 mg/kg) significantly decreased LDH, BUN, creatinine and nitric oxide levels compared to the control and morphine groups (p<0.05). Morphine treatment significantly increased glomerular diameter compared to control group (p<0.05). Histopathological results of kidney confirmed morphine-induced changes and genistein protective effect on kidney.
Conclusion: It seems that genistein administration can improve kidney changes and prevent morphine-induced adverse effects on serum levels of nitric oxide, BUN, creatinine and LDH.

Keywords: Morphine; Genistein; Kidney; BUN; LDH; Creatinine
THE EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE ON NITRIC OXIDE LEVELS AND MORPHINE -INDUCED SPERM PARAMETERS IN MICE

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Background and Aim: Opioids are the most potent and effective analgesics available and have become accepted as appropriate treatment for acute, cancer and non-cancer chronic pain. Morphine, which is commonly used for the treatment of severe pain, is metabolized essentially in the liver, gastrointestinal tract and kidneys. Thymoquinone petals consist of, glycosides, flavonoids, and anthocyanins. The main goal is to investigate whether the thymoquinone inhibit morphine adverse effects on sperm cells viability, count, motility and testis histology and nitric oxid and testosterone hormone.

Methods: In this study, 48 male rats were divided in to 8 groups: control, morphine–treated group (20 mg/kg/day); Thymoquinone -treated groups (4/5,9,18 mg/kg./day); and morphine and Thymoquinone treated group interperitoneal administration for successive 3 days. These mice were randomly assigned to 8 groups(n=6) and sperm parameters (sperm cell viability,count,motility and morphology),testis weight, testis histology , nitric oxide and testosterone hormone were analyzed and compared.

Results: the result indicated that morphine administration (20 mg/kg) significantly decrease testosterone level, count and motility of sperm cells, and testis weight compared to control group. However increasing the dose of thymoquinone significantly boosted motility,count ,normal morphology of sperm cells, seminiferous tubules diameter and testosterone in all groups compared to control.

Conclusion: It seems that Thymoquinone administration could increase the quality of spermatozoa and inhibit morphine-induced adverse effects on sperm parameters.
Keywords: Morphine; Thymoquinone; sperm parameters; NO; Mice
EFFECT OF RESVERATROL ON LIVER ENZYMES INDUCED BY MORPHINE ADMINISTRATION IN MALE MICE

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Background and Aim: Opioids are the most potent and effective analgesics available and have become accepted as appropriate treatment for acute, cancer and non-cancer chronic pain. Morphine, which is commonly used for the treatment of severe pain, is metabolized essentially in the liver, gastrointestinal tract and kidneys. Resveratrol is a phytoestrogen and antioxidant of the red grape. Resveratrol effect and morphine on hepatocyte and central vein diameter, Liver tissue and AST, ALT, ALP and LDH levels in mice.

Methods: In this study, 48 male rats were divided into 8 groups: control, morphine–treated group (10mg/kg/day); resveratrol–treated groups (2, 8, 20 mg/kg./day); and morphine and resveratrol treated group were administration interperitoneally for 14 consequent days. These mice were randomly assigned to 8 groups (n=6). After 24 hours animal were killed, the liver was sampled: tissue sections were prepared and examined by light microscope. Hepatocyte and central vein diameter, and weight liver, and AST, ALT, ALP and LDH levels were analyzed (one-way ANOVA). Then data were P<0.05 was considered significant.

Results: The results indicated that morphine administration significantly increased LDH level, ALT, AST, ALP and nitric oxide compared to saline group (P<0.05). However, resveratrol (8 and 20 mg/kg) significantly decreased and AST, ALT, ALP and LDH levels compared to control group and morphine group (p<0.05). morphine treatment significantly increased hepatocyte and central vein diameter compared to control group (p<0.05). Histopathology of the liver confirmed the changes induced by morphine and the hepatoprotective effect of resveratrol.

Conclusion: This study showed that the resveratrol can improve liver changes after morphine administration.
Keywords: resveratrol, liver, morphine, mice
THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ON REPRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS INDUCED BY MORPHINE IN RAT

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Background and Aim: Opioids are the most potent and effective analgesics available and have become accepted as appropriate treatment for acute, cancer and non-cancer chronic pain. Morphine, which is commonly used for the treatment of severe pain, is metabolized essentially in the liver, gastrointestinal tract and kidneys. Curcumin petals consist of, glycosides, flavonoids, and anthocyanins. Curcumin effect and morphine on sperm parameters, testis tissue and serum testosterone level in male rat.

Methods: In this experimental study 48 male rats with 28 weeks of age and limited weight of 270 to 300 gerams were selected. They were divided into eight groups of 6, untreated control group; morphine –treated group (20 mg/kg/day); curcumin -treated groups (10, 30, 60 mg/kg./day); and morphine and curcumin treated group interperitoneal administration for successive 28 days. After 24 hours animal were killed Sperm motility was measured through WHO protocols. The sperm parameter such as motility, sperm count, morphology, and seminiferous tubules diameter, and weight testis, and serum testosterone level were analyzed (one-way ANOVA). Then data were P<0.05 was considered significant.

Results: Curcumin (10, 30 and 60 mg/kg) significantly increased mean percentage of sperm motility, count, testis weight, and serum testosterone level compared to control group(p<0.05). Moreover, testosterone level decreased significantly in rats treated with morphine. Co-administration of curcumin to morphine-treated rats improved the histopathological alterations induced by morphine in testis and increased the sperm count.
Conclusion: This study showed that curcumin has a very strong antioxidant effect at applied doses and it can be probably used as an antioxidant and food supplement in reproductive disorders.

Keywords: Morphine; Curcumin; sperm parameters; Rat
THE EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE ON NICOTINE INDUCED APOPTOSIS, BAX AND BCL-2 EXPRESSION IN MALE MICE HEART

Submission Author: Faramarz Jalili

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Background and Aim : Nicotine is the main constituents of tobacco smoke and prior cause of dysfunction in the body’s organs. The effects of nicotine on the cardiovascular system are well recognized. Thymoquinone (TQ), one of the components of the herb black seed oil, has anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer effects. This study was conducted to assess the ability of TQ against apoptosis induced by nicotine in heart tissue.

Methods: thirty six male BALB/c mice were randomly divided into six groups: control, nicotine (5 mg/kg), TQ (9 and 18 mg/kg), nicotine + TQ (9 mg/kg) and nicotine + TQ (18 mg/kg) group. Bax and Bcl-2 gene expression in heart tissues were measured by quantitative real time PCR in all groups, respectively.

Results: Compare with control group, nicotine, TQ 9 and 18 mg/kg significantly increased the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio expression. Nicotine +TQ 9mg/kg administration did not induce any significant changes in the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio expression. In contrast, Nicotine +TQ 18mg/kg administration significantly decreased the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio expression compared to control group. Treatment with nicotine, TQ 9 and 18mg/kg induced the apoptosis in cardiac tissue by increasing the Bax/Bcl-2 ratio of expression. Pretreatment with TQ 18mg/kg to nicotine- treated mice inhibited the apoptosis in heart tissue and treatment of mice both dose 5 mg/kg nicotine and 9 mg/kg TQ did not lead to significant alterations in heart tissue.

Conclusion: It can be concluded from this study that TQ exerts an anti apoptosis effect against nicotine- induced apoptosis by regulating Bax,Bcl-2 gene expression.
Keywords: Nicotine; Thymoquinone; Apoptosis; Bax/Bcl-2; Heart
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADDICTED WOMEN

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Background and Aim : Quality of life is a topic that has received much attention in modern societies, today people around the world, experience a different life and have experienced the quality of life. We aimed to investigate the relationship between depression and quality of life in addicted women in the therapeutic center of Tehran.

Methods : The statistical population were all women who referred to therapeutic centers of Tehran city in 2017. Research instruments were the Beck Depression Inventory and quality of life. In this study, 200 women were randomly selected and examined.

Results : The results showed that addicted women had significantly lower quality of life. The results showed that the measures of quality of life, just pain and general health scale for depression variable has good predictive power (P<0.05). The correlation results showed that there is a significant negative relationship between depression and quality of life (P<0.001).

Conclusion : It can be said any amount is greater than the quality of life of addicted women have the same amount they also reduced depression.

Keywords : Depression, quality of life, addict
EFFECTIVENESS OF A SKILL-BUILDING APPROACH ON UNSAFE SEXUAL BEHAVIORS IN WOMEN WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS. A MIXED METHOD STUDY

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Background and Aim: There is evidence that STD/HIV is increasing in substance abusers women with unsafe sex. It is important for protection against STDs. The aim of this study was to determine effectiveness of a skill-building approach on risky sexual behaviors among drug dependent women.

Methods: This study paradigm was a mixed methodology. A qualitative sequential exploratory approach carried out using a triangulation method including a mini ethnography and a content analysis method with forty five drug abuser women. Data were collected using focus group dissuasion and individual interview technique. Then a skill-building intervention was developed and designed a cluster/multi-center randomized controlled trial. It was done in two arms for preventing contamination by content of intervention. Study subjects were ten centers in Tehran. Centers were assigned randomly to two arms, intervention/control group. Sample size with considering clusters and mean difference risky sexual behavior at post-intervention are 188 that 168 women entered to study 95 women to intervention and 73 women to control group. Inclusion criteria including women over 18 years old with substance-related disorders or rehabilitate; active sex action and not being mental disorders based on their medical folder; no being transgender or homosexual. Exclusion criteria were also no have a tendency to pregnancy soon; not attending over one session in first two. Intervention was provided at six sessions lasting 60 minutes in groups with Five - eight women twice a week; it was compared with one session intervention lasting 60 minutes in the control group based on a protocol of HIV control programs towards prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) of Syphilis and HIV. Primary outcome was condom use in ten sex acts and condom use self-efficacy. Secondary outcomes were drug and alcohol use before sex, number of partners concurrent and having partners in male partner’s women. Scales were a questionnaire with 58 items including demographic, drug use and sexual
behaviors history. Data analyzed using multi-level regression model at 4 points times, before intervention, after intervention, three and six months after the intervention.

**Results**: Using present data qualitative and women narrative in this study, main theme “high risk sexual behavior” emerged. Four stage revealed that including “mutual incomplete knowledge”, “neutral attitude to unsafe sex acts”, “potential skills”, communications and supports”. Using multi-level regression model condom use self-efficacy improved ($p<0.001$), drug use before sex acts and having partners by male partners were reduced in drug used women ($p<0.001$), ($p=0.02$) respectively. Condom use, alcohol use and number of concurrent partners during six months no significance difference revealed.

**Conclusion**: this skill-building intervention which was based on social cognitive theory and developed in Iranian culture context affected on high risk sexual behavior in substances use disorders women relatively. It could train women in harm reduction /treatment /rehabilitation centers.

**Keywords**: Skill-building Approach, Substance Use Disorders, women.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING THE EMOTION PROCESSUAL REGULATION STRATEGIES ON THE IMPULSIVITY OF THE ADDICTED WOMEN IN MASHHAD

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to the The Effectiveness Of Teaching The Emotion Processual Regulation Strategies On The Impulsivity Of The Addicted Women in Mashhad.

Methods: This quasi-experimental research design of pretest - posttest control group was unequal. The study population consisted of women with substance abuse addiction clinic in Mashhad. In summer 1394 addiction clinics of Mashhad limitations Respectively. The sample consisted of 30 patients (15 control and 15 tests) of addicted women who were selected for sampling. To collect data, a questionnaire was used Bart Impulsivity Scale. After pre-testing, intervention (regulation strategies training process) in the experimental group was given 10 sessions of 90 minutes. After the training program, both groups were tested. The data from the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used.

Results: The results showed that process emotion regulation strategies to reduce impulsivity (impulsivity) treatment group compared with the control group. (P<0/05).

Conclusion: It seems that the training of normal emotional and emotional excitement and emotional self-consciousness units as well as techniques for assessing the degree of vulnerability and emotional skills of the members made it possible for the group to learn before expressing an early excitement of the hand it identifies it, and the one that manages to detect his excitement and behavior makes his impulse slow down.

Keywords: Emotion processual, Regulation strategies, Impulsivity.
Background and Aim: One of the main reasons of death among youth in Tehran city is the traffic accidents. In Iran, and specially in metropolises like Tehran, this has turned into a social issue; and is in connection with other social issues such as addiction and drug and alcohol consuming. Considering the fact that most of the victims of traffic accidents are the young people, therefore, the aim of this research is to study the effective environmental and behavioral factors on these accidents (while emphasizing on drug and alcohol usage) between the ages of 18 to 24 in Tehran city.

Methods: The current method is of quantity (correlational) in which we chose 361 samples (253 males and 108 females) from the age group of 18-24 to study the effective enviro-behavioral factors on traffic accidents and different aspects of driving like intended and unintended violation of rules, driving mistakes and slip-ups. The sampling method in this paper is of stage-cluster type from insurance centers, hospitals and jails.

Results: The results of the research show that among the behavioral factors, in the last stage of prediction, the behavioral variations, the year of driving number, drug usage and the driving license with the variation amounts of 0/156, 0/724, and 0/404 were able to predict the traffic accidents among the sample group of boys. Also, among...
the social factors that affect the driving aspects of driving among males, the background of crime and imprisonment and drug and alcohol usage were able to predict the driving mistakes and intentional violation of rules, in which the imprisonment background with the variation amount of 0/22 was the strongest predictor. But regarding the skip-ups and unintentional violation of rules, drugs and alcohol usage was not able to accomplish the prediction. It is important to mention that the role of drug and alcohol usage in the females sample group was also meaningless.

**Conclusion**: In the current research, alcohol and drug usage accident prediction was only useful in the males group, that goes back to the regulation of drug usage among boys. The connection between accidents and the drug and alcohol usage seems to relate to the social judgement that reduces the preventions and internal control processes and may increase the aggressive behavior. According to the high rate of dangerous attitudes among the drivers between the ages of 18 to 24, there is a strong possibility that this group of individuals is more potent to use alcohol and drugs before driving.

**Keywords**: traffic accidents, environmental and behavioral factors, drug and alcohol usage, youth
EXAMINING THE MODERATOR ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION IN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

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Background and Aim: Given the importance of identifying factors influencing risky sexual behavior in order to design programs and interventions to reduction risky sexual behavior in high-risk situations, present study aimed to examining the moderator role of emotion regulation in relationship between substance use and risky sexual behavior.

Methods: The number of 352 subjects were selected through available sampling from general population of Tehran city and were assessed employing Emotion Regulation Scale and substance use and risky sexual behavior questionnaires. Data were analyzed based on Pearson correlation test and structural equation modeling (SEM) using SPSS and EQS softwares.

Results: The findings showed that there was significant correlation between risky sexual behavior with substance use ($r=0.38, P<0.01$) and emotion regulation ($r=-0.18, P<0.01$), and the suggested model for examining the moderator role of emotion regulation in relationship between substance use and risky sexual behavior had excellent fitness with data ($AGFI=0.93$, $GFI=0.97$, $NFI=0.96$, $NNFI=0.94$, $CFI=0.97$, $RMSEA=0.08$).

Conclusion: According to the findings of this study we can say that emotion regulation is a skill that not only has significant relationship with reduction of risky sexual behavior, but also it can moderate the effects of substance use on risky sexual behavior, and with promotion of emotion regulation in people we can reduce the probability of their involvement in risky sexual behavior in high-risk situations.

Keywords: Emotion regulation, risky sexual behavior, substance use, Structural equation modeling.
EXAMINING THE MEDIATOR ROLE OF IMPULSIVITY TRAIT IN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

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Background and Aim: Given the importance of identifying factors influencing risky sexual behavior in order to design programs and interventions to reduce risky sexual behavior in high-risk situations, present study aimed to examining the mediator role of impulsivity trait in relationship between substance use and risky sexual behavior.

Methods: The number of 352 subjects were selected through available sampling from general population of Tehran city and were assessed employing UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale and substance use and risky sexual behavior questionnaires. Data were analyzed based on Pearson correlation test and structural equation modeling (SEM) using SPSS and EQS softwares.

Results: The findings showed that there was significant correlation between substance use and risky sexual behavior (r=0.38, P<0.01), and between impulsivity with substance use (r=0.26, P<0.01) and risky sexual behavior (r=0.43, P<0.01). Furthermore, the suggested model for examining the mediator role of impulsivity in relationship between substance use and risky sexual behavior had excellent fitness with data (AGFI=0.95, GFI=0.98, NFI=0.95, NNFI=0.95, CFI=0.97, RMSEA= 0.06).

Conclusion: According to the findings of this study we can say that impulsivity is a trait that not only has significant relationship with substance use and risky sexual behavior, but also it can mediate the effects of substance use on risky sexual behavior, and if we can reduce the impulsivity in people we be able to reduce the probability of their involvement in risky sexual behavior in high-risk situations.

Keywords: Impulsivity, risky sexual behavior, substance use, Structural equation modeling
THE EFFECT OF EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM BASED ON THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR AND THE HEALTH ACTION PROCESS APPROACH FOR HOOKAH CESSION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: In Iran, the trend of increase in hookah smoking has been more than cigarette smoking. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of empowerment program, according to structures of health action process approach (HAPA) and theory of planned behavior on hookah smoking cessation among Sabzevar Islamic Azad University students in 2016.

Methods: This is a semi-experimental study in which 150 hookah smoking students were randomly selected. To find hookah smoking students, a cross-sectional study was conducted on 306 students. Out of 306 students, 143 students were hookah user. Another 7 students were chosen through snowball sampling. Then, data were obtained by self-made questionnaire according to the structures of HAPA and Theory of Planned Behaviour for 150 hookah smoking students (75 students in the test group and 75 students in the control group) before intervention and 1, 6, and 12 months after intervention. Due to the contiguous nature of HAPA, the intervention was conducted in 3 steps: in the first step, the educational intervention was designed and performed on the test group according to the pre-test results with the aim of making an attempt for hookah smoking cessation. Then, a month after the intervention, the behavioral intention was measured and compared for both test and control group. In the second step, according to the pre-test results, the educational intervention was designed and performed for test group in order to increase the number of hookah smoking cessation. 6 months after the intervention, both groups were followed and the questionnaires were filled out again. In the third step, educational reminder messages were
designed and sent to the test group mobile phone in order to maintain the behavior. 6 months after the third step, the stability of hookah cessation behavior was measured and compared between the two groups. Eventually, data were analyzed using SPSS Version 23 and chi-square test, Fisher’s exact test, Mann-Whitney test, Independent-Samples T-Test, Paired-Samples T-Test, and Logistic regression.

**Results**: The study results showed the statistically significant difference between the mean scores of the variables; attitude, behavioral intention, subjective norms, functional self-efficacy and outcome expectations after the educational intervention in the test group compared to control group in the first step of the intervention (p<0.05). In addition, in the second step of the intervention, there was a statistically significant difference between the number of hookah smoking cessation and the mean scores of the variables; action planning, coping planning, coping self-efficacy after the educational intervention in the test group compared to control group (p<0.05). Furthermore, in the third step of the intervention, there was a statistically significant difference between the recovery self-efficacy and the number of cessation stability in the test group compared to control group after the educational intervention (p<0.05).

**Conclusion**: The results of the study indicate that designing the educational intervention, according to the structures of HAPA and theory of planned behavior can be an effective strategy for hookah smoking cessation and the number of cessation stability after a year.

**Keywords**: Student, Hookah, Theory of planned behavior, Health action process approach, Educational intervention
COMPARING EMOTION REGULATION AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN ADDICTED AND NON-ADDICTED WOMEN IN YASUJ CITY

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Zahra Karami

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Background and Aim: The current research is intended to compare the mode of emotion regulation and sexual functioning in addicted and non-addicted females in Yasuj.

Methods: In the present descriptive-comparative study, 25 substance-using female subjects who referred to addiction-treatment centers affiliated with the Welfare Organization, and 25 ordinary (non-addict) female subjects were selected in Yasuj City using the convenience sampling procedure. Data collection tools included Rosen’s questionnaire of Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and Garnefski’s Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ). The collected data were then analyzed using the SPSS software, T-Test, and ANOVA Test.

Results: The results revealed that substance-using women scored higher than non-addict women in the subscales of negative emotion regulation strategies. Furthermore, there is significant difference between the two groups in self-blame, acceptance, positive refocusing, positive reappraisal, and catastrophizing scales (p<0.05). Besides, non-addict women scored higher in sexual functioning.

Conclusion: The findings indicate that negative emotion regulation strategies are important factors affecting the beginning of substance abuse behavior and continuing it. This substance abuse, in turn, leads to a number of disorders including sexual functioning disorders that are very common among substance-using women. It is suggested that adaptive strategies for coping with temptations and regulating emotions be taught, so that substance abuse can be controlled to some extent.

Keywords: Sexual Function, Emotion Regulation, addicted
ADDICTIONS AND INFERTILITY

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Management of infertile couples should focus on the effects of their professional environment and quality of life, such as stress, smoking, alcohol, weight, diet, and the use of electronic devices. It should also focus on reducing these negative factors and improving the couples' quality of life in conjunction with assisted reproduction treatments. Early education and prevention are essential to preserve fertility.

Methods: Method: This article is written based on a review of previous studies

Results: Result: In women, meta-analysis shows that smoking generates a delay in conception of more than a year. This is both dose and duration dependent for the exposure. Although the direct action of tobacco is not well understood, stopping smoking for 3 months allows sperm quality to improve. Studies have demonstrated that ethanol has an effect on the hypothalamus, where it blocks the secretion of GnRH and the binding of the GnRH precursor, pre-pro-GnRH, to a functionally active GnRH hormone. This process results in a reduction in both LH and FSH, with subsequent spermatogenic impairment.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Screening lifestyles and toxic factors that affect infertile couples is the first stage of infertility treatment, because it is essential to treat those factors to reduce or even eliminate them.

Keywords: Keyword: Infertility, toxic factors, assisted reproductive techniques (ART), lifestyle, prevention
Background and Aim: Opioids have proven very useful for treatment of acute pain and cancer pain, and in the developed countries opioids are increasingly used for treatment of chronic non-malignant pain patients as well. This literature review aims at giving an overview of definitions, mechanisms, diagnostic criteria, incidence and prevalence of addiction in opioid treated pain patients, screening tools for assessing opioid addiction in chronic pain patients and recommendations regarding addiction problems in national and international guidelines for opioid treatment in cancer patients and chronic non-malignant pain patients.

Methods: This article is written based on a review of previous studies.

Results: The review indicates that the prevalence of addiction varied from 0% up to 50% in chronic non-malignant pain patients, and from 0% to 7.7% in cancer patients depending of the subpopulation studied and the criteria used. The risk of addiction has to be considered when initiating long-term opioid treatment as addiction may result in poor pain control. Several screening tools were identified, but only a few were thoroughly validated with respect to validity and reliability. Most of the identified guidelines mention addiction as a potential problem. The guidelines in cancer pain management are concerned with the fact that pain may be under treated because of fear of addiction, and the guidelines in management of non-malignant pain patients include warnings of addiction.

Conclusion: According to the literature, it seems appropriate and necessary to be aware of the problems associated with addiction during long-term opioid treatment, and specialized treatment facilities for pain management or addiction medicine should be consulted in these cases.
POTENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DRUG ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Physical activity, and specifically exercise, has been suggested as a potential treatment for drug addiction. In this review, we discuss clinical and preclinical evidence for the efficacy of exercise at different phases of the addiction process.

Methods: This article is written based on a review of previous studies.

Results: Potential neurobiological mechanisms are also discussed focusing on interactions with dopaminergic and glutamatergic signaling and chromatin remodeling in the reward pathway. While exercise generally produces an efficacious response, certain exercise conditions may be either ineffective or lead to detrimental effects depending on the level/type/timing of exercise exposure, the stage of addiction, the drug involved, and the subject population. During drug use initiation and withdrawal, its efficacy may be related to its ability to facilitate dopaminergic transmission, and once addiction develops, its efficacy may be related to its ability to normalize glutamatergic and dopaminergic signaling and reverse drug induced changes in chromatin via epigenetic interactions with brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) in the reward pathway.

Conclusion: We conclude with future directions, including the development of exercise-based interventions alone or as an adjunct to other strategies for treating drug addiction.

Keywords: Potential ,Treatment , Drug Addiction
BACKGROUND AND AIM: This review examines the merits of ‘food addiction’ as an explanation of excessive eating (i.e., eating in excess of what is required to maintain a healthy body weight). It describes various apparent similarities in appetites for foods and drugs.

METHODS: This article is written based on a review of previous studies.

RESULTS: The evidence, however, shows that drugs of abuse have more potent effects than foods, particularly in respect of their neuroadaptive effects that make them ‘wanted.’ While binge eating has been conceptualized as form of addictive behavior, it is not a major cause of excessive eating, because binge eating has a far lower prevalence than obesity. Rather, it is proposed that obesity results from recurrent overconsumption of energy dense foods. Such foods are, relatedly, both attractive and (calorie for calorie) weakly satiating. Limiting their availability could partially decrease excessive eating and consequently decrease obesity. Arguably, persuading policy makers that these foods are addictive could support such action.

CONCLUSION: Blaming excessive eating on food addiction could be counterproductive, because it risks trivializing serious addictions, and because the attribution of excessive eating to food addiction implies an inability to control one's eating. Therefore, attributing everyday excessive eating to food addiction may neither explain nor significantly help reduce this problem.

KEYWORDS: Food, addiction, Drug
COMPARISON OF EFFECTIVENESS GROUP THERAPY WITH DRUG THERAPY VERSUS DRUG THERAPY ON SELF EFFICACY, HOPE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN REFERED ADDICTED TO UREMIA DRUG ABUSE MANAGEMENT CENTERS IN 1395.

Submission Author: Behrouz Kargari

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was evaluating the efficacy of group therapy combined with drug therapy versus drug therapy (pharmacotherapy) on self efficacy, hope and quality of life in self-introduced addicts who were referred to treatment centers.

Methods: In this study, quasi-experimental pre-test, post test for both test and control groups were used. The statistical population consisted of all addicts admitte treatment centers in the city of Uremia. A sample consisting of 30 self-introduced addicts who referred to treatment centers experimental and control groups. To review the research hypothesis Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) was used. The study measurement tools were included.

Results: Analysis of the results revealed that the significans level of test is (p< 0.05). This means that the effectiveness of group therapy along with drug therapy comparing with medication can have a significant positive effect on quality of life, self efficacy and hope of life in self-introduced addicts who were referred to treatment centers.

Conclusion: The results suggest that group therapy combined with drug therapy boat as a valuable addition to versus drug therapy interventions should be used in patients with opioid addicted

Keywords: Group therapy, quality of life, self efficacy, hope of life
INCREASE OF NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION IN MEDIODORSAL THALAMUS MEDIATES THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE AND ETHANOL ON MEMORY RETRIEVAL IN RATS

Background and Aim: It is well known that addiction is a disease of learning and memory. There are cellular and molecular similarities between memory formation and the rewarding effects of addictive drugs. It seems that addiction-related behaviors which are so complex have been connected to reward-related memory formation. A large body of evidence suggests that the different neurotransmitter systems in various brain areas are involved in the interactive effects of nicotine and ethanol on memory retrieval. Considering that the mediodorsal thalamic nucleus (MD) has a pivotal role in learning and memory processes and nitric oxide (NO) was reported to be implicated in reward-related learning, the aim of the present study was to investigate the possible role of the MD nitric oxide system in the interactive effects of nicotine and ethanol on memory retrieval.

Methods: Adult male Wistar rats (200-230 g) were anesthetized with an intraperitoneal injection of ketamine-xylazine mixture and then bilaterally cannulated in the MD. They were allowed to recover for one week before the beginning of the experiments. The animals were trained and 24 hours later tested in a step-through type of passive avoidance task to measure memory retrieval.

Results: Our results showed that intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration of ethanol (1 g/kg) 30 min before testing phase (pre-test administration) impaired memory retrieval. Subcutaneous (s.c.) administration of nicotine (0.05-0.2 mg/kg) 15 min before ethanol administration significantly prevented ethanol-induced memory impairment. Interestingly, intra-MD microinjection of L-arginine (0.5-1 μg/rat) with an ineffective dose of nicotine (0.05 mg/kg, a 5-min interval) improved memory impairment induced by pre-test administration of ethanol, showing a potentiative effect of L-arginine on nicotine response. It should be considered that intra-MD microinjection of the same doses of L-arginine had no effect on memory retrieval.
Conclusion: It can be concluded that the MD nitric oxide system, considering effects of bilateral intra-MD microinjection of L-arginine when co-administered with nicotine, plays a critical role in improving effect of nicotine on ethanol-induced memory impairment.

Keywords: Nicotine; Ethanol; Mediodorsal thalamic nucleus; Memory retrieval; Rat(s)
COMPARISON OF STAY IN LEAVING AND SELF-CONFIDENCE IN METHADONE THERAPY AND TINCTURE OPIUM THERAPY OF 60 CONGRESS IN ISFAHAN (1395).

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**Background and Aim:** The purpose of this study was to compare stay in leaving, self confidence in Methadone Therapy and tincture opium therapy of 60 Congress in Isfahan (1395).

**Methods:** The method of this comparative study was a causal comparison and the statistical population of this study included all methadone under treatment patients in Addiction Treatment Center and opium therapy 60 congress in Isfahan that in a coherent and continuous process, treatment continues according to the Entry and exit criteria to research. The sampling method was available and easy. Samples were selected 60 from patients with methadone treatment and 60 patients from the tincture opium in 60 congress. Selected samples obtained the criteria for entering the research, then completed the questionnaires of stay in leaving (Liu et al, 2009), and self-confidence (Isingen, 1977). The data from this research sample were analyzed by t-test two independent groups using SPSS-23 software.

**Results:** The findings showed that among two psychological variables studied, all variables were significant variable. Tincture opium treatment at congress 60 was more effective than methadone treatment.

**Conclusion:** Therefore, it can be concluded that the therapies of opium tincture in Congress 60 are a good alternative to methadone maintenance treatment and In terms of the length of stay in leaving, and the self-confidence of the people being treated, there is a greater effectiveness than methadone treatment.

**Keywords:** 60 congress, maintenance therapy, Psychological well-being, quality of life, self-confidence, stay in leaving.
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**subject:** Addiction and Social Issues
**Presentation Type:** Poster

**INVESTIGATING THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL, SOCIAL AND FAMILY-RELATED CONSEQUENCES ARISING FROM THE HUSBAND’S ABSENCE FOR THE WIVES OF MEN WITH ADDICTION**

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**Background and Aim:** The wives of imprisoned men with addiction are considered as a group of vulnerable women who encounter many individual, social and family-related problems in the absence of their husbands. The aim of the study is to determine physical, mental, social and family-related consequences arising from the husband’s absence in the family for the wives of men with addiction.

**Methods:** The study was conducted as a review article and analytical type so that the articles published between 2001 to 2017 in information banks of PubMed, Up to Date, Google Scholar, Elsevier, Biomed Wiley online library were systematically searched for by using keywords including vulnerable population, addicted husbands, women, addicted prisoners, and violence; then, 70 articles and 4 theses related to the topic were found and used regarding the availability of full texts of articles.

**Results:** By reviewing the literature it was found that the absent husband in the family has some consequences for the women including physical consequences (neurological, glandular, and digestive problems, abnormal uterine bleeding, secondary dysmenorrhea, lack of strength, physical and especially sexual violence, sexually transmitted diseases, disorder in following annual physical examination), mental consequences (preoccupation, anxiety and depression, restlessness, mental violence, grief and sorrow, feeling lonely, lack of preparation to deal with the crisis correctly, emotional involvement with a man other than the husband, suicidal thoughts, attempted suicide), family-related consequences (increased family burden, housework pressure, financial problems, divorce in absentia, running away from home, family violence) and social consequences (adultery, drug abuse, social violence, amortization of social and material capital).
Conclusion: It should be mentioned that there are limited number of studies conducted in this regard and the findings in some studies emphasize the necessity of relevant interference according the needs of wives of imprisoned men with addiction while dealing with the absent husband in the family. This would help the women in making decision more properly to reduce individual, social and family-related consequences and improve the quality of their lives.

Keywords: Vulnerable population, addicted husbands, women, addicted prisoners, violence.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ADDICTION

Submission Author: Salah adin Karimi

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Background and Aim: The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between bonding and bridging social capital with addiction among Tehran citizens.

Methods: This study is survey-based research. Questionnaire used for data collection. Sample Population was 120 in this research is upper18 of Tehran

Results: The findings indicate that addiction is significant associated with forms of social capital and there is a high correlation between bonding social capital (r = 0.49) and bridging (r = 0.38) with addiction. In addition, the results showed that addiction is higher among married and men and there is a direct and positive relationship between, education, income, region of residence, employment status with addiction, and negative and inverse relationship with age, family members, and life satisfaction.

Conclusion: show that bonding and bridging social capital, education, resident place, employment status, income 37% explain dependent variable. And bonding social capital has a highest effect on happiness. Bridging social capital is more significant in socio-economic development area of Tehran.

Keywords: social capital, bonding social capital, bridging social capital, addiction
STUDY OF ADDICTION, SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG THE HOMELESS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Salah adin Karimi

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Background and Aim: Social problem and injuries have been one of the main concerns of human society’s issues. Over the past two decades, due to the increasing number of homeless people in Tehran, the problem of carton sleeping (homelessness) has been widely considered as a social problem.

Methods: This is a quantitative correlational study. The statistical population of the study consisted of all the homelessness of Tehran. Data were collected using interviews with 159 participation in Tehran. In this research, a demographic, social capital and social participation and quality of life questionnaire were used. SPSS software and descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: 74% of homeless had a history of drug use. Among social capital indicators, bonding social capital the group of respondents was higher than bridging social capital and the quality of life and social participation index had the lowest average among the people living in the asylum or sanatorium.

Conclusion: Most Carton sleeper in Tehran have mentioned 65.3 percent have average social capital status. The not-so-favorable situation of social capital among these people is one of their main problems.

Keywords: Carton sleeping, homelessness, social capital, social participation, social support
COMPARISON SEX DISORDER IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH METHADONE AND BUPRENORPHINE

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Background and Aim: Methadone has long been regarded as an effective treatment for opioid dependence. However, many patients discontinue maintenance therapy because of its side effects, with one of the most common being sexual dysfunction. Buprenorphine is a proven alternative to methadone. This study aimed to investigate sexual dysfunction in opioid-dependent men on buprenorphine maintenance treatment (BMT) and methadone maintenance treatment (MMT).

Methods: Two hundred thirty-eight men participated in this cross-sectional study. Four questionnaires were used, the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, Opiate Treatment Index, Malay version of the International Index of Erectile Function 15 (Mal-IIEF-15), and World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF Scale. Multivariate analysis of covariance was used to examine the relationship between MMT and BMT and the Mal-IIEF 15 scores while controlling for all the possible confounders.

Results: The study population consisted of 171 patients (71.8%) on MMT and 67 (28.2%) on BMT. Patients in the MMT group who had a sexual partner scored significantly lower in the sexual desire domain (p < 0.012) and overall satisfaction (p = 0.043) domain compared with their counterparts in the BMT group. Similarly, patients in the MMT group without a sexual partner scored significantly lower in the orgasmic function domain (p = 0.008) compared with those in the BMT group without a partner. Intercourse satisfaction (p = 0.026) and overall satisfaction (p = 0.039) were significantly associated with the social relationships domain after adjusting for significantly correlated sociodemographic variables.
Conclusion: Sexual functioning is critical for improving the quality of life in patients in an opioid rehabilitation program. Our study showed that buprenorphine causes less sexual dysfunction than methadone. Thus, clinicians may consider the former when treating heroin dependents who have concerns about sexual function.

Keywords: sex disorder, methadone, Buprenorphine, opioid-dependent
A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POOR FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND DRUG ADDICTION IN LORDEGAN

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Background and Aim: The family is the first and the most important social institution that shapes one’s personality and identity and transfers social norms and values to younger generations. Therefore, a healthy and well-functioning family plays the leading role in creating a good society, and if the family does not function effectively and correctly, it may fail to educate rising generations. Thus, the present survey research aimed at investigating the relationship between poor family relationships and drug addiction.

Methods: The population included drug addicts living in Lordegan. The sample consisted of 68 addicts who were undergoing treatment in two addiction treatment centers, tavallod-i behtar and farda-i behtar. The data were gathered through distributing a questionnaire. The social control theory of Travis Hirschi was used as the framework of the research. Based on the theory, strong social bonds are the most important factor influencing normal and conforming behavior, while broken or nonexistent bonds are the most important causes for deviant, antisocial behavior. Furthermore, the children enjoying strong, healthy relationships with their parents are less likely to get involved in criminal behavior. Internal and external control mechanisms regulate the degree of one’s commitment. Internal control refers to the superego which is driven by morality and feelings of guilt. Based on the theory, those who display deviant, antisocial behavior may not have undergone adequate socialization in the family as the most important socializing agent. Therefore, in sociological terms, the family provides internal control mechanisms, and drug addiction strongly correlates with alienation from family or poor and failed relationships in the family. The data of the research were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression.

Results: The results indicated that lack of intimacy between children and parents and dispute over trivial things between family members and the resultant feeling of abandonment and rejection both moderately correlate with drug addiction (the correlation coefficient was +0.361). Regressions analysis also showed that the independent
variable (i.e. poor relationships within the family) can account for and predict 0.13% of the variance of the dependent variable (i.e. drug addiction).

**Conclusion**: The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between poor family relationships and drug addiction. It might be concluded that as long as poor emotional and human relationships exist between family members, they will not feel satisfaction with the family; therefore, they may fill the gap and make up for the loss by resorting to external things, like addictive drugs, to find enjoyment. On the other hand, intimate and strong relationships between family members and their mutual support make it less likely for them to use addictive drugs.

**Keywords**: family, Poor Family Relationships, Addiction, lordegan
THE STUDY AND COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND METHADONE THERAPY ON LIFE QUALITY AND IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLE WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN MIDDLE-TERM RESIDENTIAL CENTERS AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS OF ADDICTION TREATMENT IN LORESTAN PROVINCE

Submission Author: Kolsoum Kariminejad

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Background and Aim: Today, the issue of substance abuse takes the form of absolute risky and complex, and at the same time has been expanded worldwide, so that substance abuse is defined as one of several national health problems. Various methods have been proposed for the treatment of addiction. Based on this, the present study aimed to study and comparison of the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy and methadone therapy on life quality and improvement of people with substance abuse.

Methods: The method of the current study was semi-experimental with experimental and control group and pre-test and post-test. The statistical population of the study consisted of people with substance abuse referring to middle-term centers and clinics of addiction treatment in Lorestan province (Delfan city). A sample of 48 subjects were selected using convenient sampling method and were assigned randomly in the treatment groups of cognitive-behavioral therapy, methadone therapy and control. Then in the experimental group, over a period of 1 month 12 sessions of group training of cognitive-behavioral were administered in 3 sessions per week and 90 minutes each session. At the same time, a group of people with substance abuse was treated with methadone for three weeks. In all three groups, at first pre-test was performed and at the end of the treatment process, a post-test was performed. At the end, the effectiveness of both methods were measured and the three groups were compared together. Data analysis was performed using statistical analysis of covariance using statistical software of spss21.
Results: Data analysis indicated that cognitive-behavioral therapy with a coefficient of effectiveness of 0.45, methadone therapy with an effectiveness coefficient of 0.21 were effective in the treatment of addiction and increasing of life quality.

Conclusion: According to the research findings, it can be argued that efforts should be made to use cognitive-behavioral therapies in treating people with drug abuse in order to change people's beliefs about drugs.

Keywords: cognitive-behavioral therapy, methadone therapy, life quality, substance abuse
THE COMPARISON OF THE IDENTITY CRISIS IN PEOPLE WITH GLASS ADDICTION AND NORMAL PEOPLE

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**Background and Aim:** Identity is one of the components that influences on mental health and adaptability, the crisis in identity acquisition leads to social incompatibility and appearance of behavioral disorders. Regarding the sensitivity of the subject, the present study aims to compare the identity crisis in people with glass addiction and normal people.

**Methods:** The present study is a descriptive and causal comparative study. The statistical population of the study consisted of glass addiction men who referred to clinics and middle-term centers of addiction treatment of Delfan in 2016 that among them a sample of 120 subject were selected by convenient sampling method that consisted of 60 glass addiction men and 60 normal individuals. Participants responded to the Ahmadi identity crisis questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and independent t-test using statistical software of SPSS21.

**Results:** Data analysis indicated that glass addicts have a higher identity crisis than normal people, and this difference is significant at $P < 0.001$.

**Conclusion:** Identity is from effective and stable component on the formation and appearance of adjustment and normal behaviors, and the crisis in identity formation leads to behavioral disorders and high-risk behaviors. According to the findings of the study, it is recommended to the experts involved in the field of drug addiction that...
should consider seriously the role of identity and identity crisis in the tendency of individuals toward industrial substances.

**Keywords**: identity crisis, glass addiction, substance abuse
EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-AWARENESS TRAINING ON EMOTIONAL SELF-REGULATION IN AMPHETAMINE DEPENDENTS

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Background and Aim: This research was conducted with the aim of determining the effectiveness of self-awareness training on the emotional self-regulation of amphetamine-dependent patients.

Methods: The method of this research is experimental with pre-test and post-test with control group. The population included all patients dependent on amphetamines who were admitted to Omid Addiction Treatment Center in the second half of 1395 and a simple random sampling method was used for the sample size of 20 people who were selected for the experimental group of 10 and the control group was 10. All training sessions were done in seven sessions per hour and to measure the cognitive emotion regulation questionnaire (CERQ-P) were used. Factor analysis of variance with repeated measure was used to analyze the inferential data.

Results: Results showed that self-awareness skills training on the experimental group significantly increased the emotional self-regulation, compared with the control group (95% confidence interval P = 0.007).

Conclusion: We conclude that training self-awareness skills increases self-regulation of emotion in amphetamine dependents.

Keywords: Self-awareness, emotional self-regulation, amphetamines
ROLE OF OREXIN 1 AND 2 RECEPTORS ANTAGONISTS IN THE MORPHINE-INDUCED REINSTATEMENT IN RATS

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Background and Aim: It has been shown that the hippocampus has an essential role in the regulation of tasks such as conditioned place preference (CPP) which are related to the reward and memory circuit. The orexin is one of the important neurotransmitters of the reward-related system in the hippocampus. The present study evaluates the role of orexin 1 and orexin 2 receptor antagonists within the CA1 region of the hippocampus in the reinstatement phase of morphine-induced CPP.

Methods: To study the effects of orexin 1 and 2 receptor antagonists in the morphine-induced reinstatement, after the extinction period, the different doses of either SB334867 (orexin 1 receptor antagonist) or TCS OX2 29 (orexin 2 receptor antagonist) were microinjected bilaterally into the CA1 region of the hippocampus 5 minutes before receiving a priming dose of morphine (1 mg/kg). The Ethovision software was used to record the conditioning score.

Results: The results revealed that after the extinction period, the administration of SB334867 or TCS OX2 29 before receiving the priming dose of morphine significantly attenuated the reinstatement of the morphine-induced CPP whereas they did not make any change in the animal’s locomotor activity.

Conclusion: The consequences suggested that both orexin 1 and orexin 2 receptors in the CA1 have got a considerable role in the reinstatement of morphine-induced CPP and the rewarding effects of the morphine can be decreased by ORX1 and ORX2 antagonisms.
Keywords: reward system; CA1 region of the hippocampus; SB334867; TCS OX2 29; reinstatement; conditioned place preference
PREVALENCE OF CIGARETTE SMOKING & CAUSES OF ITS TENDENCY TO CONSUME IN IRANIAN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Cigarettes have a significant relationship with many diseases & this has caused significant costs for different communities. The prevalence of cigarette smoking is from adolescence and youth in Iran. Therefore, the prevalence of cigarette smoking among Iranian students can be one of the purposes of health improvement programs in Iran. This study was conducted with the aim of investigating the prevalence of cigarette smoking among students in Iran.

Methods: This review study was conducted by searching on Google scholar website from 2000 to 2017 with these key words: Prevalence, Smoking cigarettes, smoking

Results: The results of this study showed that there was a significant statistical relation between the students' smoking status and their alcohol consumption and sex so that the prevalence of cigarette smoking in male students is more than female students. Curiosity, earn experience and new pleasure, Hobby Disappointment Family disputes Psychological problems relaxation Smoker friends and their suggestions Ignorance entertainment & fun are important reasons for starting a cigarette between students in Iran.

Conclusion: Considering the significant prevalence of smoking cigarette in Iranian students & Considering the causes of its prevalence of consumption, The developed programs should be established and implemented to identify the causes and Facilitating issues of the prevalence of its use among Iranian students.

Keywords: prevalence, smoking cigarette, smoking
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADDICTION, SMOKING AND VIOLENCE WITH MENTAL HEALTH AMONG FAMILIES WITH DISABLED MEMBERS

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Background and Aim: The first conflict with disability takes place in the family, which is associated with certain socio-economic and psychological aspects. Today, non-medical health determinants are one of special interest to healthcare specialists. The aim of this study was to identify the relationship between addiction, smoking and violence with mental health of families with disabled members in Tehran.

Methods: This cross-sectional study is a secondary analysis conducted based on the data obtained from the Urban Health Equity Assessment and Responses National Tool Project, which was administered in 2011. The study population included 3571 families with disabled members, who completed 28-GHQ questionnaire with a 23 cut-off point. For measuring addiction, smoking and violence, the questionnaire was also asked by yes no questions. Data were analyzed in SPSS.

Results: 48.4% of respondents were men and 51.6% were women. Overall, 66.8% of the sample had poor mental health. % 31.2 of the subjects had smoking, 2.7% had addiction, and 12.8% of them were exposed to domestic violence. The results of logistic regression model showed that exposure to family types of violence (OR = 1.6% 95% CI = 1/3-2/02) and smoking by family members (OR = 1.3% 95% CI = 1/04) -1/5) was associated with lower mental health. In other words, those who were exposed to violence were 1.6 times more than other group and smokers were 1.3 times more likely to have a worse mental health status (p>0/01).
Conclusion: smoking and violence are significant and effective social factors in the mental health of families with disabled members. Therefore, appropriate conditions are needed to promote the state of mental health in involved families. Also recommends interventions to reduce these factors.

Keywords: family, disabled, mental health, addiction, smoking, violence
Count: 334  
Abstract ID: 2978  
**subject:** Addiction Biology  
**Presentation Type:** Poster  

**EMBRYO TOXIC EFFECTS OF MEPHEDRONE ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE MOUSE FETUS**

**Submission Author:** Mina Kazemnezhad

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**Background and Aim:** Mephedrone, a new and popular amphetamine drug, is widely abused and is still legal in some parts around the world. Little data exist on mechanisms involved in mephedrone induced embryotoxicity. Although actual information about the effect of mephedrone use on pregnant women and fetuses is almost nonexistent, but clinicians should be aware of the potential maternal, fetal and neonatal effects of this amphetamine like drug.

**Methods:** For investigating the effects of mephedrone on pregnant animals, three groups of mice (control, sham and test) were chosen. In test group 2 mg/Kg of mephedrone was administered intraperitoneally at 9 day of gestation, in sham group only normal saline injected to interior peritoneum as indicated in the test group and in control group which was considered as the comparison base line of our research, no injection was made. Caesarean sections were performed at 15 day of the gestation; and their placentas were examined externally.

**Results:** Based on our results mephedrone caused significant external anomalies, and caused a significant decrease (p < 0.05) in the weight and diameter of placentas, the number of the embryos, their body weight and crown-rump length of fetuses.

**Conclusion:** Besides, mephedrone caused significant developmental toxicity on brain and liver of mouse fetus

**Keywords:** Mephedrone; Morphology; Mouse fetus; Embryotoxicity.
MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACHES IN CELL PHONE ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Behavioral addiction as a form of addiction involves a compulsion to engage in a rewarding non-drug-related behavior. Cell phone addiction, as an increasing health problem, is defined as a habitual drive to continue to use one’s cell phone repeatedly despite any negative impact on one’s well-being. The purpose of this study was to explore the clear clinical set up from diagnostic steps up to interventional approaches in cell phone addiction.

Methods: It is a systematic review of related literatures through which the main international databases of Pubmed, Scopus, ISI, psych info have been searched systematically. After removing duplication and refining relevancy of 113 primary papers, data gathered from 11 remand related studies.

Results: Diagnostic models do not currently include the criteria necessary to identify behaviors as addictions in a clinical setting. Behavioral addictions has been proposed as a new class in DSM-5, but the only category included is gambling addiction. Internet gaming addiction is included in the appendix as a condition for further study. Based on the evidence, at the first step the type of behavioral addictions must be identified exactly. Processes follow through indicating of key symptoms that expected in a client that is suspected to the cell phone addiction. This phase should be conducted under the supervision of a team with essential specialist. More than the symptoms, probable causes and the main consequences extracted from the in-depth interview. After comprehensive targeted primary assessment, following structured approaches, interventions plan for psycho-therapy and psychopharmacotherapy or a combination of both. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is the most common form of psychotherapy used in treating behavioral addictions. In some cases other choices may be preferable. As well as, during the case management, unrelated psychiatric disorders and probable adverse health outcomes should be kept under control.
Conclusion: Cell phone addiction is an increasing treatable condition of behavioral addiction that required to efficient interventions. The most important attempts must be focused on primary evaluation of client. Interventions mainly cover both psychotherapy and medical treatments. As an important consideration, benefitting from all available participants, preventive policies and programs should be planed for special target groups.

Keywords: cell phone, addiction, treatment, control
COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES IN PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PLANS OF SEX ADDICTION

Submission Author: Mehrdad Kazemzadeh Atoofi

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Background and Aim: The adverse physical health effects, psychotic consequences, social problems and spiritual dimensions of patients who suffer from sexual addiction require a more comprehensive approach to understanding and managing the problem in psychotherapeutic settings. The present study, considering the different aspect of personal health, discusses on clinical steps of client workups.

Methods: A systematic bibliographic review was conducted using PubMed /MEDLINE, Scopus and ISI/WOS databases with the following keywords: "sexual addiction", "hyper sexuality", "compulsive sexual behavior", "behavioral addiction", "treatment", "prevention", "management", "psychotherapy".

Results: Based on the scientific evident, there are a number of different defined sex and love addiction which resulted in complex setting of health consequences. Based on the developed standard protocol, at first step, it is recommended to sufficient assessment of primary symptom that through a professional psychological reviews lead to differential diagnosis between many problems that share similar signs or symptoms. In this phase the specific types of sex addiction which involve compulsive behaviors must be diagnose from different types of online pornography, taboo sex, sex with strangers, or any other probable situation in clients’ sociocultural group. Aim to this excessive sexual engagement, dangerous sexual practices, excessively viewing online pornography, illegal behavior, indecent communications, prostitution, compulsive masturbation, and secretive behavior must be paid attention carefully. The initial collection of information, makes clear the path of treatment. At the next step based on the proposed therapeutic models for excessive non paraphilia sexual disorders those mainly focused on addictive disorder, evaluated case by case. In this regards resent studies emphasized on application of the comprehensive protocols that cover all aspects of personal health. This phase should be conducted under the supervision of a team with essential specialist. Clinical evidence confirmed that interventional plans include different psycho-therapy and psycho-pharmaco-therapy or a combination of both. Cognitive behavioral therapy mostly is the most preferable psychotherapy plans. As well as, during the case management, other related...
psychiatric disorders and comorbid disorders should be kept under control. On the other hand simultaneous interventions in different dimensions of health is the secret of success.

**Conclusion**: Sexual addiction is an increasing health problem of behavioral addiction that required to prompt attention. Recent attempts focused on development of comprehensive multidimensional protocols that cover all steps from admission up to treatment of cases involve with problem. Interventions mainly cover both psychotherapy and medical treatments. As an important consideration, benefitting from all available participants, preventive policies and programs should be planned for special target groups.

**Keywords**: addiction, sex, treatment, control, protocol
ASSOCIATION STUDY OF OPIOID-RECEPTOR KAPPA (OPRK1) GENE VARIANT WITH SUSCEPTIBILITY TO NICOTINE ADDICTION IN A NORTHERN IRANIAN POPULATION

Submission Author: Parvaneh Keshavarz

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Background and Aim: Association studies of OPRK1 polymorphisms with nicotine addiction has been reported in some populations. Considering that OPRK1 is one of the most important opioid receptors, The aim of this study was to shed a light on the rs997917 effects in nicotine addiction to highlight a candidate variant for more clinical investigation in Iranian population.

Methods: Samples were examined among 202 healthy (mean age=38.7) and 202 smokers (mean age=46.4) subjects, all men from Rasht. Genomic DNA was extracted from whole blood samples by Triton-X100 procedure. All variants in this study were assessed by Amplification Refractory Mutation System PCR (ARMS-PCR). All analyses were performed by SNPalyze ver. 8.1 and SPSS ver. 16 software.

Results: Based on genotype analysis, there was a significant difference in three genotypes of rs997917 variant in OPRK1 among smoker individual and control groups under recessive hereditary model. (P=4.22E-06, OR=2.683; 95CI= [1.752-4.109]).

Conclusion: In conclusion, the rs997917 variant of OPRK1 gene showed a strong association with susceptibility to nicotine addiction. For clear investigation further study with larger sample size in other population is recommended.

Keywords: nicotine addiction, rs99797, OPRK1, association study.
THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL MEDIA LITERACY INTERVENTION ON ADDICTION IN HIV PATIENTS REFERRING TO AHVAZ COUNSELING CENTER FOR BEHAVIORAL ILLNESSES

Submission Author: Narges Keshtkar

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Background and Aim : Background and Aim: Experts and experts in infectious diseases, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) formulas, believe that more than 70,000 people in Iran are infected with HIV, of which only 16,90 people have been identified so far, while the rest are unaware of their transmission. This disease is in the community. Media advertising plays a significant role in this regard. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of educational media literacy training on the incidence of addiction in HIV patients referred to the Ahvaz Behavioral Counseling Center.

Methods : Materials and Methods: In this semi experimental, controlled trial, 300 patients were selected through multi-stage cluster sampling. They were randomly assigned to two groups of 150 test and control groups. Collection tool Data from researcher-made questionnaires on media literacy and attitude about HIV disease, BICI body image standard questionnaires and Cooper Smith's SEI self-esteem. Based on the results of initial completion of the questionnaires, appropriate educational intervention was implemented in the experimental group. One and three months after data intervention, spss20 software was analyzed using descriptive and analytical tests.

Results : Results: Before intervention, mean scores of attitude, body image, self-esteem and media literacy dimensions in two groups Medium and did not make a difference. Also, in the experimental group, there was a significant positive correlation between attitude with knowledge (p <0.05 and r = 0.69), predictive thinking (p <0.05 and r = 0.41) and analysis (p <0.05 and r = 0.24). Three months after the intervention, there was a significant
difference between mean scores of attitude, body image, self-esteem and media literacy dimensions in two groups (p > 0.05)

Conclusion: Media education has been effective in improving the attitude of HIV

Keywords: Media literacy, counseling center, HIV, attitudes.
A SURVEY ON MEDIA LITERACY AND ATTITUDE ABOUT ADDICTION IN HIV PATIENTS REFERRING TO AHVAZ COUNSELING CENTER FOR BEHAVIORAL DISEASES

Submission Author: Narges Keshtkar

Narges Keshtkar¹, shahla molavi², Faezeh Bahador³, Shokrallah Salmanzadeh⁴, Zahra Farajzadeh⁵, homayoun amiri⁶, hamid abeyat⁷, pooneh keshtkar⁸

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Drug use and addiction are one of the most important problems of the present age, which is global. The causes of the prevalence of addiction are complex and diverse, and according to the characteristics of different societies, there are significant differences. Advertising media play a significant role in this regard. Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the media literacy and attitude about the addiction disease in HIV patients referred to the Ahvaz Behavioral Disease Advice Center Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the media literacy and attitude about the addiction disease in HIV patients referred to the Ahvaz Behavioral Disease Advice Center.

Methods: Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional descriptive-analytical study, 260 addicted HIV patients referred to the Behavioral Disease Advice Center of Ahwaz were selected by available sampling method. The data gathering tool was a demographic questionnaire and two researcher-made attitudes about the addiction and media literacy questionnaire, and two Body Image Fear (BICI) and Cooper Smith Self-esteem (SEI) questionnaires. Data were collected through a questionnaire with supplementary interviews and analyzed by SPSS version 20 using descriptive tests (number, percentage, mean and standard deviation) and Pearson correlation coefficient, Spearman correlation coefficient, Chi-square and precision Fisher (analyzed
Results: The attitude and dimensions of media literacy (knowledge, critical thinking, and media analysis) were poorly studied. Among the attitude scores with knowledge of media management, critical thinking and positive correlation analysis, the values were $p = 0.0001$, $R = 0.74$, $r = 0.53$, and $r = 0.36$, respectively. Patients with educational levels were above the attitude score, self-esteem, media management awareness, critical thinking and further analysis, and less scores in body scare scores. There was a meaningful relationship between the level of educational literacy and the variables such as education level, employment status, poor economic status, place of residence on the margin of the city and having a prison record. There was no significant relationship between gender, age, income, marital status and educational level.

Conclusion: Discussion and Conclusion: The attitude, media literacy, fear of body image and self-esteem in HIV patients are poor and promotion of interventions is recommended.

Keywords: Media Literacy, HIV Patients, Addiction, Counseling Center, Attitudes.
EFFECT OF SELF-CARE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON OREM'S PATTERN ON SELF-CARE BEHAVIORS IN ADDICTS WITH HIV / AIDS

Submission Author: Narges Keshtkar

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Background and Aim: Background and Objectives: Considering the high prevalence of HIV / AIDS and hepatitis C in these patients and the cost of care and care for these patients, the use of self-care programs such as self-care regimen may be effective. Be The aim of this study was to determine the effect of self-care program based on Orem model on self-care behaviors in patients with HIV / AIDS referred to the Ahvaz Behavioral Counseling Center

Methods: Method: This is a semi-experimental study. 300 HIV / AIDS patients referring to Ahwaz's behavioral disease counseling center, who entered the study, were randomly selected and randomly assigned to two equal groups of 150 controls and interventions. The data collection tools were demographic questionnaire, self-care behavior assessment and need assessment based on Orem model, which was measured in two stages before and after the implementation of self-care program. Data were analyzed using chi-square and independent t-test

Results: Results: The results of this study showed that the mean score of self-care behaviors before intervention in the control and intervention groups was not statistically significant (P = 0.12) But independent t-test showed a significant difference between two groups in self-care behavior after intervention

Conclusion: Conclusion: The implementation of Orem self-care program increases self-care behaviors in these patients. Therefore, it is recommended that the experts of the Center for Cognitive Behavioral Disease Counseling use this model, along with the assessment of needs, to improve the patient's compliance with self-care behaviors

Keywords: self-care pattern, HIV / AIDS, self-care behaviors
INVESTIGATING THE STATUS AND CAUSES OF DRINKING DRINK: A CASE STUDY OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE POISONING IN AHVAZ

Submission Author: Narges Keshtkar

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Social behaviors are associated with multiple variables. Hence alcohol abuse as a high-risk behavior cannot be considered apart from the economic, cultural and political system. The purpose of this study was to investigate the causes of alcohol consumption in Ahvaz city.

Methods: materials and methods: The present study was carried out retrospectively and compilation in two quantitative and qualitative stages including a study You know the epidemiology of alcohol consumption and quality interviews with experts. In the first stage, 100 patients were referred to the Behavioral Counseling Center through a questionnaire. In the second stage, 85 subjects were selected as sample. In the first stage, descriptive indexes were used and in the second stage, content analysis method was used for data analysis

Results: Results: Based on quantitative results, 93 percent of consumers and 7 percent of women were female and 90 percent had alcohol abuse. In addition, 90% of the poisoned people considered drinking because of being unemployed and not having fun at night parties. Qualitative results also show that in some subsections of society, beliefs and values are shifting towards materialism and individualism, and virtual networks and satellites have further exacerbated social weaknesses
Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, the association with friends and acquaintances of alcohol addicts, participation in parties, loneliness and lack of good friends, interest in alcohol and curiosity were the main causes of drug abuse. Therefore, in order to prevent this socio-social problem is recommended. According to the findings of this study, studying the causes of alcoholic beverages and their prevention to parents, educational institutions, and health care should be provided. Usage of alcohol in the studied society was recognized as a social harm that has a complex economic causality network, social and cultural, and it has health and safety implications for society. In this regard, therapeutic and disciplinary measures are not effective at individual level and should be emphasized on preventive social measures.

Keywords: Key Words: Health, Safety, Harmful Behaviors, Alcohol Use, Behavioral Disease Counseling Center
COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY TYPE A AND STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH STRESS IN SMOKERS AND NON-SMOKERS INFECTED WITH HIV IN THE AHVAZ CITY DISEASE CONSULTING CENTER

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to compare personality type A and stress coping strategies in smokers and non-smokers who were infected with HIV in Ahwaz.

Methods: The sample of this research consisted of 100 clients of the counseling center selected by available sampling method. In this research, the subjects completed the Personality-Behavioral Type A (TAQ) Questionnaire and the Lazarus and Folkman Strike Coping Strategies. To analyze the data, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and one way ANOVA (ANOVA) were used to check the difference between the groups.

Results: The results of multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) showed that there is a significant difference between smokers and non-smokers in terms of at least one of the dependent variables. In addition, the results of one way analysis of variance showed that the observed F value between the infected clients for the variable The personality type A has a significant difference (F =43/84, P = 0.001). Also, analysis of variance showed that there was no significant difference between the patients who infected the smoker and non-smoker HIV / AIDS in Ahwaz (P = 0/85).

Conclusion: Analysis of variance showed that there is a significant difference between the smoker and the non-smoker in terms of problem-oriented coping strategies (P =2/53, p = 0.001). Finally, one way analysis of variance...
showed that among smokers and non-smokers there is no significant difference between the HIV-infected and avoidant coping strategies (F = 2/53 = P = 0.11).

**Keywords**: personality type A, stress coping strategies, smoker, non-smoker. HIV
NEGATIVE EFFECTS IMPACT OF CIGARET ON HIV / AIDS INFECTED CLIENT IN THE AHVAZ CITY DISEASE CONSULTING CENTER

Submission Author: Narges Keshtkar

sara afzalzadeh¹, shahla molavi², Narges keshtkar³, Homayon Amiri⁴, shokrikah salmanzade⁵, Hamid Abiat⁶

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Background and Aim: AIDS is an infectious disease that causes the HIV virus to infect itself. This disease causes the body to defend itself against infections. The purpose of this study was to identify the negative effects of smoking on AIDS patients.

Methods: This descriptive-analytic study was performed on 150 patients who were consulted using the available method in 1395. The data collection method is an individual interview and case study.

Results: Findings showed that 92% of oral and dental problems and dental caries, 83.33% had pulmonary infection and pneumonia with abnormal breast picture, and 32% had CD4 below 200.

Conclusion: Generally speaking, smoking is a risk factor for HIV patients, and therapeutic interventions should be made, such as doctor's advice, training, and nicotine replacement therapy. Cessation counseling should also be one of the primary components of primary care, especially in managing people with HIV.

Keywords: Negative Effects, cigaret and Aids
EFFECTIVE INCORRECT BELIEFS ABOUT THE USE OF CONDOMS IN COUPLES INFECTED WITH THE AIDS / HIV VIRUS IN THE AHVAZ CITY DISEASE CONSULTING CENTER

Submission Author: Narges Keshtkar

Hamid Abiat¹, shahla molavi², Narges keshtkar³, shokrolah salmanzadeh⁴, Homayon Amiri⁵, sara efzazade⁶

Background and Aim: AIDS is a major health and social issue in the world. According to the ARRM Risk Reduction Model, people first need to understand the threat of HIV infection and accept that their behavior poses them and others at risk for the disease. Unfortunately, the regular use of condom is still low in some people

Methods: This descriptive-analytical study and individual interviews were conducted on 100 AIDS-infected patients in the counseling center. The condom questionnaire and positive and negative attitude were completed.

Results: The findings of the study showed that using condom 30%, positive beliefs of 20% and negative beliefs of 60%, but after teaching the use of condom 70%, positive beliefs of 50% and 20% were negative

Conclusion: Since condom use is a behavior that affects both, people’s beliefs about their sexual partner’s attitude to using condoms are very strong predictors of the use or non-use of

Keywords: Incredible Belief, Condom, Counseling and AIDS Center
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES, RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE AND AGGRESSION WITH DRUG ADDICTS AND COMPARE THEM WITH NORMAL GIRLS IN ALBORZ PROVIDENCE

Submission Author: Mitra Khaghani fard

Mitra Khaghanifard¹, Mohammad Hakami², Mahbobeh Rostamian³

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to investigate relationship parenting styles, religious attitudes and aggression with addicts with drug in addiction female and its comparison with ordinary girls in Alborz province were performed. This research is descriptive research from type of correlational. Also, because of comparison of girls of addicted and normal in terms traits evaluated. This research is of causal-comparative as well.

Methods: The statistical population in this research, all the addict girls referred to withdrawal centers of Alborz Province and normal girls of Alborz Province who in terms of age, educations and family economic situation is similar to the first group. In order to selecting sample is used of multistage cluster random sampling method in this study. On this basis of among all addiction treatment centers of Alborz province, is chosen randomly 10 addiction treatment centers. Then, among addict girls are selected randomly 100 people, as well as among ordinary girls were selected randomly 100 people. And Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire, Baumrind parenting styles and religious orientation of Alport is distributed between them. To examining the hypotheses of test, Pearson correlation analysis, stepwise regression analysis and variance analysis test were used.

Results: Checking research results showed that in general there are a relationship between parenting styles (loose, autocratic and authoritarianism), religious orientation (internal and external) and violence (physical, verbal, anger and hostility) due to amount of significant level of correlation test (sig = 0/00) with addict girls. Addiction is positively associated with parenting style of autocratic and freedom of movement, physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility and is negatively associated with authoritative parenting styles. Also checking result of variance analysis test showed between the girls addicted and normal girls in all measured characteristics except
for the outer religious attitude, there is a significant difference. And addict girls that have parents with more autocratic parenting and more loose and than normal girls have mothers with parenting styles are more reasonable. The amount of inner piety of addicted girls is less than normal girls and physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility is higher than normal girls. Survey results also showed that the main hypothesis of research regression analysis test is significant at 1% confidence level, the study regression equation was valid and its results were analyzed.

**Conclusion**: Accordingly, the results of regression analysis shows in general that among the independent variables, four variables have significant effect on the dependent variable (addicting the girls) (permissiveness parenting style with the weight of beta (473/0), reasonable parenting style with beta weight (203 / 0-), and verbal aggression by beta weight (169/0) and physical aggression by weight beta (142/0)). That in general, according to amount of corrected correlation determination coefficient of Adjusted R Square is 48/0 that indicates explanation 48 percent of dependent variable changes (Addiction) is by independent variables total. Moreover, according to multiple correlation coefficient with R =50/0, there is a high correlation between independent variables and the dependent variable.

**Keywords**: parenting styles; religious attitudes; aggression; drug addiction; girl
CRAVING AND DRUG REWARD: A COMPARISON OF CELECOXIB AND IBUPROFEN IN DETOXIFYING OPIATE ADDICTS

Submission Author: Sana Khajehpour

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Background and Aim: Craving for substance abuse is a usual and complicated problem in patients, with opioid addiction, who are in their opioid detoxifying process. Craving has been added as one of the diagnostic criteria of substance use disorders in DSM-5. The present trial was intended to compare effects of celecoxib versus ibuprofen in reducing pain and in decreasing the desire to use opiates in patients undergoing opiate detoxification. (n=32).

Methods: A total of 32 patients (both inpatients and outpatients), who were undergoing opiate detoxification procedure entered this 4 week study. Subjects who suffered from pain due to opiate withdrawal were randomized into two groups; group one received celecoxib and group two received ibuprofen. Self-reported Desire for Drug Questionnaire (DDQ) was utilized at baseline and at the end of the study to evaluate changes in opiate craving.

Results: Sixteen patients received celecoxib 200 milligrams once daily and 16 received ibuprofen 400 milligrams four times per day. After 4 weeks of treatment with both ibuprofen and celecoxib the results noted that celecoxib and ibuprofen equally reduced the pain symptoms. After 4 weeks of treatment, with either ibuprofen or celecoxib, significant improvement in decreasing the craving was noted in the celecoxib group but not in the ibuprofen group.

Conclusion: The study showed significant difference between the celecoxib and ibuprofen group, in reducing craving in patients with opiate craving after 4 weeks of treatment. The results suggest further study of celecoxib and other NSAIDs in the maintenance treatment of opiate craving.
Keywords: Celecoxib, Desire for Drug Questionnaire, Ibuprofen, Opiate craving, Pain.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHODRAMA IN IMPROVING SOCIAL SKILLS AND REDUCING ADDICTION IN MALE ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim : Method: In a semiexperimental study, 36 subjects were selected via convenient sampling which randomly assigned in two groups: 18 as the experimental group and 18 as the control group. The experimental group had received ten sessions of social skills training with psychodrama approach. The addiction and social skills were assessed via the Yong’s Addiction Test and Social Skills Inventory. The applied intervention was evaluated in three stages: pretest, post-test and a one month follow-up. Data were analyzed by correlation coefficient and analysis of covariance tests. Results: The experimental group demonstrated a significant improvement in social skills (p<0.001) as well as a significant decrease in addiction (p<0.001) in comparison with the control group. Conclusion: The interactions between subjects in psychodrama’s group, propund of problems in the presence of participants and discovering the ultimate solution with protagonist are critical factors of the mentioned intervention. The results also suggest that psychodrama interventions can be an effective intervention for improving social skills in persons with addiction.

Key words: addiction; social skills; psychodrama; adolescents

Methods : In a semiexperimental study, 36 subjects were selected via convenient sampling which randomly assigned in two groups: 18 as the experimental group and 18 as the control group. The experimental group had received ten sessions of social skills training with psychodrama approach. The addiction and social skills were assessed via the Yong’s Addiction Test and Social Skills Inventory. The applied intervention was evaluated in three stages: pretest, post-test and a one month follow-up. Data were analyzed by correlation coefficient and analysis of covariance tests.

Results : The experimental group demonstrated a significant improvement in social skills (p<0.001) as well as a significant decrease in addiction (p<0.001) in comparison with the control group.
Conclusion: The interactions between subjects in psychodrama's group, profound of problems in the presence of participants and discovering the ultimate solution with protagonist are critical factors of the mentioned intervention. The results also suggest that psychodrama interventions can be an effective intervention for improving social skills in persons with addiction.

Keywords: addiction; social skills; psychodrama; adolescents
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT BASED ON INCREASING RESILIENCE TO PREVENT DISTRESS TOLERANCE AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS IMPROVED DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION CENTERS IN ISFAHAN

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Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the efficacy of resilient therapy and increasing for all addicts, 90 of them are available in two groups resilience (10 sessions of 90 minutes) and control (Waiting for treatment) replacement and responded in the pre-test, post-test and follow-up (30 days) research questionnaires were included tendency towards substance Askari (1386), distress tolerance Simons and Gaher (2005) and interpersonal problems Barkham et al (1996). Data were analyzed by software SPSS-22 With analysis of variance with repeated measures. Method: The results showed that resiliency training on the prevention of relapse of distress tolerance and interpersonal problems improved drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in Isfahan is effective (p<0.05). Results: As a result, we can state capital resiliency new approach and effective use of relapse prevention and other problems are people with a history of substance abuse. And recommended to the field of addiction therapists that this treatment should be used to treat and reduce symptoms of drug abuse. Keywords: Resilience-based therapy, distress tolerance, interpersonal problems, addicts improved.

Methods: In this study used a quasi-experimental methods. The target population of the city had improved for all addicts, 90 of them are available in two groups resilience (10 sessions of 90 minutes) and control (Waiting for treatment) replacement and responded in the pre-test, post-test and follow-up (30 days) research questionnaires were included tendency towards substance Askari (1386), distress tolerance Simons and Gaher (2005) and interpersonal problems Barkham et al (1996). Data were analyzed by software SPSS-22 With analysis of variance with repeated measures.
Results: The results showed that resiliency training on the prevention of relapse of distress tolerance and interpersonal problems improved drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in Isfahan is effective (p<0.05).

Conclusion: As a result, we can state capital resiliency new approach and effective use of relapse prevention and other problems are people with a history of substance abuse And recommended to the field of addiction therapists that this treatment should be used to treat and reduce symptoms of drug abuse.

Keywords: Resilience-based therapy, distress tolerance, interpersonal problems, addicts improved.
AN IN-SILICO EVALUATION OF DEPENDENCY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE OF ADDICTIVE COMPOUNDS TO BINDING AFFINITY OF THEM TO CORRESPONDING OPIOID RECEPTORS

Submission Author: Ali Khakshour abdolabadi

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Background and Aim: Addictive substances have different molecular targets and underlying mechanisms, so they have a very different pharmacologic and physiologic effects. The effect of these compounds are related to their connecting to opioid receptors that are often extensively used in the central nervous system and in many environmental tissues of the mammalian organs. Bearing in mind, assessment the affinity of these substances to corresponding receptors might be provide opportunity to hypothesis dependency of them to psychological damage as well as new strategies for addiction therapy.

Methods: In this regard, interaction assays of heroin additive combinations including; di-acetyl-morphine, morphine, cocaine, methadone, methamphetamine and amphetamine to corresponding μ, κ, δ opioid receptors were performed based on in-silico study. Accordingly, NCBI and ZINC databases were used for achieving to protein sequence context of receptors and opioids compounds, respectively. Moreover, tertiary structure prediction of receptors were performed via homology modeling method by MODELLER 9v17 package. Subsequently, the quality of predicted tertiary structures were validated by Molpdf score, ERRAT, Verify3D and Ramachandran plot. On the other hand, interactions assays among opioid compounds and corresponding receptors were performed utilizing on a PyRx platform based on scoring function of Lamarckian genetic algorithm. In this regard, AutoDock vina was run several times to get various docked conformations. For each test compound, ten best poses were generated and scored using AutoDock vina scoring functions. The interaction features were illustrated by PyMOL Molecular Graphics System v.1.

Results: Our investigation led to exhibition 3D structures of opioid receptors with 7 alpha helix in context as well as different in the length near to the G proteins. On the other side, different interaction sites and affinity of μ, κ, δ opioids compounds to corresponding opioid receptors were achieved.
and \( \beta \) receptors to corresponding opioid compounds were detected with common amino acids. So that, \( \beta \) receptor and Heroin showed more than affinity among receptors and opioid compounds, respectively. Meanwhile, morphine showed affinity equal to heroin, however amphetamines showed at least affinity to corresponding site of receptors. Interestingly, these investigation showed the highest affinity of methadone to the \( \beta \) opioid receptor, nonetheless heroin and morphine showed similar affinity to \( \beta \) opioid receptor with same amino acids which are involved into the interaction.

**Conclusion:** Taken to gather, irrespective of the kind of receptors and their affinity to opioid compounds, aspartate and tyrosine are detected as common amino acids into the interaction at different situation. Moreover, this study obvious linear correlation among affinity and psychological damage as well as likely situation for candidate substitution during addiction therapy.

**Keywords:** Addictive, opioid receptors, in-silico, affinity, psychological damage
ROLE OF INTRA-ACCUMBAL CB1 RECEPTOR IN THE EXTINCTION PERIOD AND REINSTATEMENT TO MORPHINE IN CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE PARADIGM IN THE RATS: A BEHAVIORAL, ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR STUDY

Submission Author: Hossein Khaleghzadeh Ahangar

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Background and Aim: Limbic dopaminergic system is the main target of morphine-like drugs. This system begins from the ventral tegmental area (VTA) and sends its dopaminergic projections to the nucleus accumbens (NAc), amygdala, hippocampus and prefrontal cortex. Cannabinoid receptors exist in afferent neurons from these areas to NAc and can modulate glutamate synaptic transmission in the NAc. It has been shown that cannabinoids interact with the opiate system in reward-related behaviors in animal models.

Methods: In the present study, the effects of bilateral intra-accumbal administration of CB1 receptor antagonist (AM251), on the duration of extinction phase and reinstatement to morphine were investigated by conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm in rat. Subcutaneous administration of morphine (5 mg/kg) in three consecutive days was used to induce CPP. Extinction period duration and reinstatement were investigated. Extracellular single unit recording were done in pretest, posttest and reinstatement phase. At the end of procedures, the rat brains were extracted for western blotting assay to measure the cFos and pCREB protein levels in the NAc and the VTA.

Results: Administration of maximal dose of AM251 during extinction period reduced the extinction duration and attenuated the reinstatement. Administration of the middle dose during extinction period or single microinjection just before reinstatement phase, attenuated reinstatement, only. Intraventricular administration of AM251 during extinction or in reinstatement increased the firing rate of accumbal neurons. Intra-accumbal administration of CB1
antagonist during/after extinction period of morphine-induced CPP, affected the NAc and the VTA c-Fos protein level in the reinstatement phase. Intra-accumbal administration of CB1 antagonist during the extinction period of morphine-induced CPP, reduced the NAc and the VTA pCREB/CREB ratio.

**Conclusion**: CB1 receptors within the NAc are involved in the maintenance of morphine rewarding properties, and morphine seeking behaviors in extinguished morphine-induced CPP in the rats.

**Keywords**: CB1 Receptor; Nucleus Accumbens; ventral tegmental area; Extinction; Reinstatement; Morphine;
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND RELATIONSHIPS PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS IT

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Background and Aim: Internet addiction disorder (IAD), more commonly called problematic Internet use (PIU), is generally characterized by hyper-ritualistic involvement with the internet, social failure, withdrawal symptoms on abstinence and poor impulse control. It refers to excessive internet use that interferes with daily life. In simple terms Internet Addiction is best described as an impulse control disorder, where the internet users may develop an emotional attachment to on-line friends and activities they create on their computer screens.

Methods: The present study was carried out among 4 undergraduate university students, selected by simple aimed sampling, in amol universities, from January to February, 2016. A 20 item Young’s Internet Addiction test which is a Likert scale based interview schedule was used to measure the prevalence of internet addiction. F test was applied and p value <0.05 considered significant.

Results: The present study was carried out among 4 undergraduate university students, selected by simple aimed sampling, in amol universities, from January to February, 2016. A 20 item Young’s Internet Addiction test which is a Likert scale based interview schedule was used to measure the prevalence of internet addiction. F test was applied and p value <0.05 considered significant.

Conclusion: Irrespective of the consequences that Internet Addiction has on real life relationships, without any doubt it has a tremendous psychological hold over an individual operating in cyberspace and his relationships, causing dissociation of the real into the virtual and letting the subconscious surface and play its defences. Only an aware and self-disciplined individual can escape the subtle yet powerful psychological manipulation of this addiction to know the boundaries and where to draw the line. Treating internet as a means to an end helps to perceive it just as a commodity and not as something to seek life contentment from.
Keywords: Psychological Needs, relationships, Internet Addiction, university students
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND DRUG USERS

Submission Author: Narjes Khalili

Narjes Khalili¹

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Background and Aim: The social determinants of health are the conditions, in which people are born, grow, work, live, and the wider set of factors and systems shaping the condition of daily life. Drug abuse is a high risk behavior associated with short-term and long-term health consequences. Individual risk factors are definitely related to health outcomes, social factors determine high risk behavior and health consequences among drug users. These factors affect health indirectly by shaping individual drug-use behavior; they affect health directly by affecting the availability of resources, access to social welfare systems, marginalization, and compliance with medication. Public health interventions aimed at improving the health of drug users must address the social factors. Health promotion in vulnerable people through appropriate program, reducing income gap, and implement positive health gradient is possible. Social determinants of health vary in different countries and conditions. The aim of this article is to review the adverse health consequences of low socioeconomic status, homelessness, and incarceration among drug users.

Methods: In this article, scientific databases such as Pubmed, Google Scholar, Psych INFO and Cochrane was reviewed from July 2016 to March 2016. The search strategy included the use of the following keywords with different combinations in both Persian and English: social determinants of health, prison, addiction, socioeconomic status, HIV, AIDS and homelessness. Due to the limitations of related articles, unpublished articles, as well as reports from the World Health Organization, the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, the Prison Organization, and interviews with key and specialized individuals were used within this period. The search strategy was limited to articles in Persian and English.

Results: The relationship between low socioeconomic status and mortality and morbidity among drug users has been proven by ecological studies. There are about 15,000 homeless people in Tehran, more than 80% of them use drugs. The mortality rate in the homeless is 4 times than normal population. More than 50% of prisoners in Iran are drug users. The prevalence of sexually transmitted infections and blood transfusion such as HIV-infections and viral hepatitis among prisoners are much higher than in the general population.
Conclusion: Public health interventions aimed at improving the health of drug users must address the social factors that accompany and exacerbate the health consequences of illicit drug use.

Keywords: Social determinants of health, addiction, homelessness, incarceration, socioeconomic status
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BINARY BEATS CAUSED BY OPIOID FREQUENCIES AND THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MOOD CHANGES OF ADDICTS

Submission Author: Binazir Khanabadi

Binazir Khanabadi¹, Binazir Khanabadi B.Sc², Mohammad Amin Mahmanzar B.Sc³, Mostafa Shabani B.Sc⁴, Reza Burghani Farahani ph.D⁵

Background and Aim : Digital drugs are opiate-based opioids that alter brain wave patterns and alter a person's state of consciousness, creating a profound state of meditation. These optometrists are special sound files that can produce different pulses and frequencies for each ear, affecting different parts of the brain and simulate different experiences of narcotics and stimulants in the brains of consumers. This difference in the frequencies distributed in each can simulate the effect of each drug and stimulant: cocaine, opium, morphine, adrenaline, crack, hashish and many other substances, even alcohol in the brain of consumers. The purpose of digital oppression is to control impulses and encourage the brain of the listener to synchronize brain waves with sound waves; the differences in frequencies that are created will change the mood and energy of individuals; these can be in weight loss, learning, memory enhancement, and more. It will also be effective. Avoiding the prevalence of malignant side-effects of these substances confirms and emphasizes the necessity and necessity of this research.

Methods: This research is a prospective study, which was first collected and classified by using the scientific search bases of Elsevier, NCBI, Scopus. Then the study was based on demographic questions and also on the basis of the PANAS test before listening to the audio file carrying both the opioid frequencies and the end (after listening to those frequencies), the relationship between the bounce rate of the frequencies Opioids are examined and evaluated by physiological changes and mood of people aged 20-30 years. During the research phase, the amount of dopamine will be measured by the Immunoassay technique.
Results: Based on the materials and methods of this research, the subjects are informed with satisfaction in the study process and each of the parameters is being examined. The final results will be presented in the target statistical society in the future of scientific exploration and research.

Conclusion: The purpose of this study is to determine the maximum relationship between biphasic pulse rate and the physiological and emotional changes of individuals in order to prevent the mismanagement of life in society and the maintenance of brain dynamics in human societies.

Keywords: Digital drags, Binaural beats, Brain waves
Background and Aim: Cocaine is one of the most addictive drugs because of its immediate and powerful rewarding effects. Cocaine abuse is characterized by a maladaptive pattern of use which results in one or more recurrent and significant adverse events, such as difficulty fulfilling major role obligations at work, home or school, use in physically hazardous conditions, legal problems stemming from using, or continued use despite recurrent social/interpersonal problems caused by use. Cocaine is a powerful stimulant that when abused, typically quickly leads to dependence. Cocaine use affects areas of the brain related to motor function, learning, emotion, and memory. In addition, development of treatments for cocaine dependence has been complicated by the tendency for abusers not to complete treatment programs and their propensity for relapse. No treatment method has yet been shown to completely and effectively treat cocaine dependence. More research is necessary to test treatment programs and garner further information in order to better understand and treat cocaine dependence.

Methods: For this review, we searched the MEDLINE, PubMed and Google Scholor up to 2017.

Results: Currently, there are no medications that are FDA approved for the treatment of cocaine dependence. However, recent advances in the understanding of the processes involved in cocaine addiction have allowed researchers to identify several promising new candidate medications such as Topiramate, Disulfiram, Ondansetron, Baclofen, Modafinil, Gabapentin, Vigabatrin, Tiagabine and Methylphenidate. A comprehensive literature including clinical and preclinical studies has identified the 5-HT system as a potential source of novel pharmacotherapeutic targets for the treatment of cocaine abuse. Many of these have already shown promise in double-blind, placebo-controlled, clinical trials, and virtually all of them are undergoing confirmatory testing in one or more trials. It seems highly likely that in the near future there will be effective pharmacological treatments for cocaine dependence.

Conclusion: Recent controlled clinical studies have highlighted some very promising medications, especially glutamatergic (N-Acetylcysteine, modafinil, topiramate) and GABAergic (vigabatrin) agents, agonist replacement...
therapy (sustained-release methylphenidate, d-amphetamine) and dopamine agents (disulfiram). Additionally, immunotherapy is a new and promising pharmacological approach. There is strong evidence from controlled clinical trials that drugs that modulate the dopaminergic pathway facilitate gananergic function, or act as an agonist replacement therapy can be efficacious medications for the treatment of cocaine dependence.

**Keywords**: cocaine dependence, pharmacotherapy, treatment
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF CANNABINOID DEPENDENCE

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Background and Aim: Marijuana and its extracts are derived from Cannabis sativa, a type of hemp plant that contains active compounds called cannabinoids. As with many drugs, regular use of marijuana can result in dependence. Cannabis dependence is defined as a problematic pattern of use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress. Cannabis is the most frequently used illegal substance in the United States, Europe and Canada. There is a dramatic increase in the demand for treatment for cannabis dependence. Cannabis users frequently have co-morbid mood symptoms, especially depression and anxiety, and regular cannabis users may self-medicate for such symptoms. This review aims to present information on the pharmacotherapies that have been trialed as a treatment for cannabis use disorder.

Methods: This study is a review of the literature on pharmacotherapies for cannabis-use disorder. The search for articles was performed on the PubMed, Medline, and Google Scholar online databases, using the search terms “cannabis use disorder”, “pharmacotherapies”, “withdrawal”, “intoxication”, and “dependence.”

Results: To date, a handful of human laboratory studies and one small clinical trial on potential pharmacotherapies for marijuana dependence have appeared in the literature. The majority of these efforts have targeted the marijuana withdrawal syndrome. Bupropion, divalproex, naltrexone, nefazodone, and orally administered Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) have all been evaluated in studies with marijuana dependent participants who were not seeking treatment or planning to quit. The strategies that have been explored include agonist substitution, antagonists, or modulators of non-cannabinoid neurotransmitter systems assessing the effects on different aspects of cannabis use (e.g., intoxication, withdrawal, self-administration). Although a literature review indicates insufficient evidence for a single broadly and consistently effective pharmacological treatment for cannabinoid dependence, adjunctive treatment for nausea, anxiety, and insomnia can be helpful. Re-placement therapy and
short-term dose tapering with synthetic cannabinoids may also be used to manage withdrawal symptoms. Severity of withdrawal is a factor that increases the risk of relapse, and is the target of pharmacotherapy studies. Currently, there is no approved pharmacotherapy for cannabis-use disorders. A number of approaches have been examined, and trials are continuing to find a safe and effective medication with little abuse liability.

**Conclusion**: Increasing cannabis prevalence results in an increase in harms associated with cannabis use, including cannabis-use disorder. With a growing number of users seeking treatment for cannabis-use disorders, there is a demand for targeted treatments and a wider range of evidence-based options. This review provides a summation of the trials that have been conducted, and highlights the therapies that were least successful, such as the antagonist rimonabant. The most promising are the newer agonist therapies, such as nabiximols and nabilone, which have been found to reduce measures of withdrawal and relapse, warranting further exploration in the management of aspects of cannabis-use disorder.

**Keywords**: cannabinoid dependence, pharmacology, treatment
THE EFFECT OF MATRIX PROGRAM ON QUALITY OF LIFE, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN METHAMPHETAMINE USERS AND THEIR CARE GIVERS

Submission Author: Gholam Reza Kheirabadi

Gholam Reza Kheirabadi¹, nasrin masaeli², neda soleimani³, mozhgan Amini⁴

Background and Aim: Substance abuse is a devastating health problem in Iran; we designed and performed this study to evaluate the effect of matrix interventional program on quality of life, anxiety and depression in methamphetamine users and their care givers, in Isfahan, 2013.

Methods: This is a semi experimental study on 28 methamphetamine abuser and their main care givers(27 person), participants selected in random sampling methods among the population of methamphetamine abusers referred to substance dependence treatment center of Khorshid hospital in Isfahan, Iran. All of the selected subjects participated in a six-month intervention Matrix program. Outcome measures (quality of life, anxiety and depression) evaluated before intervention and then 2 and 6 month after the starting of intervention using World Health Organization Quality of life-Brief, Zung Anxiety Scale and Beck Depression Inventory.

Results: The results showed that the scores of quality of life, anxiety and depression changed (increased regarding the quality of life and decreased regarding the anxiety and depression) significantly in 2 time of after intervention evaluations in comparison to the base evaluation.

Conclusion: The matrix interventional program is an effective program to improving the quality of life and reducing the anxiety and depression of the methamphetamine abusers and their care givers.

Keywords: Matrix, Methamphetamine, anxiety, Depression, Quality of life
COMPARISON OF SELF-ESTEEM, MENTAL HEALTH AND RISKY BEHAVIORS BETWEEN CHILDREN OF DRUG ABUSER AND NON-DRUG ABUSER PARENTS.

Submission Author: Shahrzad Kheiri Amirkhiz

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⁴. Pharmacist

Background and Aim: Reviewing the previous articles appears that most studies have concentrated on the drug abusers themselves, not on their families and children. According to the conducted researches, addicted people can cause social damage to their family. This issue is crucial to be taken into consideration from two main aspects: First, recognition of the damages helps us prevent them. Second, the families of addicted people can help and encourage the drug abuser in the process of detoxification and withdrawal.

Methods: This study is a cross sectional study, designed to evaluate mental health, risky behaviors and self-esteem among the children of drug abuser parents referring to the addiction treatment centers affiliated to Iran University of Medical Sciences from March 21st to September 22nd, 2016 in Tehran. The case group are 150 children of male drug abusers admitted to addiction treatment centers affiliated to Iran University of Medical Sciences in the West of Tehran during their treatment period; and the control group are a random selection of 150 children of non-drug abuser parents who referred to the Hazrate Rasool hospital in the same period. Rosenberg self-esteem test, SCL-90R and additional questionnaires were used for evaluation.

Results: The present study indicates that comparing to the children of non-drug abusers, the children of drug abusers are more susceptible to problems like somatization (P value < 0.001), obsessive-compulsive disorder (P value < 0.001), sensitivity in communications (P value < 0.00), anxiety (P value < 0.001), depression (P value < 0.001), hostility (P value < 0.001), phobic anxiety (P value < 0.001), paranoid ideation (P value < 0.001), psychosis and insomnia discrete orientation.
Conclusion: Children of addicted parents have poorer self-esteem and show more tendency to high-risk behaviors such as dangerous driving, violence, smoking, drugs, alcohol and non-appropriate sexual behavior. Therefore, these children need more attention in their educational, social and familial issues. Besides, a more serious attempt should be considered in identifying and screening for mental health and behavioral interventions in these children.

Keywords: Self-esteem, mental health, risky behaviors, drug abusers, children
THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT AVERSIVE STIMULI ON MORPHINE SEEKING BEHAVIOR IN
SOCIALLY ISOLATED MALE MICE

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Background and Aim: Self-administration studies demonstrated that, as a social animal, mice exhibit less vulnerability to addiction in a rich social living condition. Accordingly, is it possible to say that poor social life, increases the vulnerability to addiction? On the other hand, it has been strongly suggested that counterconditioning by using aversive stimuli, may reduce the drug seeking behavior. Therefore, this study stands on the comparison of the role of each aversive stimulus in the reduction of morphine seeking behavior in socially isolated male mice.

Methods: The study included three treatment groups (foot shock, voice noise & restraining) and a control group, each of which consisted of 7 male mice. The Passive Avoidance Apparatus was used to study the aversive learning and morphine seeking behavior. Initially, all groups were measured in terms of the time they spent in each of two light and dark rooms. Then, the mice of each group were kept in separate boxes for 10 days. After the isolation, the time spent in each room was re-recorded. The day after that, the mice received 5 mg/kg morphine via subcutaneous injection for 3 days and after each injection, immediately, they placed in the dark room for 30 minutes singly, and the aversive stimulus (e.g. foot shock) presented. Finally, at the fifth day, the time that mice spent in each room recorded again.

Results: Comparing the pre-isolation and post-isolation scores, demonstrate that the mice will spend more time in the dark room after separation (p<0.001). Also, after morphine administration, the mice which received foot shock tended to spend less time in the dark room rather than two other treatment groups (voice noise and
restraining) (p<0.001) and there was no significant difference between voice noise and restraining as aversive stimuli. The results showed that in terms of reducing the seeking behavior, all three treatments were significantly different from control group (p<0.001).

**Conclusion**: This study shows that, firstly, mice living in a poor social environment, exhibit a higher psychological tendency to stay in the dark part of the box, which can be due to high anxiety or low mood in these animals; Secondly, the results demonstrate that the foot shock can strongly reduce the morphine seeking behavior in mice, however, the voice noise and restraining can be effective too. These findings can emphasize the role of social life in coping with and treating addiction.

**Keywords**: Drug Seeking Behavior; Social Isolation; Morphine Dependence
MENTAL DISORDERS IN MONO-OPIATE USERS COMPARED WITH POLY-OPIATE USERS

Submission Author: Ali Kheradmand

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⁴. General Practitioner

Background and Aim: Opiate dependency is one of the hygienic-psychic issues throughout the Iran, which causes numerous problems. Opiate users are vulnerable in front of mental disorders. The aim of this study was compare psychiatric disorders between two groups of mono and poly-opiate users.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was done among 234 persons (117 poly-opiate users and 117 mono-opiate users) poly-opiate and mono-opiate users in cessation drug centers in Kerman 2015-2016, a sample of choosed randomly to answer SCL90-R test and demographic questionnaire. Analysis performed by suitable statistical methods.

Results: According to the findings, on the whole somatization, anxiety, depression, phobia, sensitivity, psychosis, paranoid idea, aggression and obsessive-compulsive were significantly different between mono-opiate and poly-opiate users, so that these 9 psychotic disorders in poly-opiate users were more than mono-opiate users.

Conclusion: Finding of this research showed that these psychiatric disorders in several drugs abusers are more than one drug abusers.

Keywords: Mental Disorders, Poly-opiate user, Mono-opiate user, Iran.
COMPLICATED GRIEF IN METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT

Submission Author: Ali Kheradmand

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Background and Aim: Complicated grief is a condition that the grief deviates from the expected path so that it associates with extensive or prolonged mental or physical morbidity and causes clearly functional disorders and can affect in therapeutic procedures such as methadone maintenance treatment (MMT). In this study we want to evaluate the prevalence and effects of complicated grief in the individuals receiving MMT.

Methods: This research is a cross sectional study. It was performed in substance rehabilitation centers in Mashhad in 2015 on a sample of 285 individuals receiving MMT who had lost a person in past year chosen randomly to answer Inventory of Complicated Grief (ICG) and demographic questionnaire. Data were processed by suitable statistical methods.

Results: The prevalence of complicated grief is about 92% in MMT client who had lost a person in past year. It was more frequent than normal grief in MMT client (8%). It happen more in men and in middle-aged people and in lower educational level. People who have lost their first-grade relatives are more prone to complicated grief than those who lost the other ones. Gender of deceased and marital status did not affect the frequency of complicated grief. The individuals who have lost someone due to a disease are more frequently affected than those who have lost someone suddenly. Tendency to MMT was decreased after complicated grief.

Conclusion: Finding of this research showed that complicated grief was common in MMT client. Evaluation and treatment of this condition could increase tendency to MMT client.

Keywords: Complicated grief, Methadone Maintenance Treatment
NALOXONE ATTENUATES METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN RAT

Submission Author: Mehdi Khodamoradi

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**Background and Aim:** Methamphetamine (METH) is one of the highly addictive drugs of abuse with wide spectrum adverse effects, including cognitive impairment. It is stated that naloxone, an opiate antagonist, attenuates the rewarding effects of psychostimulants, such as amphetamine. This study set out to examine the possible effects of naloxone on spatial learning and memory deficits induced by neurotoxic regimen of METH in male rats.

**Methods:** Animals received METH regimen (four subcutaneous injections at the dose of 6 mg/kg with 2 h intervals) and the spatial learning and memory were examined using the Morris water maze, 7 days later.

**Results:** METH regimen induced spatial learning and memory impairment; poor performance in the acquisition and retention phases of the Morris water maze task, compared with the Vehicle (Saline) treated group. Administration of naloxone (1 mg/kg, i.p.), 30 min prior to each METH injection, significantly improved the above-mentioned negative effects of METH.

**Conclusion:** The results indicated that the opioidergic system is involved in METH-induced spatial learning and memory deficits and, therefore, opiates receptors can be targeted to improve such impairment.

**Keywords:** Methamphetamine, Naloxone, Spatial learning and memory, Cognitive impairment.
ADDICTION, HIV/AIDS AND PROSTITUTION: HOW SHOULD BE STEWARDSHIP?

Submission Author: Rahim Khodayari Zarnaq

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Background and Aim: Addiction, AIDS and prostitution are social harms that are intertwined and have made a lot of problems for Iranian society. The aim of this study is to explore the status of these social harms stewardship in Iran and deliver policy implications.

Methods: An exploratory qualitative framework based study conducted. Twenty related policy documents were reviewed and fifty semi-structured interviews were done with key informants (policymakers, politicians, stakeholders, managers, experts and researchers). Other countries' policies were also reviewed in this regard in a comparative method. Credibility, confirmability, dependency, and Transferability were used to assess the quality of the study, and framework analysis was used for data analysis using MAXQDA software.

Results: At present the three mentioned problems are separate stewardship with weak relationship between them. The addiction stewardship is the responsibility of the Iran drug control Headquarters with the secretary of ministry of Interior. The supreme council of health is AIDS' stewardship with the secretary of ministry of health and Prostitution stewardship is the responsibility of welfare organization. Various stewardship have caused inconsistencies, conflict, waste of resources, and low policy effectiveness.

Conclusion: The experiences of other countries and current stewardship problems in Iran, requisite of creating an upstairs stewardship and integrating the policy making of addiction, AIDS and prostitution and other related social harms. This could lead to improve policy making process and more effectiveness policies.

Keywords: Addiction, AIDS, Prostitution, stewardship, Health Policy
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ISLAMIC BASED SPIRITUAL RELIGION PSYCHOTHERAPY, METHADONE THERAPY, AND THE COMBINATION METHOD ON REDUCING DEPRESSION IN ADDICTS

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Background and Aim: The aim of the present research was to compare the effectiveness of Islamic based spiritual religion psychotherapy, methadone therapy and combination therapy method on reducing depression in addicts.

Methods: The design of the study was quasi-experimental with pretest – posttest and control group. The statistical population were all persons who referred to therapeutic centers of two cities of Tehran province in 2013 (1391c.s). The research sample included 40 subjects (male) who were selected by purposeful sampling and placed in the following four groups randomly.

Results: The results of analysis of covariance showed that all three treatments, Islamic based spiritual religion psychotherapy, methadone therapy and combination method, as compared with the control group, were effective in improving depression (P<0.001). Also, results showed that there is not significant difference in the effectiveness of methadone therapy and combination method.

Conclusion: the two methods of therapy are effective on the rate of depression.

Keywords: Islamic based spiritual religion psychotherapy, Methadone Therapy, depression.
THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADDICTION POTENTIALITY AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, SELF-AWARENESS AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND GENDER AMONG PREUNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Submission Author: Mina Kohestani

Mina Kohestani¹, Mina kohestani², somaye kohestsni³, kamran bahrami⁴

Background and Aim: Personality characteristics and conformity are the most important factors in the psychological predispositions to high-risk behaviors like addiction. This study was performed to study the relationship between addiction potentiality and personality, Self-awareness and Emotional intelligence intelligence In this descriptive–analytic study, 118 students were selected by cluster sampling in region 2, Kerman. Data were collected by the five big personality factors, Conformity 72-L, and addiction potentiality tests. Data were analyzed using the mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient, multi regression, and t-test. intelligence and gender among pre-university students in bojnoord Iran.

Methods: In this descriptive–analytic study, 118 students were selected by cluster sampling in region 2, Kerman. Data were collected by the five big personality factors, Self-awareness and Emotional intelligence and addiction potentiality tests. Data were analyzed using the mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient, multi regression, and t-test.

Results: The findings showed a significant positive relationship between Self-awareness and Emotional intelligence and addiction potentiality (P<0.01). In addition, addiction potentiality had a significant positive correlation with neuroticism personality traits and a significant negative correlation with conscientiousness and agreeableness as personality characteristics (P<0.01). T-test analysis showed that there was no difference in terms of conformity among girls and boys (P<0.01), but boys were more prone to addiction potentiality than girls in a significant difference (P<0.05).
**Conclusion**: Those who have high Self-awareness and Emotional Intelligence and vulnerability in terms of their personality are prone to addiction. Therefore, it is necessary in educational, preventive and treatment programs of addiction to emphasize on these psychological characteristics.

**Keywords**: Addiction potentiality, Personality characteristics, Gender, Self-awareness and Emotional Intelligence
BACKGROUND AND AIM: Although the amount of drug abuse among men are more common, but women because of their physiology, and other social and psychological aspect have more problems and challenges during use and treatment. The aim of this study is to review these limits and enrich their recovery plan.

METHODS: It is an electronic systematic review of original papers with data collected in studies about womens recovery in addiction, published from 2010 to 2017.

RESULTS: Beside the point of stigma, lack of self esteem, fear of losing children, lack of income, another members of family addiction are more critical in women who are in the treatment of drug abuse than men.

CONCLUSION: These specific needs of these women should be considered and supported in special recovery process.

KEYWORDS: Women, Drug abuse, Treatment
THE EFFECT OF FAMILY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON STUDENT ADDICTION IN ZABOL UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Submission Author: Abdollah Lashkari

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Background and Aim: Research has shown that the socio-economic status of the family is one of the factors influencing student addiction, and the family can prevent the student from turning into addiction by controlling the student’s friends and understanding the narcotics's detriment. Since the decrease in drug use alone With the reduction in drug availability, it is not possible to address other factors, such as the socio-economic status of the family, so the purpose of this study is to show the extent to which these factors influence the attitude of students towards addiction.

Methods: In this study, 100 students from different disciplines of Zabol University of Medical Sciences were studied. Data collection was done by a researcher-made questionnaire that was distributed randomly among students. After completing the data, they were entered into SPSS software And analyzed.

Results: 73 (68.6%) of the participants in this study were males and the mean age of the participants was 22.5 years, of which 41 (38.7%) of the students stated that at least once have experienced drugs. Also, most drug abuse students had moderate socioeconomic status. The results of this study showed that there was a significant relationship between drug abuse and socioeconomic status and friendship (p <0.05), but there was no significant relationship between No drug use was found with unemployment, parental education, depression and stress.
Conclusion: Considering the impact of the socio-economic status of the family and the socializing with addicted friends in turning students into addiction, the equitable distribution of services and facilities in the community, and equal use for all members of the community, as well as increasing awareness and care in relationships with addicted friends, it can be effective in preventing students from being addicted to drugs.

Keywords: family socioeconomic status, students addiction, Zabol University
EATING AND NUTRITION DISORDERS IN IRANIAN STUDENTS AS AN ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR: PREVALENCE AND RELATED FACTORS

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Background and Aim: A large part of Iran's population is made up of young people, with a high percentage of these student youths. Studying the diet of students and their eating habits is important for the health of the time of education and then it is important. Incorrect dietary patterns and inadequate physical activity lead to a gradual increase in weight in this stratum, which is the result of obesity and overweight in middle ages. This study aimed to investigate Eating and Nutrition Disorders in Iranian Students as an Addictive Behavior.

Methods: This study is a review article by surveying articles of databases and credible scientific websites include Google scholar, magiran, Sid, Elmunet, PubMed and iranmedex with keywords Addiction, nutritional habits, students, health and nutrition during 1990 – 2017 was conducted. In this study descriptive and analytical articles have been used.

Results: The results of this study showed that the prevalence of nutritional disorders among students in the country varied from 20 to 60 percent. The prevalence of obesity among students was about 1 to 20 percent and overweight was reported to be between 10 and 30 percent. Students turn to bad habits after going to college. Among these habits can be high consumption of tea, reduced consumption of dairy products, fiber, vegetables and fruits, fish, vitamins and minerals and increased consumption of snacks and ready meals. In these studies, the best nutritional model was for nutritional science students and the weakest model was for associate students. The consumption of fatty acids was reported in some studies less than required. Nutritional disorders can include anorexia, body impairment, lack of familiarity with nutrients, inadequate sleep and lack of mobility, and the elimination of some meals, especially breakfast.
Conclusion: With regard to the results, we find that university students in the country do not have good eating habits. A review of the educational and nutrition programs of the universities of the country and the importance of the students' nutritional health will help to correct these nutritional habits and improve their physical and mental health.

Keywords: Addiction, nutritional habits, students, health, nutrition
INVESTIGATION INTERNET ADDICTION AND RELATED FACTOR IN STUDENTS OF DEZFUL UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

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Background and Aim: The many uses and attractiveness of this global network have caused the phenomenon of Internet addiction to emerge in recent years. Internet addiction disorder is a disorder in the normal functioning of life by causing neurological complications, mental disorders, and social problems. This study aimed to investigate Internet addiction and related factor in students of Dezful University of Medical Sciences in 2014.

Methods: This research is a cross-sectional descriptive study which was performed on 276 qualified Dezful Medical Sciences University students in 2014 with the method of the available census. The tools utilized for data collection consisted of demographic questionnaire and Young Internet Addiction Standard criterion. The data were analyzed via SPSS software.

Results: 18.1% of them were medicine, 32.2 nursing, 17% anesthetic, 7.6% operating room, 14.9% laboratory and 10.1% medical emergency students, 26 (9.4%) were married and 250 (90.6%) were single. The results of this study showed that 34.1% of subjects under study less than one hour, 33.7% 1-3 hours, 19.9% 3-5 hours, 8.7% 5-10 hours and 6.3% People use the Internet for more than 10 hours a day. The highest rate of Internet addiction among different disciplines was observed in students with medical emergencies (3.6%) and nursing (3.4%). 1.8% of the female students in the study were addicted to the Internet, which significantly increased the rate of Internet addiction in male students by 9.0%, It was while male students (21.3 percent) than female students (10.1 percent) were more at risk of Internet addiction (P=0.33). There was a significant statistical difference between the field of study and Internet addiction (P=0.03).
Conclusion: Based on the current research and other studies in this area, it can be concluded that internet addiction is increasing among young people and students. Therefore, this emerging phenomenon should be considered as a health problem, and university officials who are responsible for the health of students are in the field of proper culture and proper training in the use of the Internet in the students.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Internet, Students, Addiction
Background and Aim: Today the rate of Internet exploitations ever increasing among college students and has become an important part of their life. Besides, to the benefits and advantages of Internet usage, the abuse, over extreme exploitation, and over dependence on Internet can lead to complications. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between Internet addiction and feelings of happiness in students of Dezful University of Medical Sciences in 2014.

Methods: This research is a cross-sectional study which was performed on 276 qualified Dezful Medical Sciences University students in 2014 with the method of the available census. The tools utilized for data collection consisted of demographic questionnaire, Young Internet Addiction Standard criterion, and Happiness Oxford Standard criterion. The data were analyzed via SPSS software.

Results: In this study 1.8% of female students were addicted to the Internet, which was %0.9 significantly more Internet addiction in females compared to the male students (p = 0.033). There were significant statistical correlation between the utilization of various websites and internet addiction (P = 0.044). Significant statistical correlation was observed between daily usage and internet addiction (P = 0.0001). The correlation coefficient between Internet addiction and student vitality, freshness, and joy was -0.085 (P = 0.185).

Conclusion: The results showed that daily use of the Internet at various sites on the Internet by students who have Internet addiction cause a decrease in feelings of happiness among students. It is recommended educational programs to motivate students towards correct methods of internet using and scientific sites planned.
Keywords: Internet Addiction, Internet, Happiness, Students, Addiction
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUALITY OF LIFE WITH INTENSITY OF ADDICTION TENDENCY IN PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND PEOPLE WITH VISION DISABILITY IN FALAVARJAN CITY

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Background and Aim: Previous studies have shown that disability is associated with social function and can play a significant role in the quality of life, so that a decrease in quality of life can lead to a reduction in self-esteem, a decrease in individual, social and occupational satisfaction, which are in fact factors of tendency to addiction. In this study, we attempt to investigate the impact of quality of life and its relation with the intensity of addiction tendency.

Methods: In this study, 45 Physically handicapped and people with vision disability under protection of the well-being organization of Falavarjan city were selected through unconditional simple sampling. They were evaluated by a questionnaire for drug addiction and quality of life questionnaire. The results were analyzed using SPSS software and coefficient test Pearson correlation was analyzed.

Results: Data were analyzed by Pearson correlation test. In a survey of six subscales of quality of life questionnaires, there was a significant relationship between the subtest of social function and the intensity of addiction tendency.

Conclusion: As defined by the World Health Organization, quality of life is the perception of a person from the status of life and value system in which he lives, the quality of life has different dimensions, including physical and psychological dimensions, each dimension is related to substance abuse due to negative consequences such as
depression, anxiety, physical pain, physical weakness. Studies have shown that the consequences of low quality of life can tended to substance abuse. In this survey, there was a significant correlation between social function subtest and addiction severity and there wasn't a significant relationship between the other subscales of quality of life questionnaire and the intensity of addiction tendency. These results are consistent with a study conducted in the year 95 in Tehran that investigate the impact of social capital on the quality of life in accustomed. The findings of that study indicated a significant relationship between the structural dimensions of social capital and the quality of life of accustomed. However, to achieve better results, this research should be done with a larger sample size.

**Keywords**: Addiction, Quality of life, Intensity of addiction tendency, Physically handicapped, Vision disability
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HAPPINESS AND SELF-ESTEEM WITH ADDICTION RECURRENCE IN ADDICTED PEOPLE UNDERGOING METHADONE TREATMENT REFERRED TO ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS OF ZAHEDAN WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE CONFOUNDERS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND VARIABLES RELATED TO DRUG RECURRENCE

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Background and Aim: One of the major problems in the addicted people population is the recurrence of addiction. On the other hand, psychological factors have more effect on the recurrence of addiction than physical factors. Therefore, this research was conducted with the aim of investigating the relationship between happiness and self-esteem with the recurrence of addiction among different variables in methadone treated addicts referring to addiction treatment centers in Zahedan.

Methods: In this study, 250 addicts referring to addiction treatment centers of Zahedan were studied prospectively. The data were collected through an interview using a form of information including demographic characteristics, addiction related characteristics, and standard self-confidence and happiness questionnaire by the researcher. Data analysis was implemented by Stata.12 software using chi-square test and multiple logistic regression.
**Results**: Sexual distribution was as 206 (82.4%) males, 44 females (17.6%), and age distribution was as 37 numbers less than 25 years old (14.8%), and 213 numbers more than 25 years old (21.25%). Totally, the results of this study showed that 162 addicts had recurrence (64.8%) while 88 did not have (35.2%). The variables of accommodation, monthly income, type of substance, drug use, age of commencement of drug use, previous history of abandonment, history of alcohol consumption before drug use, and hope for quitting from the viewpoint of addicted individuals are related to addiction recurrence ($P>0.05$). Variables such as marital status, monthly income, drug use, history of previous abortion, history of alcohol consumption before commencement of drug use, and hopes of deprivation from the viewpoint of the addicted person were good predictors of addiction recurrence.

**Conclusion**: This study showed that self-esteem and happiness are poorly correlated with addiction recurrence, and the main effective variables in the recurrence of addiction are marital status, monthly income, drug use, previous abortion history, history of alcohol consumption before the onset of drug use, and the hope of quitting from the perspective of the addicted person. However, more psychological studies relevant to the recurrence of addiction in other societies and the monitoring of addicts by families with respect to the variables that are influential in this study, are of great importance.

**Keywords**: Addiction, Recurrence, happiness, self-esteem
LONG-TERM STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE STIGMA ATTACHED TO ADDICTION: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

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Background and Aim: For most people, the journey of recovery from addiction is not easy. Recovering people typically encounter numerous obstacles along the way. These include medical problems, psychological challenges, family issues, criminal justice, legal problems, and work-related issues. For some recovering people, these obstacles have sufficient power to force them off the path of recovery. Similarly, people in recovery often experience stigma, which can likewise jeopardize their recovery. Thus, during a time when people need a lot of support, encouragement, and love, stigma can diminish people’s ability to follow a path of health regarding the body, mind, and spirit. The recovery process and social work profession share theoretical and practice roots that facilitate a goodness-of-fit between the recovery and social stigma.

Methods: This paper reviews long-term strategies to reduce stigmatization in addiction process with emphasis on roles and scopes of evidence-based social work practice according to research from libraries and documentation targets.

Results: Stigma involves processes of labeling, stereotyping, social rejection, exclusion, and extrusion as well as the internalization of community attitudes in the form of shame by the person/family being discredited. The social stigma attached to addiction constitutes a major obstacle to personal and family recovery, contributes to the marginalization of addiction professionals and their organizations, and limits the type and magnitude of cultural resources allocated to alcohol- and other drug-related problems. The social stigma attached to addiction is greatest for those experiencing multiple discrediting conditions, e.g., combinations of addiction, psychiatric illness, HIV/AIDS, minority status, poverty, homelessness, and women perceived to have failed their gender-role expectations due to addiction. Addiction-related social stigma elicits social isolation, reduces help-seeking, and compromises long-term physical and mental health outcomes. Three broad social strategies should use to address...
stigma attached to addiction: 1) protest (advocacy), 2) education, and 3) increased interpersonal contact between stigmatized and non-stigmatized groups. Social workers can play the significant role to implement these strategies.

**Conclusion**: Social workers should start up a campaign to combat against stigmatization. The campaign goals are to enhance public and professional perceptions of the value of medication-assisted treatment and increase the participation within local community activities. The strategies proposed for the campaign span the following areas: recovery representation and community mobilization, community education, professional education, non-stigmatizing the treatment practices, local and policy advocacy, and campaign evaluation. The implementation of these strategies will require professional social workers to reduce stigma attached to addiction.

**Keywords**: Social work, Stigma, Addiction, Community
EFFICACY BDRC RESILIENCY AND REDUCE THE CRAVING FOR METHAMPHETAMINE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to determine the efficacy of BDRC in reducing craving and resilience among methamphetamine abusers.

Methods: The study design was quasi-experimental with pre-test, post-test, and control group. Both groups were measured before and after the implementation of the independent variable at the same time. The population included all methamphetamine-dependent individuals referring to one of the addiction treatment clinic in Tehran. 30 methamphetamine abusers were selected by convenience sampling. 15 patients were randomly assigned to the experimental and 15 patients in control groups. The research measurement instrument comprised the Desire for Drug Questionnaire (DDQ) and Conner-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RIS).

Results: Analyze of covariance (ANCOVA) models was employed to test the study hypothesis.

Conclusion: The results showed that the treatment of BDRC has an effect on reduction of craving, and increase resilience among methamphetamine abusers.

Keywords: BDRC, craving, resiliency
STUDENT ATTITUDE ABOUT INTERPERSONAL AND SOCIAL RISK FACTORS TOWARD TENDENCY TO ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: In this survey main factors and variables such as interpersonal problems in family and peers and social problems (financial, Access to drugs, cultural and problems welfare) among youth was determine as effective factors to tendency toward drugs.

Methods: This is a descriptive-Analytic survey to describe the main cause's tendency to addiction overview of student such as interpersonal and social risk factors. The population of the present study was all students in two education districts of falavarjan city in Isfahan. For sampling we used Cochran formula and quotas sampling. Instrument of this research was questioner that determines the content and face validity and coefficient alpha for reliability.

Results: The result show that among interpersonal factors, addict family member and being single —guarded, escape from home and among social factors lock of legal deal with consumers and distributes and financial problem occupation special that drug use is common among them was one of the most important factors in tendency to addiction in overview of student.

Conclusion: Given the demographic structure of our country and the provision of the necessary prevalence of youth addiction, the identification and elimination of effective factors in the trend of drug use can be very effective in preventing abuse in adolescents and reducing the demand for consumption in adults.

Keywords: Addiction-Preventing Addiction-Juvenile addiction
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE INTERNET ADDICTION OF YOUTH IN ZAHEDAN

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Background and Aim: The emergence of modern communication technologies and their increasing role in social life has led to more extreme forms of using this technology and their unintended consequences, which pose a threat to healthy social life. Among the modern media, the Internet has a special place due to its various attractions and opportunities, but along with its useful and positive functions, extreme use of it can lead to disruptions in individual and social functions. And provides the context for creating the terms that are called Internet addiction. Internet addiction may be seen among different classes, but among young people it is more common and harmful. The purpose of this research was to investigate the role of social capital in Internet addiction among 18 to 30 year old youth in Zahedan.

Methods: For this purpose, 100 young people in Zahedan city were selected by random sampling as a sample size. The data gathering tool, the Young Internet addiction Standardized Questionnaire (1998) and the Social Capital Questionnaire, Nahpit and Ghasal (1998) were used. And the data is processed by the SPSS software.

Results: The results of this study show that among the components of social capital (trust networks and common norms, mutual cooperation and partnership, affinity and solidarity, empathy and mutual understanding and mutual assistance, voluntary participation and collective identity) Only empathy and mutual understanding can predict and affect Internet addiction (p< 0.05)
Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, there is a significant and reverse relationship between Internet addiction and social capital, and in other words, it is expected that the greater the level of empathy, cooperation and mutual understanding among people in the community, there would be less Internet addiction.

Keywords: Internet addiction, social capital, youth
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING STYLES AND SOCIAL-EFFICACY AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS

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Background and Aim: The emergence and prevalence of social harms is due to insufficiencies and conflicts that are rooted in social relationships. Socialization is a process by which children learn behaviors, skills, motivations, values, beliefs and criteria that are desirable and appropriate to their culture. On of the variables influencing mental health during adolescence is the coping styles that adolescents use to deal with psychological stresses of their environment. The purpose of this study was the extent to which coping styles of adolescents with substance abuse are related to their social self-efficacy.

Methods: for this purpose, 40 (20 girls and 20 boys) addicted children from treatment centers under the age of 18 were used to measure coping styles of the Lazarus and Folkman (1988) and the social self-efficacy questionnaire by Keneli

Results: data were analyzed using Pearson Correlation, regression, step by step Manawa tests. Toward analysis of variance homogeneity of two groups, Leven’s variance test were used. The results showed that there was a significant difference between coping styles and self-efficacy among boys and girls( p < 0/05). In the subscales of coping styles, the mean scores were meaningless and some subscales were significant.

Conclusion: using coping styles and increasing self-efficacy can reduce behavioral disorders.
Keywords: coping styles, social self-efficacy and adolescence.
EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTICOMPONENT EXPOSURE APPROACH UTILIZING ADDICTION TENDENCY EFFECTIVE FACTORS SEM ON THE REDUCTION OF TENDENCY TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: A COMPOSITE STUDY

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of a multicomponent exposure approach, based on the structural equation modeling (SEM) of all factors affecting the tendency to addiction, on the reduction of tendency to substance abuse among delinquent adolescents.

Methods: This study was done in three main phases: in the first stage (quantitative), a 148-item researcher-made instrument (including 18 main cognitive, situational, social, individual and family components) was recruited applying a structural equation modeling – finally 8 main components were determined and replaced. In the second stage, a “multi-axial program” (a new program based on identified components) was developed executing qualitative and diagnostic interviews with competent authorities and experts in the field and juvenile delinquents with a history of substance abuse; and finally in the third stage, the program was implemented in the framework of a 16-session project based on the most important components influencing the tendency to addiction. Moreover, for the sake of comparison, a control group was considered, and pre-test and post-test were used to determine the prevalence of addiction tendency among the adolescents in both groups. It should be noted that each of the experimental and control groups included 16 juveniles who were assigned to each group randomly through a semi-experimental method.

Results: Covariance analysis indicated a significant effectiveness of the multi-axial program on the reduction of addiction tendency in experimental group members, while the control group did not reveal a significant difference in the post-test as compared to the pre-test.
Conclusion: The developed program based on the main causes of drug abuse identified through the structural equation modeling was a highly effective intervention in reducing the tendency to addiction among adolescents.

Keywords: Addiction prevention, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), drug use tendency, substance abuse

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this paper was to develop a new scale to identify adolescents prone to addiction. The instrument’s adequacy and ability to predict addiction risk was investigated through a 3-year longitudinal research model.

Methods: This research is a composite study on instrument development. First, the components and indicators of the questionnaire were identified and evaluated in two formats, namely “quantitative” and “qualitative”: in the quantitative phase, components were identified by recruiting factor analysis on 54 up-to-date articles and other sources; in the second phase, the identified components were completed through a series of interviews with eight related addiction experts and 57 subjects with substance abuse precedent. The final components were redesigned as a questionnaire with psychometric-based properties.

Results: The results were studied in two ways: First, validating and standardizing of the prototype and the main control group samples indicated a very good reliability of the elements, i.e., the Cronbach's alpha value was 0.911. Second, findings from the longitudinal study demonstrated that after a 3-year period, out of a total of 91 adolescents with severe substance abuse tendencies – whose information were collected and recorded through the questionnaire implementation and interview sessions – 43 available subjects were re-examined and diagnosed, of which 33 had a history of once drug abuse, and 16 were on a continuous addiction. Of these, 50% were opium addicts, 37.5% were addicted to chemical substances and the rest used miscellaneous drugs.
Conclusion: The developed questionnaire was an appropriate instrument to predict the probability of adolescent tendency to drug abuse. Furthermore, the psychometric properties and the executive capability of the questionnaire were approved through a cross-sectional method and a 3-year longitudinal study.

Keywords: Addiction, addiction prevention, development of a questionnaire, addiction tendency.
RELATIONSHIP AMONG MENTAL HEALTH, PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ADDICTION POTENTIAL

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Background and Aim: Mental health and personality traits as individual factors were significantly related with many behaviors and disorders. So this research was conducted to determine the relationship among mental health, personality traits and addiction potential.

Methods: The research method was correlational design and the statistical population was all members of Red Crescent Society of seven provinces of Iran (East Azerbaijan, West Azerbaijan, Ardabil, Zanjan, Gilan, Kerman and Hormozgan) that 218 members of them were selected through random sampling as the research sample and answered to Zargar Iranian Addiction Potential Scale, Symptom Check List-25 and Neo Five Factor Inventory. Then data was analyzed by Pearson correlation and multivariate regression.

Results: The results showed that addiction potential has negative significant correlation with mental health and among personality traits only correlation of neuroticism was positive significant with addiction potential and correlation of others traits (extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness) were positive significant (P<0.01). As well, multivariate regression results showed that addiction potential can be predicted by mental health, neuroticism and agreeableness (P<0.01).

Conclusion: Result indicated that mental health and some personality traits like agreeableness and neuroticism have more important role in the individual’s addiction potential. Mental health and agreeableness decreased but neuroticism increased the individual’s addiction potential.
Keywords: Mental Health, Personality Traits, Addiction Potential, Red Crescent Society
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND THE INCLINATION TO ADDICTION TO DRUG ADDICTS

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Background and Aim: Given the great importance of local partnerships in reducing addiction, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between local participation and the rate of addiction in community groups in Mashhad.

Methods: This research was descriptive-correlational research and the statistical population included all addicts in neighborhoods in district 5 of Mashhad. A total of 213 people, 49 women and 64 male, were selected by random sampling method and were studied. The data obtained in this study were collected through questionnaires of the rate of addiction (Mirhasami, 2006) and the local participation scale questionnaire (researcher made) and analyzed to analyze the hypotheses of the research in both descriptive and inferential sections.

Results: The research hypotheses were analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient and the results showed that increasing the participation of the people of the neighborhood, increasing the public awareness of the neighborhood, increasing the trust of the people in the neighborhood to the government and the police, increasing the amount of education in the prevention of drug addiction in the neighborhood and reducing There is a significant relationship between addiction in the neighborhood.
Conclusion: Statistical analysis shows that local participation and its dimensions have a significant effect on reducing addiction incidence in neighborhoods and can serve as an indicator and variable in the prevention of addiction.

Keywords: Local participation, addiction tendency, drug addicts
Background and Aim: The initial recognition of the underlying causes of injury will play a very important role in reducing social problems. The aim of this study was to compare parenting styles and early maladaptive schemas in women with substance abuse and inferior women.

Methods: This is a causal-comparative study. The statistical population of the present study included all women in the province of Guilan, who were abusers in 1395, including 120 (40 non-drug users, 40 healthy people, and 40 drug addicts), which were sampled in Accessible and purposeful, were selected. The subjects in the sample participated in this study by completing the questionnaire of Bramird's parenting styles and Yang et al. Schema questionnaire. One-way ANOVA was used to analyze the data.

Results: The results showed that there is a significant difference between the early maladaptive schemas and the childbirth styles in three levels of women. Significance level among women was p <0.05. Most schemata, abandonment schemes, rigorous measures, and the smallest deserving / large scale of self-secretarial schemata, as well as child-rearing styles, have earned the highest scores among female abusers.

Conclusion: Therefore, it can be concluded that the existence and severity of maladaptive maladaptive schemes among female abusers is more than other women, which itself indicates the severity of a potential and problematic risk to society. Therefore, with Childbirth timed education and child-rearing practices can reduce the harm caused by maladaptive schemas after the birth of children.
Keywords: early maladaptive schemas; parenting styles; substance abuse; healthy people
PARENTING STYLES, EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AMONG WOMEN WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE, IMPROVED WOMEN AND HEALTHY WOMEN

Submission Author: Rasooly Marya

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Background and Aim : The initial recognition of the underlying causes of injury will play a very important role in reducing social problems. The aim of this study was to compare parenting styles and early maladaptive schemas In women, improved substance abuse And healthy women

Methods : This is a causal-comparative study. The statistical population of the present study included all women in the province of Guilan, who were abusers in 1395, including 120 (40Improved substance abuse, 40 healthy people, and 40 drug addicts), which were sampled in Accessible and purposeful, were selected. The subjects in the sample participated in this study by completing the questionnaire of Baermind parenting styles and Yang et al. Schema questionnaire. One-way ANOVA was used to analyze the data

Results : The results showed that there is a significant difference between the early maladaptive schemas and the Parenting styles in three levels of women. Significance level among women was p <0.05. Most Female abusive women’s schemas are more material than other women

Conclusion : Therefore, it can be concluded that the existence and severity of maladaptive maladaptive schemes among female abusers is more than other women, which itself indicates the severity of a potential and problematic risk to society. Therefore, with Parenting styles timed education and child-rearing practices can reduce the harm caused by maladaptive schemas after the birth of children

Keywords : early maladaptive schemas; parenting styles; substance abuse; healthy people
THE ASSESSMENT OF THE MENTAL PROFILE OF ADDICTS IN DROP IN CENTER OF GUILAN

Submission Author: Maryam Mazloom

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³. M.S

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the mental profile of addicted people admitted to drop in center (DIC) in comparison to mental profile of normal people.

Methods: The research design was correlational. The sample included 35 addicted people were referred to drop in center (DIC) of Guilan that were matched with normal people according to demographic characteristic, and were selected by available sampling. The instruments included Symptom Checklist (SCL-90) (Derogatis, 1994) that consistent from 9 subscales. Finally, the data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential (independent T test) statistics based on the statistical software SPSS-20

Results: The results of independent T test showed that mental profile of addict people has significant difference with normal people. All subscales of SCL-90 (aggression, anxiety, obsession, interpersonal sensitivity, somatic symptom, psychoticism, paranoia, depression, and phobia) were higher in addict people.

Conclusion: this results are consistent with literature and indicated that mental profile of addiction is different from mental profile of normal people. This fact emphasize on the mental health program in order to prevention as well as treatment of addiction.

Keywords: mental profile, addict, drop in center (DIC)
PREDICTION OF SMOKING BASE AVAILABILITY, FAMILY RESTRICTION, FAMILY SUPPORT, PEERS RESTRICTION, AND PEER SUPPORT AMONG IRANIAN ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim : Recent research has established links between adolescent health behaviors and family life, where the home environment is characterized in terms of young people's perceptions of parental support and control. It is well known that family based factors are associated with young people's smoking behavior. Perceptions of family support were found to be inversely related to smoking, with an "unsupportive" home environment associated with increased likelihood of smoking. In addition, smoking prevalence were raised where perceptions of poor support were combined with reports of fewer controls (i.e. "neglectful" parenting). In particular, study have shown that aspects of family life in middle adolescence are linked to health status in later adolescence, independently of the material circumstances of the young person's family. Our purpose here is to predict smoking in adolescents based on the accessibility, limitations and support of family and friends

Methods : For this purpose, 1569 high school students were selected and the questionnaire of Jessor (smoking components, family support, peer support, family and peer support, family restriction, family support, peers restraint, and peer support) was answered.

Results : Data analysis Showed that there is a negative relationship between family and friends' support with smoking, and a negative relationship between family and friends' restrictions with smoking, but there is a positive relationship between accessibility with smoking, as well as smoking in adolescent boys is more than girls.

Conclusion : In general, accessibility and support and restriction of families and peers are important factors in predicting smoking in adolescents which can explain a large amount of smoking variance. The paper concludes by
discussing the potential significance of associations between family life and smoking for the production of class based health inequalities in youth. In other words, both high and low levels of control resulted in raised prevalence and possible problem drinking.

**Keywords**: smoking, availability, family restriction, family support, peers restriction peer support
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDE TO HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR AND BAS/BIS SYSTEM WITH SMOKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim: Adolescents, more than any other group, are involved in a wide range of high-risk behaviors that can cost a lot to them, the family and the community so the purpose of the present study was to predict smoking base attitude to High risk behavior, Behavioral Activation System (BAS) and Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) among Iranian High school students. In evaluating the factors that influence on high-risk behaviors, like smoking, it is important to examine the person's biological and nervous dimension, which can be underpinned by emotion and behavior. Among the theories associated with this dimension is the personality theory, which considers brain-behavioral systems to be the basis of human motivation, excitement and behavior. The personality theory introduces two main brain-behavioral systems. These systems, which include the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) and Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS), are the basis for emotional responses and individual differences in response to amplifier events.

Methods: To reach this aim, 504 students participated in this study. All participants completed the attitude to High risk behavior, Carver& White BAS/BIS system and Jessor battery test. Data was analyzed using step wise liner regression.

Results: The results showed that Difficulties in higher level of smoking had a significant positive correlation with attitude to High risk behavior. There was significant positive correlation between BAS and smoking, but there was not significant correlation between BIS and smoking in adolescents.
Conclusion: In general, attitude to High risk behavior and Behavioral Activation System (BAS) are importance components to predict smoking and family factors can account for a high amount of variance in problem drinking. The high sensitivity of individuals in the behavioral activation system is associated with increasing the likelihood of occurrence of high-risk behaviors. According to these results, the evaluation of the brain-behavioral systems can allow the identification of adolescents and students susceptible to high-risk behaviors and provide arrangements for preventive interventions.

Keywords: BAS/BIS system, attitude to High Risk Behavior, smoking, adolescents
THE ROLE OF FAMILY CONTROL AND FAMILY SUPPORT FOR PREDICTION PROBLEM DRINKING IN HIGH SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Hanieh Mehdizadeh Hanjani

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Background and Aim: The family life cycle is defined by the different phases present in the evolution of the family. Adolescence is the third stage in the life of the family and can be a source of tension, due to the great relational complexity between parents and children. During this transition, the family has to adapt roles and rules to maintain family homeostasis, at the same time as it adapts to the new changes. In this context, the traditional nuclear family appears to be better prepared to cope with the changes and make the correct adjustments. Lastly, although the majority of adolescents mention good physical health, there is a high presence of symptoms indicative of psychic discomfort and there is an association between family dysfunction and depressive symptoms. In the general population, psychic discomfort decreases the quality of life and has a negative influence on social support, contact with family, and coping with stressful life events so it is important to study prediction Alcohol drinking base components of family control and family support among Iranian High school students.

Methods: To reach this aim, 1860 students were selected and participated in this study. All participants were asked to complete the family control, family support and problem drinking as a Jasser battery test subscale. Data was analyzed using stepwise linear regression.

Results: The results showed that Difficulties in higher level of family control had a significant negative correlation with Alcohol drinking, there was significant negative correlation between family support and problem drinking in student, and also finding suggested that Alcohol drinking in male students were significantly higher than female.
Conclusion: In our study we see that the family support by the adolescent is associated with decreasing drinking in High school. In our study there was a significant increase in cigarette consumption in adolescents with severe family dysfunction. In short, it is about promoting a healthy and balanced growing up in the adolescent, by means of a multidisciplinary intervention that is based on developing good family and social support, as well as improving communication with their parents.

Keywords: family control, family support, drinking, Iranian students
EFFECT OF GABAERGIC AGONISTS ON ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES OF WDR NEURONS IN MORPHINE TOLERANCE MODEL

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Background and Aim: Systemic administration of morphine chronically develop the state of tolerance to antinociception effect of morphine. There are several studies have reported the effects of GABA agonists in attenuating opioid tolerance. The possible contributory role of GABA in morphine analgesia has been given only limited consideration. Thus the present study was designed to test the effect of GABAergic agonists on morphine-induced tolerance in rats.

Methods: In this study Wistar rats (weighing: 180-220 gr) were used. They received Morphine sulfate 10 mg/kg ip from 1 up to 8 days. Rats divided to 4 groups. Extracellular single unit recording was performed in spinal WDR neurons in control, morphine tolerate, morphine tolerate with baclofen and morphine tolerance with muscimol on day 1, 3rd, 5th, 8th. Stimulation was applied at 3 times the threshold current for C fiber activation and a post-stimulus histogram (PSTH) was built and displayed by e-probe software (Science beam-Iran).

Results: The result showed that chronic administration of morphine increase activation of WDR neurons and augmented the induction of Wind up in WDR neurons. GABAergic agonists could attenuate activation of WDR neurons and induction of Wind up in morphine tolerate rats.

Conclusion: GABA agonists can delay development of morphine tolerance in chronic administration of morphine and improve analgesic effect of Morphine.

Keywords: GABA, morphine tolerance, electrophysiology
THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE SURVEY OF URINARY THALLIUM IN THE PATIENTS POISONED WITH OPIOID-LIKE COMPOUNDS

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Background and Aim: Thallium (Tl) is a toxic heavy metal that exists in nature. Tl poisoning may occur in opioid addict cases. This study was designed to evaluate the frequency and level urinary Tl in opioid abusers. In addition, clinical findings were evidenced.

Methods: One-hundred and fifty subjects were examined. Cases with history of at least 3 years abuse were admitted in Imam-Reza hospital as the case group; 50 non-opioid abusers from the target population were included as the control group. Twenty-four hour urinary qualitative and quantitative Tl analysis was performed on both groups.

Results: For all subjects, 128 (85%) were negative for qualitative urinary Tl, followed by 5% (trace), 7% (1+), 2% (2+), and 1% (3+). Mean (SD, Min–Max) quantitative urinary Tl levels were 14 (44, 0–346 µg/L). Mean urinary Tl levels in the case group were 21 (53, 0–346) and in controls were 1 (1, 0–26), which were significantly different (P = 0.001). The most frequent clinical findings were ataxia (86%), sweating (81%), and constipation (54%). In all cases (n = 150), mean (SD) with positive qualitative urinary Tl was 26.8 (12) and in negative cases was 2.3 (3.0), which were significantly different (P = 0.002).

Conclusion: This study showed that long-term opioid abuse might lead to Tl exposure. In opioid abusers with clinical manifestation of thallotoxicosis, urinary Tl should be determined.

Keywords: Thallium, opioid-like, poisoning
STUDY THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AND ITS RELATED FACTORS IN SOLDIERS AT BORDER LINES

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Background and Aim: The objective of this study was to examine the prevalence of drug abuse and its related factors in soldiers at border lines of Ilam province.

Methods: This was a descriptive-applied study. The population of this study consisted of all soldiers served at border lines of Ilam province in 2015. They were 1500 people and were served at related units. In this study, 306 soldiers were selected as sample using Morgan Table. The sampling method was random. In this study, inventory of addiction in youth and MMPI inventory consisting of 71 questions have been used.

Results: According to the findings of this study, 89% of the soldiers with history of drug abuse at least once lived in the families with more than 5 people or more and this is about two times more than drug abuse by soldiers who lived in families with fewer people. According to the results of this study, 99% of soldiers with history of drug abuse at least once a lifetime live in cities.

Conclusion: it is concluded that no single factor is not necessary and sufficient condition for addiction, addiction is result of different factors. During military service, underlying mental illness could be triggered by being way of past conditions and enter the new stressful conditions. The prevalence of drug abuse can be a mean to relieve mental deficiency, escape monotony and boredom, suppress mental illness and create a false sense of relaxation in the soldiers.

Keywords: prevalence, drug, used, border guards
THE PREDICTION OF ATTITUDE TO ADDICTION BASED ON ATTACHMENT STYLES AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG SECONDARY STUDENTS OF SILVANA CITY

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Background and Aim: Background: Addiction to drugs is a physical, psychological, social and moral disease that needs to rehabilitation. Substance abuse and its unpleasant outcomes are among the most important social concerns and most unpleasant social hazards that have caught mental health specialists’ attention. Aim: The aim of this study is to predict the attitude to addiction based on attachment styles and coping strategies in Secondary school students of Silvana City.

Methods: Methods: The present study is descriptive-correlational. The statistical population of the study included all male and female students of Secondary school in Silvana. A sample of 120 students (55 girls and 65 boys) from Secondary schools were selected based on cluster random sampling and completed Attitudes to addiction questionnaires Nazari, Collins and Reid's Attachment Styles and Andler & Parker's Coping Strategies.

Results: Result: The results showed a negative relationship between problem-oriented style and attitude toward addiction (P <0.01) and a significant positive correlation between emotional-oriented style and attitude toward addiction (P <0.01). There was no relationship between avoidance-oriented style and attitude toward addiction. Also the results showed there was a negative relationship between attitude toward addiction with Secure attachment (P <0.01) and insecure styles (P <0.01) and ambivalent styles (P <0.05). Finally, the results of multiple regression showed that coping strategies predicted 0.125 and attachment styles 0.289 of the variance of attitude toward addiction.
Conclusion: According to the results, parents and teachers can by training coping strategies and attachment styles in the school and home environment and creating secure attachment styles and problem-oriented coping strategies prevented positive attitudes toward addiction in students.

Keywords: Attitude to addiction, Attachment styles, coping strategies
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COPING POWER PROGRAM FOR REDUCING AGGRESSION IN PRIMARY MALE STUDENTS OF TEHRAN

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Background and Aim : The aim of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Coping Power Program for reducing aggression in primary school boys in Tehran.

Methods : The chosen method in this research was a quasi-experimental, a pre-test/ post-test type with a control group. The statistical universe was a total of 240296 primary students which volunteered from three different schools and from these 3 schools, 40 students were chosen by include criteria. Then they were divided into two experimental group and the control group. The pre-test and post-test were done by CBCL and RPQ measurements. After that, the evidence-based Coping Power program implemented during a period of 24 (30 minutes long) sessions for students in experimental group. As long as the program took place, no interfering rights were given to the control group. After the intervention, both groups were again tested by the measurements of the research. The data collected from the pre-test and post-test, were analyzed by co-variance analysis.

Results : Reactive aggression has decreased in experimental group through the classes. Although proactive aggression has increased in both experimental and control groups, the Coping Power Program could reduce the increasing rate in students who participate in classes.

Conclusion : The results of this research show that the Coping Power Program can result in decrease aggressive behavior (based on the parent’s reports) and less reactive aggression in primary boy students.

Keywords : Reactive Aggression, Proactive Aggression, Coping Power Program, Children, Addiction prevention
CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTIVATION FOR DRUG ABANDONMENT AND GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY: MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-CONCEPT

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Background and Aim: Self-concept is an essential part of the cognitive system of individuals and is involved in regulating ongoing behaviors. However, the influence of self-concept on drug treatment related variables, such as motivation for drug abandonment and self-efficacy, remains unclear. This study aims at exploring whether self-concept mediates the relationship between motivation for drug abandonment and self-efficacy among drug addicts.

Methods: This study involves 816 (550 males, 226 females, mean age = 34.59, range = 16–58 years) drug addicts. Participants completed questionnaires, including the Tennessee self-concept scale (TSCS), general self-efficacy scale (GSES), and drug abstinence motivation questionnaire (DAMQ).

Results: Results indicated that Self-concept was positively associated with self-efficacy and motivation for drug abandonment. Conversely, significant association between self-efficacy and abstinence motivation did not exist. An indirect analysis showed that self-concept mediated the relationship between motivation for drug abandonment and self-efficacy among drug addicts.

Conclusion: These results demonstrated that self-concept is a critical factor in understanding the relationship between motivation for drug abandonment and self-efficacy among drug addicts. Improving the sense of self-worth may be an effective intervention therapy among drug addicts.

Keywords: self-concept, motivation for drug abandonment, self-efficacy
CRYSTAL METHAMPHETAMINE USE AND ITS CORRELATIONS WITH HIV-RELATED RISKS IN WOMEN ENGAGED IN SEX WORK IN IRAN

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Background and Aim: In the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the growing trend of substance use among key affected populations has become a global public health concern. In comparison with women in the general population, female sex workers (FSW) experience higher HIV prevalence due to the dynamic nature of their work environment and high-risk practices such as illicit substance use and unprotected sexual intercourse. Given a paucity of information available on substance use among FSW in Iran, this study intends to estimate the prevalence of crystal methamphetamine (CM) use and its individual, interpersonal, and structural and environmental correlates in Iranian FWS.

Methods: FSW aged ≥18 years and reported penetrative sex with multiple clients in the last year were recruited from the centers for vulnerable women and outreach. Data were collected by face-to-face interviews using a standardized behavioral questionnaire. A total of 1,295 eligible FSW were the analytic sample of the study. Recent CM use was defined as any self-report of past-month CM use. The univariable and multivariable modified Poisson
regression using a generalized linear model (GLM) with Poisson as family, and log link function were performed to report the crude and adjusted prevalence ratio (APR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Results: Non-injection and injection CM use was reported by 15.0% (95% CI: 8.7, 24.7) and 0.9% (95% CI: 0.4, 2.1%). CM use, regardless of the mode of administration, was reported by 15.7% (95% CI: 9.3, 25.1). Multivariable regression model revealed that CM use was more likely to be reported by FSW who reported heroin use (APR: 3.63, 95% CI: 2.22, 5.92), non-prescription methadone use (APR: 4.76, 95% CI: 2.23, 10.2), and had more than one non-paying sexual partner (APR: 2.09, 95% CI: 1.14, 3.84). In contrast, CM use was less likely to be reported by FSW who had lower education (APR: 0.29, 95% CI: 0.09, 0.91), and FSW who enrolled in drug treatment program (APR: 0.39, 95% CI: 0.19, 0.78).

Conclusion: CM use is prevalent among FSW in Iran and associated with concurrent heroin use, having more sexual partners, and not receiving drug treatment. These findings underscore the need to revisit existing harm reduction programs in Iran to be compatible with the needs of FSWs who use CM and should address their sexual and injection-related risks.

Keywords: Methamphetamine; risky behaviors; harm reduction; female sex worker; surveillance; Iran
**Background and Aim:** To estimate the prevalence of opioid use and opioid injection from 2002-2014 in the United States, and in Kentucky as a predominantly rural state and Maryland as a predominantly urban state.

**Methods:** We used data collected for the U.S. National Household Survey of Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), merging years 2002-2004, 2005-2009, and 2010-2014, to allow for subgroup analyses by demographics (age, sex, race/ethnicity, place of residence) and trends over three survey administrations. We adjusted national NSDUH estimates for under-coverage (e.g. due to exclusion of homeless and incarcerated populations) and underreporting biases. For Kentucky and Maryland state estimates, we applied state-level opioid prevalence and opioid overdose
mortality ratios to national estimates. All estimates were reported as point prevalence and 95% simulation intervals (SI) for the three time periods, and we tested for trend using the two-sample z-test.

**Results**: Past-year opioid use prevalence among U.S. adults aged 18-64 years in 2010-2014 was estimated at 6.67% (95% SI: 6.06-7.28), corresponding to 13.1 million persons (95% SI: 11.9-14.3); opioid injection was 0.37% (95% SI: 0.25-0.48), corresponding to 737,000 persons (95% SI: 517,500-956,500), significantly higher than in 2002-2004 (P=0.026). In 2010-2014, the prevalence of past-year opioid injection was 0.75% in Kentucky (95%SI 0.53-0.97) and 0.55% in Maryland (95% SI 0.39-0.71). National trend data from 2002-2004 to 2010-2014 suggest an increase in opioid use among those aged 18-24 years (P=0.001) and 50-64 years (P<0.001). Opioid injection increased overall (P=0.026), among women (P=0.006), those aged 18-34 years (P<0.008), and whites (P=0.002).

**Conclusion**: The number of persons who use opioids is substantial in the United States, and opioid injection increased significantly from 2002-2004 to 2010-2014. The prevalence of opioid injection in Kentucky, a predominantly rural state, was higher than national estimates and has been increasing since 2005-2009. Our estimates can be used at federal and local levels to plan drug-related policies and interventions.

**Keywords**: Opioids, Drug Use, Drug Injection, USA
THE ROLE OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE PRIMARY PREVENTION PLAN OF ADDICTION (COMMUNITY-BASED)

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Background and Aim: In general, the NWA refers to an organization that is not directly part of the state structure, but plays a very important role as a mediator between the person of the individual (the atoms of the community) and the ruling powers and even the community itself. Preventing substance abuse requires serious participation of people and governmental and nongovernmental sectors. The social problem is a situation that, in terms of a significant number of people, threatens the quality of life with their most important values, and its solution requires a social program. Illiteracy, unemployment, girls’ escape, suicide, insufficient coverage of health services and embezzlement are among the problems of social institutions. The nongovernmental and private sector (especially NGOs) must also strengthen their knowledge and skills, manage new voluntary activities, and provide creative creativity to the main issue of social harm.

Methods: In this research, descriptive and comparative methods have been used.

Results: A comparative study of the performance of community-based implementing agencies during 2013-2016 in Kerman province showed that the number of people covered by the program was multiplied by the presence of NGOs, which means that whenever the activities of the public organizations The results will be more qualitative and better.

Conclusion: Non-governmental organizations are a contributing force to government agencies. Experience has shown that performance will become more qualitative whenever they are taken into consideration. It is the duty of the government to trust and support the non-governmental organizations as much as possible in order to witness a more healthy society.
Keywords: Non-governmental organizations-NGO- The primary prevention of addiction-Community-based
THE ROLE OF QUANTITATIVE MODELS IN THE PRIMARY PREVENTION PLAN OF ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Addiction is a major, progressive and fatal illness. This complication is a kind of relieving communication with a psychoactive substance or an effect on the mind or behavior that we are incapable of overeating. Prevention of addiction has long been a major concern for governments. Their main goal is to prevent addiction and harm caused by prevention, education and education. With the advent of science and technology, the role of quantitative models in the social sciences became more and more evident. The use of models such as Taxonomy, Scaglom Gutmann, GIS, and ... showed that all sciences are interdependent and can complement each other.

Methods: Descriptive method has been used in this research.

Results: In studies conducted through quantitative models in Kerman's addiction prevention plans, such as leveling the rural areas or ranking the areas exposed to or damaging areas of addiction, the results obtained from using the above models showed that using These models can provide more realistic and more scientific results.

Conclusion: The world today is growing and progressing. We must admit that all sciences are interdependent. Each one complements each other. You should not have a fanatical look at any science. Rather, it should use any science along with other science. Geography depends on social science and vice versa. The more we use the science of each other, our results will be more scientific and accurate.

Keywords: Quantitative models - Preventing Addiction
EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION TO PREVENT OF ADDICTION IN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: Education can be the foundation of healthy lifestyle and prevention of high-risk behaviors in the future generations. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the educational intervention for preventing of addiction in the students of Ilam.

Methods: This study was conducted as an experimental study (pre-and post). The statistical population were all students of Ilam Islamic Azad University (2015-16). The samples were 120 persons that they randomly selected according to the entrance and exit criteria and also were divided into intervention and control groups. Training was conducted in 5 sessions of 70 minutes. The data was collected by a researcher-made questionnaire before and after the intervention. The validity and reliability of questionnaire were verified. Finally, Data was entered into the software spss 15. The Descriptive and analytic indices were used for data analysis.

Results: Based on the analysis of the data, the results showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in the pre intervention stage but there was a significant difference between the two groups after the educational intervention. Also, after the intervention, the mean of the intervention group in the dimension of refrain from taking drugs was 71.2 + 0/87 and also in the dimension of resistance to smoking in the intervention group had a significant difference (p <0.05).

Conclusion: According to the findings, education has increased the amount of knowledge and information about Drug abuse. Therefore, more interventions, especially at lower ages, should be considered in educational programs.

Keywords: educational intervention, addiction, students, prevention
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ADDICTION IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN SHAHROUD

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Background and Aim: Today, addiction is one of the major health problems in many societies. Drug abuse poses a threat to various population groups, including pregnant women, and results in adverse consequences for mother and her infant. These complications include malnutrition in the mother and early childhood death, low birth weight and preterm labor, intrauterine growth disturbances, developmental and behavioral abnormalities in the infant, and neonatal deprivation syndrome. Regarding this, the purpose of this study is to investigate the epidemiology of addiction in pregnant women of Shahroud.

Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study was a descriptive-analytic and census sampling method aimed at all mothers who were born in Fatemiyeh Hospital in Shahroud during the years 1392-1394. Demographic information, midwifery information and maternal addiction data were completed. Data analysis was done using SPSS v23 and t-test and chi-square.

Results: 6891 mothers were enrolled in the study, 37 of whom reported drug addiction (0.53%). The mean age of addicted mothers is 28.85 ± 5.78 and their average education is 5.12 ± 8.53 years. Twenty-eight (21.62%) of the mothers were addicted to methadone, 3 people used opium (8.10%) and 1 crack (2.70%). Other mothers who were addicted (67.56%) did not mention any substance use other than cigarettes. The average maternal gestational weeks were 38.11 ± 2.04. The education and gestational age of addicted mothers were significantly lower than non-addicted mothers (p = 0.001). The mean of weight of newborns of addicted mothers was 2834.64±378.49 grams, which is significantly less than the mean weight of non-addicted mothers (p = 0.004). There was also a significant relationship between maternal addiction and sexually transmitted diseases according to Chi-square test.
(p = 0.001). However, there was no significant relationship between addiction and type of delivery, the need for interventions for mothers, and the need for newborn recovery and anomalies (p> 0.05).

**Conclusion** : In the present study, 0.53% of pregnant women were addicted, which is less than the estimated amount, which seems to have not been documented due to the retrospective nature of the study and the existence of cultural and social taboos. It is recommended that prospective studies be conducted on this subject in order to accurately estimate. It is also recommended that more maternal care be taken to reduce pregnancy complications.

**Keywords** : addiction - pregnant women- newborn weight
THE ROLE OF SELF-CARE IN THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION

Submission Author: Homeyra Mohamadi hafshejani

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Background and Aim: Many studies in different countries with different research techniques have shown that the self care is the most important form of primary care, also in the developed countries that have better health structure and level of education is higher and also in developing countries where most people are poor and have less access to the specialized health care. Today, drug addiction is a health problem in developed countries and developing countries and imposes a lot of the economic costs to these countries. Therefore, the use of low-cost and effective procedures should be priority health programs.

Methods: This is a review article that is written with library and electronic search in 1396.

Results: Self-care means to arouse the people potential to take care of their own. In regard to Individualized Health Promotion Model (Romeder et al. 1990), when facing a health problem and to maintain and promote health, five main source is available. These sources include: person, other people, professionals, information and the environment. Take care of yourself in front of addiction, is an action that person use a sources from own and independently of the others, take cares of his health. In fact, one way to achieving to health care has been providing by health care pyramid. In this pyramid, take care of yourself is located in the top of the pyramid that indicates its importance as the earliest source available when facing a health problem such as addiction. Family and voluntary care are other base of the pyramid and the specialized and organizational care are other base of it. The importance of environmental indicators (physical, social and economic) in all aspects of health care to be shown by a circle that embrace the pyramid. The pyramid shows the role of family, friends, volunteers and specialists and health centers about health care symbolically. Self care in the prevention of drug addiction can be consists of diverse gamut of health promotion, disease prevention, lifestyle modification and rehabilitation.
Conclusion: The results have shown that self care in addiction is inseparable part of all levels of primary and specialized health care and therefore facilitating the implementation of health care can be improving the social, economic and sanitary situation in the total population.

Keywords: self care, prevention, addiction
INTerventional study plan to investigate the training effects on physical and psychological outcomes awareness of smoking in teenagers

Submission Author: Fathola Mohamadian

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Background and Aim: Studies have found that nearly 90% of first use of tobacco takes place before high school graduation (teenagers) and training discussion due to prevention can be useful, therefore, here we aimed to determine the effects of training on awareness of cigarette outcomes (physical and psychological) in male teenagers.

Methods: We conducted an interventional study using Solomon's four groups plan, which used a two-stage cluster sampling in four groups (two experimental group and two control groups). The three sessions of at least 2 hours of education intervention including visual displaying using photo, film and short scientific texts were held for interventional group. After one month all four groups took posttest and research groups were followed-up after eight months of intervention. All data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance and co-variance in SPSS.

Results: According to the results, the mean of posttest scores had increased rather than pretest scores and generally a significant difference was observed (P≤0.001). These results were significant in the aspect of both physical and psychological outcomes awareness. The difference between the mean of scores in follow-up period and posttest wasn’t significant and it shows that information retention after 8 months of follow-up (P<0.666).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that through the training, it is possible to increase the awareness of teenagers about physical and psychological outcomes of cigarette smoking that this can have an important role in smoking prevention.
Keywords: Training, Smoking, Awareness, Teenagers
BEHAVIORAL SURVEILLANCE SURVEY (BSS) AMONG INJECTION DRUG USERS (IDUS) IN MASHHAD (2017)

Submission Author: Ali Mohammad hosseinpour

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Background and Aim: Injection Drug Users (IDUs) include more than 68% of known HIV/AIDS cases in Iran. The most important causes of HIV among them are syringe sharing and high risk behaviours such as sexual practice with different partners. Since IDUs are hard to reach and there is little information about them, this behavioural survey conducted to explore Mashhaddistrictís injection drug users in relation to HIV/AIDS.

Methods: In this descriptive-cross sectional study, 98 IDUs, inhabitants of Mashhad, who had at least one injection of drugs during their lifetime were selected in non-random questionnaire-based sampling. Data was collected using a standard Family Health Behavioral Surveillance Survey (BSS) questionnaire designed especially for IDUs. Data were analyzed using SPSS19 software and descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and Pearson correlation coefficient were used.

Results: Ninety-five(96.9 %) of the addicts were male and the remaining 3 were female (1.3%). Their mean age in men was 38.29 ± 7.1 and in women was 46 ± 9.64 years. The results showed that 96.9% of these people had a history of imprisonment. The means age of first use of non-injectable drugs was 17.51 ± 5.17 years and the mean age of first use of injectable drugs was 24.49 ± 27.7 years. Approximately 58% of people who consumed noninjected drugs were the first to use opium, and in 14% of them the first noninjected drugs was heroin, and in 50% of those who received injections, the first drugs was heroin and about 37% of them were the first injection drug injection was crack. The average period of injection drugs use in these study was 28.1 ± 33.2 months. The results
showed that only 25% of the last sex had condom use. The most important reasons for not using the condom were unavailability (28.6%), Trust to the opposite partner (27.1%) and lack of interest in use (17.1%) were reported. 88.8% had taken an HIV test, and 11.2% had not visited anywhere for testing.

**Conclusion**: The age of the onset of addiction, the advent of drug use from the traditional to industrial and multiple sexual relationships outside the marital framework without the use of preventive devices is a danger to the development and spread of infectious diseases, including HIV / AIDS. These factors make it necessary to educate the at-risk populations of HIV / AIDS who are in the forefront of drug addicts.

**Keywords**: Behavioral Surveillance Surveys (BSS), HIV / AIDS, Injecting drug users, High risk behaviours, Injection.
ADDICTS' VIEWPOINT OF THE REASONS FOR RELAPSE (CASE STUDY: METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT CENTER OF ASSALOYEH)

Submission Author: Ali Mohammadi

Ali Mohammadi¹

1. Therapist MMT in Addiction Treatment Center of Assalouyeh

Background and Aim: This study aimed at identifying the reasons for relapsing into using drugs, identifying the differences in the reasons for relapse and addiction in terms of the narcotic substance used or the educational level variable.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study that was performed on 100 clients admitted to addiction treatment center in Assaluyeh City, who had at least once a return to substance abuse and were selected using convenience sampling method. Data collection was performed by using structured interview and interview form in a single step. A questionnaire (Treatment File) divided into 4 sections is prepared. The first section contains personal data; the second contains information about the socio-economic level; the third section contains information on addiction; and the fourth contains information about relapsing. The research sample contains 100 relapsed addicts of the Assaluyeh Treatment Center. Data analysis and statistical was performed using SPSS software version 16.

Results: The most important results obtained are as follows: The majority of the sample individuals have relapsed more than one time. The important reasons for relapsing and going back to using drugs are: - Incapability of facing troubles and pressures. - Emergence of psychological problems (depression and anxiety). - Family problems. - Going back to mixing with addicts. Statistically, the research sample displays no significant differences in the reasons for relapsing in terms of the educational level variable or the narcotic substance used except for alcohol and heroine.

Conclusion: In general, prevention of risk factors for addiction relapse is a multi-dimensional program that with its implementation in future can prevent from relapse in the addicts under treatment. and in addition to eliminating the dependence of physical with drug therapy, attention to the factors that were associated with an inability to quit is important. Also In order to prevent the recurrence of addiction, it is recommended to provide a specialist...
adviser and not allow the patient to socialize with addicts. Treatment programs should be more defined and strict during the first six months of recovery.

**Keywords** : Addiction, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism, Relapse, Addict, MMT
Background and Aim: The demands of modern lifestyles have also lead to heavy dependence on various digital technologies for information, inter-personal relationships, entertainment and even economic transactions. There is no doubt that the over dependence on digital technology may result in addiction. Digital addiction is similar to other addictions; those suffering from it exhibit compulsive behaviour and use the virtual fantasy world as a substitution for real-life human connection. However, the dimensions of this issue are so vague and strange. Because although it can despite its impact on society, DA is still considered outside the boundary of the software engineering community. That is, unlike the situation with drugs or alcohol, software engineering has, so far, not been charged with the responsibility for dealing with or mitigating the effects of DA. That’s why The purpose of the review is to summarize the current scientific knowledge regarding the recently identified and widely circulated terms of Digital Drugs (DD), Digital Drug addiction (DDA), and Binaural Beats (BB) to offer a scientific based conclusions and recommendations on the handling of DD, DDA, and BB if existed as a problem.

Methods: We conducted literature searches utilizing nine search engines, namely Medline PubMed, Google, PsychINFO, ScienceDirect, Springer, ProQuest, Scopus, Elsevier and EBSCO under the terms DDA and or Binaural Beats (BB) Addiction (BBA).

Results: All search engines did not identify any reported studies or even case reports for DDA or BBA. Many studies have been identified under BB search and they are included in this review. BB may have either inhibitory or stimulatory effect on the brain functions according to the type of BB waves applied to the brain, while others did not demonstrate, reproduce or confirm those findings. Listening to BB was associated with changes in the mood, where listening to beta BB frequencies led to enhancing mood, while listening to theta / delta frequencies associated with deterioration of the mood. In addition, listening to alpha BB frequencies was found to help in decreasing anxiety levels. Listening to BB was also associated with enhancing learning abilities, facilitating attention and memory for either healthy subjects or developmentally disabled children or senior personnel. There are contradictory results regarding the EEG and hormonal findings when listening to BB, as not all studies detected the
EEG frequencies that may coincide with the listened BB frequencies or the hormonal changes that moderates the cognitive changes.

**Conclusion**: Many studies reported the effect of BB beats on the cognitive functions, EEG changes, and hormones and neurotransmitter changes. Some of these beats have enhancing effects on the brain functions of memory and attention e.g. beta BB, while other have relaxing or inhibiting effects e.g. delta / theta beats. The connection between these effects and EEG and hormonal changes was not established well yet, which needs more research on larger scale and well-designed studies. In spite the evidences of the BB effect on neuropsychological functions, there is no evidences for the addictive nature of the BB frequencies. We hope that by conducting future research, the challenge of inserting or not incorporating DA will be resolved in the next version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

**Keywords**: review study, Digital Addiction
SPIRITUAL THERAPY: THE ANALYSIS OF SPIRITUAL MODEL OF ADDICTION PREVENTION AND QUITTING

Submission Author: Ali Mohammadi

Ali Mohammadi¹

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Background and Aim: Considering the daily increase in the statistics of addiction in a country with a rich cultural and religious background and with regard to the importance and sensitivity of the issue, and the emphasis of the most addiction professionals on multidimensional causes of addiction diseases, the current research was conducted with the aim to suggest and analyze dimensions of the comprehensive spiritual therapy model for addiction quitting.

Methods: This is a descriptive analytical study in which a comprehensive model based on spirituality was suggested after comparing several addiction prevention and treatment models. We conducted literature searches utilizing Ten search engines, namely Medline PubMed, Magiran, Google, Noormags, SID, Iranjournals, Psych INFO, ScienceDirect, Springer and ProQuest under the terms Spiritual Therapy or Spiritual Model and Addiction treatment models.

Results: According to this comprehensive model, human being has fundamental factors including physical, mental and spiritual structures. If these structures conflict with environmental ones, three levels can be depicted and imagined: 1. Biological, mental and spiritual factors dominate environmental pressing factors including life events such as death of loved ones, losing a person of interest, or any other event, and life progresses. 2. Biological, mental and spiritual factors are placed on an equal level with pressing factors in terms of the amount of power, and thus life becomes stagnant. Though the problem is not acute at this stage, no progress will occur in life, and 3, Pressing factors dominate biological, mental and spiritual factors, and therefore, person’s life is destroyed and ruined. But, this destruction is removable. Therefore, according to this model, man is not a passive involuntary creature who is not able to cope with problems, but he is a creature who can grow and adapt to anything again. This growth and adaptation require integration and re-coherence. This coherence occurs in four ways: (resilient coherence, coherence together with balance, coherence with loss, deficient coherence). According to this model, pressing
factors have dominated the addicted person and a deficient coherence has been formed in re-establishing coherence. Such a person cannot form coherence together with resilience unless he/she strengthens the following component in him/her: 1. Preparing his/her physical structure using diet, pharmacotherapy, and proper physical activities; 2. strengthening his/her psychological structure using psychotherapy and training life skills, life style, increasing tolerance against problems; 3. Preparing himself/herself to encounter problems in terms of spirituality and factors such as happiness, hope, mental comfort, optimism, faith, ethics, self-control, intellectualization, creativity, appreciation, generosity, humility and dreams.

**Conclusion**: If such concepts are taught in therapeutic centers, that is God and spirituality, and how is the relationship between people taking these drugs with these concepts in life, it can be expected to live among numerous superstitions and wrestle with different problems and not get injured. To put it differently, in this way, coherence together with progress can be expected.

**Keywords**: Spiritual model, Addiction, Treatment, Prevention
USING VIRTUAL SOCIAL NETWORKS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN STUDENTS

Submission Author: Majid Mohammadi

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Background and Aim: Researches show that using virtual social networks is common in students, but a few studies have been carried out on the relationship between using these networks and the academic performance of the students. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between using virtual social networks and the academic performance of students.

Methods: The research method was Correlation. The statistical population consisted of all students studying at Arak University in 1393-1394. Selected by available sampling method (n=100). A researcher-made questionnaire on social networks was designed and the students' average in the first semester of 1393-1394 were used as an indicator of academic performance. The data was analyzed by T-test for independent groups and the linear regression analysis.

Results: The results of the research confirmed the existence of a significant relationship between using the social networks and academic performance (r = 0.45). Linear regression analysis showed that using social networks predicts 53% of the variance of academic performance. The T-test used to compare the scores of male and female subjects showed no significant difference in using the virtual social networks but showed a significant difference in academic performance. That is, girls had better academic performance.

Conclusion: Using virtual social networks reduces students' academic performance. Examining the mechanisms of using virtual social networks' effect on academic performance can help the intervention process to reduce the use of these networks.

Keywords: virtual social networks, academic performance, students
Background and Aim: Using mobile phones and virtual social networks has been reported as one of the major factors in reducing the students' sleep hours, but the relationship between using these tools and insomnia has not been studied in students, Therefore the purpose of this paper was to examine the relationship between using virtual social networks and insomnia in the students.

Methods: The research method was correlation. The statistical population consisted of all students studying at Arak University in 1393-1394 who were selected by sampling method from a sample of 100 individuals. In the case of participants, a researcher-made questionnaire based on social networking and Morin Insomnia Severity Index (1993) were used. The resulting data through T-test was analyzed for independent groups and the linear regression analysis.

Results: The findings of the study confirmed the significant relationship between using social networks and insomnia (r = 0/56). Linear regression analysis showed that using the social networks predicts 45% of the variance of insomnia. T-test Used to compare the scores of male and female subjects showed no significant difference in Using the virtual social networks and insomnia.

Conclusion: Using virtual social networks in students causes insomnia problems. It seems that the trend towards bedtime, sleep quality and the satisfaction with sleep reduces considering the attractiveness of social networks, the psychological dependence to them, and their impact on the student's sleep pattern

Keywords: virtual social networks, insomnia, students
Background and Aim: In patriarchal societies, especially in the lower classes, structures and social contexts are arranged in such a way that the identity and activity of women are severely affected by men of family. In our society, one of the issues which has been worryingly increased is bought the effect of Addicted men on their wives. Some effects of drug addiction include: violence, abuse, degradation and limitation of social network, and getting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. This paper examine the role of Addicted men in Addiction and getting HIV/AIDS of their spouses.

Methods: The present study has been carried out through qualitative method and narrative analysis. In this method, people under study are own experts and theorists about themselves. The data collection has been conducted through an interview. The research has been performed from November 2016 to February 2017. The research community consists of 10 women with HIV/AIDS and addiction history who are members of positive clubs of Tehran (Varamin, Tehran and Shahriar city).

Results: The age range of the sample population is between 20 and 47 years (mean 32 years). 9 people were afflicted with addiction through their spouses and one by a sexual partner. Of these, 7 were afflicted with HIV/AIDS due to the use of a syringe and 3 people for free-to-live relationships outside the framework. An analysis of the narrative of interviews in the target community shows that women are affected by a three-step process of their spouses’ addiction. In the first stage, they go under the domination of men due to the “impasse of femininity”
which gradually leads to “addiction and AIDS”. In the second process, they are faced with “shaky relationships” and “rejection and humiliation” and in third stage they would be left in the society with “dumb future”.

**Conclusion** : women are subjected to unfair conditions and structures which inflict serious harm to them, therefore some guidelines (strategies) are essentially needed to remove or modify these conditions. In addition, in order to prevent double damage, the social work of spouses of addicts and women affected by these relationships should be seriously considered.

**Keywords** : addiction, women, HIV/AIDS, narrative analysis
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO TENDENCY OF WOMEN'S ADDICTION (CASE STUDY: GOLESTAN PROVINCE)

Submission Author: Akram Mohammadiniko

Akram Mohammadiniko¹

1. Phd Student in sociology

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to recognize the quantitative and qualitative approach in women's addiction tendency.

Methods: The research method was applied and survey. The studied population included 343 addicted women referred to rehabilitation centers for women in Gorgan and Azadshahr in 2014-2015, using Cochran formula, 150 samples were selected by simple random sampling. The data collection tools were questionnaire and documentary. SPSS software was used to analyze the data's.

Results: Results showed: Among the individual factors, there was a significant relationship between age, marital status, literacy, unhappiness, excessive curiosity, abulia, therapeutic reasons and addictive tendencies of women. Among the family factors, there was a significant relationship between lack of affection, discrimination between children, addiction of a family member, excessive welfare, family poverty and addictive tendencies of women. Among the social factors, there was a significant relationship between lack of supportive facilities, unemployment, socioeconomic inequality, unawareness of hazards of drugs, geographical environment and residence, bad friends and addictive tendencies of women. Among the economic factors, there was a significant relationship between unemployment, poverty, excessive welfare, supply and sale of drugs to make money, psychological pressures due to inflation and addictive tendencies of women.

Conclusion: Four individual, family, social and economic factors are involved in the tendency of women to addiction, but their share is different.

Keywords: addiction of women, personal, familial, economic and social factors
INVESTIGATING FACTORS AFFECTING THE CHANGE IN THE PATTERN OF DRUG USE FROM TRADITIONAL TO SYNTHETIC DRUGS IN PATIENTS REFERRED TO HARM REDUCTION CENTERS IN ZAHEDAN IN 2016

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate factors affecting the change in the pattern of drug use from traditional to synthetic drugs among the youth in Zahedan.

Methods: This paper was an applied and descriptive survey type research. The statistical population of this study consisted of 18 to 37 year old patients who used synthetic drugs in 2016 and referred to the harm reduction centers in Zahedan. The research sample consisted of 100 patients who used synthetic drugs and were selected using available sampling method. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect information.

Results: The results of this study indicated that there is a positive and significant relationship between the pattern of drug use from traditional to synthetics and gender, education, and socioeconomic status. Other results showed that about 50% of addicts used to smoke. Also, the results showed that crystal methamphetamine use was the most current drugs which were with the frequency of 67 percent and then psychotropic drugs were the most common drug with the frequency of 20 percent. The average age of drug use start in the youth was 21 years old for cannabis, 26 years old for opium, 26 years old for opium juice, 22 years old for heroin, 24.84 years old for crystal, 25.03 years old for psychotropic drugs, 25 years old for Pan Parag, and 22 years old for other drugs. Father was most effective person in the drug addictions of the youth in the family. About 73% of addicts have had a history of using addictive drugs.
Conclusion: It can be concluded that although drugs were only used by people over 50 years old in the past, the age of drug use has decreased to the adolescence period today. The increase of youth population in each country has increased the vulnerability of societies to the synthetic and chemical drugs abuse. Because young people seek refuge in drug use, especially chemical and synthetic drugs, due to their cognitive motivation, convergence with the process of social, global development and identification or relief from social pressures, escape from problems and responsibilities. The results of this study can provide a clear picture of the characteristics of young people with synthetic drugs use who will have a major role in the developing programs to prevent the growth of synthetic drug use. In general, it can be said that the main factor influencing the tendency of youth towards synthetic drug use is the social and cultural factors as well as lack of knowledge of the youth about the dangers of these drugs.

Keywords: Addiction, drugs, synthetic drugs, traditional drugs
SUBJECT: Addiction Biology

Presentation Type: Poster

**EFFECTS OF MORPHINE ON EXTINCTION AND ANXIETY IN PTSD**

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**Background and Aim :** Most notably problems of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Patients are: inability to extinction of traumatic memory and anxiety. Regarding the effects of opiate system on extinction of memory and anxiety, the aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of acute morphine sulfate as an opioid on the mentioned disorders in PTSD rats.

**Methods :** For PTSD induction modified SPS model (Shock+ single prolonged stress) was used. A week after PTSD induction, Wistar rats received a 1.5 mA, 1S electrical shock by Conditioned Fear System (CFS). A day later, animals received saline or 3 dosages of morphine sulfate subcutaneously and half an hour after that, were placed to CFS for 12minutes without receiving any shock and freezing behavior as an index of conditioned fear memory was measured (test1). As test1, second extinction test were tack place 24 hours later. Then open field and elevated plus maze in order to determine sensitized fear and anxiety by 1 hour interval were done.

**Results :** One way ANOVA and then Tukey analysis of first test showed that, all three dosages of morphine (0.75, 3 and 6 mg/kg) significantly reduced the percent of freezing as compared to control group (p<0/01). Effect of 0.75 mg/kg didn’t remain in second test. 6 mg/kg of morphine, significantly increased the elevated plus maze indexes include Percentage of entry and stay in open arm (p<0/001). All doses of morphine, significantly increased the number of crossing in open field test, as compared to control group.

**Conclusion :** 1- 1- 3 & 6 mg/kg morphine sulfate enhanced the acquisition of conditioned fear memory extinction in PTSD. 2- 6 mg/kg morphine had an attenuating effect on anxiety behavior in PTSD. 3- 3- 0.75, 3 and 6 mg/kg of morphine reduced sensitized fear conditioning in PTSD.

**Keywords :** morphine, extinction, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), memory, fear.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDENTITY STYLES WITH INTERNET ADDICTION IN STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: The aim of this research was investigation the relationship between identity styles with internet addiction in students.

Methods: Participants were 200 students that were selected and responded to Berzonsky’s Identity Styles and Young’s Internet Addiction. The data were analyzed with Pearson correlation coefficient formula.

Results: The results showed that informative identity style, commitment identity style and normative identity style had negative relationship with internet addiction, but confused identity style had positive relationship with internet addiction.

Conclusion: Based on results, it is advised to plan the strategies to nurture positive identity styles in order to increase mental health and social skills and decreasing tendency to internet addiction.

Keywords: identity styles, internet addiction, students
Background and Aim: This study aims to review the literature pertaining to the renal effects of amphetamine (AMPs including AMP and its analogues [ARDAs] such as methamphetamine [MET] and 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine [MDMA]) and discuss the implications for these drugs users. Study was performed through searching in the relevant literature.

Methods: For this review, we used a variety of sources by searching through Web of Science, PubMed, EMBASE, Scopus and directory of open access journals (DOAJ).

Results: There is sufficient clinical and experimental evidence suggested that AMPs have adverse and potentially non-fatal and fatal effects on users’ kidneys. The acute and chronic renal complications due to illicit drugs such as AMPs have been investigated. A few renal effects in AMPs users have been demonstrated. However, isolated reports of adverse renal effects of AMPs including nephropathy due to rhabdomyolysis, necrotising renal vasculopathy and malignant hypertension have been recorded.

Conclusion: It can be suggested that renal damages after AMPs consumption should be considered in the emergency departments (EDs).

Keywords: Amphetamines, kidney, nephropathy, adverse effects
Count: 413  
Abstract ID: 5297  
**subject:** Addiction and Psychotherapy  
**Presentation Type:** Oral

**EFFICACY OF ADDICTION COGNITIVE-SPIRITUAL GROUP THERAPY ON CRAVING, EMOTIONAL REGULATION AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PATIENTS UNDER METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT**

**Submission Author:** Ali Moosavyzadeh

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**Background and Aim:** Cognitive-spiritual group therapy of addiction is a 12-session treatment which has recently been developed based on spiritual care and Iranian – Islamic culture (Musavizadeh et al. 2016). No experimental study, however, has examined the efficacy of this treatment so far. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of cognitive-spiritual group therapy of addiction considering the effects of spiritual care on craving, emotional regulation and mental health of patients under methadone maintenance treatment.

**Methods:** To achieve research aim, 24 individuals under methadone maintenance treatment in Khomeynyshahr addiction clinics were selected by purposive sampling method. These 24 individuals were divided into two matched groups and group intervention was provided for one group (experiment) and the other one was considered as control group. Prior to the intervention, general health questionnaire (GHQ-12), emotional regulation subscale of Schuute Emotional Intelligence Scale and visual analogue scale of craving were administrated as pre-test to both control and test groups. After the intervention, the same questionnaires were also used as post-test for both groups.

**Results:** Results of univariate (one way) analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) showed that cognitive-spiritual group therapy of addiction based on spiritual care improved the mental health and emotional regulation of experimental group and reduced their cravings compared to the control group.
Conclusion: The aspects of the addiction cognitive-spiritual group therapy and its components such as focus on responsibility and changing the lifestyle spiritually, safe and enduring relationship with God, trust, praying, thanksgiving, accepting and forgiving one’s self, patience, spiritual problem solving skill, finding one’s own identity in the world and building effective relationships with others improve mental health and emotional regulation and thus reduce craving.

Keywords: Cognitive-spiritual group therapy, spiritual care, craving, emotional regulation, mental health, substance abuse
EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP REALITY THERAPY ON, TO SUBJECTIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND INCREASE SELF-STEEM OF CONSUMERS METHAMPHETAMINE

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Background and Aim : This research was aimed to the effectiveness of group reality therapy on, to subjective psychological well-being and increase self-steem of consumers methamphetamine.

Methods : In this research 40 people were selected through the random sampling method available as the research sample volume. Here, 20 people were selected through random sampling method available as the research sample volume that participated in the group reality therapy and 20 people were selected as the control group. The method applied in this research is semi empirical with two groups of experimental and control. The experimental group was placed under 9, 90 minute sessions of group reality therapy. The research instruments included: Cooper Smith Self-Esteem questionnaires elf(SEI)-Reef psychological well-being questionnaire.

Results : The findings of this research study using analysis of covariance MANCOVA index showed that the results analyze data on the effect of group reality therapy in psychological well-being, and the effect of group reality therapy self-esteem on consumers methamphetamine is practically 99%. Effective.

Conclusion : It is, thus, concluded that group reality therapy is influential in promoting the psychological well-being and self-esteem is affective.

Keywords : reality therapy, psychological well-being, self-steem, consumers methamphetamine
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RATIONAL, EMOTIVE, BEHAVIOR THERAPY (REBT) ON EXISTENTIAL ANXIETY AND FEELING LONELY OF THE ADDICTED WOMEN IN KERMANSHAH

Submission Author: Hossein Moradian

Hossein Moradian¹, Atefe khoshkerdar², mansoure hemati³, anahita islami⁴, maryam toraby⁵, amin rousta⁶, vahid movahedi rad⁷

Background and Aim: The purpose of the present research was studying the effectiveness of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT) on Existential anxiety and Feeling lonely of the addicted Women. The population of research consisted of all Dependence of Opiate Women that are Under the protection of the Welfare Organization Of kermanshah city.

Methods: The sample consisted of 30 Dependence of Opiate Women (experimental group 15 persons and control group 15 persons) that selected through random sampling. Research design was experimental (pretest – posttest with control group). The experimental group members participated, on a weekly basis, in 10 sessions of 50 minutes receiving Rational-Emotive Behavior Therapy trainings.

Results: To collect data, the UCLA lonely feeling scale (Russell, Pellev, and Ferguson, 1998) and the existential anxiety questionnaire were used by Lawrence and Katherine Good (1974). Upon the completion of training sessions, once again, the subjects of the two groups replied to the questionnaires. The data gathered was analyzed using Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) test by using the SPSS software.
Conclusion: The results of one-variable covariance analysis showed that rational emotional-behavioral therapy could reduce the mean of loneliness and existential anxiety in the post-test phase. According to these findings, it can be concluded that rational emotional-behavioral therapy has an effect on the reduction of existential anxiety and loneliness in Dependence of Opiate Women.

Keywords: Rational-Emotive Behavior Therapy, Existential anxiety, Feeling lonely, addicted Women
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LIFE SKILLS TRAINING AND REALITY THERAPY IN INCREASING THE GENERAL HEALTH OF ADDICTS ZAGROS ADDICTION CENTER

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Background and Aim: In this research, the Comparison of the effectiveness of life skills training and reality therapy in increasing the general health of addicts are assessed.

Methods: The present study is a quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test analysis and control group. Statistical population includes all those who went to the Zagros addiction center for treatment. Participants were chosen by random selection method and randomly allocated in three groups. Two groups received life skills training and reality therapy training for 2 months (8 sessions of 2 hours), while the control group received no training at all. Data were collected by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) scale which was given to the test subjects after completion of the trainings. The collected data was put to one-way variance analysis, covariance analysis and Scheffe’s test.

Results: The study demonstrated that group reality therapy and life skills training had positive effects on the general health improvement in both groups who received interventions (P<0.00001, F=17.06) in comparison to the control group. Actually, both methods were effective in boosting general health.

Conclusion: Both life skills training and reality therapy methods were found effective in increasing General Health.

Keywords: life skills training, Reality therapy, General Health, addiction
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, LIFE STYLE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR ADDICTION

Submission Author: Hossein Moradian

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Background and Aim: One of the main issues related to youth's health is drug use. The amount of drug use among adolescents is increasing every day. To control this, it is necessary to benefit from the new prevention and treatment programs. Emotional intelligence (EI), defined as a set of abilities for perceiving, using, understanding, and managing emotions, has been associated with a better psychosocial adjustment. The concept of lifestyle relies on the notion that individuals usually exhibit a recognizable model of behavior in their daily life. This research was aimed to the Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, life style and the Opportunity for Addiction.

Methods: 15 families were selected by multi-cluster sampling method. Measurement tools include Emotional intelligence scale (Wang and Lu, 2002) Lifestyle Health Improvement (Walker, 1990), To measure the dependent variable, Opportunity for Addiction is derived from the native scale. I. P. S Used. For data analysis, stepwise regression was used.

Results: The data analysis was performed by step by step regression. Results showed that there was a significant positive correlation between emotional intelligence, life style and Opportunity for Addiction. The results of regression analysis showed that emotional intelligence and life style predict the Opportunity for Addiction in the adolescents.

Conclusion: Findings show that emotional intelligence and lifestyle can predict Opportunity for Addiction in the adolescents. Two of the variables mentioned above have been able to predict 0/18 of the changes in the Opportunity for Addiction.
Keywords: emotional intelligence, life skills training, Opportunity for Addiction
EFFECTIVENESS OF COPING SKILLS TRAINING ON SELF-EFFICACY AND MARITAL SATISFACTION OF ADDICTED SPOUSES IN KERMANSHAH CITY

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Background and Aim: Given the role of the family, which is one of the main pillars of society, achieving a healthy society depends on the family. This research was performed to understand the Effectiveness of coping skills training on self-efficacy and marital Satisfaction of addicted spouses in kermanshah city.

Methods: research method is semi-Testable, in which is pre-testing and post-testing type with control group. Statistical population includes all the referrals to the Welfare Organization of Kermanshah were randomly selected from 30 individuals who had low self-efficacy and marital satisfaction.

Results: After presenting Sherer and Adams general self-efficacy questionnaire and Kansas and Enrique marital satisfaction questionnaires, they were selected. They were randomly assigned to two groups of 15. The experimental group (under the training of coping skills was 8 sessions of 1.5 hours) and The control group did not receive any coping training. After the end of the training sessions, the coping skills of both groups were compared. Data were analyzed using covariance statistical analysis.

Conclusion: Data were analyzed using covariance statistical analysis. The results of this study, while approximating with other research findings and Emphasizes that coping skills training to increase marital satisfaction and self-efficacy beliefs in spouses of addicts is effective.

Keywords: coping skills training, self-efficacy, Marital Satisfaction
Addiction, drugs, prostitution; triangular of destructed family

Background and Aim: As a sexual perversion, prostitution has always been considered as a threat to society’s health. It exists more or less in all societies. However, its consequences not only involve the own one, i.e. venereal disease such as AIDS, drug addiction, and family disorganization, but also lead to social distortions. Applying radical-feminism theoretical framework, this study attempts to explore the role men play in the prostitution of women.

Methods: Method: A questionnaire was used to collect data from 206 women who were arrested on a charge of prostitution and from November 2009 to March 2010 serve their sentence in Raja Shahr, Evin, and Varamin prisons. This is a descriptive-analytic study, so data analyzed by using descriptive and analytic statistics and hypothesis analysis was done by using Pearson correlation coefficient and one sample T-test.

Results: Results: Findings show that Emotional and sexual need of married women have not been answered in their family's. Prostitute men uses these deficiencies to guide these women toward prostitution. This relationship is statistically significant (P=0.001).

Conclusion: From the research findings, it was established that men's passion for diversity has an effective role in women's approach to prostitution.

Keywords: prostitution, married women, Emotional and sexual deficiencies
Background and Aim: Addiction is a multi-dimensional concept and the basis of addiction may be related to combination of environmental, social, physiological and psychological aspects. But psychological factors are more vital and challenging factors because the factors affect the thinking of individuals in first experimenting of drugs and continuing causes of addiction. So, the research investigated the main psychological factors in tendency to addiction.

Methods: 70 addicted people were randomly selected and abuse drug assessment inventory (ADAI) was administered on them. ADAI assesses 10 psychological factors for addictive behavior. Chi Square formula was used to analyze the data.

Results: Results showed that three psychological factors such as fear, anxiety, and sorrow are main psychological factors in tendency to addiction and also continuing causes of addiction.

Conclusion: In regard to result that showed psychological factors provide main accounts for addictive tendencies, we should put more emphasize on psychological prevention and treatment methods so that, both tendency to addiction and continuing causes of addiction decrease and control.

Keywords: psychological factors, tendency, addiction
THE EFFECT OF LIFE SKILLS TRAINING ON CONTROLLING THE AGGRESSION OF ADDICTS WHO ARE OVERCOMING A DRUG ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction is one of the relatively stable problems of various societies, because even after addiction removal, it is likely that they will go to use it again. Anger control is one of the components that can help these people have a good interaction with healthy people in the community. If these people cannot control their aggression after overcoming a drug addiction, they are likely to go back to the use of drugs and communicate with friends who are drug consumers. Therefore, this study has been conducted with the aim of investigating the effect of life skills training on the control of anger and aggressive behaviors of people who come to the psychiatric center of Zahedan city.

Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 70 addicts who were overcoming a drug addiction were selected and assigned to two groups of intervention (35 people) and control (35 people). The data collection tool in this study was Buss & Perry Aggression Questionnaire. The intervention group received some life skills training in 4 sessions in a group per week. After 8 weeks from the end of the intervention, the level of anger control was evaluated for both groups. Data were analyzed by independent t-test and paired t-test.

Results: The mean score of anger control before training in intervention and control groups were 86.05 ± 19.00 and 80.57 ± 18.03 respectively. After intervention, the intervention group decreased to 65.22 ± 21.85 and in the control group increased to 81.62 ± 16.84. Thus, life skills training significantly increased anger control and decreased aggressive behaviors in intervention group (P = 0.001).

Conclusion: Considering that life skills training influenced the control of anger and reduced the aggressive behaviors of individuals who are overcoming a drug addiction and according to this matter that controlling anger...
is one of the components of preventing addicts from using it again, providing courses of teaching life skills in addiction treatment centers in a structured manner through coherent meetings by qualified professionals using a variety of training methods is recommended.

**Keywords**: life skills, anger control, addict
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOOKAH SMOKING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: These days, hookah smoking has gained popularity among people in many communities, especially among youths and students, and more attention to this issue seems necessary. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors affecting hookah smoking among Sabzevar Azad University students.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on university students in Sabzevar, Iran in 2014. The questionnaire was developed and its validity and reliability were assessed. Three hundred six male students of Sabzevar Azad University were selected by simple random sampling and questionnaires were filled out by them. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS software and the Chi-Square and Independent-samples t-test.

Results: The results showed that 47.7% of the participants had a history of smoking hookah. The main factors affecting hookah smoking from participants' point of view were: filling leisure time, availability of hookah, positive social appearance, friends' invitation and relief from anxieties. Chi-Square tests showed that there was no significant relationship between fathers' level of education (p=0.41), mothers' level of education (p=0.46), fathers' job (p=0.18), mothers' job (p=0.53) and students' current grade (p=0.41) with hookah smoking. The study showed significant relationship between present hookah smoking and awareness about complications of the hookah (p=0.01).

Conclusion: Interventions to reduce and quit hookah smoking among students should include several items, such as teaching problem-solving skills to fill leisure time properly and to deal with the temptation of hookah smoking, as well as teaching refusal skills at the invitation of friends for hookah.

Keywords: Leisure time, Hookah smoking, Students
TOPIRAMATE VIA NMDA, AMPA/KAINATE, GABAA AND ALPHA2 RECEPTORS AND BY MODULATION OF CREB/BDNF AND AKT/GSK3 SIGNALING PATHWAY EXERTS NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS AGAINST METHAMPHETAMINE INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY IN RATS

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Background and Aim: Chronic abuse of methamphetamine often causes neuronal cell death. Topiramate (TPM) carries neuroprotective effects, but its exact mechanism of action remains unclear. In present study the role of various doses of TPM and its possible mechanisms, receptors and signaling pathways involved against methamphetamine-induced hippocampal neurodegeneration were evaluated in vivo.

Methods: Thus, domoic acid (DOM) was used as AMPA/kainate receptor agonist, bicuculline (BIC) as GABAA receptor antagonist, ketamine (KET) as NMDA receptor antagonist, yohimbine (YOH) as α2 adrenergic receptor antagonist and haloperidol (HAL) was used as dopamine D2 receptor antagonist. Open Field Test (OFT) was used to investigate the disturbances in motor activity. Hippocampal neurodegenerative parameters were evaluated. Protein expressions of CREB/BDNF and Akt/GSK3 signaling pathways were also evaluated. Cresyl violet staining was performed to show and confirm the changes in the shape of the cells, Also Immunohistochemistry method was done for measurement of localization of CREB, BDNF, Akt and GSK3 expression in both DG and CA1 areas of the hippocampus.

Results: TPM (70 and 100 mg/kg) reduced methamphetamine-induced rise in lipid peroxidation, oxidized form of glutathione (GSSG), IL-1β and TNF-α levels, Bax expression and motor activity disturbances. In addition, TPM treatment increased Bcl-2 expression, the level of reduced form of glutathione (GSH) and the levels and activities of superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase enzymes. TPM also inhibited methamphetamine-induced hippocampal degeneration. Pretreatment of animals with DOM, BIC, KET and YOH...
inhibited TPM-induced neuroprotection and increased oxidative stress, neuroinflammation, neuroapoptosis and cell degeneration (in DG and CA1 area of hippocampus) while reducing CREB (total and phosphorylated form), BDNF and Akt (total and phosphorylated form) protein expressions. Also pretreatment with DOM, BIC, KET and YOH inhibited TPM-induced decreases in GSK3 (total and phosphorylated form). Immunohistochemistry data confirmed this results and showed that pretreatment with DOM, BIC, KET and YOH inhibited TPM-induced increases in CREB (total and phosphorylated form), BDNF and Akt (total and phosphorylated form) protein expressions in DG and CA1 areas while inhibited TPM-induced decreases in GSK3 (total and phosphorylated form) in these area of hippocampus.

**Conclusion**: It can be concluded that mentioned receptors by modulation of CREB/BDNF and Akt/GSK3 pathways in both area of DG and CA1 in hippocampus involved in neuroprotection of TPM against methamphetamine-induced neurodegeneration.

**Keywords**: Methamphetamine, Topiramate, CREB/BDNF, Akt/GSK3
Background and Aim: Alcohol abuse causes severe damage to the brain neurons. Studies have reported the neuroprotective effects of curcumin against alcohol-induced neurodegeneration. However, the precise mechanism of action remains unclear.

Methods: Seventy rats were equally divided into 7 groups (10 rats per group). Group 1 received normal saline (0.7 ml/rat) and group 2 received alcohol (2g/kg/day) for 21 days. Groups 3, 4, 5 and 6 concurrently received alcohol (2g/kg/day) and curcumin (10, 20, 40 and 60 mg/kg, respectively) for 21 days. Animals in group 7 self-administered alcohol for 21 days. Group 8 treated with curcumin (60 mg/kg, i.p.) alone for 21 days. Open Field Test (OFT) was used to investigate motor activity in rats. Hippocampal oxidative, antioxidative and inflammatory factors were evaluated. Furthermore, brain cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) response element binding protein (CREB) and brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels were studied at gene level by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). In addition, protein expression for BDNF, CREB, phosphorylated CREB (CREB-P), Bax and Bcl-2 was determined by western blotting.

Results: Voluntary and involuntary administration of alcohol altered motor activity in OFT, and curcumin treatment inhibited this alcohol-induced motor disturbance. Also, alcohol administration augmented lipid peroxidation, mitochondrial oxidized glutathione (GSSG), interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) and Bax levels in isolated hippocampal tissues. Furthermore, alcohol-induced significant reduction were observed in reduced form of glutathione (GSH), superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GPx) and glutathione...
Reducase (GR) activities and CREB, BDNF and Bcl-2 levels. Also curcumin alone did not change the behavior and biochemical and molecular parameters.

**Conclusion**: Curcumin can act as a neuroprotective agent against neurodegenerative effects of alcohol abuse, probably via activation of CREB-BDNF signaling pathway.

**Keywords**: Alcohol, Curcumin, Neurodegeneration, CREB-P, BDNF.
THE NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CURCUMIN AGAINST NICOTINE-INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY IS MEDIATED BY CREB-BDNF SIGNALING PATHWAY

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Background and Aim: Nicotine abuse adversely affects brain and causes apoptotic neurodegeneration. Curcumin, a bright yellow chemical compound found in turmeric is associated with neuroprotective properties. The current study was designed to evaluate the role of CREB-BDNF signaling in mediating the neuroprotective effects of curcumin against nicotine-induced apoptosis, oxidative stress and inflammation in rats.

Methods: Sixty adult male rats were divided randomly into 6 groups. Group 1 received 0.7 ml/rat normal saline, group 2 received 6 mg/kg nicotine. Groups 3, 4, 5 and 6 were treated concurrently with nicotine (6 mg/kg) and curcumin (10, 20, 40 and 60 mg/kg i.p. respectively) for 21 days. Open Field Test (OFT) was used to evaluate the motor activity. Hippocampal oxidative, anti-oxidant, inflammatory and apoptotic factors were evaluated. Furthermore, phosphorylated brain cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) response element binding protein (P-CREB) and brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) levels were studied at gene and protein levels.

Results: We found that nicotine disturbed the motor activity in OFT and simultaneous treatment with curcumin (40 and 60 mg/kg) reduced the nicotine-induced motor activity disturbances. In addition, nicotine treatment increased lipid peroxidation and the levels of GSH, IL-1β, TNF-α and Bax, while reducing Bcl-2, P-CREB and BDNF levels in the hippocampus. Nicotine also reduced the activity of superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase in hippocampus. In contrast, various doses of curcumin attenuated nicotine-induced apoptosis, oxidative stress and inflammation; while elevating P-CREB and BDNF levels.

Conclusion: Thus, curcumin via activation of P-CREB/BDNF signaling pathway, confers neuroprotection against nicotine-induced inflammation, apoptosis and oxidative stress.
Keywords: Nicotine, Curcumin, neurodegeneration, CREB, BDNF
TOPIRAMATE CONFERS NEUROPROTECTION AGAINST METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED NEURODEGENERATION IN DENTATE GYRUS AND CA1 REGIONS OF HIPPOCAMPUS VIA CREB-BDNF PATHWAY IN RATS

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Background and Aim : Methamphetamine abuse can cause serious neurological damages. The neuroprotective effects of topiramate (TPM) have been reported already, but its mechanism of action still remains unclear. The current study evaluates in vivo role of CREB/BDNF in TPM protection of the rat hippocampal cells from methamphetamine-induced apoptosis, oxidative stress and inflammation.

Methods : A total of 60 adult male rats were divided into six groups. Groups 1 and 2 received normal saline (0.7ml/rat) and methamphetamine (10mg/kg) respectively for 14 days. Groups 3 and 4 were concurrently treated with methamphetamine (10mg/kg) and TPM 50mg/kg and 100 mg/kg respectively for 14 days. Groups 5 and 6 were treated with 50 and 100 mg/kg TPM only respectively. After drug administration, Open Field Test (OFT) was used to investigate motor activity. The hippocampus was then isolated and the apoptotic, antiapoptotic, oxidative, antioxidant and inflammatory factors were measured. Expression of total and phosphorylated CREB and BDNF in gene and protein levels, and also gene and protein expression of Ak1, CaMK4, MAPK3, PKA and c-Fos levels were also measured.

Results : Methamphetamine significantly decreased motor activity in OFT. TPM (50 and 100 mg/kg) decreased methamphetamine -induced motor activity disturbance. Additionally, methamphetamine significantly increased Bax protein level, CaMK4 gene and protein expression, lipid peroxidation, catalase activity, mitochondrial GSH, IL-1β and TNF-α levels in isolated hippocampal cells. Also CREB, in total and phosphorylated forms, BDNF and Bcl-2
protein levels, Ak1, MAPK3, PKA and c-Fos genes and proteins expression, superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase activities decreased significantly by methamphetamine. TPM (50 and 100 mg/kg) both in the presence and absence of methamphetamine, attenuated the effects of methamphetamine. Immunohistochemistry data showed that TPM increased localization of total and phosphorylated forms of CREB in DG and CA1 areas of the hippocampus.

**Conclusion** : It seems that TPM can be used as a neuroprotective agent against apoptosis, oxidative stress and neuroinflammation induced by frequent use of methamphetamine. This might be probably mediated by the CREB/BDNF and their upstream signaling pathways.

**Keywords** : Methamphetamine, Topiramate, CREB/BDNF, apoptosis, oxidative stress, inflammation
POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF CREB/BDNF SIGNALING PATHWAY IN NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF TOPIRAMATE AGAINST METHYLPHENIDATE INDUCED APOPTOSIS, OXIDATIVE STRESS AND INFLAMMATION IN HIPPOCAMPUS OF RATS: MOLECULAR, BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL EVIDENCES

Submission Author: Majid Motaghinejad

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Background and Aim: Chronic abuse of methylphenidate (MPH) can cause serious neurotoxicity. The neuroprotective effects of topiramate (TPM) were approved, but its putative mechanism remains unclear. In current study the role of CREB/BDNF signaling pathway in TPM protection against methylphenidate-induced neurotoxicity in rat hippocampus was evaluated.

Methods: 60 adult male rats were divided randomly into six groups. Groups received MPH (10mg/kg) only and concurrently with TPM (50mg/kg and 100mg/kg) and TPM (50 and 100mg/kg) only for 14 days. Open field test (OFT) was used to investigate motor activity. Some biomarkers of apoptotic, anti-apoptotic, oxidative, antioxidant and inflammatory factors were also measured in hippocampus. Expression of total (inactive) and phosphorylated (active) CREB and BDNF were also measured in gene and protein levels in dentate gyrus (DG) and CA1 areas of hippocampus.

Results: MPH caused significant decreases in motor activity in OFT while TPM (50 and 100mg/kg) inhibited MPH-induced decreases in motor activity. On the other hand, MPH caused remarkable increases in Bax protein level, lipid peroxidation, catalase activity, IL-1β and TNF-α levels in hippocampal tissue. MPH also caused significant decreases of superoxide dismutase, activity and also decreased CREB, in both forms, BDNF and Bcl-2 protein levels. TPM, by the mentioned doses, attenuated these effects and increased superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase activities and also increased CREB, in both forms, BDNF and Bcl-2 protein.
levels and inhibited MPH induced increase in Bax protein level, lipid peroxidation, catalase activity, IL-1β and TNF-α levels. TPM also inhibited MPH induced decreases in cell number and changes in cell shapes in DG and CA1 areas.

**Conclusion** : TPM can probably act as a neuroprotective agent against MPH induced neurotoxicity and this might have been mediated by CREB/BDNF signaling pathway.

**Keywords** : Methylphenidate, Topiramate, CREB/BDNF, Neurotoxicity.
TOPIRAMATE PROTECTS HIPPOCAMPAL CELLS AGAINST METHAMPHETAMINE INDUCED NEURO-INFLAMMATION AND OXIDATIVE STRESS THROUGH INHIBITION OF TOLL-LIKE RECEPTOR SIGNALING PATHWAY.

Submission Author: Majid Motaghinejad

Majid Motaghinejad¹, Manijeh Motevalian²

Background and Aim: Methamphetamine abuse can cause serious neurological damages and neuroinflammation. The neuroprotective and immunomodulatory effects of topiramate (TPM) have been reported already, but its mechanism of action still remains unclear. This study investigated the immunomodulation effect of topiramate on toll-like receptor (TLR)-stimulated signal transduction which induced by methamphetamine administration.

Methods: 70 adult male rats were divided to six groups. Group 1 received normal saline (0.7ml/rat) and group 2 was injected with MPH (10mg/kg) for 21 days. Groups 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 concurrently were treated by methamphetamine (10mg/kg) and TPM (10, 30, 50, 70 and 100 mg/kg) respectively for 21 days. After drug administration, Open Field Test (OFT) was used to investigate the level of anxiety, depression and motor activity. Then rat’s hippocampus was isolated and their oxidative, anti-oxidant and inflammatory factors were measured. Also protein levels of TLR3, TLR4, high-mobility group box 1 (HMGB1), a potent alarmin of the TLR system, myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88) protein expression, extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) phosphorylation and nuclear translocation of nuclear factor κB (NF-κB) and phosphorylated c-Jun, a component of activator protein 1 were measured. Also the level of toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon (TRIF) expression, phosphorylation of interferon (IFN) regulatory factor 3 (IRF3) and serum IFN-β and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), interleukin (IL)-6 and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) protein expression were measured.

Results: TPM in high doses(50,70 and 100 mg/kg) significantly reduced increases levels of TLR3 and TLR4 protein expression which induced by 10 mg/kg of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine caused significant increase in level of high-mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) and TPM in high doses (50,70 and 100 mg/kg) inhibited this release.
TPM in high doses (50, 70 and 100 mg/kg) suppressed the methamphetamine induced increase in myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88) protein expression, and extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) and c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) phosphorylation and nuclear translocation of nuclear factor κB (NF-κB) and phosphorylated c-Jun, a component of activator protein 1. Also the methamphetamine induced increases in level of toll-receptor-associated activator of interferon (TRIF) and phosphorylation of interferon (IFN) regulatory factor 3 (IRF3) and IFN-β was attenuated by TPM in high mentioned doses. TPM in high doses (50, 70 and 100 mg/kg) attenuated the levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), interleukin (IL)-6 and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) protein expression. Also TPM in high doses attenuated malicious effects of methamphetamine on oxidative stress biomarkers and significantly decreased lipid peroxidation, GSSG, s, and caused increases in the GSH level, superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase.

**Conclusion:** Our results suggest that TPM ameliorates methamphetamine-induced neural cell damage by modulation of TLR-mediated inflammatory and oxidative effects responses.

**Keywords:** Topiramate, methamphetamine, toll-like receptor, neuro-inflammation, oxidative
CURCUMIN AMELIORATES METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED MEMORY DEFICITS, TAU HYPERPHOSPHORYLATION AND NEURODEGENERATION VIA PI3/AKT/GSK3β PATHWAY IN THE RAT HIPPOCAMPUS.

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Background and Aim: Methamphetamine is a neural stimulant with unclear neurochemical and behavioral effects. Curcumin is a neuroprotective agent in use clinically for the management of cognition impairment and other neurodegenerative disorders. Methamphetamine caused neurodegenerative disorder which pathologically characterized cognitive dysfunction. Methamphetamine administration leads to synaptic disorder, tau hyperphosphorylation, and neurodegeneration. In this study, the underlying neuroprotective mechanism of curcumin against methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity was investigated in the mice hippocampus.

Methods: Treatment groups were received methamphetamine (10 mg/kg) and various doses of curcumin (50, 100 and 150 mg/kg) simultaneously for 21 day. After drug treatment Morris water Maze (MWM) test was done for evaluation of learning and memory. After that hippocampus rat were isolated and following parameters were evaluated. Presynaptic (Synaptophysin and SNAP-25) and postsynaptic protein [PSD95, p-GluR1 (Ser845), SNAP23, and p-CREB (Ser133)] expression was measured respectively, also the phosphorylation of tau protein and protein involved in PI3K/Akt/GSK3β signaling by measurement of p-PI3K, p-Akt (Ser 473) and p-GSK3β (Ser9) were evaluated. Also main parameters involved in apoptosis such as caspase-9, caspase-3, and PARP-1 level were measured.

Results: Curcumin could inhibit methamphetamine induced learning and memory impairment. The rat were treated with curcumin in all doses, reversed the methamphetamine induced synaptic disorder via increasing the level of presynaptic (Synaptophysin and SNAP-25) and postsynaptic protein [PSD95, p-GluR1 (Ser845), SNAP23, and p-CREB (Ser133)], respectively, and attenuated the methamphetamine-induced memory impairment. Chronic
Curcumin treatment in all doses attenuated the hyperphosphorylation of tau protein via PI3K/Akt/GSK3β signaling by activating the p-PI3K, p-Akt (Ser 473) and p-GSK3β (Ser9) in the methamphetamine-treated rat. Furthermore, curcumin decreased methamphetamine-induced apoptosis through decreasing the overexpression of caspase-9, caspase-3, and PARP-1 level. Additionally, the evaluation of immunohistochemical analysis of caspase-3, Fluorojade-B, and Nissl staining indicated that curcumin prevented neurodegeneration in methamphetamine-treated rat. Our data demonstrated that curcumin has neuroprotective effect against methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity through decreasing memory impairment, synaptic disorder, tau hyperphosphorylation, and neurodegeneration via PI3K/Akt/GSK3β signaling in the methamphetamine-treated rat model.

**Conclusion**: On the basis of these results, we suggest that curcumin could be an effective, promising, and safe neuroprotective candidate for the treatment of progressive neurodegenerative disorder such as cognitive disorder which induced by methamphetamine abuses.

**Keywords**: Curcumin, methamphetamine, PI3/Akt/GSk3β pathway, tau protein.
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON EFFECT OF NICOTINE PATCH AND VARENICLINE IN SMOKING CESSATION

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Background and Aim: Smoking is the leading preventable cause of death worldwide, and quitting smoking significantly reduces the risk of dying from tobacco-related diseases such as heart disease and lung cancer. Many different strategies can be used for smoking cessation. Varenicline and Nicotine Patch are as two new treatment for stop addiction and rehabilitation care. This article aimed was to review the studies that was done to comparison the efficacy of using nicotine patch or varenicline in stop smoking.

Methods: This is a review article which was obtained by search in databases such as PubMed, google scholar, science direct, SID and Magiran with using of keywords smoking, nicotine patch, and varenicline between 2010 - 2015.

Results: This review includes 27 articles that evaluated these two methods. Different results was observed on the effectiveness of the treatment compared with each other. In most of them the efficacy of varenicline is better but in four study nicotine patch was preferable. However, using a combination of two methods together has been studied in two studies. Furthermore, some other factors such as age and race of people were evaluated in some studies. For example, in the race of East Asian countries varenicline always had a more advantage than nicotine patch.

Conclusion: In recent years, anti-tobacco treatments had acceptable results worldwide and in different studies the effect of anti-smoking methods are evaluated but there was not enough research evidence about the best methods and this suggests that more research is necessary in this issue.
Keywords: smoking cessation, nicotine patch, varenicline
PRE-PREGNANCY MATERNAL MORPHINE EXPOSURE OF FEMALE RATS, CAUSES REDUCTION OF SPATIAL MEMORY AND INCREASE OF VULNERABILITY TO OPIATE INTAKE IN OFFSPRING

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Background and Aim: According to the increasing opioids abuse between women and pathophysiological effects of chronic exposure of opioids on mothers which might indirectly affect their offspring, here in, consequences of chronic morphine consumption and its withdrawal before the gestation was investigated on spatial memory and vulnerability to morphine intake in the offspring of first generation.

Methods: Twelve female Wistar rats were randomly divided into two groups. Morphine mothers received morphine solution (0.4 mg/ml) for two month. Control mothers received tap water. One month after stopping morphine consumption, mating was occurred. After the parturition, offspring were divided in separated male and female groups and were used as the target groups of the study. Spatial memory through Water Maze and vulnerability to morphine intake through voluntary consumption of morphine solution were investigate

Results: Mean of morphine solution consumption in male and female offspring of morphine mothers was significantly higher in compare to male and female offspring of control mothers (p<0.05). Results of learning in Water Maze revealed that male offspring of morphine mothers significantly spent more time and distance to find the platform in compare with male offspring of control (p<0.01). Also, in retention test male offspring of morphine mothers cross the location of platform significantly fewer than male offspring of control (p<0.001).
Conclusion: Our study revealed chronic morphine consumption before the gestation, causes damage of spatial memory in male offspring also increased vulnerability to opiate intake of male and female offspring.

Keywords: Addiction, Dependence, Memory, Opioids, Ra
COMPARISON OF THE EFFICACY OF METHADONE IN PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT FOR PHYSICIANS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS OF MMT CENTERS OF MAZANDARAN PROVINCE 1396

Submission Author: Hamd Mousavi

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Background and Aim: Introduction Drug abuse treatment has always been a challenge. Methadone maintenance therapy is one of the most important achievements of scientists in the field of treatment. Methadone is a synthetic opioid drug and, besides, it prevents the occurrence of withdrawal symptoms caused by drug discontinuation, also affects the use of opioids to some extent. And does not make the person feel much more willing to use for the next materials. Aim: Comparing the efficacy of methadone in preservative treatment for physicians and psychologists of MMT Centers in Mazandaran province. A total of 400 health centers in which 106 doctors from different cities of Mazandaran province were selected as sample size. Another sample Nearly 190 MMT centers in Mazandaran province, where psychologists were present, were randomly selected from different cities. Sixty-six psychologists were randomly selected as sample size, with a total sample size of 170 people. Comparative research method. Data were collected using independent t independent questionnaire. Independent t-test results indicated that the t-statistic of physicians (65.972) and psychologist's view (892/67) compared the efficacy of methadone in preservative treatment, Results: Up to this point, only the average difference between the two groups of physicians and psychologists has been confirmed. In the case of it, it should be stated that if both upper and lower limit are both negative, then the average of the second group the average of the first group is larger. Therefore, the average of the second group, psychologists, is larger than the average of the first group, the physicians, and it was confirmed that this difference is statistically significant, which means that drug therapy will be more effective with psychotherapy.

Methods: Data were collected using independent t independent questionnaire. Independent t-test
**Results** : Independent t-test results indicated that the t-statistic of physicians (65.972) and psychologist's view (892/67) compared the efficacy of methadone in preservative treatment.

**Conclusion** : Results: Up to this point, only the average difference between the two groups of physicians and psychologists has been confirmed. In the case of it, it should be stated that if both upper and lower limit are both negative, then the average of the second group the average of the first group is larger. Therefore, the average of the second group, psychologists, is larger than the average of the first group, the physicians, and it was confirmed that this difference is statistically significant, which means that drug therapy will be more effective with psychotherapy.

**Keywords** : : methadone, doctors, psychologists, mmt treatment centers, preservative treatment
Background and Aim: Maternal opioid use disorder (OUD) during pregnancy and its effect on fetus as well as neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), are public health concerns. Different methods of agonist and antagonist therapy are available. Practical recommendations will help providers treat pregnant women with OUD and reduce potentially negative health consequences for mother, fetus, and child. Here, the benefits and drawbacks of the currently available treatment options are discussed.

Methods: PubMed, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library were searched for studies reporting on methadone, Buprenorphine, and Buprenorphine/naloxone treatment in pregnancy (1966–2017).

Results: Different methods of treatment are available: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends methadone (MMT), buprenorphine (BMT), or buprenorphine/naloxone (B/NT) in the treatment of prenatal opioid abuse. However, facing challenges in each method is inevitable. Even though Prenatal BMT versus MMT has been suggested to have some benefits in outcomes such as: better NAS and birth outcomes and less illicit opioid use late in pregnancy, the role of potential confounding variables and other bias in the original studies must be considered. To avoid any potential prenatal exposure to naloxone, the buprenorphine monoprodut has been recommended during pregnancy. However, recent studies that evaluated the use of B/NT found no adverse effects, and outcomes were similar when compared with buprenorphine alone. Furthermore B/NT appears to present an improved treatment option in prenatal opioid abuse with 60% completion rate and decreased abuse likelihood. With advancing pregnancy increasing the medication dose might be necessary, which hasn’t been shown to associate with more severe NAS. High- or low-dose MMT does not appear to change the severity of the NAS. Naltrexone hasn’t been mentioned as a first-line treatment predominantly because both detoxification and an opioid-free period are required. More research is needed to determine naltrexone safety and benefits in pregnant women.
Conclusion: Even though Current treatment options such as MMT, BMT and B/NT provide benefits such as lessen the severity of NAS and maternal health complications, further evidence is needed to address the gap in prenatal opioid abuse research in order to guide treatment choices.

Keywords: methadone, Buprenorphine, Buprenorphine/naloxone, treatment, pregnancy
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP TRAINING ON THE TENDENCY TO ADDICTION IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of a spiritual intelligence group training on the tendency to addiction in high school students.

Methods: This is a semi-experimental study. The statistical population includes all Ghazvin high school students, of whom 53 were selected as the sample and randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. Farjaad tendency to addiction questionnaire and Boyle spiritual intelligence training package were used as the research tools. Data were analyzed using analysis of covariance.

Results: Data analysis showed that spiritual intelligence training on overall tendency, individual tendency, environmental tendency and social tendency to addiction affect high school students.

Conclusion: spiritual intelligence helps people to obtain a new insight into their personality and achieve stability. On the other hand, it increases the self-confidence and helps people to control the situations effectively. Spiritual experience can consolidate ethical obligations, which in turn prevents the drug.

Keywords: Spiritual Intelligence, Tendency to Addiction, Individual, Environmental, and Social Tendency
EVALUATION OF COCAINE AND SAFINAMIDE IN BINDING WITH MONOAMINE OXIDASE-B BY DOCKING METHOD

Submission Author: Shabnam Nadjafi

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Background and Aim: Monoamine oxidase B (MAO B) and MAO A are flavin-dependent isoenzymes that have role in oxidative deamination of neurotransmitters and exogenous arylalkylamines. Importantly, MAO B is a recognized target for antidepressant and neuroprotective drugs. There is evidence that MAO inhibitors can attenuate the subjective effects of cocaine 24 or more hours after administration in rats. According to the anti-abuse effect of MAO inhibitors, we intended to evaluate the binding of cocaine and safinamide, a reversible highly MAO-B selective inhibitor that is used in treatment of Parkinson's disease, with MAO B by docking method using AutoDockTools.

Methods: Protein structure of MAO B was selected from Protein Data Bank with PDB Id: 3PO7. The molecular structures of cocaine (CID_446220) and safinimide (CID_131682) were obtained from PubChem. As the MAO B structure is dimer, the monomer A was selected for docking procedure. We used MGLTools 1.5.6, AutoDockTools-1.5.6 for presentation of input files and AutoDock4 for docking procedure. Chimera 1.8 was used for protein editing and forming the PDB files. Student t-test was used to compare the binding energy and p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.
Results: The maximum and minimum binding energy among ten conformations resulted from docking of MAO B (chain A) and cocaine were -8.72 and -8.88, respectively. The maximum and minimum binding energy among ten conformations resulted from docking of MAO B (chain A) and safinimide were -8.71 kcal/mol and -9.56 kcal/mol, respectively. Also, the binding energies of ten conformations resulted from cocaine and MAO B (chain A) docking were compared with ten conformations resulted from safinimide and MAO B (chain A) docking and the difference was statistically significant (p-value = 0.002).

Conclusion: The results revealed that the lowest binding energy among ten conformations resulted from docking of MAO B (chain A) and safinimide was -9.56 kcal/mol that is less than the lowest binding energy of MAO B (chain A) and cocaine (-8.88 kcal/mol). Moreover, the comparison of binding energies of ten conformations resulted from separate docking of cocaine and safinamide with MAO B (chain A) revealed that the difference was statistically significant (p-value< 0.05). These ligand-enzyme binding energy results may suggest another aspect for the effects by which safinamide, the MAO-B inhibitor, has shown modulation of the cocaine abuse outcomes.

Keywords: AutoDock, Monoamine oxidase B, Cocaine, Safinamide.
EXPERIENCE OF SMOKING AND HOOKAH AMONG STUDENTS (PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES OF KERMAN)

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the causes of smoking and hookah tendency among dormitory students in Kerman universities.

Methods: This study was a phenomenological study. The research environment were dormitories, outdoors of dormitories and Universities faculties. The Statistical population consisted of smokers and hookahs. Twenty participants were selected by Purposeful sampling method as a research sample. The data collection tool was a semi-structured interview, which was recorded with the satisfaction of the participants. then interviews were analyzed.

Results: Data analysis led to five components including "identification, cultural insight, peer group, environment and lack of awareness."

Conclusion: The lack of finding proper identity, the common culture of using cigarettes and hookahs, increasing students' deviant contacts, availability, Inappropriate environment and lack of knowledge about the consequences of smoking and hookah were the most common reasons for using this material among students. Based on the results, it is recommended the monitoring of smoking and hookah and using effective methods such as notifying. these methods should be used to reduce smoking.

Keywords: Experience of smoking, smoking, hookah,
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA OF BODY PACKERS IN SHIRAZ PROVINCE (2016)

Submission Author: Nahid Najafi

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Background and Aim: The trafficking of illicit drugs by swallowing packets into the body was first reported in 1973 and after that, many reports of body packer syndrome have been revealed. Most of these reported cases occurred in the destination countries, where the markets were to be found. Also information on drug smugglers from the departure points would be useful in terms of global drug control and prevention.

Methods: In the present study, the authors reported three cases of body packing in the southern part of Iran and the individuals deceased were sent to the Legal Medicine Organization of Shiraz Province. three of these deaths were classified as sudden unexpected deaths and the victims were sent for legal autopsy. Interestingly, neither of the deceased was from a target area where drug trafficking is prevalent.

Results: The autopsy findings in three cases revealed cyanosis and pulmonary edema and congestion. Heroin and its metabolites were detected in the gastric contents on both occasions and also in another case opium was detected.

Conclusion: these cases of fatal heroin and opium overdose, due to ruptured body packets, were reported from the Department of Forensic Medicine. The powder was packed inside condoms without extra covering, contrary to professional packers. A significant level of heroin metabolites, noscapine, morphine and codeine were detected in the blood and urine. The cause of death was a heroin overdose.

Keywords: body packer, heroin, opium, legal medicine, Iran
HEROIN BODY PACKER’S DEATH IN SHIRAZ, IRAN; A CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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Background and Aim: Background: Intra - corporeal concealment of illicit drugs known as ‘body packing’ is uncommonly reported. These drugs mainly comprise opium, heroin, cocaine, 3,4 - methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), amphetamines, and marijuana or hashish. Body packers may also be called swallowers, internal carriers, couriers or mules. Although this practice is not new, its medical complications have always been a matter of concern. Some have reported improved packaging methods to deal with such complications. Body packing is an on - going drug smuggling method and authorities across the world are always on the alert

Methods: case Presentation: It has reported a case of death due to the effects of heroin concealed in a man who was attempting to smuggle the drug within his gastro - intestinal track. According to forensic procedure of sudden unnatural death, the decedent had to accept a series of examination such as CT scan, autopsy and toxicological analysis. He was found dead from acute heroin intoxication due to the rupture of drug packet in the stomach.

Results: Discussion: This case illustrates the challenges to forensic diagnosis in forensic medical methods in evaluation of potential drug packers and therefore it needs to consider all methods and finally best method involved in forensic diagnosis.

Conclusion: Conclusion: In conclusion, in body packer’s postmortem pathological signs are combined with evidence of the presence of drug pellets in the body as well as toxicological analysis in the ante - mortem history, and clinical reports. Toxicological analysis of the presence of the drug in body fluids, such as plasma, and in tissue extracts may not be of value when the level of the drug decreases after a period of metabolism.
Keywords: Body Packer; Heroin; Iran; Legal Medicine
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BLOOD LEAD LEVELS AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF OPIUM CONSUMERS IN MASHHAD, IRAN, 2016

Background and Aim: Since opium is mixed with lead to increase the weight, the prevalence of lead poisoning is high among opium consumers. Hence, serum lead level measurement of these people is important for the prevention and early treatment of lead poisoning. This study aimed to evaluate the blood lead level in opium consumers.

Methods: In this descriptive-analytical study, a total of 214 opium consumers with abnormal blood lead level who were referred to Imam Reza Hospital in Mashhad, Iran, in 2016, were evaluated. Atomic absorption spectrophotometry (Covanta Energy, GB) was used to measure the lead level of the blood samples. Data were analyzed using the statistical tests in SPSS version 22.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 43.11±18.14 years; the average blood lead level was 139.5±48.5 µg/dL; and no relationship was found between the blood lead level and age in the participants (P=0.11). The number of male participants was significantly higher than females in this study (92.5% vs. 7.5%); about 129 (60.3%) and 85 (39.7%) participants used opium orally as inhalant, respectively (P-value <0.05).

Conclusion: The blood lead level is higher than the acceptable limit in opium addicts, and the risk of lead poisoning should be considered among them, especially in oral consumption.

Keywords: Blood Lead Level, Lead Poisoning Cation, Opium
Background and Aim: In some opinions, opium consumption has traditionally been considered to be a means to lower blood lipids and to put off heart diseases. In this study, the relationship between opium consumption and risk factors of coronary artery diseases, hemodynamic factors and cardiac related functions before and after surgery was evaluated.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study 325 patient's candidate for elective coronary artery bypass grafting were enrolled in a period of 6 months. Opium addicted patients were recognized based on taking history from the patients by an anaesthesiologist. Serum lipid profile was determined at the beginning of the study. Frequency and distribution of coronary artery diseases were assessed according to the pre-operative coronary angiography.

Results: From 325 patients, 117 patients were opium abusers and 208 patients were not. Mean duration of opium abuse was 12.6 ± 7.7 years. Mean total serum cholesterol levels were not significantly different in abusers and non-users patients (185 ± 47 vs. 190 ± 49, P > 0.05). Mean level of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol was significantly higher in addicted group (121 ± 27 vs. 81 ± 22, P < 0.05). Mean triglyceride level was also higher in addicted patients (203 ± 114 vs. 162 ± 98, P < 0.05). The prevalence of diabetes and glucose levels was considerably lower in opium addicted cases. Mean body mass index was also lower in addicted patients significantly (25.3 ± 3.7 vs. 27.5 ± 4.1, P < 0.05).

Conclusion: There may be a relationship between opium abuse and aggravating lipid profile and hypercholesterolemia and coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Coronary disease, opium/adverse effects, risk factors
Background and Aim: Postoperative cognitive dysfunction, especially delirium commonly occurs after cardiac surgery. Clinical evidences suggest an increase in delirium in opium abusers after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) surgery. In this study, the prevalence of delirium in addict (opium user) and nonaddict patients after CABG were compared.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study after obtaining institutional approval and informed consent, 325 patients candidate for elective CABG were included in the study. All patients with history of opium abuse met the criteria for opioid dependence using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition definitions. Delirium after CABG was assessed in addict (opium user) and nonaddict patients up to a maximum of 5 days after surgery with the Intensive Care Delirium Screening Checklist.

Results: A total of 325 patients were evaluated (208 without and 117 with a history of opium abuse). Postoperative delirium occurred within 72 h after surgery in 44.31% of all patients. There was a significant difference in the prevalence of postoperative delirium between the opium users (80.7%) and nonaddict patients (25%) in the intensive care unit (P < 0.001). Opium addiction was a risk factor for postoperative delirium after CABG Surgery.

Conclusion: Delirium after CABG surgery is more prevalent in opium users compared with nonaddict patients. Therefore, opium abuse is a possible risk factor for postoperative delirium in cardiac surgical patients.

Keywords: Addiction, cardiac surgery, delirium, intensive care unit, opium
PREPARING A COMPREHENSIVE CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FOR MANAGING PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CANNABIS USE IN IRANIAN YOUTH

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Background and Aim: Cannabis is the most widely used illicit substance, and the first used substance among Iranian youth. Numerous studies have found mental and physical health problems related to cannabis use and there is still concern about addiction and negative health outcomes, such as respiratory problems. But there is not a comprehensive and practical guideline for treatment of cannabis use. In this study we had prepare a guideline for cannabis use in Iranian youth.

Methods: In the first step of study we performed a systematic search for RCTs, guidelines, meta-analysis, and systematic reviews from 1974 to 2017 using the electronic data basis such as Google Scholar, Medline, Cochrane library, Medline/PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar, Embase, ISI Web of Knowledge, Biological Abstracts and Chemical Abstracts with keywords of “Cannabis use”, “Cannabis abuse”, “Cannabis dependence”, “Marijuana” and “treatment”, “Guideline”, “Protocol”, “Prevention” and the National Drugs Sector Information Service (NDSIS), the Alcohol and Other Drugs Council in Word Health Organization (WHO) and The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Then, we revised selected data and added some recommendations and therapeutic methods that take from experts. this researcher made clinical guideline were 12 steps for 6 months and every 1 week’s sessions. Relapse of use surveyed with monthly urine test for THC. The principles of treatment of guideline is as follows; 1.General considerations, 2.Supporting families and careers, 3.Identification and assessment of drug misuse, 4.Brief interventions and self-help (pharmacological and psychological), 5.Psychosocial interventions, 6.Behavioural therapy, 7. Family therapy, 8.Interventions to improve concordance with SSRIs, modafinil, valproate and bupropion treatment, 9. Cognitive behavioral therapy and short term psychodynamic therapy, 10.legal and social intervention , 11. Spiritual needs management, 12. Self-monitoring and maintenance. In the second step we investigated 20 patients with cannabis use disorder referred to Sharif Psychology and Consult Centre with age range of 16-30 years. After obtain informed consent according to research ethics protocol, the participants randomly
divided into two groups of intervention (10 patients) and control group (10 patients) with the matched age and education. Our guideline performed on intervention group and control group had ordinary treatment. We investigated relapse in 1 year from first step of intervention and compared it between two groups.

**Results**: Our finding showed that frequency of relapse in the intervention group was 1 person (10%) and in control group was 6 persons (60%) and difference between two groups was significant (p=0.023). Also family and person satisfaction, quality of life, social relation, adherence to treatment and happiness were more in intervention group.

**Conclusion**: Our guideline with unique feature of person-centered care, multi-dimensional (Bio-Psycho-socio-Spiritual) care and supportive aspect was able to effectively prevent recurrence of drug use. For this reason, we purpose that larger sample size investigated by this research made guideline and check its strengths and weaknesses points.

**Keywords**: Cannabis, Marijuana Abuse, Addiction, Guideline
THE EFFECTIVENESS TREATMENT BASED ON ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT (ACT) IN REDUCING DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND RELAPSE PREVENTION AMONG SUBSTANCE ABUSE WOMEN

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Background and Aim: The present study was an attempt to examine the effectiveness Treatment based on acceptance and commitment (ACT) in reducing depression, anxiety and Relapse prevention among substance abuse women

Methods: A quasi-experimental research design along with pretest-posttest design and a control group were employed to conduct this study. Considering inclusion criteria, a total of 24 female substance abusers were selected from two clinics in Tabriz via purposive sampling method. The experimental group participated in six-session therapy plan during six weeks. Two scales Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) were used for data collection purposes.

Results: Results of analysis of covariance showed that behavior Therapy based on acceptance and commitment (ACT) is effective in reduced depression and anxiety scores.

Conclusion: behavior Therapy based on acceptance and commitment (ACT) can be included in intervention programs for substance abusers.

Keywords: Treatment based on Acceptance and Commitment, Depresion, Anxiety, Relapse prevention, Substance abuse Women
THE EFFECT OF LIFE SKILLS TRAINING ON INCREASING THE RESILIENCE AMONG WOMEN UNDER METHADONE TREATMENT

Submission Author: Afsaneh Nasirzadegan

Afsaneh Nasirzadegan¹, Saber Tohidi², Bahareh Shafee³, Solmaz Alvandi⁴, Hossein Esmaeli⁵

Background and Aim: This study examined the effectiveness of life skills training on increasing the resilience women under Methadone Treatment.

Methods: This study was quasi-experimental research design was pretest-posttest control group. To reach this goal, the number of 20 women drug users undergoing methadone treatment in an addiction treatment centers in the city of Tabriz had been sampling method were selected and divided into two groups, the experimental group (10 persons) and control group (10 persons). Then the experimental group life skills were taught in 8 sessions of 2 hours and Connor and Davidson (CD-RISC) Resiliency scale was completed by participants and covariance was used to analyze the data.

Results: The results showed that the drug treatment group at post-test is significantly lower than the control group.

Conclusion: Life skills training for women is effective in reducing drug use And also considering that consumption is reduced with increased resiliency, it is suggested to initiate measures to promote resiliency and life skills training should be performed in patients with substance abuse.

Keywords: life Skills, Resiliency, Addicted Women under Methadone Treatment
THE COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY DISORDER IN MEN DOPE DEPENDENT WITH DIVORCE EXPERIENCE AND WITHOUT THIS EXPERIENCE

Submission Author: Hoda Nazemi

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Background and Aim: The problem of Drug addiction is a global problem and scientific studies shown that prevent from addiction is far easier than treatment according to critical importance of this topic, the present research aims at to study of personality disorders in substance dependents men with divorce experience, and substance dependent men without divorce experience.

Methods: To perform this causal comparative study, for select a sample of Drug-dependent men with divorce experience (n=30) we use available sampling method and for sample of drug-dependent men without divorce experience (n=30), random sampling method was used. Subjects were assessed using MCMI-2 and data were analyzed using ANOVA multivariate Hatling.

Results: Showed that the mean score in substance dependent men with divorce experience in comparison with substance dependent men without divorce experience in antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder and dependent personality disorder is significantly different.

Conclusion: According to results of this study and the high prevalence of personality disorder among Drug dependent individuals seems to psychiatric intervention in substance abuse treatment centers in addition to Drug treatment is absolutely necessary.

Keywords: Drug addiction, divorce, personality disorders
Background and Aim: Recovery from addiction in addicted persons take place in different centers and in different ways. Unfortunately, addiction treatment has not made much progress. The purpose of this study was to anticipate the return to addiction in abandoned addicts based on psychological well-being, social support and quality of life.

Methods: The design of this research was correlation. The statistical population of this study consisted of all drug addicts in Semnan province that, one of them was improved and one of them was not improved. The research sample consisted of 100 people who were selected by available sampling method. The data collection tools were psychological health questionnaire (SCL-90-R), Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale (MSPSS), and World Health Organization-Short Form Quality of Life Questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS software and logistic regression analysis.

Results: The results showed that among components of psychological health, physical complaints factor has a significant negative relationship with recovery from addiction (p < 0.01). Also, among the three components of social support, receiving support from the family has a significant positive correlation with the recovery from addiction (p < 0.01). Also, the quality of life variable has a significant positive correlation with recovery from addiction (p < 0.01).

Conclusion: According to the results, it can be concluded that physical condition, family support and overall quality of life are important in the success of treatment of addiction and in preventing from return to addiction.

Keywords: addiction, return to addiction, psychological health, family support, quality of life
INVESTIGATING THE CAUSES OF CHANGING THE PATTERN OF DRUG USE FROM TRADITIONAL TO INDUSTRIAL: SEMNAN PROVINCE

Submission Author: Hoda Nazemi

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Background and Aim: The present study examines the causes of changing the patterns of drug addiction from traditional narcotics to industrial drugs.

Methods: The method of this study is survey method and the sampling was carried out in an accessible method. For this purpose, 120 person who addicted to Industrial drug that qualify for this research were selected as samples. Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics and using SPSS software, and the results of the correlation analysis for the main hypothesis and 8 sub-hypotheses are described below.

Results: There is a significant relationship between the attitude of people in changing the pattern of drug use from traditional to industrial in Semnan province. Among the causes of the change in substance use from traditional to industrial drug factors such as the greater variety of industrial materials than traditional ones, the cost-effectiveness of industrial materials compared to Traditional drug and lack of physical dependency and hangover problems in industrial drugs had a significant relationship with people’s attitude towards drug use.

Conclusion: Changes in the low-risk to high-risk drug use patterns have occurred in the province of Semnan, a general trend indicating changes in the pattern of consumption of opium and grass into substances such as heroin, crack, methamphetamine and other drugs. According to addicts, how families interact with them, cultural poverty, contaminated social environment, and the reduction of correlation and impurities in the drugs are among the reasons for changing the patterns of drug use from low risk to high risk.

Keywords: Addiction, Industrial Drug, Traditional Drug, Addict, Drug Pattern
Background and Aim: Illicit drug use can be an important cause of male infertility. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of heroin on sperm parameters, histone-to-protamine transition ratios in mature sperm, and serum reproductive hormone levels in active heroin abusers.

Methods: Semen and blood samples were collected from 24 men who used only heroin for at least 12 months and 24 healthy men with clarifying criteria. Computer-based analysis, Aniline blue staining, and Hormones assessment were performed to provide valuable new information on the relationship of addiction and semen profile and serum reproductive hormone levels.

Results: Our finding showed that semen pH, sperm motility, viability, and sperm histone replacement abnormalities were significant differences in addiction group vs. control ones (p < 0.05). In addition except to prolactin hormone, other serum sexual hormone levels were not significantly differed between groups. Multiple regression analyses showed that sperm motility is significantly correlated to semen pH, the appearance of blood cells in semen, and sperm histone replacement abnormalities.
Conclusion: We concluded that heroin administration can impair semen profile and alters some important factors of sperm maturities such as histone-to-protamine ratio. Prolactin alteration may be related to regulation of other hormones or experimental group’s lifestyle. Heroin can be considered as one of the idiopathic male infertility reason.

Keywords: Heroin addiction, Sperm parameters, Histone-to-protamine transition, Sexual hormones
EFFECT OF HEROIN SMOKING ON SMALL RNAs IN HUMAN SPERM

Submission Author: Zohreh Nazmara

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Background and Aim: To compare the miRNA-122, miRNA-125, miRNA-34b expression profile in spermatozoa from heroin addiction vs. a group of fertile men.

Methods: Semen were collected from 24 men who used only heroin for at least 12 months and 24 healthy men with clarifying criteria. Computer-based analysis, and Real-Time qPCR technique were performed to provide valuable new information on the relationship of addiction.

Results: Our finding showed that miRNAs expression levels were significant differences in experimental group vs. control ones (p < 0.05). these miRNAs alteration are related to sperm parameters such as sperm motility and morphology.

Conclusion: We concluded that heroin administration can impair semen profile and alters some miRNAs' expression profile. Heroin can be considered as one of the idiopathic male infertility reason.

Keywords: Heroin addiction, Sperm parameters, microRNA
Background and Aim: Suicide is one of the most important health problems in various human societies. In each group, the risk is associated with different causes. So it's important to consider the reasons behind this thinking. Because an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide increases the likelihood of doing so in the future. Those who have had a history of attempted suicide are 23 times more likely to try it and finish their lives. Suicide attempts may have failed due to incorrect calculations in the process. One of the most important reasons for developing suicidal thoughts and practices is the history of alcohol and drug use, because the use of these substances disrupts the ability to choose and cause acute psychosis syndromes. Therefore, a more specific study of substance use injectors that is at high risk of illness, dysfunction and psychiatric problems caused by drug use can lead to the provision of appropriate preventive and educational measures for mental health in this group.

Methods: In this descriptive and analytical study, 90 drug addicts who had at least one injection of drugs during their lifetime were selected and questioned on a sample-based basis. To collect data from the Department of Suicide Prevention Behavioral Care Questionnaire (BSS) has been used. Data were analyzed using SPSS19 software and descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and Pearson correlation coefficient were used.

Results: All subjects were male. Their mean age was 38.56 ± 7.13 years, among whom the mean age of the first injection was 24.81 ± 7.41 years. The results showed that about 60.7% have thought of committing suicide. Of those who thought of suicide in their minds, about 63 percent thought it was unsuccessful. Participants in this study...
identified the most important causes of suicidal attempt respectively was Feeling emptiness 25.4%, addiction 20%, and family failure 18.2%.

**Conclusion** : Considering the high percentage of suicidal thoughts in drug addicts as well as unsuccessful actions, these individuals need to be investigated and identified in order to prevent them from being re-introduced. Considering that the most reason for committing suicide in these people was feeling emptiness, the importance of mental health and psychological counseling is more evident in them.

**Keywords** : Suicide, Causes of Suicide, Injecting drug users.
A SURVEY ON THE PATTERNS OF DEATH AND POISONING LEADING TO DEATH MADE BY DRUG ABUSE AND STIMULANTS IN LOGHMAN HAKIM HOSPITAL DURING (2014-2015)

Submission Author: Zahra Nikfal

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Background and Aim: The major purpose of this research is to achieve information regarding to the patterns of death and poisoning leading to death made by drug abuse and stimulants. In this pattern, the following matters in Loghman Hakim Hospital during (2014-2015) are going to be investigated

Methods: The data of this cross-sectional research was collected by examining the files in the statistics unit archive of Loghman Hakim Hospital of Tehran considered as the poisoning referral medical center. Moreover, essential data for this research were extracted through structured questionnaire and after analyzing data and applying the frequency tables and descriptive statistics (Mean and Standard Deviation), the data had been reported.

Results: It was found that the number of 6602 patients has referred to the Loghman Hakim Hospital in order to poisoning with drug abuse or stimulants during 2014-2015, of which 95.52% were recovered and been discharged, 2.01% discharged the hospital voluntarily, but 47/2% (163 patients) were died. In terms of age, deaths related intoxication was reported in a wide range from 1.5 months to 90 years. The mean ages of studied patients were 53 and 49.8 for male and female, respectively. There was no significant difference between the mean ages of both sexes. The largest drug / stimulants deaths were reported as opium (43.06%) and methadone (23.9%) respectively and the most deaths were related to oral route (73.6%). Drug abuse and related deaths was more common among males (86.5%). The mean age of dead patients was 50.3 years and there was not observed significant difference on mean time since using drug /stimulants until hospital admission. The most deaths were arisen from opium (43.5%) and heroin (11.6%) respectively and the maximum death was related to oral route (73.6%). There was not found meaningful differences among deceased in different groups and mean time from hospital admission to death was similar for both sexes. 25%, 50% and 75% of the patients died in the first 2, 4 and
14 days after hospital admission. Also the mean time since taking drug /stimulants until hospital admission was longer in married.

**Conclusion** : Significant differences were not observed among deceased with respect to consciousness degree or mean time from drug abuse to hospital admission. Based on place of death, 91.4% of the patients were died in ward while the others of the patients (8.6%) were died in emergency. The mean of duration from hospital admission to death for all deceased patients was 11 days (SD=15.12) with at least 1 day and maximum 82 days. Also 25%, 50% and 75% of the patients were died in 2, 4 and 14 days after hospital admission. Based on Pearson correlation coefficient, there was not found direct and significant correlation between time of drug abuse to hospital admission and hospital admission to death in studied subjects (P=0.10, r=0.14). Also, direct and significant correlation between number of hospital admission to death with type of used drug substances in studied subjects, was not observed (P=0.67, r=0.3) that are in agreement with Yazdani et al. (2014) findings.

**Keywords** : Drug abuse; stimulant substance, Intoxication.
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THE ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF VIRTUAL ADDICTION PREVENTION MESSAGES

Submission Author: Azam Nikkhahsani

Azam Nikkhah sani1, mohsen nazari nazer2, maryam norozi 3

1. Expert of the Counter Narcotics Coordination Council of Khorasan Razavi Province
2. Khorasan Razavi Cultural Prevention Coordinator, Counter Narcotics Council
3. Counter-Narcotics Preventive Cultural Expert

Background and Aim: The social networking audience does not passively mess with these networks. In the context of local and environmental variables, they have a particular perception of the messages from these networks. This study aimed to investigate the attitude of adolescents about the effects of virtual addiction prevention messages in a qualitative research.

Methods: This study is a qualitative research of thematic content analysis. A Targeted sampling of 50 high school male students in year 96 who received addiction or narcotic messages was taken. The research tool was a deep interview. The findings of the research were coded and ranked.

Results: Data analysis showed Social, cultural, familial, and substance abuse experiences are effective on students' attitudes towards the impact of virtual addiction prevention messages.

Conclusion: This study showed The environmental and personal factors of recipients of preventive messages are effective in influencing or not. So it needs For greater impact, messages are tailored to the audience and audience.

Keywords: Addiction, social networks, Prevention messages, Qualitative research
EXAMINING THE GENDER CHARACTERISTICS AND THE TRAUMA OF WOMEN'S TENDENCY TO DRUG ABUSE

Submission Author: Azam Nikkhahsani

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3. Khorasan Razavi Cultural Prevention Coordinator, Counter Narcotics Council

Background and Aim: Women's addiction is rising alongside men's addiction. The present study examined the gender characteristics and the traumatic effects of women's abuse of drug abuse in a qualitative research.

Methods: This study is a qualitative research of thematic content analysis. The purposeful sampling of 30 drug addicts who had been referred to Mashhad addiction treatment center during 96-95 years, was taken. The research tool was a deep interview. The Findings of the research were encoded and placed in a pivotal position.

Results: Data analysis showed that Gender characteristics, excitement, psychosocial, social and physical health benefits can be predisposing factors and addiction harm to women and challenge women's addiction treatment.

Conclusion: Findings of the research showed Trends, injuries, and outcomes, as well as substance abuse treatment among women, depend on factors Which are either of particular importance in the category of women's addiction Or factors that affect women's status and outcomes, and the treatment and treatment of addiction in both sexes.

Keywords: Addiction, Women, Gender Features, Qualitative research
A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BIOLOGICAL METHOD OF PROOF OF SMOKING (CARBON MONOXIDE GAS) AND SELF-DECLARATION FOR THE ESTIMATION OF THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF SELF-EXPRESSION METHOD FOR USE IN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF HIDDEN PROBLEM IN SOCIETY

Submission Author: Arash Nikkholgh

Background and Aim: Tobacco consumption is the most common and most costly and most fatal type of drug dependence. Given the existence of stigma and statutory stats, the statistics from this hidden problem appear to be out of reach with the self-declaration questionnaire. A coefficient that specifies self-declaration validation can be a complementary method for evaluation.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out and information was collected through IUATLD / World Health Organization’s revised World Health Organization and exhaust-gas monoxide measurement in male and female students studying in Tehran and evaluated self-declaration by measurements. The amount of exhaust gas carbon monoxide (PIKO) was measured. Then, the data were analyzed by SPSS software and T-test.

Results: According to the results of T-test, the mean for self-declaration and Pikoba test is also different. As well as the correlation (719). Which has a high correlation value and shows a strong correlation between these variables in the t test.

Conclusion: It seems that there is a significant difference between the predictive value of the accuracy and the method of self-declaration by the standard questionnaire. There is a significant difference between the prevalence of smoking and the Pico test among university students in the university and the use of a standard coefficient to correct self-declaration can be statistic More precise.

Keywords: Nicotine - Carbon monoxide- Self declaration – hidden problems - Addiction
THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN INTERNET ADDICTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Submission Author: Gholamali Nikpour

Gholamali Nikpour¹, Alireza Homayouni², Seyed Jalal MosaviAmiri³, Ghazaleh Rouhani Makvandi⁴

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Background and Aim: Internet addiction is a behavior that interferes with normal life and leads to problems in academic settings, family and social relationship. People with internet addiction lay more time in virtual situations instead of real ones. So, the aim of this research was investigation the role of personality traits and emotional intelligence in to internet addiction.

Methods: 95 university students were selected and Mc Care & Costa´s NEO PI-R Inventory, Shutte's Self-report Emotional Intelligence Test and Addiction to Internet Questionnaire were administered on them. The data were analyzed with Spearman correlation coefficient formula.

Results: Findings showed that there is negative and significant correlation between components of emotional intelligence (Appraisal of emotion, regulation of emotion and utilization of emotion) with addiction to internet. Also, findings showed that there is negative and significant correlation between personality trait of Neuroticism with utilization of emotion, and positive and significant correlation between personality traits of Extroversion, Openness to new experience, and Conscientiousness with components of emotional intelligence.

Conclusion: It is recommended to set the programs in educational settings for enhancing the emotional intelligence, specially related to personality traits, to increase mental health, and prevent tendency to abnormal behavior specially addiction to internet in university students.

Keywords: personality traits, emotional intelligence, internet addiction, students
DECOMPOSITION OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY IN NEEDLE AND SYRINGE PROGRAMS UTILIZATION TO ITS DETERMINANTS AMONG MEN WHO INJECT DRUGS IN TEHRAN USING BLINDER-OAXACA DECOMPOSITION METHOD.

Submission Author: Mehdi Noroozi

Mehdi Noroozi

1. Social Determinants of Health Research Center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Background and Aim: Background: According to latest available data there are more of 300000 people injects drug users (PWID) in Iran. Objectives: In this study, we used a Blinder–Oaxaca decomposition to explore the relative contributions of inequality in utilization of NSPs and to decompose it to its determinants in Teheran.

Methods: We used data from a cross-sectional survey using snowball sampling to recruit 500 PWID from June to July 2016 in Tehran. Participants were reported injecting drug use in the past month, were able to speak and comprehend Farsi enough to respond to survey questions, and were able to provide informed consent to complete the interview. we used a Blinder–Oaxaca (BO) method to decompose the role of economic inequality on utilization of needle and syringe programs.

Results: A total 520 of clients participated in the study of which data was fully complete for 500. The selected predictor variables (age, education level, marital status, homelessness, HIV risk perception, and HIV knowledge) together explain 54% (8.5 out of 16%) of total inequality in utilization of needle and syringe programs and the remaining 46% constitute the unexplained residual. HIV risk perception status contributed about 38% (3.3 out of 8.5%) to the total health inequality, followed by HIV knowledge (26%) and education level were contributed 20% each respectively.

Conclusion: The results showed that contribution of economic inequalities in utilization of NSPs was primarily explained by the differential effects of HIV risk perception and HIV knowledge among PWID. Reducing HIV risk perception and increasing HIV knowledge might be essential to efforts to eliminate inequalities in access to NSPs among PWID.
Keywords: Economic Inequality; Needle and Syringe Programs; inject drugs; Tehran; Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HIV RISK PERCEPTION AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS: FINDINGS FROM A CROSS-SECTIONAL BEHAVIORAL SURVEY IN KERMANSHAH, IRAN.

Submission Author: Mehdi Noroozi

Mehdi Noroozi

1. Social Determinants of Health Research Center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Background and Aim: Background: In Iran there are limited data regarding HIV risk perceptions among people who inject drugs (PWID). The objective of this study was to explore HIV risk perception and to examine factors associated with perception of HIV risk among PWID in Iran.

Methods: We surveyed 433 PWID in Kermanshah concerning demographic characteristics, sexual risk behaviors, HIV risk perception and drug-related risk behaviors in the month prior to the study. Two classes of HIV risk perception (high vs. low) were identified. We used logistic regression to identify factors associated with high HIV risk perception.

Results: Of 433 PWID who participated in this study, 36% (CI95%: 25.3%, 42.2%) of participants reporting high HIV risk perception. methamphetamine use (AOR =3.7, P<0.05), or use of multiple drugs at the same time (AOR =1.7, P<0.05) were associated with higher HIV risk perception. Also, PWID who were NSP users had 2.8 times the odds of high risk perception compared to non-NSP users (AOR = 2.8).

Conclusion: This study implies that initiating drug use at a younger age, using methamphetamine, polydrug use, and needle and syringe exchange program utilization were predictors of higher HIV risk perception among PWID in Iran.

Keywords: HIV risk perception; people who inject drugs; Kermanshah
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM REINFORCEMENT AND THE PREVENTION OF DRUG ADDICTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE

Submission Author: Milad Noroozi

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Background and Aim: Addiction is one of the health, psychological, physical and social problems of today's world. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has listed addiction as one of the four crises in the world and has listed Iran as a high-risk country. The consequences of addiction are individuals, families and society in terms of economic, social, psychological and physical. Some of the complications of addiction include unemployment, financial weakness, disregard for individual responsibility, nervousness, disregard for regulations, distrust, and .......... Self-esteem means a person's sense of self-worth and self-confidence so that he can successfully confront his own challenges. This systematic study examines the relationship between self-esteem enhancement and prevention of addiction in young people.

Methods: This systematic study uses the search engines Google Scholar, PubMed, Sid, Magiran, Scopus, ScienceDirect, Who and with the keywords of addiction, addiction and psychological problems, self esteem, self-esteem and Psychological problems occurred between 1995 and 2017. In this article, a systematic search was completed at the end of 20 articles. In this study, descriptive analytical articles have been used.

Results: The results of the research indicate that substance abuse behavior may be inappropriate as a form of coping that acts to reduce negative emotions, On the other hand, one of the most prominent features of drug addicts' youth is their low self-esteem in solving psychological problems that help to escape the failure and relieve the suffering caused by the drug problem. Different research suggests that high self-esteem makes it easier for a person to learn mental skills and achieve better performance Increasing self-esteem also increases the person's motivation for solving problems, thus enhancing self-esteem, One can increase the resistance of people to problems and psychological pressures. These findings point to the fact that self-esteem can improve psychological problems.
Conclusion: Due to the fact that according to various researches, addicts have low self-esteem, it can be concluded that self-esteem addiction is very important. And so there is a direct relationship between self-esteem and prevention of youth addiction, and youth self-esteem can be greatly prevented by addiction. To strengthen self-esteem, one can use methods such as problem solving training, counseling for young people, introducing books, holding meetings with youth on the topic of addiction and self-esteem, and ........

Keywords: addiction, addiction and psychological problems, self-esteem, self-esteem and psychological problems
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED COGNITIVE THERAPY ON NEGATIVE BODY IMAGE IN FEMALE OF DURING DETOXIFICATION

Submission Author: Mahin Noroozi dashtaki

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Background and Aim: The present study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of mindfulness-based cognitive therapy on negative body image in females of during detoxification.

Methods: The present quasi-experimental study included a pre-test, post-test, and control group and follow up. The statistical population included all women during detoxification admitted to the addiction camps in Tehran and 28 women during detoxification (14 experimental and 14 controls) were selected from available samples, at Behbud Gostarane Hamgam camp in Tehran. The samples were randomly assigned to experimental and control groups. Before any interventions, participants were assessed with Fisher’s body image test (1970). The experimental group then received 8 sessions of 90 minutes of mindfulness-based cognitive therapy.

Results: The results of the analysis of covariance and dependent t-test indicated that mindfulness-based cognitive therapy has been effective on improving the Body image on females of during detoxification, and this effect was sustainable in the follow-up examination.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that mindfulness-based cognitive therapy can be used as an effective treatment method in improving negative body image in female of during detoxification.

Keywords: Mindfulness-based cognitive therapy, Addiction, Body image
NEW REWARD-SEEKERS SCHOOL: A NEW, INDIGENOUS APPROACH TO PROCESS ADDICTIONS

Submission Author: Saeid Norouzi

Saeid Norouzi¹, Saeid Norouzi Javinani²

¹ - ² -

1. Tehran’s Welfare Organization

Background and Aim: As a well-known fact, reward has a determining role in addictions: any addictive, either a substance or an experience, either a narcotic or a stimulant, activates reward pathways in brain, leading to a variety of neuroadaptations, i.e. tolerance and withdrawal. Based on this assumption, there are numerous models and approaches to recovery, such as 12-steps programs, secular Women of Sobriety, and Iranian Congress 60. But none of them mentioned this assumption and directly targeted the reward system. The “New Reward Seekers School” is designed for this purpose.

Methods: Beginning from Therapeutic Fundamentals (see Results section), therapy sessions directed to the goal of changing the lifestyles of clients with substance-related and non-substance-related addictive disorders formed weekly and the content of the sessions formed step-by-step using an action-research methodology.

Results: Therapeutic elements: 1. Therapeutic Fundamentals: using our cultural, mystical, spiritual, literary heritage. 2. Therapeutic Contract: membership charter & rules of the school. 3. Group Work: a group of people with a variety of process addictions, such as gambling addiction, shopping addiction, codependency, food addiction, has been gathered weekly. Between these group sessions, there were virtual sessions via available social networks such as Telegram. 4. Reward Work: the group members discussed about reward system of the brain, identified their specific pathological rewards, diminished their behaviors that foster them, and substituted them with healthy routes of reward. 5. Self-Control Enhancement: using four basic exercises promoting self-control. i.e. silence, hunger, awakening, and isolation. 6. Art Work: bibliotherapy (e.g. reading and interpreting Mathnavi), film analysis (e.g. xunbaazi), and reward-terminology (paadaash-naame in Persian). Therapeutic achievements: 1. There are 40 active members in the group during the past 3 years. 2. They changed their lifestyles and routes of reward based on their self-reports.
Conclusion: It’s a newly developed approach which should be evaluated with rigorous, quantitative methods before being introduced as a protocol of recovery.

Keywords: Reward-seekers, Process addictions, self-control, Life style
STUDY OF THE POSITION OF SOCIAL WORKER IN THE STRUCTURES OF ADDICTION TREATMENT IN IRAN

Submission Author: Ali Norouzi

Ali Norouzi¹, Sara soleiman meiguni²

1. Presenting author
2. Author

Background and Aim: The addiction treatment system in Iran is largely drug-centered. So physicians are the most important actors. This approach has led to an increase in drug use in recurrent episodes and has allowed the effects of the social approach to addiction. This paper emphasizes the recognition of the social worker's course in this therapeutic system and, finally, based on the results of the research, we can provide evidence-based suggestions.

Methods: Documentary analysis, field research

Results: Based on the results of this study, it was found out that what is practically done at the centers by the social worker is the administrative affairs, such as registering the system of statistics as well as the delivery of the drug to the individual, as well as the field survey of the outpatient centers, as well as field surveys. Is a drug addict and no benefit is obtained from the social worker's professional ability to enter the social support system.

Conclusion: One of the most important social worker's capabilities is the ability to communicate with the family community and the work environment of the client. This ability, which is very effective in the social treatment system based on the social inclusion of the addicted person, remains intact in the current structure of addiction treatment. Reconsideration of the status of social work and emphasis on the social aspect of treatment and the demand for the institution of outpatient care.

Keywords: Social work, social support, The structure of addiction treatment, sociak treatment
MOBILE PHONE ADDICTION AND USING TYPE OF MOBILE PHONE

Submission Author: Nastaran Norozi parashkouh

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Background and Aim : Today, using of mobile phones has been widespread among youth. Mobile Phone Addiction is a situation in which using of mobile phone is excessive and creates a lot of obsession. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between mobile Phone addiction with using the internet and using type of mobile phone in high school students in Rasht, Iran.

Methods : This cross-sectional survey was conducted on 581 high school students in Rasht who were selected by cluster sampling. Demographic questionnaire and Cell phone Overuse Scale (COS) were applied in collecting data. Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics (Kruskal-Wallis, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test).

Results : Mobile Phone Addiction in students connected with mobile to internet was more than those didn’t connect(p=0/0001). In students who were most used to mobile phone using the internet, Mobile Phone Addiction was higher than those who used sms, conversation, etc(p=0/0001).

Conclusion : The correct teaching for the students to use the Internet and mobile phone and educate families and making culture can be effective in reducing the rate of mobile phone addiction.

Keywords : mobile phone, addiction, students
FACTORS RELATED TO INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG IRANIAN

Submission Author: Nastaran Norozi parashkouh

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Background and Aim: In recent years, internet is becoming an integral part of individuals, especially activities in everyday life. Internet addiction has been emerged as a new field of psychopathology. Excessive use of the Internet has become a problem which can cause severe difficulties in daily life, social relationships, work, education and psychological adjustment.

Methods: This review study was carried out with investigation of scientific and research sites such as (Google scholar, SID, ....) without time limit.

Results: According to the studies was reviewed Factors related to internet addiction among Iranian was such as: gender, age, emotional intelligence, Attachment Styles, personality Traits, Identity Styles, Self-esteem, neuroticism, Social Self-Efficacy, unemployment, lack of entertainment, academic achievement, cognitive emotion regulation strategies, Coping strategies, impulsivity, general health, social Compatibility, ADHD, Religious attitude, educational motivation, using social networks, Computer anxiety, Loneliness, perception of social interaction, Social support perceived by the family, Psychiatric symptoms such as depression and anxiety, status personal computers, science websites, personal blogs, personal websites, chat, listening to music, surfing the Web, making friends, playing online games, blogging, duration of internet use per hours per day, time of the week and time of Internet use.
Conclusion: The results of the study showed that causes of trend and dependence on Internet are not only positive and attractive features of Internet but are also individual, social, cultural and economical factors.

Keywords: Internet addiction, Iranian, related factors
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, THE USE OF MOBILE PHONES AND THE TENDENCY TOWARDS ADDICT AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE CITY OF DIVANDAREH IN 2017

Background and Aim: Today, the mobile phone, due to its ease of use, has a great influence on social life, lifestyle and consumer behavior. The unusual use of new technology create a severe damage to the psychological structure of the individual and the families is drawn to a serious challenge. Adolescents face confrontation with their family and emotional atmosphere, peers and the media from puberty to maturity, while their use of new media, such as mobile phones, is such that the media as a living The second is remembered. Therefore, adolescents create new values in their loneliness by reducing their family dependency.

Methods: On the other hand, due to the being young nation, sensitivities, vulnerabilities and risks threaten the adolescents, the present study aims to determine the relationship between social support, mobile addiction and drug addiction as a high-risk behavior in adolescence among Students of Divndareh Province universities in 2017. The research method was correlation. The statistical population of the study was province universities students of Divandarah in 2017 who were randomly selected as multi-stage cluster based on Morgan’s table. Social support, preparedness for addiction and mobile phone addiction questionnaires were used to collect data. The results were analyzed using SPSS software, Pierson correlation statistical tests and regression.

Results: The results indicated that perception of Social Support is a direct negative predictor of mobile use and drug use (p<0.001). The results of regression analysis also showed that among the social support components, the family support component, there is a predictive potential of mobile phone addiction and addiction tendency in students.
Conclusion: Overall, findings have highlighted the role of social support in using mobile phones, and their excessive use has increased their tendency toward drug use.

Keywords: Social support, tendency towards addiction, mobile phone addict, adolescents
THE VIRTUAL WORLD’S CURRENT ADDICTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Submission Author: Shamsiyeh Noshadi

Shamsiyeh Noshadi¹, farzad nadri²

1. presenter
2. coworker

Background and Aim: More and more children and adolescents choose to live in a virtual world. A world of computers and televisions, loosing touch with their real world and its problems. Undoubtedly, that the benefit of computers in everyday life can not be questioned, absolutely in every field of science or life the computer has become a good and indispensable friend due to its specific effectiveness. But things do not stop here because we know that anything, no matter how good it is, used excessively, especially during childhood and adolescence, may lead seizure, to addiction. The aim of this work is to both the reasons that young people exhibit dependence to virtual world and the effects of these behaviors on their lives.

Methods: Following a qualitative research approach, this study has been designed using a case studying. The statistical population of the study was high school students of Divandarah in 2017 who were selected using the criterion sampling method. The criterion used to select students was defined in a two-step process. In the first step, making new group and including individuals using a smartphone instead of actively participating in an ongoing discussion. In the second step, a high score on the mobile phone addiction questionnaire was used. Data were obtained using a semi-structured interview from composed of 18 open-ended questions.

Results: The study’s findings revealed that not only did smartphones negatively affect interpersonal relations, but also that individuals lacked communication skills, experienced difficulty establishing and maintaining eye contact while using a smartphone, and misunderstood what was being discussed. Some participants even stated that they would become completely disconnected from the social environment while using a smartphone.

Conclusion: behind the excessive use of virtual world by adolescents, it can hide many psycho-social factors. Due to many frustrations of adolescent that have accumulated over time and which are obvious in this vulnerable period of his life. Called adolescence, lack of family support and changing family life style, many teenagers choose to fill their free time by using smartphone and internet which offer ways of socialization, communication and
information, but sooner or later it will drive them away from their family and from the real world. Preventing this requires parental support and, of course, Adolescent teachers. As such, these addictions are now able to manifest in every aspect, and moment of one’s life and it is much more devious and pervasion than virtual world reality.

**Keywords**: addiction, adolescence, smartphone, virtual world
THE COMPARISON OF SLEEP DISTURBANCE, SOCIAL ISOLATION AND EMOTION REGULATION IN INTERNET ADDICTION DISORDER AND NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

Submission Author: Jalil Nourian Aghdam

Jalil Nourian Aghdam¹

1. M.A in Clinical Psychology

Background and Aim: The internet addiction disorder is a medical and psychological disorder that affected social and personal life of the persons and causing turmoil in it. The purpose of this study was The Comparison of sleep disturbance, social isolation and emotion regulation in Internet addiction disorder and normal individuals.

Methods: It is a case-control study. The statistical society of the study includes all the students at University of Azad Ardabil city in 92-93. The subjects of the study were 25 internet addiction individuals and 25 normal individuals that chosen by multistage random sampling method of the Medical Sciences and Basic Science Faculties. Young's internet addiction test (IAT), Insomnia Severity Index, University of California Los Angeles Loneliness Scale (UCLA) of Russell & colleagues and Gratz & Roemer's Emotion regulation questionnaire were used to collect data.

Results: The MANOVA results showed that there is significant difference in variables of sleep disturbance (p=0/001) and social isolation (p=0/004) among internet addiction disorder and normal individuals. Also there is no significant difference in variables of emotion regulation among internet addiction and normal individuals.

Conclusion: Results of current study show that internet addiction has important contributions to the creating Sleep disturbance and Social isolation. The results of the present study show that there should implicitly be more support of these persons and can create a precedent for more for more extensive research in this field.

Keywords: Sleep disturbance, Social isolation, Emotion regulation, Internet addiction disorder
THE EFFECT OF THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIST AND DRUG DEPENDENTS ON DURANCE OF TREATMENT PROCESS

Submission Author: Mehrdad Nourzadeh

Mehrdad Nourzadeh\(^1\)

1. prisons organization

Background and Aim: This study aimed to determine effect of rapport and good therapeutic relationship on durance of treatment process of drug dependents. Community and sample Among clients of a private center for curing drug dependents, 666 people were chosen randomly. After matching the sample in dyad groups with respect to age literacy, marriage study and other related variables

Methods: A two-group design with pre-post test was applied. All the participants filled out a questionnaire about their attitude toward psychiatrist. The gathered data was analyzed with t.test.

Results: Findings showed significant difference between them (\( t(4.48)df=31;p<0001 \)), that is, the treatment group had an intervention includes rapport and respectively treatment

Conclusion: The comparison group treated with traditional Method with just prescription some drugs without complete eyes contact.

Keywords: psychiatrist.drug dependents.therapeutic
THE PREVALENCE OF HEARING LOSS IN THE PATIENTS WITH OPIOIDS OVERDOSE

Submission Author: Mahbobeh Oroei

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Background and Aim: There are multiple reports of sensorineural hearing loss after opioid use. Some of cases were found irreversible hearing loss that require to cochlear implantation. According to the importance of the opioid-associated hearing loss on quality of life; we investigated hearing system in patients with opioid overdose.

Methods: This cross sectional study was performed on the patients from department of clinical toxicology in Loghman hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Fifty two patients with opioid overdose were assessed using standard pure tone audiometry and distortion product otoacoustic emissions.

Results: Of the investigated patients with mean age 27.6 ±10.3 years and male to female ratio: 1.48, we found 14(26.9%) patients with sensorineural hearing loss that two patients (3.8%) had sever hearing loss. Ten of them (71.4%) had high-frequency hearing loss (HFHL) and the rest of patients had low-frequency hearing loss (LFHL) and one patient was found both types. The average age of patients with abnormal audiometry was statistically significance higher than patients with normal audiometry (95% CI, from -17.5 to -1.1, p=0.04). The majority of patients with hearing loss were male (p=0.02). Tramadol and Methadone were the most common opioid overdose in patients with LFHL and HFHL respectively.

Conclusion: The synthetic opioids can potentially affect hearing system and cause premature age-related hearing loss. So, it is necessary special attention and further studies to demonstrate "opioid-associate hearing loss" especially in young people.

Keywords: Hearing loss, opioid overdose, ototoxicity
THE IMPACT OF ERBB3 AND ITS LIGAND, NRG1 LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH MDD

Submission Author: Ramin Parkash

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Background and Aim: Background: Major depressive disorder (MDD), also known simply as depression, is a mental disorder characterized can negatively affect a person's personal, work, and general health. Between 2–7% of adults with major depression die by suicide. 30 to 40% of people with depression leads to drug addiction. Several genetic linkage analyses and genome wide association studies tried to identify susceptible genes relevant to MDD, to find reliable biomarkers. ErbB3 is a tyrosine kinase receptor, implicated in myelination processes, controlling the growth and development of Schwann cells that wrap around nerve axons to provide electrical insulation. Also it binds members of the neuregulin family, such as neuregulin-1, and plays an important role in promoting oligodendroglia differentiation. NRG1 has role in neurodevelopment, glutamate, and other neurotransmitter receptor expression regulation. Aims & Objectives: In this study, we try to evaluate the expression level of ErbB3 and NRG1 genes in MDD patients.

Method: Method: 60 persons (20 severe, 20 mild and 20 age-sex matched healthy control, which are all confirmed by Bek Test) were participated. 1ml blood was collected before and after standard and conventional treatment. The mRNA and protein expression in blood was measured by Real-Time PCR and ELISA methods, respectively.

Results: Result: The NRG1 level was significantly decreased till 90% in both severe and mild depressed patients as compare to controls. The level of NRG1 was significantly increase even to 130% in mild depressed people and 50% in severe group. The expression of ErbB3 was increased 2.5 fold in mild and 3.3 fold in sever patient. Conventional treatment could decrease ErbB3 level to normal.
Conclusion: This investigation indicated that these genes may play as a pathogenic role in depression and can be candidate as a pre-diagnostic (even before symptom emerging), as well as prognostic biomarker to evaluate even efficiency of treatment trend.

Keywords: NRG1; ErbB3; Depression; MDD; Expression level
INVESTIGATING COGNITIVE PROCESSES OF EX-ADDICTS AND THEIR FAMILIES (CASE STUDY: CONGRESS 60)

Submission Author: Azam Pilevari

Azam Pilevari

Allameh Tabatabaie University, Social Science Faculty, Social Work PhD

Background and Aim: substance use (beginning or relapse) is an active decision making process which is under individuals' control or they can get mastery to control it. This decision making is substantially dependent on people's believes and consequently their interpretation of situations. Accordingly, ex-addicts and their families, have a unique cognitive system which facilitate their entrance and maintaining treatment. So, the present study aims to identify cognitive processes of ex-addicts and their families.

Methods: this is a qualitative study, conducted via grounded theory. Participants were selected by purposeful sampling method and sampling continues until saturation point. So 18 ex-addicts (with one year or more recovery duration) in companion with 20 members of their families, participated in the study. Data was gathered by observation, semi-structured interviews and reviewing documents. Data analysis was conducted by Corbin & Strauss coding method in 3 levels (open, axial and selective coding). Duration of interviews was 45-120 min.

Results: participants believed that addiction is treatable. Everybody is responsible for one's behavior and it is not possible to force somebody to change against one's will. They recognized substance user as responsible for his addiction and treatment; they had focused on present time; they thought that addict's negative behaviors and past relapses was rooted in his dependence to substances. Participants believed that, the user who has been treated by the Congress 60 method, 11 months of medication, never relapsed. Accordingly, they thought that after treatment time span, relationship with substance user friends was not problematic. However, treatment providers, indirectly, discouraged addicted ones from relationship with substance user friends. By using permission to reestablish friendly relations, families and ex-users' anxiety about relapse triggers was diminished; this held back user's self-defeating prophecies and family over controlling.
Conclusion: change of cognitive processes by no means is easy. However these processes play an important role in emotions, feelings and consequently users and their families' behaviors. In this study, participants' cognitive processes had played an important role in reduction of negative feelings and cultivation of positive feelings toward one another. Ultimately educational and treatment strategies in accordance with individuals' socio-cultural characteristics was of great significance in facilitating change of cognitive processes.

Keywords: Cognitive Processes, grounded theory, family, Ex-addicts, Congress 60
EFFECTIVE CONTEXT AND FAMILIAL CONDITIONS ON NON-RETENTION OF ADDICTION TREATMENT: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Submission Author: Azam Pilevari

Azam Pilevari

1. Allameh Tabatabaie University

Background and Aim: Family is one of causative factors of initiation and relapse of addiction behavior. Family relations are like a double-edged sword due to the fact that family may function both as a supporter of drug users as well as a shield to protect them against their withdrawal hardships; and also a cause of relapse. Lack of sufficient knowledge and domestic studies regarding working with families, make it necessary to deal with this issue through investigation. So, this study aims to identify effective context and familial conditions on non-retention of addiction treatment

Methods: the present study has been carried on by Grounded Theory method. Participants were selected by purposive sampling method which continued until having achieved saturation. At the end, 12 users and 12 members of their families, took part in this study. Data was collected via observation and semi-structured interview. In addition, Corbin and Strauss coding method were applied for data analysis.

Results: participants believed that change of family conditions was depended on user's change of attitudes. They knew good will as the main factor of successful treatment; furthermore they thought of addiction as an uncontrollable disease which possibility of its relapse would increase by other's temptations. Users and their families' affective-emotional distress, lack of trust, negative prophecies, and applying punitive approaches have been reported among other causative factors of non-retention of treatment for drug users.

Conclusion: modifying users and their families' insights and perceptions regarding addiction nature, interpersonal relationship, and consequently, replacing negative feelings with positive feelings and emotions may end in constructive interaction among them which in turn, provides users with a context for successful treatment.

Keywords: Addiction, Family, Relapse, Cognition, Feelings, Emotion
THE EFFECT OF EXCITEMENT EDUCATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND PREVENTION OF RECURRENCE OF OPIUM CONSUMERS IN ARDABIL

Submission Author: Somayyeh Pirnadem

Somayyeh Pirnadem

1. Presenter

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of emotional regulation training on quality of life and prevention of recurrence of opium users in Ardebil.

Methods: The study method is experimental. The statistical population of the study consisted of all consumers in Ardabil in 1395. Sampling was done in three steps. At first, four centers were randomly selected from the centers of addiction treatment and then among those referring to these centers, opium users were identified. Among them, 40 cases were randomly divided into experimental and control groups were 20. Then, the experimental group received 12 sessions of emotional regulation training, and the control group spent its daily routine. Data were collected using SF-36 quality of life questionnaire and interviews. Data were analyzed by MANOVA and analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: The results showed that training of emotional regulation on prevention of relapse and quality of life of opium users has a significant effect (p <0.001). Also, the results of this study showed that emotional regulation training on mental health, psychological restriction, social function, vitality, general health, physical limitation, physical function in opium users is effective (p <0.001).

Conclusion: The study showed that emotional regulation training can be used to improve the quality of life, as well as to prevent recurrence of drug use among people who consume drugs, especially opium.

Keywords: emotion regulation, quality of life, relapse prevention, opium consumers
Subject: Addiction in Children and Adolescents

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Comparing the Parent-Child Interaction Therapy with Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Internalizing Disorder Under the Influence of Drug, a Clinical Trial

Submission Author: Bijan Pirnia

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Background and Aim: Anxiety is one of the most common disorders in childhood. Some of the treatment approaches in clinical psychology determine the treatment of the anxiety symptoms in the interactional field and others defines it in cognitive frame work. The present study aimed to evaluate the effect of cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) based on anxiety prevention program with parent-child interaction therapy (PCIT) on the anxiety index of the pre-school children with parents under methadone maintenance therapy (MMT).

Methods: Accordingly and based on combined design in form of pre-test, post-test and follow-up for six months from among the mothers under methadone maintenance therapy and referring to two methadone treatment clinic in Tehran and 75 mother and children were randomly selected and grouped in three groups of cognitive-behavioral therapy, parent-child interaction therapy and control group (n=25 each group). The treatment protocols were provided in two groups for eight sessions in two weeks and control group was set in waiting list. The anxiety level of the children was evaluated in three stages of pre-test, post-test and follow-up by Spence Anxiety Scale (responding rate=91%) and data were analyzed using the Chi-Square, Independent Sample T-Test and ANOVA with repeated measure.

Results: The results of the study showed that both types of treatment had significant effect on the anxiety index compared to the control group (P < 0.01). However, there was no significant difference in the efficiency of both treatments (P > 0.65).
Conclusion: findings of the study can be helpful in explaining the causes of the anxiety index in children and planning the preventive interventions.

Keywords: Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT), Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT), Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT)
Background and Aim: Stimulants addiction and abuse can cause some functional and morphological changes in the normal function of glands and hormones. Methamphetamine as an addictive stimulant drug affects the Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and consequently makes some changes in the psychological state of the drug users. The present study aims to examine the relationship between plasma levels of cortisol with depression, stress and anxiety symptoms in chronic methamphetamine-dependent patients and normal individuals who have undergone the inguinal hernia surgery.

Methods: To meet the purpose of the study, 35 chronic methamphetamine-dependent patients in the active phase of drug abuse and 35 non-users (N=70) who were homogenized regarding the demographic features were purposefully selected from among the patients referred to undergo inguinal hernia surgery since March 15 to June 9, 2015. The participants were then divided into the control and experiment group. The changes in cortisol levels in plasma were measured using Radioimmunoassay (RIA) in three-time series including 0 (upon the induction of anesthesia), 12 and 24 hours after the surgery. Further, three behavioral indices of depression, anxiety and stress were measured using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21) and then the data were analyzed using t-test and Pearson Correlation coefficient.

Results: The plasma level of cortisol in the chronic methamphetamine-dependent patients (experiment group) had a significant increase in 24 hours after surgery (p<0.05). This study showed that cortisol levels in chronic methamphetamine-dependent patients were significantly higher than non-dependent patients in response to...
alarming events such as inguinal surgery. Changes in cortisol levels were intensified due to a confrontation with the phenomenon of pain and anxiety. In addition, depression index was higher in the chronic methamphetamine-dependent patients than that in the non-dependent patients. However, there was no significant relationship between the cortisol level and depression index (p=0.001).

**Conclusion**: The Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis is considered as a key structure in the addiction to simulants, the reason which can explain the faster response of the chronic methamphetamine-dependent patients to the stressors such as surgery.

**Keywords**: Depression, Cortisol, Hypothalamic, pituitary, adrenal, Methamphetamine, Radioimmunoassay,
CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR STIMULUS USERS, A PILOT STUDY

Submission Author: Bijan Pirnia

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Contingency management (CM) is one of the most common therapies in the domain of drug addiction. This study has been carried out with the purpose of evaluating the efficacy of contingency management intervention.

Methods: Method: In an experimental design, between December 15, 2014 and November 20, 2015, fifty men (between 18 and 31 with an average age of 24.6) with a history of cocaine use, were selected voluntarily and were randomly assigned into two groups of CM and control group. The CM group were awarded coupons for negative urine tests, over a period of twelve weeks. The urine tests were taken from the participants twice per week, with cutoff concentrations for positive set at 300 ng/ml and self-reporting index of cocaine craving (response rate = 96%) were evaluated in two phase, through pretest and posttest measures. The data were analyzed by parametric covariance test. Additionally, the qualitative data, resulted from demographic measures, were coded and were analyzed with the help of an analysis instrument of qualitative data i.e. ATLAS.ti-5.2.

Results: Results: The primary outcome was the number of negative urine tests and the secondary outcome included the cocaine usage craving index over twelve weeks. The mean of (95% of confidence) number of negative cocaine urine tests was 15.4 (13.1–17.8) in the CM group and 19.7 (17.7–21.6) in the control group (P = 0.049). Also, results showed that CM has a significant effect on reducing craving (p<0.01).

Conclusion: Conclusion: The findings of this study, while having practical aspects in this domain, can be valuable in planning remedial procedures.

Keywords: Behavioral therapy, Token economy, Craving, Psychotherapy, Contingency Management
EFFECTIVENESS OF BUPROPION ON CIGARETTE CRAVINGS AND THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT

Submission Author: Bijan Pirnia

Bijan Pirnia¹, Dr Ali Reza Moradi², Dr Kambiz Pirnia³

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Background and Aim : The report of the World Health Organization shows that smoking is a risk factor for six out of every eight deaths worldwide. Bupropion is an anti-depressant drug that is a member of the aminoketones group and is a norepinephrine-dopamine reuptake inhibitor (NDRI), which is considered a nicotine antagonist that is effective in smoking cessation.

Methods : The patient was a single student girl with 21-years old who referred to Bijan addiction treatment clinic in Tehran with a complaint of smoking. After a consumption abstinence period, she suffered from anhedonia syndrome and experienced a recurrence of consumption. Data were collected during the period of October to February 2016. We used an ABAB reversal design with a multiple base line, which A was the baseline and B was as the intervention phase. The entire course was 12 weeks that was offered throughout the course of Bupropion treatment. In the baseline A1 and A2, only bupropion was offered, and in B1 and B2 phases, in addition to bupropion, cognitive-behavioral therapy was presented. The cigarette craving index was completed in twenty-four time periods by the subject and the data were analyzed by semi-parametric test of the generalized estimation equation.

Results : Data analysis showed that the addition of cognitive-behavioral therapy to bupropion was associated with a significant decrease in craving-consumption compared to bupropion alone (p <0.01).
Conclusion: These findings can reflect the role of complementary psychological interventions in the treatment of addiction and provide a promising perspective in linking biological and psychological indices in response to the challenge of addiction.

Keywords: cognitive-behavioral therapy, bupropion, craving, smoking cessation, addiction.
QUALITY OF LIFE, DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN MORPHINE DEPENDENCE

Submission Author: Diba Pirsalami

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1. - 
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Background and Aim: Quality of life is recognised increasingly as an important component in the evaluation of disease processes. Comorbid psychiatric diagnoses accompanying alcohol addiction, especially severe cases of anxiety or depression, may have a negative impact on quality of life. This study focused on the impact of severity of anxiety and depression on quality of life of 60 morphine-dependent patients treated center of recovery.

Methods: Consecutive patients were evaluated using relevant quality of life scales at the study's onset and 4 and 8 weeks after the complete disappearance of withdrawal symptoms. Patients were classified into three groups: patients with morphine dependence only, patients with depression and patients with anxiety.

Results: The level of anxiety and depression decreased from the initial evaluation to week 4 in patients with a high level of anxiety and depression, whereas the level of anxiety increased in the morphine only-dependent patients. Initial evaluation conducted using the quality of life scales indicated significant differences between the three patient groups: physical health (F = 8.72, p = 0.001); psychological (F = 21.11, p = 0.001); social relationship (F = 3.05, p = 0.03); and environment (F = 8.79, p = 0.001). At weeks 4 and 8, quality of life for physical health, psychological and environment areas differed significantly between patient groups, but social relationships did not. At weeks 4 and 8, quality of life was lowest in patients with depression and highest in morphine only-dependent patients with a low severity of depression or anxiety.

Conclusion: Symptoms of anxiety and depression accompanying morphine addiction lead to an increase in severity of the problems associated with the addiction and have a negative effect on quality of life. Measurement of quality of life within the scope of treatment programmes would help to identify treatment requirements in addicted patients.

Keywords: Morphine, anxiety, depression, quality of life, substance
HOPE "HELPING WOMEN TO RECOVER FROM SUBSTANCE-ABUSING "

Submission Author: Diba Pirsalami

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Background and Aim: This study was designed to fulfill a twofold purpose. First, based on the hope theory framework and previous research, a 16-session hope-based substance abuse treatment program to help female drug abusers achieve a better recovery was developed. Second, ANCOVA was used to test the effectiveness of this treatment model.

Methods: The participants were 40 female drug offenders who were randomly assigned into experimental and control groups. The 20 experimental group participants received 16 sessions of hope-based substance abuse treatment whereas the 20 control group members were put on the waiting list for another term of treatment.

Results: The results indicated that the members of the two groups had significant differences in their posttest scores for recovery goal setting and pursuing, pathway controlling, adequate energy, knowledge of the changing process, ability to cope, adequate cognition, emotion regulation, and self-esteem.

Conclusion: for recovery goal setting and pursuing, pathway controlling, adequate energy, knowledge of the changing process, ability to cope, adequate cognition, emotion regulation, and self-esteem.

Keywords: women, hope, substance-abuse, ANCOVA
EFFECT OF TWO EFFECTIVE HERBAL PRODUCTS ON MORPHINE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME IN MALE MICE

Submission Author: Diba Pirsalami

Diba Pirsalami¹, Fatema Pirsalami², Faegheh Baha'addini Beigi³

Background and Aim: The emergence of physical dependence is one of the main causes of a person's persistent use of addictive substance. Also, leaving addiction requires a detoxification process that currently uses alpha-2 agonist drugs such as clonidine. On the other hand, a number of medicinal herbs in traditional medicine have been introduced for use in drug discontinuation, whose scientific basis has not been investigated.

Methods: Adult male mice were divided into six groups. Control group received morphine for 4 days and three times a day, 2 ml / kg ip, and before injection of naloxone B Distilled water was injected. In the other groups received three injections of morphine (ip) three times a day with increased doses of 25-125 mg / kg daily, on day 4, after the last dose of morphine, distilled water, clonidine or product was fed fifteen minutes before naloxone. The number of naloxone-induced jumps was recorded for 15 minutes in three 5-minute periods. Differences between groups were considered.

Results: injection of naloxone, no signs of jumping were seen in any of the livestock traits. Clonidine significantly reduced naloxone-induced jump, and the mean number of jumps in this group was 5/83, which was approximately fifty percent. HZBC showed a mean decrease in the number of jumps in the fifteen minutes, but this difference was not significant, and ,, HZBC products showed no effect in reducing the number does not jump on morphine withdrawal in mice.

Conclusion: HZBF has a similar effect to clonidine. Considering the low therapeutic indicator and other adverse effects of HZBH, such as diarrhea and pain in the experimental mice, it was found that the extract of this plant is not likely to be used to reduce the withdrawal syndrome in humans.
Keywords: clonidine, alpha-2 agonist drugs, naloxone B, HZBH, HZBF
COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTION ON HOOKAH CONSUMPTION AMONG YOUTH: APPLYING TRANSTHEORETICAL MODEL

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Background and Aim: Background and Aim: Smoking hookah habit among young is rising and it is necessary to be more considerate to this problem especially in young girl because they are mothers of the future and also they have an important role in shaping behavior in their children and families. This study aimed to determine effect of community based intervention on Hookah consumption by applying Transtheoretical model.

Methods: Methods: this study was community-based intervention based on TTM was concluded in Isfahan city. At first, we selected two regions in Isfahan who have high prevalence of hookah consumption in Youth (one region case and another region control). In the second step, stages of change questionnaire was completed by 1600 youth women (age range 19-30) and they were placed in 5 stages (pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action and maintenance) about Hookah smoking cessation based on first constructs of TTM (stages of change). Third step was educational intervention that we prepared educational material such as pamphlets, banners, posters, educational classes by using tailoring massages for this group and based on second construct of TTM (Process of changes). Fourth step was holding educational classes for youth, we used processes of change such as consciousness raising, dramatic relief, environmental reevaluation for participants who were in pre-contemplation stage and processes of self-reevaluation and self-liberation for participants who were in contemplation stage and preparation stage. Educational material such as Banners and Poster were installed in main square and streets. In final steps, we gathering data and analyzed them by SPSS (20) and analytical test such as Paired t-test, independent t-test and Pearson correlation.

Results: Results: the result showed, there were significant differences between case and control group in processes of change such as consciousness raising, dramatic relief, environmental reevaluation and self-liberation (p≤0.001). Also, 78.9% of subjects in case group have a positive movement and they were placed in action stage (Hookah
smoking cessation), although in control group, we didn’t see positive movement before and after intervention (p ≤ 0.001). 85% of women in case group stated that educational interventions were cause of promoting their knowledge and attitudes in relation to quit Hookah smoking for example after intervention 89% and 82% of participants stated that the smoke of Hookah is also harmful for second smokers and the poisons existing in tobacco will be treated by the water of Hookah respectively.

**Conclusion:** Conclusion: This study showed that community-based educational interventions by applying TTM is effective on the Hookah smoking cessation in young women. Therefore, it is suggested that this model by using processes of change such as self-liberation be used in young people for Hookah smoking cessation.

**Keywords:** Community based intervention, Hookah, women, Transtheoretical model
AN OVERVIEW ON THE META-ANALYSES DONE ON CIGARETTE ADDICTION PREVALENCE IN IRAN

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Background and Aim : The effect of smoking on cardiovascular, pulmonary, kidney diseases and many cancers has been proved. Studies showed that smoking is more prevalent in men than women around the world and also in Iran. This study aimed to reach strategic and evidence based conclusion using epidemiological meta-analyses done in Iran.

Methods : In the present narrative review we looked for meta-analyses done in Iran. Cochrane library, PROSPERO and NCBI databases were used for this aim. Finally 4 meta-analyses from 2012 were selected for the present study.

Results : For the first time(2012), 274992 Iranian adults were studied based on daily smoking, the prevalence was different from %12.3 to %38.5 in males and %0.6 to %9.8 in females. According to the meta-analyses, the prevalence was estimated %21.7. The prevalence of smoking among students was %19.8 (%21.9-%17.7) in male and %2.2 (%3.02-%1.4) in female university students. In 2013, 1064 male students from Zanjan answered the questionnaire of smoking and the coordinate factors. The meta-analyses showed that %7 of Iranian adults smoke regularly and %27 of them had the experience of smoking. In another meta-analyses(2013), 25990 individuals (13005 males) were studied. The prevalence was shown %29.9 (%25.2-%20.6) in males and %0.6 (%0.9-%0.3) in females. In another meta-analysis(2013) done on smoking prevalence in university students, it's shown that the least and the most smoking prevalence was %13.4 to %39.9 and %0.7 to %25.5 among women, respectively.

Conclusion : In overall, about 20-30% of Iranian men are cigarette smokers. Since in these meta-analysis the upper limits of prevalence in female were lower than the lower limits of male smoker prevalence, cigarette smoking is significantly more prevalent in male.
Keywords: cigarette smoking prevalence, Iran, meta-analysis
COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CLIENTS OF ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS OF TABRIZ CITY ACCORDING TO THEIR PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION

Submission Author: Tohid Pishro

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Background and Aim: The main objectives of this study was to comparing personality traits in patient referred to treatment centers with pattern of substance use

Methods: Method of study was causal-comparative. And this study compared pattern of substance use with personality trait among 100 individuals who referred to treatment centers of Tabriz city Welfare organization in 2014. For collecting data using the NEO Five-Factor Inventory- Revised (NEO-FFI-R), drug abuse screening test(DAST-10) and also asking questions approximated DSM-IV criteria for finding pattern of use and data were analyzed using multi-factor analysis of variance

Results: The results of this research shown that significant difference was between pattern of use and neuroticism and also chronic users scored higher than occasional and recurrent users on the measure of neuroticism. And no significant difference was showed on the measure of extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness with pattern of use.

Conclusion: The finding of this research showed personality traits differed according to those patterns of use therefore in treatment area attention to pattern of use and personality traits

Keywords: pattern of use; personality traits; addiction
THE RELATION BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND MARITAL DISTRESS

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Background and Aim: The Internet as one of the recent achievements of human being encompasses a wide network of links. This technology plays an important role in people's lives. According to the Internet World Stats, Iran ranks 13th in the world and first in the Middle East for the number of Internet users (Internet World Stats, 2012). However, inappropriate use will lead to distress and disruption in people's psychological well-being, academic failure, job loss, interpersonal distress, and emotional instability (Caplan, Williams & Yee, 2009). From the existential authenticity- psychoanalytic perspective, the distress is an experienced state of physical, emotional, and psychological fatigue (Pines & Adonson, 1998 quoted Pines & Nunes, 2003), resulting from a huge difference between expectations and reality (Pines, 1996). If a married couple fail to raise their needs or meet the needs of each other and achieve a positive solution to their needs, they will feel stress, frustration, anger, and eventually distress (Naderi and Azadmanesh, 2012). The present paper aims at studying the relation between internet addiction and marital distress in married people.

Methods: The methodology used in this descriptive paper is correlational. The population consists of all married men in Karaj in 2017, among whom 300 men were selected by available sampling method. The samples answered the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) developed by Young and Marital Distress Scale (Pines, 1996).

Results: Analyzing data, correlation and significance test were used. The results showed that the correlations between internet addiction and marital distress, mental retardation, emotional weakness, and physical loss are 0.49, 0.62, 0.78, and 0.47, respectively. All are significant at P<0.001.

Conclusion: Explaining the results, it can be stated that internet addiction can threaten or spoil the intimacy between the couple. The researches have indicated that the need for unmet intimacy in marriage has negative impacts on the overall satisfaction of relation and intimacy (Kirby, Baucom & Peterman, 2005). Since couples addicted to the Internet spend most of their time on the Internet and virtual social networks, they gradually are
emotionally separated from their partner and they do not have enough time to get in touch with their partner, causing marital problems. Spercher and Metts showed that communication skills are the main factors of marital adjustment and relationship, and many marital problems are caused by misunderstanding and ineffective communication (Spercher and Metts, 1999). In this context, internet addiction can be related to the reduction of real social relationships. In general, this issue raises problems when one is addicted to the virtual world and neglects his/her real life and forgets health, occupation, and family relationships. In the end, it should be noted that excessive use of the Internet sometimes causes loss of relation with reality and spending more time in cyberspace than in the real world, and therefore, the relationships with family members will reduce and ultimately it leads to marital distress.

**Keywords**: Internet Addiction, Marital Distress, Intimacy
THE ROLE OF SPIRITUALITY AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION ON THE TENDENCY TO USE DRUGS

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction is one of the most important issues of the modern age and is concerned by specialists in various fields, especially psychology. This problem has become a global problem and has gone beyond the medical-health issues, turning to a socio-psychological-familial one. Several hypotheses have been expressed in the etiology of the tendency to use drugs and different methods have been used to study the effective factors. People's beliefs and perspectives towards drugs and their negative and positive consequences are defined as addictive tendencies (Boles & Miotto, 2003). This paper aims at studying the role of spirituality and emotional regulation on the tendency to use drugs.

Methods: The methodology used in this survey is correlational. The population consists of all citizens of Kerman city, in the age range of 20-35 years old in 2016, among whom 200 were selected by the available sampling method and answered Wade and Boucher's addiction readiness questionnaire (1992), Graetz and Roemer's emotion regulation scale (2001), and Parsian and Dunning's spirituality questionnaire (2009).

Results: Analyzing data, correlation and simultaneous regression were used. The results showed negative correlation (0.41) between spirituality and the tendency to use drugs and negative correlation between cognitive regulation and the tendency to use drugs (0.37), which are both significant at P<0.001. Moreover, the results of multiple simultaneous regressions showed that the predictive model of the tendency to use drugs is significant in the variables of spirituality and cognitive regulation. In addition, the value of the multiple regression coefficient is 0.44 and the square of this coefficient shows that 19 percent of the variance of the tendency to use drugs can be explained by the variables of spirituality and emotional regulation. On the other hand, beta regression coefficient for spirituality is -0.31 and for emotional regulation -0.20, indicating a stronger role of spirituality rather than emotional regulation in the tendency to use drugs.
Conclusion: In order to explain the results, it can be noted that religion offers an orientation system that shapes and guides the ways people use to find meaning when they are stressed (Hunler and Jankoz, 2005 quoted Mohammadkhani et al, 2015). Positive religious coping strategies such as religious forgiveness, cooperative religious coping, seeking spiritual support, spiritual communication, religious refinement, and religious philanthropic review can not only help people to find meaning in stressful situations, but also lead to gaining control, achieving calmness, enjoyment of intimacy with others, achieving access to GOD, and profound changes in life (Regenros, 2003 quoted Mohammadkhani et al, 2015). Also, emotional regulation refers to the strategies by which it influences the emotions one feels, when s/he feels and how to express them (Grass, 2007). Emotional regulation strategies are actions that indicate the ways one copes with stressful situations or unpleasant events (Garnovsky and Craigie, 2006). In general, emotional regulation and spirituality can be mentioned as two major predictors of the tendency to use drugs.

Keywords: Spirituality, Emotional Regulation, Tendency to Use Drugs
THE DURATION OF OPIPIDS EFFECT ON SEROTONIN LEVELS IN THE SERUM OF ABUSERS ADMITTED TO REHABILITATION CAMPS

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Background and Aim: Serotonin is a biological monomer in the living organisms as a neurotransmitter that it is in the synapse of nerve cells. Usually people who suffer from drug abuse, hormonal and metabolic disorders such as defects in the production and secretion of serotonin is produced. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of duration of opioids on serum serotonin level were drug addicts admitted to the camps.

Methods: In this study, blood samples and personal details of 64 volunteers from addiction centers in East Azerbaijan province, after obtaining serum, using immunoassay testing (ELISA) Of the 64 samples. As well as 64 samples (control group) in this study were investigated using the statistical software SPSS and ANOVA test.

Results: According to the results of ANOVA test showed a significant relationship between time spent their opioids and serotonin. Also, we found that a direct relationship between the secretion of serotonin in the body by taking time opioids and its leave.

Conclusion: And if you leave drug abuse, there is reducing the possibility of complications such as biochemical changes in the production and secretion of serotonin and by the time of the withdrawal, release of the neurotransmitter returns to its natural state.

Keywords: Serotonin; drug abuse; opioid; immunoassay; SPSS; ANOVA.
STUDY OF THE PSYCHODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN WITH ADDICTS' SPOUSES

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Background and Aim: Background: Addiction leads to numerous physical and mental problems for addicted person and, consequently, major problems for their relatives. Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the psychodynamic characteristics of addicts' spouses in Kerman, Iran.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, Sixty volunteer spouses of addicts were compared with sixty spouses of non-addicts. The projective test of thematic apperception (TAT) along with Ruben scoring system was used to evaluate the sample units. Data were collected from Sep 2015 to Feb 2016 and analyzed using t-test and Pearson’s Chi-square test with the SPSS software version 20.

Results: The mean age of the case groups 32.6±2.4 and case group had more children than control group.(p<0.05). Results show that there are significant relationships between main conflict (p<0.001), defence mechanism (immature defence p<0.003 and neurotic defence p<0.001), adequacy of superego(p<0.001), feeling such as anger(p<0.001) and guilt-frustration(p<0.048), unfavorable outcome(p<0.001) with group.

Conclusion: Understanding and perception of the nature of addiction and how to deal with it and react to the addicted spouse bring a deep challenge to the personality characteristics of the addict’s spouse. In consequence, such scenarios lead to conflicting communications among them and they turn to the frequent use of immature and neurotic defence mechanisms, such as identification and reaction formation in their interpersonal relationships. Identify the characteristics of these women, help us to choose the better strategies to improve the quality of their lives.
Keywords: Psychodynamic characteristics, addicts' spouses, projective TAT
PREDICTION OF SMOKING IN ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE MOTHER’S CARE AND SUPPORTIVE BEHAVIORS

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Background and Aim: Adolescence is a period associated with a wide range of biological, cognitive and psychological changes, and during this growing period, many people are involved in high-risk behaviors, including smoking. With regard to the decreasing age of taking the narcotics and increasing the prevalence of taking narcotics, this study was aimed at investigating the prediction of smoking in adolescents based on maternal care and supportive behaviors.

Methods: This study is a descriptive-correlational research and statistical population of this study consists of all the second and third high school students of Shiraz in 1394-1395. Simple size was 400 people (200 male, 200 female aged from 16 to 17 years old), which were selected from the education areas 1 and 2 of Shiraz using the multi-stage cluster sampling method that they were answered the parental bonding instrument of Parker et al. (1979) and Iranian adolescents risk-taking scale of Zadeh Mohammadi and Ahmadabadi (1388).

Results: Results of this study showed that there is a negative and significant correlation between the care aspect and tendency to smoke. Results have also shown that Regression of predicting the tendency to smoke, based on the care aspect is significant, and the care aspect can significantly predict the tendency to smoke.

Conclusion: According to the obtained evidences, it can be concluded that the maternal bonding has an important predictive role in adolescents’ tendency to smoke (use drug). Accordingly, designing the preventive interventions to increase the psychological health in adolescents and enhancing the bond of adolescent and parents has a significant effect on prevention of smoking.

Keywords: maternal bond, tendency to tobacco, adolescents
THE PREVALENCE OF EXTRAMARITAL SEX AND CONDOM USE AMONG IRANIAN YOUTH POPULATION

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Background and Aim: Extramarital sex is an important health issue especially among youth population. Transmission of sexually transmitted infections such as HIV can treat the health of those engage in these behaviors. Condom use can reduce the risk of transmission. In the recent years, the number of HIV infected increased via sexual behavior increased especially among young generation. This study aimed the frequency, reasons and implication of condom use in their extramarital sexual behaviors.

Methods: This national cross-sectional survey was conducted using multistage stratified cluster sampling among 3246 participants (1614 females and 1632 males; aged 19-29) in 13 provinces in 2013. Data collected using a standardized pretested structured questionnaire. People answered to the questions on the street. Questions related to the topic are part of the functional scale in the field of sexual behavior of individuals.

Results: The mean (SD) of participants was 24.3 (sd=4.5). Totally, 19.5% of the participants (488 males and 145 females; 31.7% of males and 6.9% of females) had ever extramarital sex behavior. Among people whith the history of sexual extramarital sex, 39.9% reported they used alcohol or stimulants before the sexual contact. More than 10.4% of the participants stated that the age of the first sex were less than 15. A total of 21.7%, 15.4%, 35.3% and 27.6% of the participants had "each time", "almost every time", "sometimes" and “never” used condom during
extramarital sexual intercourse. The reasons for not using the condom regularly: the condom was not available, we did not think it necessary, we dislike the condom, the cost of condom, and the use of other means.

**Conclusion**: The prevalence of extramarital sex, the consumption of alcohol or stimulants before the behaviors and also the low prevalence of condom use in this age group is a worrisome concern and should be studied. In addition, a major part of the reasons for not using condoms has cultural roots or is related to the taste and cultural preferences, and therefore the correction requires appropriate cultural policy.

**Keywords**: youth, extramarital sex, condom, implication, culture.
EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING BASED ON GLASER ‘S CHOICE THEORY ON RESPONSIBILITY OF ADDICTED MEN

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Background and Aim : The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of training based on Glasser’s choice theory on responsibility of addicted men.

Methods : The method of this research was quasi-experimental design with pretest-posttest and two-month follow-up and the population of this research was all addicted men who were under treatment in the Substance abuse treatment clinics of Tehran city, that 30 of them with the diagnosis of drug disorder and willing to cooperate, were selected and randomly assigned into control(n=15) and experiment (n=15) groups. Then the experimental group received 9 session choice training (1 session per week) and the control group did not receive any intervention during this period. Finally, the data were collected through the responsibility scale of California Psychological Inventory and analyzed by using one-way ANCOVA and t-test.

Results : The results showed that responsibility of experiment group increased significantly and follow up results indicated that there is no significant difference between post- test and follow up scores of experiment group, in another word choice training had lasting effect on responsibility of experiment group (p<0.05).

Conclusion : The results indicated that training based on choice theory can be used for improving responsibility of addicted individuals.

Keywords : Training based on Glasser ‘s Choice Theory, Responsibility, Addicted Men
PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN AMONG SELF-REPORTED DRUG ABUSERS IN GOLESTAN PROVINCE 2015-2016

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Background and Aim: The CDC Preventive Services Task Force in Medical Sciences of Golestan University recommends for adults alcohol screening and brief behavioral counseling interventions in primary care settings. However, there is a paucity of population-based data on the prevalence of alcohol screening. This study evaluates and estimating the prevalence of alcohol screening by demographic characteristics and binge drinking Among male and female intravenous Drug Abusers (IDUs ) in Golestan Pronince.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted in 2015. The subjects included were 280 adult persons (200 men and 80 women) IDUs in age range of 17-64 years who were opioid dependent as diagnosed by ICD-10 and confirmed by observing injection marks on body parts. This respondents who visited primary care physicians and analyzed to determine the prevalence of alcohol screening.

Results: More 94.3% of respondents reported receiving alcohol screening (93% for men, 97.5% for women). The Prevalence of alcohol consumption with a history of imprisonment was 70.1% (82.8% for men, 39.7% for women) that was significantly. Alcohol consumption was significantly (73.9%) higher in high school students and less (71% men, 80.8% women, p: 0.001).

Conclusion: Only about four in five respondents who visited a primary care physician in the last year reported being screened for alcohol misuse. Therefore, many IDUs who misuse alcohol are unlikely to be identified. Increased screening may help reduce alcohol misuse and related negative health outcome.
Keywords: Prevalence, alcohol consumption, Self-Reported drug abusers
PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS C AMONG INTRAVENOUS DRUG ABUSER IN 2015

Submission Author: Soheil Rafiee

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Background and Aim: Injecting drug use is a major route of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection with high rates of substance abuse in Golestan Province. The present study was attempted to study the prevalence of hepatitis C among the injectable drug users, which is more important in this area where viral hepatitis may be estimated to be among the important causes of deaths.

Methods: A study was conducted in 2015. The subjects included were 280 injectable drug users (200 men and 80 women) IDUs who were opioid dependent as diagnosed by ICD-10 and confirmed by observing injection marks on body parts. After that every patient was subjected to blood sampling for anti HCV antibodies using immunoassay technique and opioid dependent IDUs positive for anti HCV antibodies were interviewed regarding demographics, injecting and sexual behaviours.

Results: Seroprevalence of HCV was found to be 26.4% (74 positives) that was 35% males and 5% females. 71 positives about 95.9% have history of alcohol consumption and 31.4% have a history of Sex with multiple partners, 64.9% were married and, history of cupping (31.1%), Tattoos (64.9%, 0.02), Syringe abused (20.3%, p: 0.001). Mean of age was 41.93 years age (10.54 SD).

Conclusion: Our study shows a high seroprevalence of HCV in IDUs. The study helps us to evaluate various aspects associated with Hepatitis C infection in Golestan province. The need of the hour is to increase awareness about HCV among the public and practicing physicians.

Keywords: Hepatitis C, Intravenous drug Abuse
PREVALENCE OF CO-INFECTIONS OF HEPATITIS B AND C AMONG DRUG ABUSE: IN FEMALE WITH IMPRISONMENTAL PAST HISTORY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH HIGH RISK BEHAVIOR

Background and Aim: One of the groups predisposed to viral coinfection of hepatitis B and C (HCV and HBV) is injecting drug prisoners. The crimes, they were sentenced to prison for, are often the same high risk behavior, which predispose individuals to high risk diseases like AIDS and hepatitis. Because coinfection of hepatitis B and C complicates the clinical course, management, and therapy, the literature on the prevalence of HBV/HCV coinfection among female intravenous drug abuser that a history of imprisonment in Iran. Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of hepatitis B and C coinfection in female drug abuse prisoners (in past) and its association with demographic characteristics and high risk behaviors.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out on drug abuse prisoners in male during 2015-16 in Golestan Province. Data were collected by questionnaire, including high risk behaviors, medical record, and demographic characteristics. Blood samples were tested for HBsAg and HCV Ab. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson test.

Results: The results showed that in 80 inmates (in history) had 11 (13.8%) coinfection of HBV (8.8%) and HCV (5%). It did not significant correlation exists between coinfection of HBV and HCV and using a shared needle, and genital wound. Also it was significant correlation exists between coinfection of HCV and history abortion (13%, p: 0.037).
Conclusion: With regard to the results of the present research, in order to lower the risk of these diseases transmission, some interventions are recommended as follows: informing and enhancing their awareness about high risk behaviors, screening them prior to entry and during their stay, giving them sterile syringes and raising knowledge of sexual hygiene.

Keywords: Coinfection; Hepatitis B; Hepatitis C; Substance Abuse; Intravenous; female
Background and Aim: One of the groups predisposed to viral coinfection of hepatitis B and C (HCV and HBV) is injecting drug prisoners. The crimes, they were sentenced to prison for, are often the same high risk behavior, which predispose individuals to high risk diseases like AIDS and hepatitis. Because coinfection of hepatitis B and C complicates the clinical course, management, and therapy, the literature on the prevalence of HBV/HCV coinfection among male intravenous drug abuser that a history of imprisonment in Iran.

Methods: This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of hepatitis B and C coinfection in male drug abuse prisoners (in past) and its association with demographic characteristics and high risk behaviors. This cross-sectional study was carried out on drug abuse prisoners in male during 2015 in Golestan Province. Data were collected by questionnaire, including high risk behaviors, medical record, and demographic characteristics. Blood samples were tested for HBsAg and HCV Ab. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson test.

Results: The results showed that in 164 inmates (in history) had 67 (42%) coinfection of HBV (3%) and HCV (39%). Also a significant correlation exists between coinfection of HBV and HCV and using a shared needle (76.2%, P = 0.07), and with genital wound (75%, P = 0.01).

Conclusion: With regard to the results of the present research, in order to lower the risk of these diseases transmission, some interventions are recommended as follows: informing and enhancing their awareness about high risk behaviors, screening them prior to entry and during their stay, giving them sterile syringes.
Keywords: Coinfection; Hepatitis B; Hepatitis C; Substance Abuse, Intravenous
THE EFFECT OF FATHER'S ADDICTION ON FAMILY SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIALIZATION

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Background and Aim: The aim of this research is to study the effect of father's addiction on family social relations and socialization in the family. The research method is causative - comparative and the statistical population includes families of addicted fathers (with a background of over 5 years of drug abuse with above 7-year-old children) and also families of non-addicted fathers in the city of Shiraz. results were obtained: father's addiction: Will affect negatively the socialization of children. Will negatively affect the social relationships of family members.

Methods: The research method is causative - comparative

Results: results were obtained: father's addiction: Will affect negatively the socialization of children. Will negatively affect the social relationships of family members.

Conclusion: results were obtained: father's addiction: Will affect negatively the socialization of children. Will negatively affect the social relationships of family members.

Keywords: father's addiction, family's social relations, family's socialization.
Background and Aim: BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes) are sources of hazardous pollution in the public and occupational environment. Chronic exposure to BTEX can cause known adverse health effects including carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects in animals and humans. Hookah smoking in cafes is the main source of exposure of both smokers and the general public to compounds such as BTEX. The aims of this research is to investigate the demographic characteristics, concentration of BTEX in output smoke and health risk assessment in hookah smokers in cafes, Iran.

Methods: BTEX compounds were sampled in output smoke from 100 smokers in 20 cafes in different parts of the city using NIOSH 1501 method and analyzed by GC-MS. The quantitative risk assessment of exposure to BTEX as recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency method was used.

Results: The mean concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, O, M, Xylene and P- Xylene were 6.45, 7.02, 10.07, 7.21 and 8.36 mg/m3, respectively. The mean cancer risk for benzene was estimated as $529 \times 10^{-5}$ and mean non-carcinogenic risks for toluene, ethylbenzene and O, M, Xylene and P- Xylene (TEXs) were 17.57, 5.03, 24.03 and 27.88, respectively.

Conclusion: Hookah smoking is prevalent among youths and smokers are exposed to benzene level higher than the threshold limit value recommended by EPA. Cancer risk for benzene and non-carcinogenic risk for TEXs were much higher than recommended limits. Thus, in order to prevent diseases stemming from hookah smoking, urgent and increased notification about its adverse health effects and intensified regulatory laws are needed to decrease hookah smoking in cafes.
Keywords: BTEX compounds; Hookah smoke; Risk assessment; Traditional cafés.
THE EFFECT OF UNIFIED TRANSDIAGNOSTIC THERAPY ON BINGE EATING AND DIFFICULTIES IN EMOTION REGULATION IN PATIENTS WITH BINGE EATING DISORDER: A SINGLE-BLIND RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Background and Aim: This study was designed to determine the effect of unified transdiagnostic therapy on binge eating disorder (BED) and difficulties in emotion regulation (DER) in patients with binge eating disorder.

Methods: Society of this single-blind randomized controlled trial, was all of the women diagnosed with binge eating disorder in Kashan. Of those who went to the nutrition clinic in the first half of 1394, 60 person between 19-52 years old diagnosed with binge eating disorder were selected by targeted sampling and randomly assigned into two groups in order to receive transdiagnostic therapy (n=30) or stay in the waitlist (n=30) for 12 weeks. The dependent variables were measured by Gormally’s binge eating disorder scale and Gratz and Roemer’s difficulties in emotion regulation scale. Finally all data was analyzed with MANCOVA.

Results: After 12 weeks, compared with the control group, transdiagnostic therapy resulted in a significant reduction in binge eating (-8.46 ± 3.55 vs. -1.36 ± 1.90, P<0.001) and difficulties in emotion regulation results (-99.70 ± 33.91 vs. 15.43 ± 24.32, P<0.001).

Conclusion: In the unified transdiagnostic therapy behavioral part of therapy focuses on normalization of eating patterns, planning meals, nutrition education and ending the cycles of binge eating and teaches the person to use...
smaller amounts of food regularly. Also the cognitive part of this therapy note to coping with dysfunctional thoughts associated with binge eating. Generally, adherence of the unified transdiagnostic therapy intervention had positive effects on binge eating disorder and difficulties in emotion regulation.

**Keywords**: transdiagnostic therapy; Binge-eating disorder; emotion regulation
Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to compare alexithymia and social identity between addicted and non-addicted.

Methods: The research method was causative – comparative. Participants were 100 people (50 drug addicted and 50 non-addicted) who were selected by convenience sampling and responded to the Toronto’s Alexithymia Questionnaire and Saffarinia’s Social Identity Inventory. The data were analyzed by T independent test.

Results: The results showed significant differences in alexithymia and social identity between addicted and non-addicted people. Addicted people got higher scores in components of alexithymia, and fewer scores in social identity than non-addicted people.

Conclusion: The findings mean that healthy people have more positive emotions and social identity because of having good relationship with other people in society, but addicts are unstable and unstable in in forming of social identities because of drug dependency and feeling of loneliness in family and society.

Keywords: alexithymia, social identity, addiction
INVESTIGATION OF THE SENSATION SEEKING AND RISK TAKING IN DRUG ABUSER FEMALES AND ORDINARY ONES

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Background and Aim: One of the reasons people may seek highly dangerous behaviors, is lack of proper and logical understanding of emotions. This research aimed at identifying the level of sensation seeking and taking risks in women addicted to drugs and ordinary ones.

Methods: This cross-sectional research selected 70 female drug addicts and 70 ordinary females, both aging from 18 to 45 based on goal orientation availability. After obtaining their consent, Zuckerman's sensation seeking scale and risk taking tests were taken. The achieved data was analyzed through Pearson's Correlation Coefficient and Variance analysis using SPSS.16.

Results: The results suggested that there is a positive significant correlation between sensation seeking and taking risks, but that the correlation is reverse between the two groups. Those females with drug abuse gained higher scores in sensation seeking and risk taking.

Conclusion: Drug abuse is a comprehensive disease, the attention to all aspects of which is highly valuable in its prevention and treatment. By identifying the endangered people at early ages, we can prevent them from becoming drug addicts.

Keywords: taking risk- sensation seeking- drug abuse
Background and Aim: Nowadays many people suffer from addiction to drugs and this harm is more obvious at social and family levels. In a country policy making, to comprehend the reasons for tendency towards and difference between the ordinary and addicted groups is of utmost significance. The aim of this research is to investigate and compare Emotional Intelligence (i.e. EQ) and Resilience between females suffering from drug abuse and ordinary women.

Methods: In this scientific comparative research, 54 drug addict females, who had attended a harm-reducing female center for treatment, and 54 ordinary women, who were not addicts, were selected based on the available goal orientation method. All these participants signed the consent form for taking part in the study. Then both groups took the EQ test by Schutte and the resilience test by Conner and Davison. Afterwards, data was analyzed through Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient and Variance analysis by SPSS.16.

Results: The results indicated that resilience of ordinary women was remarkably higher than that in drug addict females. EQ was significantly lower in drug abuse group in comparison to the ordinary one. Moreover, there was a significant positive correlation between EQ and resilience scores (0.01>p).

Conclusion: Based on the research, it can be concluded that those who have lower EQ and hence lower resilience have a stronger tendency to take drugs while facing adversities and dilemmas in their lives.

Keywords: Resilience- EQ- women
INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF ADDICTION ON QUALITY OF LIFE BASED ON IRANIAN RESEARCHS: A META ANALYSIS

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Background and Aim: Despite the different studies on the effectiveness of psychological treatments on addiction and its complications, there is no comprehensive study on the aggregation of results and the comparison of the effectiveness of different treatments. One of the most important indicators in assessing the effectiveness of addiction treatment is the quality of life. The quality of life means understanding people from their position in life in terms of culture, value system in which they live, their goals, expectations, standards and priorities. The aim of this study was to investigate and compare the efficacy of psychological treatment of addiction on quality of life based on Iranian researchs.

Methods: This study was carried out in a meta-analysis method on papers published in Sid, Magiran and Irandoc databases. A meta-analysis is a general term that describes statistical methods that allow the researcher to analyze the pattern of the results of a variety of studies on a specific question. After searching, screening and evaluating the quality of articles and applying the criteria for entry and exit to the research was done. In this study only clinical trials (RCTs) and semi-experimental or semi-experimental designs were used. Statistical analysis was performed on the obtained data using STATA software (Version 11). For more precision, only articles entering the study used the quality of life questionnaire (SF-36) as a dependent variable measurement tool. For data analysis, Pooled RD results were extracted and METAN command was used in the software.

Results: According to searches conducted in databases, 6056 articles were selected. After screening and evaluating critical and qualitative, finally, 11 studies were introduced into the meta-analysis. The meta-analysis performed on studies showed a significant effect of psychological treatments on patients' quality of life (76.3%, p = 0.001; SMD =
Regarding the evaluating of treatment methods, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between different treatment methods. However, due to the very small number of studies in some subgroups, it is not possible to express a definite opinion about the superiority of a particular therapeutic approach.

**Conclusion**: Quality of life is an important part of health and should be considered in the treatment of addiction. Regarding the effectiveness of psychological treatments on the quality of life of people who have improved their addiction, policymakers need to pay more attention to this issue and provide the necessary training to psychologists of drug addiction treatment centers.

**Keywords**: Addiction, Quality of life, Psychotherapy
Background and Aim: The first step in assessing the effectiveness of addiction treatment programs in the country is to examine the status of this area so that we can analyze this situation with respect to the population of addicts and other components and serve as the basis for comparing the situation and conditions in successive courses. This study aimed to develop a profile of social support and treatment performed in 1394 in Semnan province.

Methods: This research is a cross-sectional survey that is conducted to determine the general status of distribution of treatment and harm reduction services in Semnan province. Descriptive method was used in this study. Information from routine system and official sources were utilized for gaining an understanding from the subject.

Results: Of the 122 drug addiction treatment centers in the province, 15 are governmental centers and 107 are privately owned. In other words, the public sector's share in this field is 11.5% and the private sector is responsible for 89%. By examining and comparing the number of patients in the centers, it is clear that the public sector contributes 12.9% of the total patients in the province and the rest are in the private sector.

Conclusion: The results showed that despite the people's high access to drug treatment services in the province, the social protection and support is not desirable and it is necessary to strive for developing and implementing a comprehensive package with respect to all aspects treatment and rehabilitation; and provide the return of the addict to society.

Keywords: addiction, therapy, rehabilitation, social support
INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF CONVENTIONAL NON-MEDICAL TREATMENTS IN THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF ADDICTED PATIENTS

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Addicted patients are among the most common and most debilitating diseases in Iran. Research suggests that medical treatments can improve patient’s conditions only by 30%. They also result in many complications. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the effect of conventional non-medical treatments in the treatment and control of Addicted patients.

Methods: Methods: This was a review of observational studies about Effect of Conventional Non-medical Treatments in the Treatment and Control of Addicted patients. Reproductive health in IS published in English from 2000 through 2017.

Results: The results indicated an increase in the level of performance and fewer complications in those treated with non-medical and medical treatments, together. Comparing with physical diseases, neuropsychiatric diseases and Addicted patients are far more difficult to treat. Learning different treatment techniques, methods and procedures can effectively improve patient’s conditions.

Conclusion: Conclusion: According to the findings, it is suggested to utilize non-medical treatments to treat Addicted patients.

Keywords: Conclusion: According to the findings, it is suggested to utilize non-medical treatments to treat Addicted patients.
A LIBRARY STUDY OF THE REASONS FOR RISKY BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

Submission Author: Mehrdad Rashidi

Mehrdad Rashidi

1. MA Psychology

Background and Aim: Risky behaviors are defined as behaviors that put directly and indirectly, physical, psychological, and social health of individuals and society at risk. Adolescence and youth, a period associated with extensive physical, psychological, and social changes, is prone to initiation of risky behaviors, particularly as a result of egocentrism and lack of understanding of one’s behaviors. Adolescents and youth tendency to various risky behaviors is a prime cause of concern in any society, because adolescents and youth who have a higher tendency to risky behaviors, enjoy less academic achievement, have a higher level of inclination to suicide, and are at a higher risk of fatalities due to diseases associated with risky behaviors and generally has an unhealthy lifestyle. The aim of the present research is a review of reasons for a tendency to risky behaviors on the part of adolescents and youth. This research was carried out using library study methods and benefited from theories and research in the risky behaviors literature. On the whole, it can be concluded that an exact determination of influential factors contributing to a tendency for risky behaviors in adolescents and youth, as well as drawing up programs and plans to prevent and control such behaviors are essentially important will lead to the provision of healthy living and the health and empowerment of this group.

Methods: This research was carried out using library study methods and benefited from theories and research in the risky behaviors literature.

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Conclusion: , as well as drawing up programs and plans to prevent and control such behaviors are essentially important will lead to the provision of healthy living and the health and empowerment of this group.

Keywords: physical health, psychological health, social health, risky behaviors, adolescents and youth
STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADDICTION TO MOBILE-BASED SOCIAL NETWORKS AND THE STATE OF SOCIAL RELATIONS OF NURSING STUDENTS IN LORESTAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Submission Author: Kobra Rashidi

Rezvan Moradi¹, Kobra Rashidi², Afroz Korzebor³, Shirin Perzad⁴, Mehdi Berjandi⁵

Background and Aim: The growing number of new technologies in the field of electronic science and behavioral addiction to it has negative effects on real life unconsciously. This study aims to investigate the relationship between addiction to mobile-based social networks and the social relations of nursing students.

Methods: The type of research was cross-sectional correlation; 273 students from all nursing students were selected by random sampling. Study tools included: Social Networks Addiction Standard Questionnaires and the Power of Communication that after confirmation of validity and reliability and obtaining written consent, samples were competed. Then, they were completed by the students after they received the student's consent. The data was analyzed by SPSS version 21 software.

Results: Samples included 47.3% female, 52.7% of men with an average age of 21.7 years, 91.9% were single. 97.4% of them used social networks; 93.8% and 63.4% used telegram and instagram respectively. There was no significant difference between the mean scores of addictive and gender dimensions (p<0.05). There was a significant difference between the social relationships of addiction and marital status (p<0.002), but three other dimensions were not meaningful. There was the reverse and significant linear correlation between the mean score of communication power and the dimensions of addiction personal performance (r = -0.41, p<0.001) and time management (r = -0.40, p<0.001), self-control (r = -0/30, p<0/001), social relations (r = -0.20, p<0/001). In total, there
was an inverse correlation between the total score of addiction dimensions and communication power ($r = -0.40$, $p<0.001$).

**Conclusion**: Addiction to social networks reduces social interactions in the real world. Therefore, training on the proper use and design of preventive and alternative methods is necessary.

**Keywords**: Addiction, Social Networking, Mobile, Social Relationships
Background and Aim: The current prevalence rate of substance abuse and dependence represents an increasing trend of substance abuse and dependence among women and the results of epidemiology studies indicate that substance use patterns are different between men and women. This study aimed to examine gender differences in substance use patterns and disorders among the patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment in the East of Iran.

Methods: In this study, 140 men and 120 women were selected from among the patients referring to Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) clinics in Mashhad through purposeful sampling method. The sample units were assessed using demographic information questionnaire and Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (SCID). The data were then analyzed by Chi Square test, Mann-Whitney U test, and independent t-test.

Results: The results showed that men and women are significantly different from each other in terms of marital status (p = 0.001), education (p = 0.001), income (p = 0.001), history of injection (p = 0.002), imprisonment (p = 0.001), and substance use abstention (p = 0.023). It was also revealed that methamphetamine dependence (p =0.017) and simultaneous use of multiple substances (p = 0.001) in the past 12 months were diagnosed to a larger extent in male participants than those in female participants. In addition, the diagnoses of nicotine dependence (p
= 0.001), cannabis abuse (p = 0.001), heroin dependence (p = 0.001), and substance abuse and alcohol dependence (p = 0.001) during lifetime were more frequently existing in males than those in females.

**Conclusion**: There are gender differences in substance use patterns and disorders that appear to be caused by the degree of access to substances and the impacts of cultural and social aspects on men and women in Iran.

**Keywords**: gender differences, substance use patterns, substance-related disorder, methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), Iran.
Background and Aim: Drug abuse is one of the major problems of the world today. The epidemiological study was conducted over a total of more than 2 million addicts in the country, the number of users and the number of consumers of heroin or crack monthly 6 million people are estimated to be 800 thousand. Injecting more than 250 million consumers and new patterns of use, including crack, amphetamines and ecstasy.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted. Studied their subjects are representative center of DIC. As a sample of 100 randomly selected people, drug addicts and gathering data through self-administered questionnaire was carried out with the help of computer software spss data is then described.

Results: Statistics show that clients in terms of age, 17.2 per cent aged between 20-29 years, 46/8 per cent, 30-39 years, 24/7 per cent between 40-49 years and 7/3 percent higher 50 years. 93/8 per cent of men and 6/2 per cent of sex are women. In terms of ethnicity, 80 percent of the Gulf, leaving 7/4 per cent, 3/7 per cent Lor, Balouch 1/2 percent and 7/4 percent is unknown. The first material has been used in 48 percent of the opium and 20 percent of the cases 39/5 first consumption age 15-20 years, 42 per cent of 20-30 years, 4/9 per cent of 30-40 years old. Currently 32/1 per cent opium, 8/6 percent of the heroin, 9/9 per cent of crack, 3/7 percent of sedatives, 13/6 of a material simultaneously, and 2 percent do not use. The dosage and frequency of use per day, 19.8% of 1 day, 32/1% 3-2 times a day, 8/6 per cent of 4-5 times a day and 8/35 percent of to answer no. 13/6 per cent less than 1 gram per day, 18/5 of 4.2 grams per day, 4/9 percent, more than 4 grams per day. 13/6 percent use of the infusion, 2.5 percent of the inhalation, 30/9 per cent of smoking, 53/8 percent the oral procedure and 2.1 percent is used in several ways.
Conclusion: In this study, attention is primarily what percent of consumers aged 29 to 20 years old young consumers need to pay attention to this group shows. Another interesting point is the amount of new material to crack as a percentage of the population 10 indicates that information on this matter and its consequences is imperative. The percentage of consumption per day and the number of serious warning against the use of the material.. And finally, another very important use of the material is injectable form Not only as a consumer due to HIV infection and other diseases can be dangerous and alarming and requires more attention in terms of harm reduction strategies.

Keywords: Epidemiology, pattern, severity, abuse
ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF COUPLES PREMARITAL TRAINING CENTER IN RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND WAYS TO PREVENT IT YEAR 1395

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Background and Aim: One of the current problems Lack of information society adolescents and young adults from high-risk sexual behaviors The subsequent physical, mental, social and economic structure of family and society is irreparable.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study that was .For data collection, self-questionnaire completed by 120 couples who were randomly and then data was described by software spss.

Results: The overall results showed that 18% of unsafe sexual behavior among high-risk behaviors and 44 percent did not have training in the prevention of risky behaviors seen And 56 percent through school trained only 3% and 8% through family, friends, 13%, 21% media, 27 percent books and 28 percent of other information have won. 55% related to unsafe sex among high-risk sexual behavior unknowingly And 21% did not have information on this 6% associated with risky sexual behavior among gay and 15% did not have information in this regard. All couples in the field of disease transmission through sexual contact, unsafe more about AIDS by 38 percent and then gonorrhea 18 percent and hepatitis (16%), syphilis (10%) and fever herpes genital 10 percent, as well as 9 percent of transmitting diseases colds and gastrointestinal and MS of sexually insecure have pointed out. 8% of the couples Until the married minister 25 years of sexual and 79% lack of awareness of parents and 54 percent bad friends, 29% of high income, 49 percent of social instability and 41 percent of a home test and 63 percent having no counsel informed on the incidence of sexual are significant. Prevention of risky behaviors proper training, 85% of parents and 74% of leisure and 75 percent plan to control the media and 64 percent will affect proper education in schools.
Conclusion: The role of sex education is such that at a particular level and must pay more attention than it should be. And sexual health education should be at different levels as a function of there life skills. Cognitive and social skills needed program to strengthen the cortex. Can be considered as one of the strategies to be considered successful in improving the health of young people.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, risky sexual behavior, unsafe sexual contact
EFFECTIVE FACTORS IN DRUG USE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONSUMER WOMEN: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and Aim: Background and Aim: Several factors have been identified as predisposing factors for drug use, but this is a remarkable point. Most of the identified factors include the assumptions and opinions of expert and expert people that are presented in the light of previous theories. In the meantime, they have been able to establish close contact with consumers in limited studies and, from their point of view, identify these factors. In the present study, we attempted to interact with those who themselves had experience in consuming drugs. Therefore, the present study aimed to identify the factors affecting substance use in women.

Methods: Methods: The study was conducted with qualitative approach and content analysis method. Participants included 7 women with drug use history. Sampling was done using purposeful method. Participants were face-to-face interviews and semi-structured interviews. After collecting data, all interviews were implemented, reviewed, and then the categories were extracted.

Results: Results: The main categories derived from women's viewpoints on risk factors and effective use of substance use in the four categories: Family atmosphere, social factors, the effects of substance use and income status of individuals. The Family atmosphere includes two sub-categories of family characteristics and family conditions. The social factor includes two subcategories of existing social conditions and cultural beliefs. The effects of substance use includes two subcategories, the direct effects of materials and the physical and psychological outcome. And the income status included two sub-categories of employment status and costs.
**Conclusion**: Conclusion: From the point of view of women, there were many risk factors to provide conditions for drug use. The findings show that the set of these factors is intertwined and that one cannot be identified as a risk factor alone. By identifying these factors from the perspective of women, it is understood that even in order to get rid of this problem and the problem, one should pay attention to this set of factors together, not separately. What is clear is that the atmosphere that dominates the family, the social status, the income situation, and along with these factors, the effects of consumption, play both the experience of starting and the experience of leaving the material.

**Keywords**: Keywords: drug user, risk factors, women
MONITORING OF ABUSE DRUGS AND CLINICAL LABORATORY TESTS VARIATIONS IN WHOLE BLOOD & URINE SAMPLES OF ABUSERS

Submission Author: Majid Rezaei Basiri

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10. Welfare organization of East Azarbayjan, Tabriz / Iran.

Background and Aim: 100 urine and 100 the whole blood samples of abusers were examined for the presence of alkaloid substances and abuse drugs in urine and blood. The all of samples were evaluated through as view points of clinical laboratory methods. In this study all abusers were male and female and their ages were (Mean±SD = 45±15 ) and they filled questionnaire and satisfy forms too.

Methods: First all Fresh urine and blood samples were examined to confirm presence morphine, codeine, cocaine, Marijuana, heroin, methadone, Tramadol, cannabis, Amphetamine, presence methamphetamine, Methylendioxymethamphetamine, Buprenorphine, Benzodizepine... depend on their abuse conditions, so all samples were confirmed by two tests. Then they were examined to other clinical laboratory tests. All data analyzed with one way and two way Anowa Turkey and t-test, P<0.05 was considered significant. The Pvalue of this study for some study groups were P =0.001.

Results: The results of this study were showed that 2% of abusers had mild increase in hematocrite level and 1% of narcotic drugs abusers had mild lower level of blood sugers than normal range and 1% of participants had
increase liver enzymes: ALT, AST, ALP and 0.5% of them had renal failure. Although blood level BUN and creatinin were examined to evaluation of their renal failure. The results in Tabriz/Iran undrevision of welfare organization clinics were approximately showed that all of study populations had positive results of addiction in each of urine and blood samples. Because some of abusers directly consumed full long time agonist or partial agonists drugs such as methadone and Buprenorphine for their maintance therapy in clinics.

Conclusion: According to this investigate we conclude that between all drug analytical methods the cheapest and easiest tests of opioids and drugs in urine and blood samples are strip test for rapid diagnosis and thin-layer chromatography (TLC) is appropriate confirmation method to drug abuse distinguishing, Also doing test on blood samples have high importance in distinguishing and confirmation of drugs abuse in samples and drug toxicity.

Keywords: Abusers, urine and whole blood samples, Strip test, Thin-layer chromatography, abuse drugs, clinical laboratory tests.
Background and Aim: Introduction: Sexual distortion is a sexual disorder, in which a person's sexual orientation is beyond the framework of normal sex. For example, gay sexuality (except for those with physical defects), self-harm, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual sadism or other sexual assault, phytism or sexism (sexual pleasure from the opposite sex and related objects), Animal or zoophilia, child abuse or pedophilia, transfusion, sexual self-exacerbation or exsanguzism, sexually explicit or scrobbing, etc. Method: In this study, interviews with members were conducted with the participation of pornographic groups. The number of interviews was 100. Of these, 32 were married and 67 were single. Of these, interviews and differential diagnosis were performed. Of these, 21 were sexually transmitted infected, with 4 cases of sexually transmitted infections (5 cases of homosexuality) and 3 (1) female sexually transmitted infections (1). Conclusion: The consequences of these disorders differ from person to person according to cultural and personality issues or, in other words, from culture to culture. In general, the effects of sexual disturbances and deviations lead to depression and related psychological conditions, disruptive social relationships, the collapse of the family's warmth, and the problems of work or the dim future for that individual. For example, a person with a homosexual desire may be depressed in a culturally, but not in another cohort of such an emotional disorder. And so on. Keyword: Sexual Throat - Referrals - Pornographic Groups - Telegrams

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Keywords: Sexual Throat - Referrals - Pornographic Groups - Telegrams
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND AGGRESSION REFERRING TO THE ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTER FOR REHABILITATION IN MASHHAD 1395-96

Submission Author: Maryam Rezapour

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between self-esteem and aggression referred to the addiction treatment center. The population of this study was 100 people who were referred to the Mashhad Rehab Hospital. To obtain information in this study, two tools were used in the Cooper Smith Self-esteem Questionnaire and Aggression Questionnaire. Analyzing the data collected in this study, the hypotheses were analyzed using SPSS software. Results: There is a relationship between self-esteem in general and aggression referred. There is a relationship between self-esteem in family dimension and aggression referred. There is a relationship between self-esteem in social dimension and aggression. There is a relationship between self-esteem in the occupational / educational and occupational dimension of the referring person Key word: self-esteem - aggression - referral to resettlement center - life again

Methods: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between self-esteem and aggression referred to the addiction treatment center. The population of this study was 100 people who were referred to the Mashhad Rehab Hospital. To obtain information in this study, two tools were used in the Cooper Smith Self-esteem Questionnaire and Aggression Questionnaire. Analyzing the data collected in this study, the hypotheses were analyzed using SPSS software.

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esteem in social dimension and aggression. There is a relationship between self-esteem in the occupational / educational and occupational dimension of the referring person

**Conclusion :** Results: There is a relationship between self-esteem in general and aggression referred. There is a relationship between self-esteem in family dimension and aggression referred. There is a relationship between self-esteem in social dimension and aggression. There is a relationship between self-esteem in the occupational / educational and occupational dimension of the referring person

**Keywords :** self-esteem - aggression - referral to resettlement center - life again
Background and Aim: Methamphetamine is sometimes prescribed by doctors for specific diseases that with the entering the central nervous system caused by a sudden release of catecholamine and particularly dopamine in the brain. It stimulates brain cells, enhancing aggressive mood and increased body movement. The purpose of this study was to investigate, Has been the effects of methamphetamine on passive avoidance learning and memory in adult male Wistar rats.

Methods: Male Wistar rats of rats in the weight range (180-220 gr) (N=6) was Divided into healthy group - control group (saline received) and dose received groups (1.5, 3, 5 mg/kg). Half an hour before the test, intraperitoneally injection was done and after the test, Every day at specific times for long-term memory test for one week Injection was done. Latency to enter the dark chamber (dark room) was considered as an indicator of learning. Data analyze was performed by ANOVA test and Tux test.

Results: Results have shown that the incidence of passive avoidance between healthy and control groups there was no significant difference but there is a significantly decreased between the control group and the group receiving methamphetamine.

Conclusion: Increase learning and short-term memory and reduced long term memory and passive avoidance learning mechanism is probably due to the involvement of the hippocampus in learning and memory consolidation and short term memory convert to long-term memory could be a potential mechanism of methamphetamine-induced damage to hippocampal neurons, particularly CA1 neurons.
Keywords: methamphetamine, passive avoidance learning, male rat
GROUP EFFECTIVENESS OF ADMISSION AND COMMITMENT THERAPY ON THE PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN ADDICTED PATIENTS IN SHIRAZ HOSPITALS.

Submission Author: Mehram Roozbehi

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of group-based admission and commitment therapy on the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in addicted patients in Shiraz hospitals.

Methods: The research method was experimental and pre-test, post-test with a control group and a test group. The statistical population consisted of all male addicts which numbered 1,500 in Shiraz hospitals. Among the statistical population, 40 were selected and randomly divided into two groups: one control group (20 persons), one experimental group (20 people). In this study, the Men’s Sexual Health Questionnaire (Rosen et al., 2004) was used. All the subjects completed the research instrument in two steps (before and after treatment). The therapy group received 12 sessions per week for two 90-minute sessions. SPSS software was used to analyze the data.

Results: The findings of this study showed that treatment based on commitment and acceptance is effective on the components of sexual dysfunction (erection, ejaculation, satisfaction).

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that the components of sexual dysfunction (satisfaction, ejaculation and erection) are different from the treatment scores. In the components of erection, satisfaction and ejaculation of treatment based on commitment and acceptance, respectively, had the most difference with the control group. It also increased the desirable sexual performance.

Keywords: Sexual dysfunction, acceptance and commitment treatment
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCHEMA THERAPY GROUP ON EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMES IN ADDICTED PEOPLE IN SHIRAZ HOSPITALS.

Submission Author: Mehram Roozbehi

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Background and Aim : The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Schema Therapy Group on early maladaptive schemas in addicted patients in Shiraz hospitals.

Methods : The research method was experimental and pre-test, post-test with a control group and a test group. The statistical population consisted of all male addicts which numbered 1,500 in shiraz hospitals. Among the statistical population, 40 were selected and randomly divided into two groups: one control group (20 persons), one experimental group (20 people). In this research, a short form of Young Schema Questionnaire 1998 was used. All the subjects completed the research instrument in two steps (before and after treatment). The therapy group received 12 sessions per week for two 90-minute sessions. SPss software was used to analyze the data.

Results : The findings showed that schema therapy could affect the components of early maladaptive schemas.

Conclusion : The components of early maladaptive schemas (impaired limits, exclusion and cuts, self-regulation and impaired performance, other orientation and excessive bellowing) in the treatment group were significantly higher than the mean scores of the control group. In the component of exclusion, self-regulation and impaired performance, and other orientation of the schema, the greatest difference is with the control group.

Keywords : Initial maladaptive schemas, Schematic therapy
THE EFFECT OF PSYCHODRAMA THROUGH GROUPING METHOD ON DEPRESSION AND ANGER CONTROL AMONG MARRIED WOMEN WITH ADDICTED HUSBANDS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Mohammad ali Rostami ravari

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Background and Aim : Many researchers examined the relationship between addiction and its impact on families. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of psychodrama through grouping method on depression and anger control among married women with addicted husbands in Tehran.

Methods : 30 women, who have addicted husband, replaced in both control and experimental groups. Member of experimental group participant in 12 sessions of psychodrama (each session 90 minutes). At the end of sessions, both experimental and control groups were assessed again.

Results : The results indicated that the effect of psychodrama through grouping method on depression and anger control was effective among married women with addicted husbands in Tehran.

Conclusion : Addiction is a problem that not only affects the addict but also the entire family, especially their wives. Including of negative effects are depression and anger. According to the results we can suggest psychodrama is an effective method of treatment.

Keywords : Psychodrama, depression, anger, addiction.
THE EFFICIENCY OF ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT THERAPY ON LIFE QUALITY, PAIN AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN EMPLOYEES SUFFERING FROM DRUG ABUSE WHO REFERED TO ABADAN OIL REFINERY CONSULTATION CENTER IN 2017.

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Background and Aim: Addiction and drug abuse is a social issue, along with, the ability of society will disappears in organize and maintain existing order. And causes structural changes in the economic, social, political and cultural system in a society. The purpose of this study was to determine the efficacy of acceptance and commitment based treatment on quality of life, pain and psychological well-being in staff members with substance abuse referred to Abadan Oil Refinery Consulting Center in 2017.

Methods: This is an applied and quasi-experimental study with pre-test and post-test design with control group. The statistical population of the study consisted of all Abadan refinery’s drug abuse and The sample consisted of 30 people who were selected by simple random sampling. Data were collected by using SF-36 questionnaire, McGill Pain Questionnaire and psychological well-being of the reef. Data were analyzed using Levin, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, one-way covariance analysis, multivariable covariance analysis, Cronbach's alpha and spss-22. The level of significance was considered (p <0.05).

Results: The findings showed that acceptance and commitment therapy in comparison with the control group increased the quality of life and psychological well-being and decreased pain. These results were also consistent at the follow-up stage.

Conclusion: acceptance and commitment therapy can increase the quality of life, psychological well-being, and reduce pain in people with substance abuse.
Keywords: Treatment and commitment therapy, quality of life, pain, health, substance abuse detection
PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF SILYMARIN ON NICOTINE INDUCED ALTERATIONS IN THE SPERM PARAMETERS OF NMRI MOUSE

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Background and Aim: Nicotine (NIC) effect on cells and produces directly or indirectly free radicals, oxidative stress, reactive oxygen species and the other oxidants. Researchers showed sidestream smoke reduced sperm motility, whereas mainstream smoke increased sperm DNA fragmentation. Also, smokers have been found to display lower acrosin activity than non-smokers, even in the presence of normal semen parameters. Moreover, creatine kinase activity in sperm was reduced in smokers, affecting sperm motility and overall fertility. Silymarin (SM), a flavonolignan compound, has wide variety of phytotherapeutic applications as an anti-oxidant drug. Purpose of the present study was to evaluate protective effect of SM on the sperm parameters of rat induced by NIC.

Methods: The experiment was carried out on 40 adult male NMRI mice; which were randomly and equally divided in four groups. The control group neither treated with SM nor exposed by NIC. The second group only exposed with 2.5mg/kg/day NIC for 28 consequent days. The third and the fourth groups were firstly treated with 100 and 200 mg/kg of SM for 28 consequent, respectively; and then 2 hrs later were exposed by NIC. After animal experiments, preparing sperm smear, and staining; the following parameters were evaluated: testes weight, sperm counting, sperm viability, sperm morphology, sperm motility.

Results: The weight of the rats' testes significantly decreased in the 2nd group (NIC alone) in comparison to the control group (p=0.017). In contrast, comparing the 3rd group [SM (100 mg/kg) & NIC] with the 2nd group a significant increase was found for the testes' weight (p=0.01). Furthermore, a significant increase was seen when we compared the 4th group [SM (200 mg/kg) & NIC] with the 2nd group (p=0.009). Comparing samples from rats only exposed with NIC to those treated with SM and exposed by NIC, sperm morphology, count as well as viability...
were significantly different (p<0.05). Furthermore, with reference to the control group, the immotile type of the sperm motility was significantly increased in group 2 (p=0.007). In contrast, a significant decrease in immotile sperm was seen when we compared the 4th group with the 2nd group (p=0.009). Similar results were obtained for the in-situ type of the motility. Contradictory, comparing with the control group, the progressive motility type significantly decreased for the 2nd group (p=0.005). However, this type of motility was significantly increased when we compared the 3rd (p=0.01) and or the 4th group (p=0.008) with the 2nd group.

**Conclusion**: The study reveals that SM could improve sperm parameters of the rat concluding suggest a protective role for SM mostly against testis damage induced by NIC but studies are necessary to explain the molecular mechanism of SM action. Although the exact mechanism is not clear yet, SM may play a main role in adjustment of the sperm cell membrane permeability and restraining 5-lipoxygenase pathway and reactive oxygenate species.

**Keywords**: Silymarin, Medical herbs, Nicotine, Fertility, Antioxidants
COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND BELIEF IN JUST WORLD IN ADDICTED AND NONADDICTED PEOPLE

Submission Author: Gghazaleh Rouhani Makvandi

Gghazaleh Rouhani Makvandi¹, Gghazaleh Rouhani Makvandi², Alireza Homayouni³, Seyed Jalal MosaviAmiri⁴, Gholamali Nikpour⁵

Background and Aim: Addiction is main causes of abnormal behavior such as crimes, murders, mental and physical illnesses. Various situations and conditions may cause to addiction. Although addiction may have several forms, but this creates the question that why a same position for one person will lead to addiction, but the other person in the same condition remains healthy, and how different people treat addiction. So, for better and more understanding of addiction causes, this study compared the personality traits and belief in just world in addicted and nonaddicted people.

Methods: The research method was causative comparative. Participants were 44 addicted people and 44 nonaddicted people that were randomly selected and responded to Rubin & Peplau’s Belief in a Just World Scale (BJWS), and Mc Care & Costa’s big five personality traits (NEO PI-R) inventories. The data were analyzed with T independent test.

Results: Findings showed that there are significant differences between variables. Nonaddicted people got higher and significant scores in personality traits of Extroversion and Conscientiousness than addicted people. Also, nonaddicted people got higher and significant scores in components of belief in just world (just world for yourself and just world for others) than addicted people. But there were not significant differences between personality traits of Neuroticism, Agreeableness and Openness to experience between two groups.
Conclusion: With regards to findings, it seems that more attention to personality traits for increasing mental health, life satisfaction and social skills, and also more attention to belief in just world to enhance tolerance of individuals toward the bad results of daily life can result in the reduction of negative emotions such as sadness and anger, and prevent tendency to abnormal behavior specially tendency to addiction.

Keywords: personality traits, belief in just world, addiction
THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 12-STEP SELF-HELP PROGRAMS ON THE PARTICIPANTS IMPULSIVITY: A COHORT STUDY

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Background and Aim: Impulsivity is the central core of lots of social harm including substance use disorder, pathological gambling, aggression, and personality disorders. This research aimed to investigate the effect of 12-step programs on impulsivity in two groups (persons with substance use disorder and engaged family member of persons with substance use disorder).

Methods: The current study is a cohort presenting in two groups of interventions and two groups of comparisons on which pre-tests and post-tests was conducted at the start and six months after participation in 12-step sessions. The two intervention groups included 68 individuals with substance use disorders who had participated in 12-step programs of Narcotic Anonymous (NA) and 68 engaged family members of persons with substance use disorder who had participated in 12-step programs of Nar-Anon in 2015 and 2016 in Tehran. The first and second comparison group (for each 68-person group) included those who were matched with the intervention groups in regard to their age, education, substance type, duration of substance use and the volume of substance consumption. The data collection tools were Barratt Impulsivity Questionnaire (2004). To analyze the data statistical tests including Independent T Test, Chi-square and Covariance were applied.

Results: Based on the results, in the two intervention groups as individuals suffering from substance use disorders (NA) and their engaged family members (Nar-Anon) under 12-step intervention program, there was a significant decline in the impulsivity average score of NA group from 75/10 to 60/87 and Nar-Anon from 73/51 to 59/19, but there was no change over time in the impulsivity of the two comparison groups which had received no intervention. According to covariance analysis, 12-step program had significant effects on the impulsivity of individuals with...
substance use disorders and on Impulsivity of engaged member of their family. The intervention's effects according to Eta effect coefficient, was reported about 42% for the NA group and 50% for the Nar-Anon group.

**Conclusion**: The study results indicate that 12-step programs decrease the impulsivity level in individuals suffering from substance use disorders as well as their families. In fact, 12-step programs can significantly decline the impulsivity; therefore, the effectiveness provides the ground for prevention and treatment of substance abuse disorders. It is suggested to pay more attention to apply these programs for impulsivity decline in other impulsivity-related social issues including obesity, aggression, careless driving and so on.

**Keywords**: Impulsivity; 12-step self-help programs; substance use disorder, effectiveness
**THE DETERMINANTS OF INTENTION TO QUIT WATER PIPE SMOKING AMONG IRANIAN WOMEN: APPLICATION OF A HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY THEORY**

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**Background and Aim:** Water pipe smoking is the most common type of tobacco consumption among Iranian women. The aim of this study was to explain the determinants of intention to quit WPS among women who smoke water pipe based on Theory of Planned Behavior.

**Methods:** this research was a mixed method study. In qualitative phase, Ajzen recommended to carry out an elicitation study to understand the perceptions and beliefs of participants. We interviewed to the women aged 18-45 who smoke water pipe. The study environment was public places in Tehran city. In total, 17 women were selected using snowball sampling. The data were collected based on individual semi-structured interviews. To analyze the data, directed content analysis was used. We developed a questionnaire using qualitative findings. In quantitative phase, first, we assessed validity and reliability of questionnaire. Then, we carried out a cross-sectional study on 365 women who smoke water pipe. Finally, data were analyzed by structural equation model by AMOS 20.

**Results:** the qualitative findings showed the categories of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control were directly and sub-categories of behavioral beliefs and outcome evaluation, normative beliefs and motivation to comply, and control belief and control power were indirectly explaining the intentions of women to quit. Validity and reliability of questionnaire was confirmed. The quantitative findings showed our data confirmed theory planned behavior and we obtained a good of fit indexes for theory. (CFI=0.99, GFI= 0.99, AGFI= 0.94, RMSEA= 0.04, x2/df=1/66). There was significant direct effect between attitude and intention (B=0.67, P=0.000), between subjective norm and intention (B=0.04, P=0.000) and between perceived control behavior and intention (B=0.13, P=0.000), but there was significant indirect effect between (behavioral beliefs * outcome evaluation) and...
intention (B=0.055, P<0.05), between (normative beliefs * motivation to comply) and intention (B=0.04, P<0.05), and between (control belief * control power) and intention (B=0.05, P<0.05).

**Conclusion**: The women did not have enough motivation to quit WPS due to individual and environmental barriers, and also the presence of family members and friends who were WP smoker. Thus, health professionals should pay special attention to environmental factors, self-efficacy and SN when they design interventions to stop water pipe consumption.

**Keywords**: intention, water pipe, women, health psychology theory.
NR1, NR2A, AND NR2B NMDA RECEPTOR ARE IN VARIED IN ORBITOFRONTAL CORTEX OF PURE OPIOID ABUSERS

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Background and Aim: Drug addiction and especially opioid addiction is one of the most important issues in the Middle East. There are many neurotransmitters which are involved in the drug addiction. Glutamate is one of the major neurotransmitters involving in opioid addiction. Glutamate has two kinds of receptors, ionotropic and metabotropic. NMDA receptors (ionotropic glutamate receptor) are tetramer proteins containing two GluN1 subunits which are constant in NMDARs and two GluN2 (A-D) or GluN3 (A-B) subunits. Changes in these subunits lead to changes in current and impress plasticity. In this study, we evaluated NR1, NR2A, and NR2B protein expression in Orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) of pure opioid abusers compared with the non-abusers group.

Methods: The post-mortem brain collected from Legal Medicine Center, Kahrizak. The route of death determined by a forensic physician. We excluded death related to the drug overdose. Post-mortem interval (PMI) should be less than 30 hours. Each sample matched with control based on age, PMI, and cause of death. Hair analysis proved chronic drug abuse and the kind of drug. OFC dissected and put in liquid nitrogen. Total protein extracted and western blot for NMDA subunits (NR1, NR2A, and NR2B) performed. We used Image J software and SPSS for densitometric and analysis of western blot results.
Results: Chronic morphine consumption led to increasing NR1, NR2A and NR2B NMDA receptor subunits in OFC of opioid abusers compared with control group (p<0.001, p<0.05, and p<0.001 respectively).

Conclusion: Glutamate receptors involved in drug-induced neuroplasticity that is essential for incentive salience of drug cues. As orbitofrontal cortex involved in motivation to drug consumption, these changes have a significant role in motivation to opioid abuse.

Keywords: Addiction, opioid, post mortem, Glutamate receptor, orbitofrontal cortex
TARGETING OREXINERGIC PROJECTIONS IN THE HIPPOCAMPAL DENTATE GYRUS AND CA1: IMPROVED SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY IN FORM OF A CONTEXTUAL LEARNING TO SUPPRESS DRUG-RELATED BEHAVIOR

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Background and Aim: Orexinergic system is involved in reward circuitry and drug addiction. Additionally, hippocampus is considered as one of the main hubs of reward and contextual learning processes, in which modulates projections to or from other linking brain regions such as the LH and VTA. Conditioned place preference (CPP) is one of the most reliable behavioral paradigms which is used to investigate drug-related responses in rats. In this study, for the first time, we scrutinized the effect of intrahippocampal DG and CA1 blockade of orexin-2 receptors (OX2rs) on the acquisition and extinction of morphine-induced place preference in rats, followed by the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) and improvement of synaptic plasticity.

Methods: Wistar rats of 220-250 gr were subjected to behavioral experiments. CPP was induced by subcutaneous injection of morphine sulphate (5 mg/kg) during a 3-day conditioning phase. two experimental plots were designed and different doses of TCS OX2 29 (1, 3, 10 and 30 nM/0.5µl DMSO) as a selective antagonist of OX2rs were bilaterally microinjected into the DG and CA1 areas. Conditioning scores and locomotor activities were monitored by a video-tracking system. Acquisition and extinction of morphine place preference were studied to investigate whether any new type of spatial or contextual learning has been established. To evaluate and quantify the electrophysiological process of learning, local field potential recordings were performed in both the DG and the CA1 regions following the stimulation of medial perforant pathway and Schaffer collaterals, respectively.

Results: Subcutaneous administration of morphine produces CPP, while intrahippocampal administration of the OX2rs antagonist in both regions attenuates the induction of CPP during the acquisition phase. Effect of TCS OX2 29 on reduction of morphine CPP in the acquisition phase was dose-dependent. Furthermore, higher doses of TCS OX2 29 (10 and 30 nM/0.5µl DMSO) in both areas of hippocampus facilitated extinction of morphine-induced CPP.
and significantly reduced the extinction period and latency. Nevertheless, administration of different doses of TCS OX2 29 did not have any influence on locomotor activity of all phases. Electrophysiological results show that morphine administration significantly decreases the PS amplitude and excitatory post-synaptic potentiation (EPSP), whereas antagonism of the OX2rs in both areas facilitates extinction of morphine contextual learning through a remarkable increase in EPSP.

**Conclusion**: Our findings suggest that OX2rs in the DG and CA1 regions of the hippocampus are involved in the development of the acquisition of morphine CPP. While morphine or similar drugs might have induced changes in DG and CA1 neurocircuitry which modified synaptic plasticity during high frequency stimulation and appeared as LTP decay and memory deficiency; blockade of OX2rs could facilitate extinction of morphine-related contextual learning and abrogation of drug-related behavior possibly as a result of an increased PS amplitude, improved LTP induction and enhanced synaptic plasticity in both hippocampal regions. This abrogation of the ability of drug-related cues, indicates that the antagonist might be considered as a promising therapeutic agent to suppress drug-seeking behavior and enhance cognitive abilities of addicted subjects through an increase in EPSP, enhancement of LTP and restoration of synaptic plasticity.

**Keywords**: Cognitive enhancement; Morphine; Hippocampus; Orexin-2 receptor; Conditioned place preference, Long-term potentiation
THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEALTH LITERACY AND SMOKING (HOOKAH AND CIGARETTE) AMONG THE YOUTH IN SIRJAN, IRAN

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Background and Aim: Smoking is one of the most important risk factors for chronic diseases in the world and its use is growing rapidly among the adolescents and youth. Health literacy is one of the major personal abilities in order to acquire, interpret and understand health information to prevent and control health problems. This study aimed to determine the association between health literacy and smoking among the youth in Sirjan, Iran.

Methods: The present study was a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study done on 200 males aged 18-24 selected by stratified random sampling. Demographic and health literacy questionnaires were used for data collection. Data were analyzed by SPSS 18 and by chi-square test and logistic regression.

Results: The mean age of the subjects was 20.7 ± 2.4 years, 38% did not smoke, 16% used cigarettes and 46% used hookah. Only 16% of those who used hookah had adequate health literacy. All variables except father's occupation and residence showed a significant correlation with health literacy. Based on logistic regression, there was a significant association between smoking and health literacy and its constructs (accessing, reading skill, perception, evaluation, and usage).

Conclusion: The findings indicate that youth in Sirjan have inadequate health literacy about the dangers of smoking. Therefore, proper education based on the health education models is recommended to enhance health literacy and promote healthy behaviors.

Keywords: Health Literacy, Smoking, youth, Iran
STUDY OF ADDICTION ADDICTION PATTERN IN ADDICTED PATIENTS REFERRING TO INJURY REDUCTION CENTERS IN QUCHAN CITY IN 2016

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Background and Aim: Introduction and Objectives: Drug addiction is one of the most prevalent deviations of the present age, which carries a large number of victims every year and seriously impairs the family and society. The aim of this study was to investigate the pattern of drug use and addiction treatment method used by addicts to DIC center in Quchan.

Methods: Method: This is a descriptive-analytic study in 2016. All subjects referring to the DIC center in 1995, which were 466 cases, were studied. The variables studied included age of addiction, causes and pattern of drug use.

Results: Results: 88% of the patients were male, more than 48% had injecting drug users, 12.8% were opioid users, 11% were opioid and stimulant, and 9.4% were drug users. The average age was 31 years old.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Due to the increase in addiction and high risk behaviors and the above information, the necessity of implementation of harm reduction programs and the training of the consequences of high risk behaviors is absolutely necessary. By establishing and expanding Dic Centers, community-based preventive ways to prevent The prevalence of injury among addicts and even healthy people can be presented. These figures can play a role in policy making.

Keywords: Addiction Transmission Center, Support Services, Addicts
Background and Aim: Narcotics drug abuse can be serious risks in elderly people because of changes caused by aging. This study aimed survey Substance abuse in the elderly.

Methods: The present study was a systematic review done in 2016. Subject of the articles were about using Substance abuse in old age. The 26 articles full text index was done study. This articles publishing during the year 2000 by the end of 2016 in Persian and English. Persian-language literature for studies searched in Magiran, SID, Iran Medex, Medlib and Google Scholar databases. English-language articles were searched in databases Pro Quest, Elsevier, Science Direct, PubMed and Google Scholar. Keyword the search terms were in the literature study includes Aging, Elderly, Senior, Narcotic, Opium and Drugs. Keyword search was done in the title and abstracts. Then were analyzed storage resource management Endnote software. Inclusion criteria for the study included was published during the above-mentioned research papers, cross-sectional, intervention, review and meta-analysis.

Results: The results showed less attention had been Persian language studies in to elderly drug consumption. The increasing trends Substance abuse among the elderly in recent years. Most studies showed elderly people tend to use traditional drugs, however have explosive growth industries opioid drugs abuse than traditional. The results showed individual factors was most agents tend to drugs. In some studies expressed the physical changes was most important individual factor in the formation of drug addiction. Contributing factor in the spread drug Narcotics Complications in elderly was pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics base on expressed some studies. Also
Studies results showed Screening, identification and courses evaluations of elderly it was effective strategy to against substance abuse aging.

**Conclusion** : The recommendations of the study against substance abuse aging were identify elderly patients with Substance abuse and Leisure time compiling a program with stimulatory effect on the elderly.

**Keywords** : Aging, Elderly, Senior, Narcotic, Opium, Drugs
NARCOTIC DRUGS CONSUMPTION AND ITS ASSOCIATED OF WOMEN PATIENTS

Submission Author: Ali Sadrollahi

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Background and Aim: Introduction: Recent years the consumption of narcotic drugs has increased significantly in medical centers which can have serious hazards. Current study aimed survey narcotic drugs consumption and it's associated of women patients.

Methods: This descriptive study of type Cross sectional was conducted in 2016. The sample study was consisted of 1346 narcotic drugs registered form in Imam Khomeini Hospital Khalkhal, Iran. Sampling was conducted census method. The survey tool was Researcher made checklist (α=0.89). Data were analyzed using SPSS version 16, Descriptive statistics and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests, chi-square and ordinal regression. Data were analyzed on a significance level of p<0.05.

Results: The average age of study population was 40.02±17.4 years. Carbonate Pethidine had highest Narcotic consumption with 1126 (83.7%) the number of cases. The 714 patients (50%) with Renal Colic were majority of acting opioid consumption. Mostly narcotic drug consumption was with 498 cases (37%) in spring season. Chi-square test results showed significant relationship narcotic drugs consumption patterns with the time of admission to hospital (p=0.0001) and the underlying etiology patients hospitalized (p=0. 001). According to the ordinal regression were most of the variables affecting the consumption of narcotic drugs, hospital sector (CI=0.256-0.323, P=0.0001), and refer the underlying etiology (CI=0.56-0.392, P=0.0001).
Conclusion: The results of this study showed Carbonate Pethidine had highest Narcotic consumption. Renal colic was most common reason of narcotic drugs used in medical centers. The underlying etiology and season for refer was important variables to predict pattern of consumption narcotic drugs.

Keywords: Hospital, Narcotic, Patient, Women
THE RELATIONSHIP OF TENDENCY TO ADDICTION AND A AND D PERSONALITY TYPES

Submission Author: Tabassom Saeid parvar

Tabassom Saeid parvar1, Aalireza Zahmatkesh2

1. Dr Hojatollah Farahani
2. Dr mansoor Alimahdi

Background and Aim: tendency to drug Explanation: Addiction has progressive nature that shows its dilemmaincluding deviations and diseases to divorce, unemployment and family collapsemore The purpose of study was explaining the relationship between A and D personality types with than before every day. On the other hand, the type of people personality is effective in their attitude and feedback toward environmental and social problems. People personality causes that attitudes and its following personal behavior of the individuals will be different toward the problems. Then tendency to addiction also can be different due to the type of personality in people.

Methods: Research method is correlation and statistical community is all psychology students of Tehran medical sciences Azad University in 2016 by number of 800 people. Sample volume of 107 people was used by available method and data were collected by using Anisi tendency to addiction questionnaires (2013), "A" personality pattern of Jafari et al (2012) (based on Rosenman & Friedman questionnaire) and Denault "D (DS-14)" personality pattern and multiple regression was used for data analysis.

Results: Results showed that the relationship of tendency to addiction and personality types r=0.57 in ? =0.01 level is positive and significant and also the relationship between tendency to addiction and D personality type r=0.53 in?=0.01 level is positive and significant.

Conclusion: in above research based on our results, it was recognized that there is significant positive relationship between all comparisons of tendency to addiction questionnaire (depression and insolvency, anxiety and fear, high excitement and attitude to drug) and present personality characteristics in A and D types.

Keywords: Tendency, Addiction, A personality type, D personality type, student
ADDICTION ENDOPHENOTYPE : THE ROLE OF GENETIC EVALUATIONS, BRAIN WAVE , BEHAVIORAL AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN ANTICIPATION AND TREATMENT OF ADDICTION.

Submission Author: Hadi Safari

Hadi Safari¹

². phd candidate of psychology semnan univesity

Background and Aim : Identifying genetic determinants of complex brain-related disorders such as autism, dementia, addiction, mood disorders, and schizophrenia are very important. Genetic factors have been implicated in the development of substance abuse disorders. Research on individuals with genetic talents did not grow significantly due to the complexity of genotypes and phenotypes.

Methods : In this paper, we examine the known and important endophthyotopes using the meta-analysis method.

Results : According to the research, the best known endophenotypes for the genetic review of drug-related disorders are P300 components and event-related potential (ERP). Also Personality traits of impulsivity and sensation-seeking are highly prevalent in chronic drug users and have been linked with an increased risk for substance abuse. evidence suggests that impulsive personality disorder and involuntary state of substance search in a family member more depends on the inevitable inquiries of the substance rather than the personality of the impulse.

Conclusion : By identifying endophenotypes, more coherent categories of psychiatric and addiction disorders can be made. Then, at a higher rate, they can identify their behavioral and genetic basis, and take steps to treat the drug and the non-drug more appropriately.

Keywords : Addiction endophenotype, impulsive personality ,P300 components ,
EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRUGS WITH LABORATORY TECHNIQUES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW STUDY

Submission Author: MALIHE SAGHEBRAY SHIRAZI

MALIHE SAGHEBRAY SHIRAZI

1. Hormozgan University Of Medical Sciences

Background and Aim: The correctness of the diagnostic tests is an important part of the issues discussed in the addiction. Drug detection methods include chemical methods, chromatographic methods and immunological methods. Analysis is important not just for an investigation in which a foul play is suspected it is equally essential for determining accidental deaths and suicides and even for substance abuse. The techniques involve analysis of narcotics from urine for both qualitative as well as quantitative interest. Almost all the techniques are highly sensitive and require minimal sample requirement in addition of easy sample preparation. Legal analysis of drugs may be relied upon Various analyzes include spot analyzes (stains) CE, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), TLC, Fluorine Detection, MS/GC, GC/IR, Immunology and a combination of these analytical methods. It has been reported that at the labs of the hplc as a method Used for quantitative determination. GC-Mass chromatography is used to identify, isolate and accurately determine the molecular mass of organic compounds and gas. Spectrophotometer features enhanced resolution. Spectral pattern detection. Noise Reduction and Data Reduction. Micellar Electrokinetic Capillary Chromatography and Liquid Chromatography tandem Mass Spectrometry are the recent emerging trends in the simultaneous analysis of these drugs in urine. Besides all the techniques reported so far there is a need to develop other economical techniques with the better sensitivity and finest resolution in order to provide speedy determination of narcotic drugs in urine.

Methods: The database includes Iranian medex, SID, PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, Science direct, Google scholar

Results: when simple methods lack efficiency. HPLC can be accountable In problematic isolation.

Conclusion: Providing standard diagnostic methods is essential. HPLC provides a user’s friendly, rapid, and compound sparing methodology, which is successfully applied to determine drug lipophilicity. It is a very valuable
method for separating and determining the amount of toxic substances. The use of this method to identify compounds is limited due to the difficulties in comparing the data between different laboratories. The chromatography method also has a very high accuracy in detecting abuse substances. However, considering the time and cost, it is not the preferred method for screening.

**Keywords**: analyze, narcotic, chromatography, HPLC, GC-Mass, Spectrophotometer
THE COMPARISON OF SUICIDAL THOUGHTS, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS AMONG ADOLESCENT SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS ABUSING DRUG AND ADOLESCENTS WITHOUT DRUG ABUSE IN ZABOL

Submission Author: Morteza Salarzaei
Halimeh Aali, Morteza Salarzaei

Background and Aim: Addiction and drug abuse are among the issues that have been greatly adverted by the clinical psychologists and psychiatrists. Suicide attempt, like other social phenomena, is not uni-causal; a variety of factors affects this phenomenon. Thus, having an exact awareness of suicide factors and studying the importance of the factors seem necessary. The present research aims at studying suicidal thoughts, depression, anxiety, and stress among adolescent suicide attempters abusing drug and adolescents without any drug abuse in Zabol in 2016.

Methods: The present study is a comparative descriptive-analytical one. The statistical population of the present study were all the 18-to-29-year-old suicide attempters, with a record of drug abuse referring to Imam Ali Hospital in Zabol in 2016. The data collection tool was depression questionnaire and Beck’s suicidal thoughts questionnaire. T-independent and chi-square tests were used for data analysis applying SPSS 18.

Results: The participants’ mean age was 14.12±4.13 years. The drug abusers’ mean score of depression, anxiety, stress, and suicidal thoughts were 10.12±4.16, 7.26±4.48, 9.02±4.15, and 18.42±6.12 respectively. As for the comparison group they were 4.32±2.18, 4.36±4.26, 5.16±4.46, and 6.32±4.18 respectively (p=0.001). The findings obtained from the T-test for the independent groups indicate the difference in means between the two groups with respect to the degree of depression (p=0.001) and suicidal thoughts (p=0.002).

Conclusion: The findings obtained from the present study indicated that variables such as drug abuse, depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts are closely related with suicide attempt. Given the comorbidity of drug dependence and other psychiatric disorders, providing educational interventions, executing preventive social plans, and treating psychological disorders for preventing suicide attempts are of great importance.
Keywords: suicidal, depression, anxiety, stress, drug, adolescent
COMPARISON OF CONTROL SOURCE IN OPIATE DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS TREATED WITH MMT AND NORMAL PEOPLE

Submission Author: Azam Salimi

Azam Salimi\(^1\), khoda morad momeni\(^2\)

1. Author
2. Colleague

**Background and Aim:** The purpose of the present study was to compare the type of control source with opioid dependent individuals treated with methadone and normal people.

**Methods:** Post-event research method is a comparative causal type. The sample size was 200 people. 100 of them were selected by systematic sampling from 92 MMT centers in Kermanshah. 100 healthy individuals were selected through voluntary and voluntary sampling. For collecting data from the source questionnaire Rotter control was used. T-test and chi-square Pearson test were used to confirm the data. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the normality of the data. Data were analyzed using independent t-test and SPSS19 software.

**Results:** The results showed that pain and the source of control in opiate dependent individuals and normal people were significantly different. In terms of the type of source, the control was more external and compared to normal people, they had lower internal control resources.

**Conclusion:** The type of control source in opiate dependent individuals is more external than normal people and is more internal in ordinary people.

**Keywords:** Control source, opioids, MMT treatment
COMPARISON OF SOURCE CONTROL AND EXCITEMENT IN OPIATE DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS TREATED WITH MMT AND NORMAL PEOPLE

Submission Author: Azam Salimi

Azam Salimi\textsuperscript{1}, khoda morad momeni\textsuperscript{2}

1. author
2. Colleague

Background and Aim: The purpose of the present study was to compare the type of control source and excitement on opioid dependent individuals undergoing methadone treatment and normal people.

Methods: Post-event research method is a comparative causal type. The sample size was 200 people. 100 of them were selected by systematic sampling from 92 MMT centers in Kermanshah. 100 healthy individuals were selected through voluntary and voluntary sampling. For collecting data from the source questionnaire Rutter’s Control and Arendt’s Excitement Questionnaire. T-test and chi-square Pearson test were used to confirm the data. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the normality of the data. Data were analyzed using independent t-test and SPSS19 software.

Results: The results showed that there is a significant difference between the two sources of control and excitement in opiate dependent individuals and normal people,

Conclusion: There is a higher level of excitement in opioid-dependent individuals than normal people, and they are more external in terms of the type of source of control and have lower internal control than ordinary people.

Keywords: Control source, excitement, opioids, MMT treatment
EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK INTERVENTION ON SELF-EFFICIENCY OF ADDICTED PEOPLE WIVES

Submission Author: Fatima Salomoni

Fatima Salomoni ¹

1. MSC. university of social welfare and rehabilitation of science

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of empowerment social group work on the self-efficacy of addicted wives

Methods: 60 women with addicted spouse which referred to the social services of 12, 15 and 20 distractions of Tehran, Iran as a clients of a social workers have participated in research. The participants were selected through convenience sampling and then randomly divided into two groups, 15 in the experimental group and 15 in the control group

Results: The data were analyzed by SPSS-24 software one sample t-test and paired t-test has been conducted in order to analyzes of data. while the data has shown no significant difference between pre-test and post-test of control group, there were significant differences between pre-test and post–test in experimental group.

Conclusion: the empowerment based social group improved the wives of addicted people self-efficiency in the intervention group

Keywords: Keyword: Empowerment, Addiction, Self-efficacy
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADDICTION TO THE INTERNET WITH STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL PROcrastination

Submission Author: Behzad Samadi

Behzad Samadi

1. social welfare organization

Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between accountability and addiction to the Internet with student's academic procrastination. The research method was descriptive and correlational.

Methods: The statistical population consisted of all students studying at Shabestar Islamic Azad University in the academic year of 2015-2016. Based on Krejcie and Morgan table, 200 of them were selected using cluster sampling. To collect data, Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT) (1988), global social responsibility scale (Nakamura et al., 2006), and Solomon and Rothblum's Procrastination Assessment Scale (1989) were used. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis.

Results: The results showed a significant positive correlation between all the components of educational procrastination and the Internet addiction (p <0.01). Also, accountability was significantly negative with the Internet addiction (p <0.05). The results of the multiple regression analysis also showed that the Internet addiction and low accountability can predict educational procrastination, and an average part of the variance of educational procrastination scores based on the Internet addiction and accountability is explained.

Conclusion: According to the results, the Internet addiction and low accountability are important factors that can play a role in students' educational procrastination. Parents and all educational planners are advised to teach students with appropriate training how to use the internet properly and increase their accountability.

Keywords: Accountability – the Internet addiction - Educational procrastination
Comparision of Emotional Distress Tolerance, Ambiguity Tolerance and Emotional-Social Loneliness in Adolescent Boys with High and Low Addiction Potential in Gorgan

Submission Author: Alireza Sangani

Alireza Sangani¹

1. MA of Clinical psychology

Background and Aim: The aim of this study is comparison of emotional distress tolerance, ambiguity tolerance and emotional-social loneliness in adolescent boys with high and low addiction potential in Gorgan.

Methods: Comparative study and the study population comprised of adolescent boys with high and low addiction potential. The sample size included 100 adolescent boy (50 adolescent boy with high addiction potential and 50 adolescent boy with low addiction potential), that selected with cutting point of high and low addiction potential. also were selected using multistage random sampling method. For measure was used questionnaires: the distress tolerance scale (DTS), Social-Emotional Loneliness Scale (SELSA-S), tolerance for ambiguity McLean (2008) and Addiction Potential Scale (APS) (1992). For data analysis, was used multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and (t independent).

Results: The results indicated that difference significant at the 0.05 level between the subscales of Tolerance and Evaluation of emotional distress tolerance variable and romantic loneliness and family loneliness in adolescent boys with high and low addiction potential. also between social loneliness and tolerance of ambiguity are not a significant difference among adolescent boys with high and low addiction potential.

Conclusion: This research emphasizes on the role of social support and emotional issues in addiction.

Keywords: Emotional distress tolerance, Ambiguity tolerances, emotional-social loneliness, adolescent boys, addiction potential
Background and Aim: Drug addiction is associated with many physical and psychological injuries and threatens the health of the individual and the community. The two main categories are the treatment of addiction, drug therapy and psychotherapy. Although drug treatment is one of the common methods, it seems that this treatment alone is not effective and should be used to other treatments that cover different aspects of the disease.

Methods: This is a review article and the available information was obtained from 2005 to 2016 years through searches in databases (PubMed, SID, Google scholar, Scopus).

Results: According to previous studies, there are different treatments for treating addiction. One of them is cure for medications such as methadone, but a review of results show that its effectiveness have not very successful. One of the significant psychological intervention in treatment of addiction is cognitive-behavioral therapy which plays an important role in reducing relapse by reducing anxiety, depression, fear, pain, improving relationships with others, increasing self-esteem and overall quality of life.

Conclusion: Several factors are involved in the formation of addiction. One of these factors is the reduction of self-efficacy or low self-esteem. Therefore, it seems necessary to use the mentioned treatment method to increase the patient's self-efficacy to cope with this disease.

Keywords: Addiction, Psychotherapy, Cognitive- Behavioral Therapy
Background and Aim: Adolescent addiction is one of the most critical issues in today's communities. Given the increasing trend of this age group towards addiction throughout the world and its dangerous effects on the community, and due to the difficulty and costly nature of the treatment of addiction, prevention is easier than its treatment.

Methods: This article is a review and the available information was obtained from 2005 to 2016 years through searches in databases (PubMed, SID, Google scholar, Ovid, and Scopus)

Results: The results of studies have shown that individual factors such as stress, decreased ability, mental disorders, general health deficiencies, family factors such as reducing the monitoring and control of adolescent behaviors by parents, addicted parents, weakening of the emotional bond between parents and children and increasing conflict among them, social factors such as educational problems, the positive attitude of friends towards drugs, smoking by friends and imitation of them are influencing adolescent tendency to addiction and drug abuse.

Conclusion: One of the most important concerns in the world today is the increasing addictive behaviors in adolescents. Considering that even the most effective treatment methods have been accompanied with high rates of failure, it seems necessary to identification of risk factors for prevention and counteracting addiction in adolescents.

Keywords: Drug Abuse, Addiction, Adolescents
SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE TENDENCY OF WOMEN TO ADDICTION

Submission Author: Maryam Sayadian

Maryam Sayadian 1

1. Undergraduate student of Anesthesia, School of paramedical, Kermanshah university of medical sciences, Iran

Background and Aim: Addiction as a social issue has an adverse effect on human societies. Meanwhile, women are the first victims of many social injuries, including addiction. Hence, recognizing the social factors affecting women's addiction and planning to prevent these factors can reduce it.

Methods: The research method in this article is a review and the available information was conducted without time limit by searching the data bases (PubMed, SID, Google scholar), and 22 articles related to the topic were investigated.

Results: The results show that the reduction and absence of social monitoring, inadequate economic status, weakness of solidarity in social institutions, undermining religious beliefs, reducing participation in group activities, the existence of addicted people in relatives and socializing with them can effective in the formation of addiction in women.

Conclusion: Because women are responsible for the next generation's education, their addiction can cause serious harm to the community. Therefore, preventative programs and preventive behaviors in various aspects such as stronger social control, attachment among family members, religious beliefs, participation in group activities and lack of association with delinquents can prevent the spread of this disease to some extent.

Keywords: Social Factors, Addiction, Women
COMPARISON OF SPOUSAL CODEPENDENCY IN METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT (MMT) PROGRAM VS. NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS (NA) MEMBERS

Submission Author: Seyed hamzeh Seddigh

Seyed hamzeh Seddigh¹, Mahbobeh Shahsavari²

¹. Department of psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Hormozgan
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Background and Aim: Codependency is a set of maladaptive, compulsive behaviors learned by family members which is a multifactorial and multidimensional concept. The purpose of this study was to compare the codependency and its components in methadone maintenance patients and Group NA members’ spouses in Bandar Abbas city.

Methods: The study employed a causal-comparative research. We selected 200 women (100 wives of addicted men on mmt and 100 wives of Group NA members) through multi-stage cluster sampling method and asked them to complete The Holyoake Codependency Index.

Results: There is a significant difference between two groups in codependency score. Two of three aspects of codependency (External Focus and Reactivity) was significantly higher in wives of addicted men on mmt (P<0.01).

Conclusion: Spouses of Addicts in mmt group were more vulnerable to codependency and Need more attention in Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program.

Keywords: Addiction; Codependency; Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program; Narcotics Anonymous
Background and Aim: Nowadays tends to be taking drugs, a major global crisis is that all human societies have problems involved. The social problems on the one hand, personal and family problems and on the other hand, the rising crime statistics to follow. In the meantime, the issue of addiction treatment and back again a repeat of those taking also into a larger problem that has become of services and activities in this area have taken a vicious cycle and repeated treatment.

Methods: This article investigates the relationship between social support and relapse prevention to drug abuse of the city of Khorramabad. It has been done with the quantitative method and using the Scrolling method. Statistical research community includes all addicts maintenance in the city of Khorramabad camp and are experiencing a repeat of addiction have been (about 200 person). The number of the population sample was calculated through the formula of the Cochrane (n = 128) and findings through the random distribution of questionnaires among individuals Repeater of addiction. Data analysis done with Using the software spss and to test the hypothesis used Pearson correlation coefficient test and Multivariate linear regression.

Results: The results of the analysis of the data show that there is Meaningful relationship Between social support and the return of the repeated abuse. The results of regression analysis of test shows that, social support predicts 22 percent of variance of repeated abuse in people.

Conclusion: Thus, despite the harsh condition psychological and social after leaving drug abuse, Can Reinforce Compatibility and Good condition with provide Adequate Social support, and finally with reduction in relapse of addiction, increase social health.
Keywords: social support, back to repeated abuse, Drug-Dependent men.
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ISLAM

Submission Author: Nosrat Seifinia

Nosrat Seifinia\(^1\), Sayed Hesamaldin Hoseini Irani\(^2\), Sayed Homamaldin hoseini Irani\(^3\)

Background and Aim: All members of society, in particular young people and teenagers are at risk of addiction. Youth and adolescents, who progress of any society depends on their activities, are very important. So according to the prevalence and spread of addictive substances in youth and adolescents, identifying the causes of drug addiction in this group is serious. The emphasis on the role of religion as a known factor in the prevention of the occurrence of crime and Sin, can guarantee Community immunity against social harm in particular in young people.

Methods: This is a review article that is written with library and electronic search in 1396.

Results: From the point of view of Islam all human anomalies and deviations resulting from the absence or weakness of religious belief and adherence to religious principles, is the biggest inhibitor of social deviations. Can be said that people who have weak feel of religious and social adequacy, to escape from social anxiety go to the drugs and they are vulnerable. On the other hand the addiction by removing the religious, human and moral values and dispossess from transcendent nature of people and it leads to the adoption of a null and destructive culture. Basically the religion in the three levels can influence consumption of drugs: The first impact of religion includes preventive activities that use to boycott the start of drug consumption and can include direct teaching people about the prohibition of drug use as well as the purposefulness of their life. The second impact of religion is intervention in preventing the spread of drug addiction in people who start the consuming experimental and sometimes of drugs. Overall drug use in humans creates unusual situation. These modes are generally pleasant and create temporarily and false. These states of joy after the first intake, which in some cases can be done just because of curiosity, cause the persistence to be consumed. The third impact of religion includes the programs that provide to help people for Withdrawal drugs and avoid of recurrence.
Conclusion: Since religion and spiritual health, maintain personality and human dignity, and drugs destroying the human personality, moral virtues and self esteem and create abjection, so the promotion and development of the religious foundations, can be effective and useful in the prevention of drug addiction.

Keywords: prevention, treatment, addiction, Islam
THE ROLE OF TEACHING LIFE SKILLS IN PREVENTING SOCIAL HARMs

Submission Author: Seyedeh mahnoosh Seyedmahmoodi

Seyedeh mahnoosh Seyedmahmoodi¹, ameneh bahrini², hossin goldashti³

1. professor
2. professor
3. professor

Background and Aim: the role of teaching life skills in preventing social harms

Methods: The Method used in this article is library (documentation) based on secondary data

Results: Teaching the Life skills is one of the most successful United Nations plans to reduce social harms in the past two decades and the problem-solving skills have been the most efficient, most important and most effective social skills, in reducing social harms. The results shows that teaching the life skills has been effective in enhancing mental and physical health and reducing social and behavioral problems and improving the mental health.

Conclusion: Since addiction is gradually formed by undermining the individual set of capabilities

Keywords: life skills, social harms, drug addiction
**Count:** 543  
**Abstract ID:** 5173  
**subject:** Addiction and Psychiatric Disorders  
**Presentation Type:** Oral

**EFFECT OF SELF-MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ON SELF-EFFICACY IN SPOUSES OF ADDICTED MEN: A FIELD TRIAL IN 2016**

**Submission Author:** Mahsa Shaali

Mahsa Shaali¹, Ziba Farajzadegan², Alireza Torknejadazerbaijani³, Zahra Boroumandfar⁴

1. MSc Student of Midwifery, Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran
2. Community Medicine Department, School of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran
3. Psychiatrist, Imperial College London.
4. Research PhD (Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine Research Center) a member of Nursing & Midwifery Care Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran (*Corresponding Author)

**Background and Aim:** Addiction is one of the most critical issues in the advancement of modern societies and the addict’s supervisor, through addiction, is not able to play his role as a spouse and father of the family, the importance of the role of women in addicted caregivers is doubled. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of self-management program on self-efficacy in spouses of addicted men.

**Methods:** This a field trial study was conducted on 64 spouses of addicted men of selected welfare organization in Isfahan city. Subjects were selected through random sampling in 2016. who have the inclusion criteria. Intervention group received the self-management program. The subjects were assessed by self-efficacy scale questionnaire before of the intervention and after 3 months. The data were analyzed by inferential and statistical analysis with SPSS 20 software.

**Results:** The results show that there was no significant difference between the groups in self-efficacy at first (P> 0/05). but there was significant difference after intervention ( P< 0/05). ANOVA test with repeated observations showed that the mean score of self-efficacy in the control group did not differ significantly between the three times (P> 0/05 ) but in the test group, there was a significant difference between the three times (P< 0/05).

**Conclusion:** Regarding to the effectiveness of short term self-management program on the improvement of self-efficacy in spouses of addicted men, use of self-management program is recommended.
Keywords: Self-management, Self-efficacy, Field trial, Spouses of addicted men
Background and Aim: The aim of this study is the structural equation modeling, schemas, attachment with addiction potential through the mediation of stress coping strategies, emotion cognitive regulation and loneliness in addicts are leaving drug addiction.

Methods: This research has fundamental approaches and the method of data collecting is cross-sectional. This research has a descriptive-correlational and structural equation modeling (SEM) of type structural regression equations. Population of study is consisted of treating addicts of 1 to 12 months; in the age range 18 to 55 old years in 28 the medium term accommodation center in Golestan province. The number of sample to sampling Loehlin (2004), for each latent variable 50 sample were selected and for 6 latent variable in research 300 individuals were selected as sample. Using multi-stage is selected sampling of 28 of the accommodation center, 10 centers, and then stratified sampling used and finally randomly selected sample. In this study, six questionnaire included; scale readiness to addiction Zargar, attachment styles questionnaire Hazan and Shaver, coping strategies Endler and Parker (CISS); Questionnaire cognitive emotion regulation Granfsky (2001) Loneliness Scale (Russell UCLA); and Young Schema questionnaire (YSQ-SF) was used for measurement of variables.

Results: Showed a significant correlation between the subscales of schemas variable, attachment styles, coping strategies, cognitive emotion regulation and loneliness with addiction potential. Also variables; Schema, attachment styles, loneliness, coping strategies and emotion cognitive regulation are a direct significant effect on addiction potential. Circuitous route schema and the attachment styles on addiction potential are significant through loneliness, coping strategies and cognitive emotion regulation. In addition, the findings revealed overall model fit and as well as five variable could predict of addiction potential (R²=0/72). And 72 percent of the
endogenous variable explained by these exogenous variables and 28 percent of addiction potential explained by other variables outside this research

**Conclusion**: The results contain many practical implications

**Keywords**: Schemas, attachment Styles, stress coping strategies, emotion cognitive regulation, loneliness, addiction potential
EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF TDCS ON WORKING MEMORY FOR ADDICTED PEOPLE

Submission Author: Shahabzadeh Shahabzadeh
Shahabzadeh Shahabzadeh¹, Shahabzadeh Sedigheh²

¹. Master of Science in Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Fars, Iran

Background and Aim: Introduction: The purpose of the present study is to investigate the effects of TDCS on treating addicts' Working Memory for Addicted people.

Methods: Methodology: The study population included the Iranian addicts who have taken initiatives to quit their addiction. Available sampling was employed to select 20 individuals who were admitted to drug rehabilitation centers in Shiraz. Random sampling was employed to choose 20 addicts from each center among all the individuals who were admitted to the center during a time period of one month (10 addicts were place in the group of TDCS and 10 in the group of Control). Covariance and t-test were used to analyze the data.

Results: Results: According to the results, TDCS method affects the increase of Working Memory for Addicted people.

Conclusion: Conclusion: TDCS as a cognitive intervention can play a significant role in increasing Working Memory for Addicted people.

Keywords: -Addiction, Working Memory, TDCS
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INITIATION OF HOOKAH SMOKING AMONG WOMEN IN THE CITY OF GORGAN

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Background and Aim: Currently, smoking hookah is the most common method of tobacco smoking among Iranian women and its rate has significantly increased over the past few decades. Many factors influence the start of hookah smoking among women. Since the causes of hookah smoking among women may differ from men, designing tobacco smoking prevention programs especially for women requires study of the causes of tobacco consumption among women. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the factors associated with the start of hookah smoking among women in the city of Gorgan.

Methods: This cross sectional study was conducted from March to June 2016 in the city of Gorgan. The participants consisted of 206 hookah smoking women who were selected by convenience and snowball sampling methods. The tool used in this study was the Bahiraei et al (2014) questionnaire to determine the factors that facilitate the start of hookah consumption among women. Descriptive statistics and one-way variance analysis test through SPSS software version 15 were used for data analysis.

Results: The age of hookah smoking onset among women was 10-39 years with mean and standard deviation (SD) of 19.99± 4.51 years. Smoking pattern for most women was occasional with at least once a month (33.8%) and then at least once a week (31.4%), and most women had been smoking hookah for more than 4 years (30.9% of them had been smoking hookah for over 4 years). Moreover, 4.4% of women in this study were smoking hookah on daily basis. In regard to the factors associated with the hookah smoking, subscales of positive attitudes towards hookah and its availability accounted for the most frequency (9.87%). Curiosity to experience hookah (80.1%), and hookah smoking among family members and relatives (78.5%) were among important cause of hookah smoking among women. The mean and standard deviation of total score of the causes of hookah smoking was 4.87±1.06 from the
score of 7. Among different factors, the highest amount was related to "the availability of hookah" and the lowest amount was related to "attracting other’s attention and cooperation".

**Conclusion**: Positive attitude, availability, curiosity and hookah smoking among family members and relatives were the most important factors that facilitated the start of hookah smoking among women. Initiating intervention to change the attitude of women towards hookah, and reducing the access to hookah in family and friend gatherings are recommended to prevent the initiation of hookah smoking among women.

**Keywords**: Hookah, Woman, Iran, Hookah Initiation, Questionnaire
Background and Aim: Hookah or waterpipe is the most common form of smoking among Iranian women. This study aimed to explore reasons behind persistence use of hookah among Iranian women.

Methods: This qualitative study was conducted from December 2014 to March 2016. Participants were 15 Iranian women living in Tehran, Iran. They were hookah smokers at the time of this study or at least had the history of its use. Data was collected using in-depth semi-structured interviews and were analyzed using the qualitative content analysis method.

Results: The means of the participants’ age and the age of starting hookah smoking were 30 and 16.5 years old, respectively. The main hookah smoking pattern was described as ‘occasionally’. Four categories developed during the data analysis were: ‘leisure, entertainment and fun’, ‘hookah smoking by family members and relatives’, ‘convening under the pretext of hookah smoking, but for the sake of benefiting all’, and ‘the impact of friendly gathering on persistence use of hookah’.

Conclusion: The main factors for persistence use of hookah smoking from the perspective of women were entertainment, a pretext to gather with old friends and family members, and a method for the creation of social networks. Hookah smoking has been described as some sort of entertainment and fun. Having no other type of fun was the main reason behind persistent use of hookah. Gathering friends together can create a favorable condition for persistent use of hookah. Hookah smoking by adult family members encouraged the persistent use of hookah usage by younger members. Therefore, strategies aimed to curb the social issue of hookah smoking by women
need to focus on the provision of appropriate entertainment methods with the consideration of advantages such as gathering friends and family members and consolidating their relationships.

Keywords: Women, Hookah, Water pipe, Smoking, Qualitative research, Content analysis
PREVALENCE OF NICOTINE DEPENDENCY ON QUIT SMOKING OF PATIENTS IN JAHROM, IRAN

Submission Author: Hannan Shaker

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Background and Aim: Abstract Introduction: Cigarette is known as the first preventable cause of death in the world. The cigarette misuse for diagnosis and treatment of nicotine dependency should be investigated and commonly used scale is Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence.

Methods: Methods: This cross-sectional study in the health clinic of Imam Husseinwas conducted in Jahrom city in 2012-17. Because of poor access to the population groups (elderly and middle-aged clients) using statistical methods bootstrap, about 385 samples (CI = 95%, p<.05). Collection of data was done via Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence, 2017 with Cronbach’s Alpha .85.

Results: Results: the findings showed that mean age= 53.10, SD= 2.23, age range =45-75 years old, majority of samples married, 21.7% were illiterate. The mean score of Fagerstrom scale was 7.26. Nicotine Dependent Factors were 36.7% friends, 45% education, 1.7% family problems, and 16.7% depression. The average of misusing was 32.24, years the average daily intake 50.24, the average age of onset 68/28, mean leaving the previous 23.0, average due to leave 67.22, the average days of leave 70.9.

Conclusion: Conclusion: The Results showed individual and familial issues could enhance and reinforce dependency to nicotine and cigarette misusing.

Keywords: Keywords: Fagerstrom, Nicotine Dependency, Middle Age, Elderly.
Background and Aim: Diabetes is the most common and complex endocrine disease. Diabetes is a main cause of cardiovascular complications, neuropathy and nephropathy with high mortality and economic costs imposed on the society. On the other hand, Iran is second country in producing different kinds of drug substance. Some diabetic people think that they can reduce the sugar of blood by drug use, so they use such drugs. In the present study, we
assess the prevalence of drug in patients who refer to the clinic of diabetes in Kermanshah University of medical science in 2014.

**Methods :** The current study is cross-sectional one with 213 samples. People who were substance abusers before the initiation of their diabetes were excluded from the study. Sampling method used in this study is accessible one and data are collected by means of researcher’s questionnaires. In the present study, information such as age, sex, duration of diabetes and job is collected. Finally, obtained information is imported in SPSS software (version 16) and is analyzed by the statistics consultant.

**Results :** 213 diabetic patients take part in the current study. Of them, 62.9 percent of patients are male and average age of people in this study is 53.8±11.2. Furthermore, 54.9 percent of participants are self-employed, 32.0 percent of patients are housewives and 13.1 percent of patients are clerk. 90.1 percent of patients are married and most of participants (about 36.1%) have less than a high school diploma. According to their comments, 23.9 percent of participants smoke cigarette. Then they are followed by opium users (12.7 percent). Different kinds of alcohol (8.0%) and tramadol (5.1%) uses are among the most common used material.

**Conclusion :** Given that diabetes has many complications. Substance abuse and dependency to different drugs can intensify these complications. Consequently, diabetic patients put themselves in disordered situation with wrong attitude of physical and spiritual conditions. The results obtained from this study show that use of cigarette and opium in study group is more than people with no diabetic disease.

**Keywords :** diabetes, substance abuse, prevalence, Kermanshah City.
A SURVEY OF THE ADDICTED PATIENTS GROUP AND THE GROUP OF THERAPISTS ON THE USE OF METHADONE DRUGS (SYRUP AND PILLS) IN ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS IN CHAHARMAHAL & BAKHTIARI PROVINCE »

Submission Author: Mostafa Shakeri

Mostafa Shakeri¹, raheleh alirezaei²

1. presenter
2. fellow

Background and Aim: Healthcare managers and providers to improve the efficacy and effectiveness of treatment for addiction and to advance the goals should be fully aware of the effectiveness of the treatment tool. Methadone is one of the addiction treatment tools used by all drug addiction centers. This research was conducted to survey the addicted patients group and the group of therapists regarding the use of methadone drugs in crack therapy.

Methods: The research community of patients referred to the private and governmental centers of addiction treatment and therapists doctors, psychologists, social workers and nurses working in addiction treatment centers. The sample size was selected using simple cluster sampling and simple random sampling. 4 centers of addiction withdrawal - from each center 15 persons - a total of 60 randomly selected from the group of therapists, 15 therapists were randomly selected from the therapists of the four centers. The research instrument was a researcher-made questionnaire and data processing and analysis using descriptive analysis. Data was analyzed using SPSS20 software.

Results: The results showed that there was no significant difference between consumption of pills and syrup in relation to reducing the consumption of this form patients 45% of syrups, 48% of therapeutic pills: 46.6% of syrup 33.3% of pills. The results of the study showed that there is a risk of substance abuse and consumption mistakes in methadone syrup users are significantly higher treatment: 13.3%, shird 80%, patients: 43.3%, 48.3% syrup.

Conclusion: The results of the study show that, in addition to the current study, detailed research should be done on gastrointestinal complications and the comparison of pills and syrups, as well as research on the toxicity and corruption of various forms of methadone.
Keywords: methadone drugs - treatment - patients
EXAMINE THE COMORBIDITY OF ADDICTION DOMESTIC VIOLENCES SHAHREKORD SUBURBAN AREAS AND OFFER WAYS OF COPING

Submission Author: Mostafa Shakeri

Mostafa Shakeri¹, RAHELEH ALIREZAEI², MAHMOD SHIRALIZADEH³

1. PRESENTER
2. FELLOW
3. FELLOW

Background and Aim: Introduction: Addiction violence have the highest degrees of mental health disease burden and to investigate the comorbidity of social Dvmzl suburban areas Kord research was designed to detect and prevent it coping strategies and implemented

Methods: Methods: The study population of patients (public and private drug rehabilitation centers) and practitioners (doctors, psychologists, social workers and nurses who worked in the addiction treatment centers), respectively. The sample size cluster sampling method and were randomly selected (4 Addiction Treatment Center - from each of 15 patients - 60 of whom are random and non-random form of group therapy therapist therapists 4 center said 15 people)

Results: findings: The research population eligible women covered by the (2171 cases) 1,200 questionnaires were 111 women experiencing domestic violence were (9.25 percent), 34.3 percent of women subjected to violence husbands addicted and 37.7% of jobs uncertain, including drug trafficking 38% of men and 75 percent of them illiterate, with 1 to 3 children, 23 percent were between 4 and 8 children

Conclusion: Conclusion: Violence and addiction are another integral part of the approach to social, cultural and government support to increase women’s literacy, mental health and social security education of the most basic life skills and The most basic solution through lifestyle changes.

Keywords: domestic violences -comorbidity-addiction
**A CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF OPRD1 GENE VARIANTS WITH SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SMOKING DEPENDENCE IN AN IRANIAN POPULATION**

**Submission Author:** Alireza Sharafshah

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**Background and Aim:** It is believed that tobacco smoking is a multifactorial and complex behavior with both genetic and environmental factors. The opioid system has been implicated in substance abuse and involved in responding to nicotine and alcohol addiction pharmacotherapies. It has been suggested that several gene variants (e.g. OPRM1 variants) contribute to smoking behaviors. OPRD1 (located at 1p36.1-p34.3) which also known as OP1, DOP, and DOR, is one of the most important genes directly associated with opioidergic system. This study was aimed to investigate the association of OPRD1 gene variants (rs2236857, rs2236855, rs760589) with smoking in Iranians for the first time.

**Methods:** All samples were examined among 202 (21-58 years old) healthy and 202 (20-60 years old) opioid addicted subjects and all men from Guilan province. Genomic DNA was extracted from whole blood samples by Salting Out procedure. All three variants were genotyped in the study subjects by Amplification Refractory Mutation System PCR (ARMS-PCR). All analysis was performed by SNPalyze (ver. 8.1 software Dynacon Japan).

**Results:** According to the single locus analysis, there was no association of all the three SNPs with smoking between groups. The statistical analysis was as follows: rs2236857 [P = 0.07, OR = 0.61; 95CI (0.36-1.05)], rs2236855 [P = 0.49, OR = 1.28; 95CI (0.63-2.58)], rs760589 [P = 0.21, OR = 1.36; 95CI (0.84-2.20)].

**Conclusion:** In conclusion rs2236857, rs2236855, and rs760589 were not associated with smoking in Iranians but this requires more studies in other populations.

**Keywords:** Smoking dependence, OPRD1, association study
background and aim: Infection with hepatitis C virus is increasingly recognized as a major global health problem. HCV was well established among some populations of people who inject drugs (PWID) by the 1970s or earlier with estimates of nearly 13.2 million PWID worldwide, about 50% of whom are estimated to have been exposed to HCV infection. According to the national survey of drug use in Iran, at least 1.12 million people are dependent on illicit drugs about 5% of whom are currently injecting Today, injecting drug use is a major and perhaps the most important risk factor for increasing prevalence of HCV infection in the Iranian population. The aim of this study was to measure the prevalence of HCV and document the risk factors associated with HCV among PWID in Kermanshah city.

methods: In this cross-sectional research the sample were recruited from two drop in centers and related community outreach sites using snowball sampling. The participants were stratified by whether or not they attended harm reduction centers regularly (at least four visits in the past month) and received harm reduction kits.
In order to access as wide a range of PWIDs using the DICs, study participants were sampled from two groups. PWID who met the eligibility criteria were approached and asked to participate into the study after providing informed consent. The questionnaire consisted of three sections, including: demographic, drug use and risk behavior information. Prior to implementation, the questionnaire content was discussed with ten experts across the fields of epidemiology, behavioral science and harm reduction. Kappa coefficient and intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) were used to evaluate the reliability of the questionnaire. ICC was between 0.86-1, and kappa was between 0.9-1 for all variables. Testing for HCV infection was performed on venous blood sample collected from subjects. Logistic regression analysis was used to estimate the association between HCV status and its related factors, reported as odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI).

**Results:** A total of 606 male PWID were recruited to the study. Participants ranged in age from 18 to 65 years, with a mean (SD) of 36.7 (8.5) years. 54.8% of participants tested positive for HCV infection. Among 453 participants who self-reported their HCV status, 93.4% reported not knowing their current HCV antibody status. Only 12 (2.6%) PWID reported being currently positive for HCV antibody. Adjusted OR for people reporting any equipment sharing within the past month were 3.36 times higher than the odds of people who reported no equipment sharing (P-value < 0.001). The adjusted odds of being HCV positive among those inject twice or more per day were 4.33 (P-value < 0.001) when compared to people who inject only once a day (or less). Both a history of tattooing and a history of imprisonment were also significant in final model.

**Conclusion:** The high (54.8%) prevalence of HCV infection among PWID mean effective harm reduction programs should be further developed so PWID are in a position to avert new HCV infections and reinfection.

**Keywords:** Harm Reduction. Prevalence. Risk factors.
Background and Aim: Infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV) is increasingly recognized as a major global health problem. There are at least 1.12 million people who are dependent on illicit drugs about 5% of whom are currently injecting in Iran. Sharing injection equipment is common amongst PWID and they do so at a greater frequency than that with which they share needles/syringes. The sharing of injecting paraphernalia could potentially contribute to the spread of HCV amongst PWID. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of paraphernalia sharing and document the risk factors associated with paraphernalia sharing among PWID in Kermanshah city.

Methods: In this cross-sectional research the sample were recruited from two drop in centers and related community outreach sites using snowball sampling. The participants were stratified by whether or not they attended harm reduction centers regularly (at least four visits in the past month) and received harm reduction kits. In order to access as wide a range of PWIDs using the DICs, study participants were sampled from two groups. PWID who met the eligibility criteria were approached and asked to participate into the study after providing informed consent.
consent. The questionnaire consisted of three sections, including: demographic, drug use and risk behavior information. Prior to implementation, the questionnaire content was discussed with ten experts across the fields of epidemiology, behavioral science and harm reduction. Kappa coefficient and intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) were used to evaluate the reliability of the questionnaire. ICC was between 0.86-1, and kappa was between 0.9-1 for all variables. Testing for HCV, HIV and HBV infections were performed on venous blood sample collected from subjects. Logistic regression analysis was used to estimate the association between HCV status and its related factors, reported as odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI).

**Results**: A total of 606 male PWID were recruited to the study. Participants ranged in age from 18 to 65 years, with a mean (SD) of 36.7 (8.5) years. About half of the participants (55.3%) reported sharing of paraphernalia in their drug injections in the month prior to interview. HCV antibody, HIV antibody and HBs-Antigen testing of 606 participants showed 54.8% (CI 50.8–58.7%), 6.4% (4.4–8.3%) and 2.9% (1.6–4.3%) positive result for HCV, HIV and HBV infection respectively. Compared to people with negative HCV test, adjusted OR for people with positive HCV test were 3.47 (P-value < 0.001). Being unemployed, single, regularly attendance to NSPs, alcohol use and had history of life drug over-dose were also significant in final model.

**Conclusion**: The relatively high prevalence of equipment sharing among PWID mean effective harm reduction programs should be further established and developed so PWID are in a position to decrease high risk practice such as equipment sharing and avert new HCV, HIV and HBV infections and/or reinfection. Maybe provision of paraphernalia, so that every injector has access to a sterile set of equipment for each injection, could be decrease the prevalence of HCV in this population.

**Keywords**: paraphernalia. Hepatitis C. Harm Reduction
Background and Aim: Drug use among teenagers and young people all over the world is increasing. The World Health Organization (WHO) report shows that there are about 200 million drug addicts worldwide, with the highest prevalence of drug addiction in Iran of 2.8%, and this necessitates the need for various research into the factors affecting addiction (Delavar et al., 2005). The purpose of this study was to measure the attitude toward addiction, narcotics and psychotropic substances and compare the effect of preventive education through documentary films and fiction films on students of Kermanshah universities.

Methods: the research method was semi-experimental, was carried out as a pre-test, post-test, and control group. Before the implementation of the preventive training, three groups of 150 people randomly participated in the pre-test. In the training course, students of the first experimental group were exposed to 3 anti-addictive films, and the second experimental group was exposed to the screening of anti-addictive documentaries, but the control group did not receive any training. In the training course, students of the first experimental group were exposed to 3 anti-addictive films, and the second experimental group was exposed to the screening of anti-addictive documentaries, but the control group did not receive any training. At the end of the training, the attitude scale of addiction tested all three groups.

Results: The results of t-test, analysis of variance and covariance analysis indicated that preventive training has been effective in changing students' attitude towards addiction and negatively affecting their attitude toward addiction and narcotics. Also, the results of this study showed that documentary films have been more effective in fostering students' attitude toward addiction than in fiction films.

Conclusion: The researcher suggests that preventive education through documentary and storytelling can be used as a useful tool for preventing addiction.
Keywords: Addiction, Attitudes towards Addiction, Documentary, Fiction, Preventive Training.
STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION AND LONELINESS IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

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Background and Aim: The use of the Internet among the new generation of society is expanding and forms an important part of people's lives. Today, huge numbers of people in the world use the Internet. Unfortunately, despite the many benefits of this technology and the positive developments in the field of communication, some studies have attributed the harmful effects to the use of the Internet, among which the most destructive of them is Internet addiction. Obsessive compulsive use of the Internet, which is associated with criteria such as confusion / depression / loneliness / anxiety, is called Internet addiction. The aim of this study was to review the relationship between the recent harmfulness of Internet addiction and loneliness in adolescents and young people.

Methods: This review study was conducted by searching the Google Scholar magiran, Sid, PubMed and iranmedex search engine with the keywords of Internet addiction, addiction and loneliness in the years 1990 to 2017.

Results: The results of various studies showed that there is a significant relationship between internet addiction and loneliness. In some of the findings, the Internet was seen as a haven for refuge when it felt lonely and in some other sense of loneliness as predictive variable of Internet addiction / effective factor as an anxiety / risk factor for online addiction. In the study of loneliness, it became clear that the loneliness components of family / social / emotional loneliness are predictive of Internet addiction. In the study of the relationship between internet addiction and loneliness and demographic factors, significant relationships were found between internet addiction and demographic factors (age / academic term / education level), But there was not a significant relationship between internet addiction and demographic factors (marital status / gender / occupation), and also between loneliness and demographic factors (age / academic term / education / marital status / gender / occupation). In the study of the relationship between brain-behavioral systems with this issue, the results showed that brain-behavioral systems have a special significance in explaining Internet addiction and can play a role through loneliness.
in the tendency of individuals to engage in online behaviors. The results in the study of the relationship between loneliness and internet addiction in terms of gender and field of study indicated that boys' Internet addiction is more than that of girls, but no significant difference was found between girls and boys alone. Internet addiction was also different in different fields of study, and there was a significant difference between the various online addictions of the various disciplines, in the field of computer science, than in other disciplines and in psychology less than other disciplines.

**Conclusion**: According to the findings, with the planning and teaching of families (to create favorable family and social relationships), the education of the correct use of new technologies such as the Internet, as well as the provision of appropriate counseling facilities and conditions (to discover the reasons for loneliness And providing remedies for it) can be used to prevent and improve Internet addiction and loneliness for teens and young people.

**Keywords**: Internet Addiction, Feeling Lonely, Addiction
ADDICTED INDIVIDUALS WITH SELF-INJURY ARE MORE DEPRESSED THAN NON-ADDICTED ONES

Submission Author: Hossein Shekari

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Background and Aim: Self-injury and addiction are common findings in army recruits. Mental health status of individuals with addiction or self-injury needs more psychological screening for decreased mental health and contextual disorders. Here we tried to find how the combination of self-injury and addiction are affecting mental health.

Methods: New military recruits aging 18-22 years, after two months of educational period, were interviewed for addiction, based on DSM IV-TR, and physically examined for scares of self-injury. Then they were and asked to answer general health questionnaire (GHQ-28). All of enrolled recruits were divided into four groups; addicted, addicted and self-injured, self-injured and the finally no addiction, no self-injury. General health and subscales, consists of depression, anxiety, social function and somatic symptoms, were compared. (ANOVA, tokey HSD post hoc, SPSS ver 16)

Results: Individuals without addiction and self-injury have significantly lower GHQ and subscales scores. Groups with both of addiction and self-injury had higher scores in all subscales. Significant differences were observed in case of depression. Individuals with self-injury and addiction had higher depression score than who had self-injury or addiction, alone.

Conclusion: Addiction is associate with lower mental health in self-injured and other ones recruits. It seems that addiction is associated with higher mood depression in self-injured recruits.

Keywords: addiction, depression, self-injury, mental health
ADDICTION IS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER RATE OF SELF-INJURY AND LESS FAVORABLE MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

Submission Author: Hossein Shekari

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Background and Aim: Nowadays, self-injury is a common finding in arrival-screening of military recruits. Less data are available about importance of observing self-injury in screening and the relations to other conditions, for example addiction or depression. Here we asked how addiction is associated with self-injury and mental health.

Methods: New military recruits aging 18-22 years, after two months of educational period, were interviewed, and physically examined. They were divided to previously addict and not addict ones based on DSM IV-TR. Scares of Self injury were recorded, then they were and asked to fill general health questionnaire (GHQ-28). Self-injury rate and General health scores were compared between two groups (k-square test, independent T-test, P Value=0.05, SPSS ver 16).

Results: Our results demonstrated a significant association between addiction and self-injury (P-value<0.0001). Most of the self-injuries were observed in addicted ones. Addicted ones had higher scores in GHQ, in result less favorable mental health status (P-value < 0.05)

Conclusion: New military recruits with scares of self-injury may be addicted, simultaneously. Screening of addiction should be considered besides other mental disorders causing self-injuries, for examples border line personality disorder.

Keywords: addiction, mental health, self-injury, recruits
STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH IN PREVIOUSLY ADDICTED MILITARY RECRUITS SHOWED HIGHER RATE OF DEPRESSION WITH SAME RATES OF ANXIETY, SOCIAL FUNCTION AND SOMATIC SYMPTOMS

Submission Author: Hossein Shekari

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Background and Aim: Context: addiction in adolescent and early adulthood are progressively prevalent. Military recruits plays important roles in Iran Army, so higher mental problem in them could be associated with uncompensationable problems for example, equipment’s abuse or loss of function. In another view point, recruiting in Army, could be an opportunity for screening and improvement of health, in various aspects. Here we studied mental health of military recruits in relation to past history of addiction.

Methods: Methods: recruits passing two month educational period, were enrolled. All were interview, physically examined and asked to fill general health questionnaire (GHQ-28), at arriving new military center for reminded military services. They were divided to previously addicted and not addicted ones based on findings confirmed by themselves (DSM IV-TR). General health and subscales scores including somatic symptoms, social function, anxiety and depression were compared between two groups (independent T-test, P Value=0.05, SPSS ver 16).

Results: Results: Totally, 376 recruits were studied. Mental health score was 21.2±10.33 (mean ± SD). As showed in diagram.1, depression have lowest score in all of studied recruits. Subscales scores were 3.2±4.1 (depression), 5±3.4 (somatic symptoms), 5.7±4.3 (anxiety) and 7.2±3.8 (social function). Twenty (5.3 %) of them had previously or presently addiction.as showed in table .2, General health score has no significant difference between addicted and non-addicted ones, but depression had higher scores in addicted ones, significantly. P value=0.00). Anxiety, somatic symptoms and social function scores were the same.
Conclusion: Our results showed simultaneous with lower score of depression in comparison with other subscales of mental health questionnaire, previously addicted recruits were more depressed. Their depression could be due to two stressful months of educational period, poor adjustment or coping skills with new environment or direct impact of previous addiction. More study is needed to improve mental health screening accuracy and interventions with goal of improving mental health in recruits, not only for military service periods, but also for personal life.

Keywords: mental health, addiction, depression
A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ADDICTION IN TEHRAN, ZONE 17

Submission Author: Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi

Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi

Background and Aim: The aim of this study is to present a perspective of the adolescents and young addicts ranging age groups 15-24, residing in zone 17 of greater Tehran. Addiction as a social issue includes large cohorts of younger population. Through the present sociological appraisal, suitable and practical resolutions/approaches could be reached which could be applied for the rehabilitation and treatment of such addicts. The current research also provides us with the frequency of addiction within the youth in qualitative and quantitative terms in Tehran, zone 17.

Methods: Method of research used in the present study is of documentary type.

Results: Findings indicate various features of addiction which are zone-specific. History of the particular zone highly plays role in intoxication of the youth.

Conclusion: Conclusion: The research came to know that addiction is not a problem for Iran, but the challenge is observed within the youth of other developing and developed countries too, and for the solution of which many psychologists, sociologists and other experts are quite active. It also crosses borders. As reported and heard, many young Afghan refugees: what were in Iran for sometime, became addicts before they were repatriated.

Keywords: Addiction. Youth Abnormal personality. Social pains. Social distribution.
INVESTIGATION TENDENCY TO ADDICTION AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS IN ZABOL UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Submission Author: Mahdi Shirdel kakhka zhaleh
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Background and Aim: Addiction is a chronic and reversible disturbance that Threatens Human life. Tendency to addiction is multifactor behavior that affected by individual, social and environment status. There are three important reasons why substance use in medical students is of particular interest. Firstly, they will as physicians, treat patients with substance problems, and their own attitudes towards substance may influence their professional behavior. Secondly, the possible high prevalence of substance problems among physicians, and thirdly, substance use may negatively influence the academic achievement of medical students. This study aimed to examine tendency to addiction among medical students in zabol university of medical sciences.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 65 students in zabol university of medical sciences. A electronic questionnaire that developed by researcher used for data collection. That questionnaire contained two parts: Included demographic characteristics (age, sex, education) and aspects of tendency toward addiction (individual, social and environmental aspects). SPSS version 22.0 was used to analyze data.

Results: Sixty five of 80 questionnaires (response rate of 81%) were completed and returned by students. Most of the participation, 44(66%) were male and 21(36%) were female. There was a significant difference between male and female in tendency to addiction (P<0.001). the total mean score toward tendency to addiction was 39±5.
28(42%) of the participations were above the mean. The mean score of individual aspect toward tendency to addiction was 10±2.07, environmental aspect was 11±2 and social aspect was 18±2.

**Conclusion**: According to the results of study, social aspect toward tendency to addiction was the most concerning aspect. So, we recommend that establishing centers for consultation in the university, tracking educational failure, holding social cultural events and Helping students to overcome their mental and social problems may lead to reduce the risk of addiction between medical students.

**Keywords**: Tendency, Addiction, Medical students.
PROFILE OF OPIOIDS ABUSE IN POSTMORTEM TOXICOLOGY

Submission Author: Vida Shiri ghaleh

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Background and Aim: Background: Opioids abuse is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Iran. Changing in pattern of type of abused substances during the time intervals, should be considered for clinical and legal measures. Postmortem toxicological findings are the most important data source for substance abuse control planning in each country. The aim of this study was to demonstrate the pattern of abused opioids in postmortem cases in legal medicine center of Kermanshah-Iran.

Methods: Methods: This retrospective study involved all cases suspected to opioids abuse/addiction which referred to the Kermanshah Legal Medicine Center (KLMC) during 2015-5016. Data were extracted from records and including demographics and postmortem toxicological analysis findings.

Results: Results: During the 2-year study period, from total 1435 cases, 397 (27.7%) cases were referred to the KLMC according to opioids abuse/addiction. 89% of cases were male. The age range of decedents was 36.6±14.5 years old. Tramadol (42.15%), methadone (28.2%), opium (28.1%) and morphine/heroin (10.35%) were the most frequent detected opioids in the cases. Methamphetamine (Shisheh) was detected as the most common nonpharmaceutical agent in these cases (5%).

Conclusion: Conclusion: In this study, tramadol and methadone were determined as the main opioids in drug abusers in the Kermashah province. Abuse of synthetic and pharmaceutical opioids have been considered as a new pattern of substance abuse in the study. In this regards, prevention programs for drug control programs should be considered in this province.
Keywords: Opioids, Postmortem toxicology, Mortality, Abuse
Background and Aim: Lead poisoning is a major threat to human health and initially interferes with the function of some body systems such as the central nervous system, the blood system, liver and kidneys. One of the sources of lead is lead adulterated narcotics, which sellers of these materials, by adding lead, increase the weight of narcotics and sell it at a higher price. One of the major mechanisms behind lead toxicity has been attributed to oxidative stress, an imbalance between the production of free radicals and detoxification systems. This article investigates the prevalence of lead poisoning in opioid addicts in Kerman and also the relationship of oxidative stress with blood lead level and clinical signs.

Methods: The study population consisted of 200 lead-poisoned opioid addicts whom between April 2016 and June 2016 attended to Afzalipour Hospital, Kerman, Iran. Atomic absorption spectrometry was applied to measure the whole blood lead level. Plasma was used to determine superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), reduced glutathione (GSH), and thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS).

Results: One-hundred forty two cases (74%) were male and the main route of opioid use was orally (n=119, 62%). There was a significant relation between lipid peroxidation and BLL (B=-1.9, 95% CI=0.95-2.82, p<0.001). There were no significant relation between SOD, CAT, PC, GSH and TAC and BLL in the cases.

Conclusion: Lead-adulterated opioid could be one of the sources of lead poisoning in addicts. Lead concentration could determine the lipid peroxidation in the addicts. Iran Drug Control Headquarters supported this project.

Keywords: Oxidative Stress, Lead, Opioid, Addict, BLL
THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALAD POLYMORPHISM WITH BLOOD LEAD LEVEL IN LEAD POISONED OPIOID ADDICTS

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**Background and Aim:** Lead is one of the most ubiquitous pollutants with many adverse effects on different organs. One of the sources of lead is narcotics, which sellers of these materials add lead to increase the weight of narcotics and sell it at a higher price. Opium use is a matter of health significance in Iran. It implies that in the process of lead poisoning, genetic factors also play an important role in addition to environmental etiology. A polymorphic variant of the δ-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase (ALAD) gene has been found to influence lead uptake and, thus, may influence an individual’s susceptibility to lead toxicity. Genetic variation differs in different populations and ALAD polymorphism is not checked in Iran, therefore the present study was designed to investigate whether the ALAD gene polymorphism affects blood lead levels of lead poisoned opioid addicts in Iran.

**Methods:** Between April 1, 2016 and June 15, 2016 a total number of 200 lead poisoned opioid addicts hospitalized in Afzalipour Hospital, Kerman, Iran were recruited in this study. Atomic absorption spectrometry was applied to measure the whole blood lead level. Total genomic DNA was extracted from the peripheral blood. Polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) was applied for ALAD genotyping by using specific primers. ALAD 1-2 individuals had both 582 bp and 511 bp fragments whereas the wild ALAD 1-1 and variant ALAD 2-2 had fragments of 582 bp and 511 bp, respectively. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS11.0 software.
Results: Concentration of lead was significantly lower in the patients with heterozygote and homozygote mutation in the ALAD gene (35.6±6.5 vs. 57.9±4.1, p<0.01). Multivariate linear regression also indicated significant relation between BLL and ALAD polymorphism in the presence of age, sex, and duration of opioid use variables.

Conclusion: ALAD genotyping could determine lead concentration and thereby interindividual susceptibility to lead toxicity.

Keywords: ALAD, Polymorphism, Lead, Poison, Addict
STUDY WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE USE OF COPING SKILLS AMONG YOUNG ADDICTED PRISONERS IN ARDAKAN PRISON

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the use of coping skills among Young Addicted Prisoners in Ardakan Prison. This research is a descriptive study and is an applied research in terms of its purpose. After studying the subject matter and examining existing patterns and forming the theoretical framework, the important variables of the research were identified and the conceptual model and research hypotheses were identified.

Methods: Blindger and Mouse's coping skills questionnaire(1981) were used to measure variables. The sample of this study included 82 addicted young prisoners in Ardakan Prison, who were selected using systematic random sampling. Descriptive statistics were used to investigate research hypotheses.

Results: The findings of this study showed that young addicts do not use the right strategies to deal with their negative emotions and problems, and in many cases, instead of solving the problem, they use methods such as smoking, drugs and alcohol.

Conclusion: Regarding the findings, it can be concluded that teaching correct coping strategies in drug addicts can be effective in reducing the crime rate and creating suitable conditions for drug abusing.

Keywords: Coping skills, Young Addicted Prisoners, Ardakan Prison
CHANGES IN C-FOS AND P-CREB/CREB RATIO IN THE PREFRONTAL CORTEX, NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS AND HIPPOCAMPUS DURING THE EXTINCTION AND REINSTATEMENT OF MORPHINE-INDUCED CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE: THE ROLE OF NMDA RECEPTORS

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Background and Aim: Neural circuitry comprising the ventral tegmental area (VTA), nucleus accumbens (NAc), prefrontal cortex (PFC) and hippocampus (HIP) has a main role in reward phenomena. It has been indicated that intracerebroventricular (ICV) administration of CNQX (AMPA/kainate glutamate receptor antagonist) during the extinction and reinstatement of morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) reduced the extinction and reinstatement of morphine-induced CPP and phosphorylated cAMP response element binding protein (p-CREB)/CREB ratio and c-fos expression reduced in the NAc, PFC and HIP. In addition, the blockade of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) glutamate receptors using NMDA receptor antagonist, AP5, during the extinction and before reinstatement of morphine-CPP attenuated the extinction period and reinstatement of morphine-CPP

Methods: Here, we studied the effect of antagonism of NMDA glutamate receptor on the p-CREB/CREB ratio and c-fos expression in the PFC, NAc and HIP during the extinction and reinstatement of morphine-CPP in male albino Wistar rats. The p-CREB/CREB ratio and c-fos levels were estimated by Western blot analysis.

Results: The results indicated that antagonism of NMDA receptor reduced p-CREB/CREB ratio and c-fos levels after ICV administration of different doses of AP5 compared to saline-control group.
Conclusion: Therefore, it can be assumed that consolidation and reconsolidation of morphine memory via intra-PFC, -NAc and -HIP NMDA receptors are in accordance with changes in p-CREB/CREB ratio and c-fos levels.

Keywords: CPP. p-CREB/CREB ratio. c-fos. NMDA glutamate receptor. Rats
THE ROLE OF MODELS AND PROTECTIVE CONTROLS OF FAMILY, PEERS, SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE PREDICTION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Background and Aim: Background: Delinquency is defined according to acts prohibited by the criminal law, such as robbery, violence, escape from school, abuse and drug use. Objectives: The present study aims to predict delinquent behavior in high school students based on the role of models and protective control of family, peers, school and neighborhood.

Methods: Materials and Method: The study population included all male and female students of Tehran’s 20 regions which were studying in high school (secondary) level in academic year 2015-2016. Participants answered to Measure of Psychosocial Protective, Psychosocial Risk Factors, and Behaviors (MPPFPRFB).

Results: Result: The results showed that the predictive variables of protective models of family (B=-0.4, t=-11.2, p<0.001), protective models of peers (B=-0.37, t=-9.6, p<0.001), protective models of family, (B=-0.18, t=-5.5, p<0.001), protective models of peers (B=-0.16, t=-3.4, p<0.001), protective controls of school (B=-0.14, t=-4.2, p<0.001), protective controls of neighborhood (B=0.13, t=-2.6, p<0.001) have a meaningful predictive effect on delinquent behavior in high school adolescents.

Conclusion: Conclusion: This study showed that models and protective controls of family, peers, school and neighborhood can predict delinquent behavior in adolescents.

Keywords: Delinquent behavior, Protective models, Protective controls, Family, Peers, School, Neighborhood.
PREDICTION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR BASED ON VULNERABILITY RISK AND THE RISK OPPORTUNITY IN THE FAMILY, PEERS, SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Moloud Sivandian

Mojtaba Habibi1, Moloud Sivandian2, Nikzad Ghanbari3, Haniyeh Mehdizadeh Hanjani4

Background and Aim: Background and objectives: delinquent behavior is a significant problem of adolescents in many countries. Present study aimed at prediction of delinquent behavior based on vulnerability risk and the risk opportunity in the family, peers, school and neighborhood in high school students in Tehran conducted.

Methods: Materials and Methods: Statistical society of this study included all male and female students who were studying in high school in 1393-1394 year in 20 regions of Tehran. The sample size in this study was 1860 people. The age range of participants is between 14-19 years. 946 persons (51.2%) were female students and 901 (48.8%) were male students. Due to the extensive of the statistical society, multi-stage cluster sampling was conducted and participants filled out psychosocial protective behaviors and risk factors scale.

Results: Results: Results of present study showed that among the predictors, risk opportunity/availability, vulnerability/family and vulnerability/school have significant prediction effect on adjusted index of adolescents’ delinquent behavior.

Conclusion: Conclusion: This study showed that the risk of vulnerability and risk opportunity in the family, peers, school and neighborhood predict delinquent behavior in adolescents. So it is necessary to take preventive measures and interventions for this age group, risk factors should be considered at individual, school and family levels.
Keywords: Delinquent behavior, Risk opportunity, Vulnerability, Family, Peers, School, Neighbors
Comparision of Male and Female Adolescents in Deviant Behaviors, Smoking, Drinking, and Risk Factors at Individual Level

Submission Author: Moloud Sivandian

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Background and Aim: Background and aim: Tendency to high-risk behavior is one of the most important problems of adolescents in most countries. The incidence and prevalence of high-risk behaviors increases significantly in adolescence and early adulthood. The present study aimed to compare male and female adolescents in deviant behaviors, smoking, drinking, and risk factors (low self-esteem, feeling stress, depression, low expectation for success in life, low expectation for school achievement) in high school adolescents of Tehran.

Methods: Method: The statistical population of the study included all the female and male students of the 20 districts of Tehran who were studying in high school during the academic year 2013-2014. The sampling performed in a multi-stage cluster method due to the widespread of the population. Participants of the study completed the socio-mental protective and risk factors and behaviors scale. The sample size of the study was 1860 individuals. The age range of the participants was 14 to 19 years old. The number of 946 individuals (2.51%) were female and 901 individuals (8.48%) were male.

Results: Results: The results showed that the males scored significantly higher than the females in the deviant behaviors (F(1, 1821) = 23.61, p < .001), smoking (F(1, 1821) = 4.48, p < .05), and drinking problems (F(1, 1821) = 48.51, p < .001), and the females scored significantly higher than the males in stress (F(1, 1820) = 8.04, p < .01), depression (F(1, 1820) = 58.28, p < .001), and low self-esteem (F(1, 1820) = 11.73, p < .001) subscales respectively. Based on the results of this study, there was no significant difference between male and female adolescents in low expectation for success in life (F(1, 1820) = 0.72, p = .39, ns), and low expectation for school achievement (F(1, 1820) = 0.16, p = .69, ns).

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Conclusion: According to this study, gender is one of the important components to predict high-risk behaviors that should be considered in designing and implementing interventional and preventive programs about high-risk behaviors in adolescents.

Keywords: Deviant behaviors, smoking, drinking, Low self-esteem, Feeling stress, Depression, Achievement expectation
**DIMINISHED BRAIN CONNECTIVITY AND VOLUME IN HIV-INFECTED ADDICTS UNDER ART AND MMT**

**Submission Author:** Ahmad Sohrabi

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**Background and Aim:** The HIV virus affects lymphocyte cells. Patients with HIV continue to suffer from cognitive and brain deficits, after antiretroviral treatment (ART). Substance abuse is making a complex and exacerbates the situation, despite treatment such as Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT). Brain imaging including resting-state fMRI (rs-fMRI) and Volumetric Brain Morphometry (VBM) have shown problems in both brain structures and connectivities among this population. We aimed our study to replicate previous studies by putting both rs-fMRI and VBM methods together.

**Methods:** A series of structural and functional images (5 minute resting state) were acquired from 12 individuals, 6 HIV-infected addicts under ART and MMT and 6 non-clinical ones, using Siemens 1.5 tesla MR scanner. All images were preprocessed (i.e., spatial normalization with modulation, segmentation, and smoothing) using SPM12 and relevant toolboxes under Matlab. The structural MRI images (axial, T1-weighted) were analyzed using VBM. The BOLD images were analyzed for functional connectivities.

**Results:** Analyzing ROI-to-ROI at second-level for HIV-infected addicts compared to Control group and vice versa revealed decreases in functional connectivity especially from seed in right prefrontal to posterior cortical areas (applying p < 0.001, corrected). Also, lower connectivity (spatial component with seed-to-voxel maps) was found, all over the brain, especially in default mode network. Moreover, the result of VBM analysis at second-level (t-test) on gray matter (p < 0.001, corrected) revealed a decreased volume in HIV-infected addicts compared to Control all over the brain.
Conclusion: The resting state fMRI (as well as VBM) results on brain images of HIV-infected addicts revealed decreases in structural (brain volume) and functional connectivity especially between prefrontal and posterior cortical. This finding is especially in line with the results from previous studies indicating network-level deficit in this population, especially in default mode network.

Keywords: Brain Connectivity, Brain volume, Resting State, HIV, Addiction
SURVEY OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF HEALTH CENTER STAFF IN RELATION OF DRUG ABUSE IN CHENARAN CITY

Submission Author: Reyhaneh Soleiman noori

Reyhaneh Soleiman noori1

1. the original

Background and Aim: the purpose of this study was to measure the knowledge and attitude of health center staff in chenaran city

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive analytic study in which hundreds of chenaran Health center staff were randomly selected. According to the research objectives, a standardized questionnaire was completed for data collection and then we used Spss 16 and excel software.

Results: There was a significant relationship between the mean score of knowledge and education level (p=0. 0/021<0/05). In other words, increasing the level of education has a significant effect on knowledge increase, but there is not a significant relationship between the mean score of attitude and education (p=0 .0/33>0/05) according to Spearman non parametric test, there is a relationship between the knowledge level of people with income level (p=0 . 0/039<0/05). However , according to the same test , there is not a significant relationship between attitude score and income level (p=0. 0/915>0/05). the average level of knowledge among married people about the effects of drug abuse is more than single people and the average of attitude in married people in compared to single people about the effect of using drugs is more than negative. According to the Chi-square correction test, there is no significant relationship between the history of material experience and marital status.(p=0 . 0/898>0/05).in other words ,it can not be said that experience of drug abuse in single individuals is more than married.

Conclusion: This study showed that the level of knowledge about drug abuse is related to the level of education and income and marriage status , but does not depend on sex and age. the average of attitude in relation of drug abuse in married people is also more negative and influenced by factors another is education, income, age and gender.
Keywords: drug abuse, knowledge, attitude, health center staff
COMPARISON OF THE SOCIAL HEALTH OF INJECTING DRUG USER SEX WORKERS WITH NON-INJECTING DRUG USER SEX WORKERS IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Neda Soleimanvandiazar

Neda Soleimanvandiazar¹, salah eddin karimi², hamid reza hendi³, hamid reza hendi⁴

Background and Aim: Many addicted women are forced to prostitute their supplies. One of the main injuries that are threatening sex workers injection drug addicted is the transmission of blood-infected diseases. Therefore, by increasing injection drug use in sex workers in Tehran, the purpose of this study was to compare the social health of Injection drug addicted sex workers with non-injection drug addicted sex workers in Tehran.

Methods: This is a descriptive-analytical cross-sectional study. A total 160 addicted sex workers were selected by Non-random snowball sampling method in Tehran. Data collection tool was a questionnaire for demographic information and a Keyss Social Health Questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS software using Pearson correlation and Chi square tests.

Results: The findings showed that there was a significant statistical difference between the social health of the Injecting drug user sex workers and non-injection drug user sex workers (P value<0.05). The study of social health dimensions showed that non-injection drug user sex workers achieved higher scores in social flourishing, social solidarity, social cohesion, social acceptance and social participation (P value<0.05).

Conclusion: The findings of the study indicated that non-injection drug user sex workers have higher social health than injecting drug user sex workers. It seems that by increasing social health of women, drug user quitting, drug injection prevention and therefore reducing the Blood-infected diseases can be achieved.
Keywords: Social health, sex workers, addiction, injection drug addicted
Background and Aim: One of the Dimensions of social development of societies is social health. Social health is a relatively new concept that has been considered in recent years. Health in the general definition of the WHO is defined as the complete physical, mental and social well-being. So the social health is one dimension of health that related to the quality of social relationships. The purpose of this study was to determine the status of social health in addicted sex workers in Tehran.

Methods: This is quantitative, correlational study. A total 160 addicted sex workers were selected by Non-random snowball sampling method in Tehran. Data collection tool was a questionnaire for demographic information and a Keyss Social Health Questionnaire. Data were analyzed by SPSS software.

Results: The results showed that %65 of respondents had social health and 35% of them, had low social health. %57 of the respondents had low Social Solidarity, 78% had low social flourishing, 81% had low social acceptance. There was a significant relationship between age (r = 0.35), education (r = 0.38), social-economic status (r = 0.4) and social health of addicted sex workers,(P value<0.05).

Conclusion: The findings of the study indicated that, by increasing of age, the social health of addicted sex workers reduces and with the increase in the level of education, the social health of addicted sex workers increased and there is a direct relationship between socio-economic status and social health.
Keywords: Social health, addicted sex workers, addiction, social solidarity, social flourishing, social acceptance
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNET ADDICTION WITH SOCIAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

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Background and Aim: Internet addiction is one of the social issues that is widely discussed in the present era. Internet addiction is one of the consequences of an electronic communications network development that it has a lot of dangers for the individual, the community and the family. This research studies the relationship between the extent of using the Internet with the dimensions of social health and support.

Methods: This research is a correlational study. Data were collected from 115 students (21.7% men, 30% women, 47.8% unknown). The mean age of the participants in the study was 22.6 years with a SD of 2.93 (max=30, min=18). The research tool was: Young's Internet addiction test, Philips Social Support Test, Keyes Social Health Test, and WHO's Quality of Life Test. For data analysis, correlation test and T test were used.

Results: Based on the scores derived from the internet addiction inventory, 20% of participants were exposed to addiction and 55.7% were safe from Internet addiction and The 25% questionnaire was not scalable for Internet addiction. Accordingly, the average score of people in the Internet addiction test was 31.38 with a standard deviation of 14.57. In terms of the WHO quality of life test scales, on all scales of quality of life the immune group has had higher scores. Also, there was a significant difference between the two groups in terms of physical, mental, social and environmental health. In terms of the Keyes test scales, there was a significant difference only in social solidarity index. In the social acceptance and social inclusion indices, the group who were exposed to Internet addiction had a lower score but the difference was not significant. In Phillips test, in all sub scales, safe people had higher mean scores than those who were exposed to Internet addiction, although this difference was not significant.
Conclusion: Given that in the statistical population of this study, only people at risk of Internet addiction and safe people were present, results show that however this phenomenon can negatively affect people's quality of life but if it does not lead to extreme use, it can also have a positive impact on social dimensions.

Keywords: Internet addiction - social health - quality of life – positive and negative social effect
VALIDATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF A SIMPLE AND SENSITIVE METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF OPIOIDS BY DISPERSIVE LIQUID-LIQUID MICROEXTRACTION AND HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY FOR POSTMORTEM URINE SAMPLES

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Background and Aim: Opioids abuse and related deaths are increasing in the world. Therefore, the design and development of new analytical methods for detection of opioids in biological samples are necessary both in clinical and forensic settings.

Methods: In this study, dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction (DLLME) method used for extraction of morphine, codeine and methadone in postmortem urine samples. After optimization of the DLME, high-performance liquid chromatography with photo diode array detector (HPLC-PDA)(Eurospher® C18 column, 250mm × 4.6mm, particle size: 5μm) was used for the analysis. After validation of method, the proposed method was successfully applied to postmortem urine samples.

Results: Effective factors on DLLME were optimized. The volumes of chloroform as the extraction solvent and acetone as the dispersive solvent were selected 300micL and 500 micL, respectively. The optimum pH 9.8 and extraction time was 0.5 minutes were selected. Under optimum condition, the enrichment factor and the recovery of morphine, codeine and methadone spiked into postmortem urine samples were in the range of 175-215.8 and 87.5-107.9%, respectively. Calibration curves for each analyte are linear in the range of 0.5-100 micg/mL. Limit of detection (LOD) for the analytes was in the range of 10-25 micg/L. The relative standard deviations (RSD) in interday and intraday were in the range of 1.17-6.07% and 1.63-5.7%, respectively.
Conclusion: The proposed method is a simple, fast and sensitive method for qualitative and quantitative analysis of the opioids in forensic urine samples.

Keywords: Opioids, Urine, Postmortem, DLLME, HPLC-PDA, Analysis
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPIOIDS ABUSE IN POSTMORTEM CASES REFERRED TO THE LEGAL MEDICINE CENTER IN ZANJAN, IRAN, 2015-2016.

Submission Author: Kambiz Soltaninejad

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Background and Aim: Opioid abuse is a major and preventable cause of morbidity and mortality in Iran. Epidemiologic data about opioid abuse in postmortem cases could be considered as an important source for data gathering for future preventive planning in regard to substance abuse countermeasures. This study describes the epidemiology of opioid in abuse in postmortem cases referred to a legal medicine center in Zanjan-Iran.

Methods: This prospective study involved fatal cases suspected to opioids abuse which referred to the Zanjan Legal Medicine Center (ZLMC) between 1 January 2015 and 30 January 2015. Data were extracted from records and included sex, age, marital status, residential location, job, education, type of substance, history of substance/drug abuse and disease and co-ingested substance/drug.

Results: During the 2-year study period, 50 cases meeting our criteria were referred to the ZLMC; 48(96%) were male. Most of them, 26 (52%) were 21-40 years. 10 (20%) of the deceaseds were jobless. From them, 29 (58%) were married. According to education level, 66% of the cases had underdiploma certificate. The major of the cases (76%) were located in urban areas. 74% of cases had substance abuse history. Opium (62.2%), methadone (56.8%), and heroin (54%) were the most frequent detected opioids in the cases. Ibuprofen, amitriptylen and acetaminophen were the most frequent of co-ingested drugs. The most common nonpharmaceutical agent was methamphetamine (Shisheh).

Conclusion: In this study, opium, methadone and heroin were determined as the main cause of morbidity in drug abusers in the Zanjan province. From this view, countermeasures and prevention planning especially for young people should be considered.
Keywords: Opioids, Epidemiology, Mortality
KROKODIL (DESOMORPHINE): A REVIEW ON CLINICAL AND FORENSIC TOXICOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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**Background and Aim**: Substance abuse is a common and growing problem in the world. According to emerging of novel or atypical substances in the illegal regional, national and international black markets during different periods, monitoring, recognition and information of new emerged substances of abuse is an important role for preventing, treatment and forensic measures for health care or forensic professionals. "Krokodil" is an illegal homemade drug has been abused as a cheap substitute for heroin in some countries. In this article, the chemistry, synthesis, epidemiology, pharmacology and clinical and forensic toxicology of “Krokodil” have been reviewed.

**Methods**: We searched the words “Desomorphine”, “Korokodi” or “Corocodil” in Pubmed and Google Scholar databases from 2000 up to July 2017 and the retrieved articles were reviewed.

**Results**: Krokodil (also known with street names such as: Crocodile, Croc, Krok, Russian heroin, Poor man's heroin) is a homemade illegal drug with main active substance desomorphine (a semi-synthetic opioid). “Krokodil” abuse first reported in Russia in 2002. Since then, its use is prevalent in Russia, Ukraine and Eastern European countries, Western Europe and United States, as a cheap substitute of heroin. “Krokodil” is synthesized using codeine as a starting material, which is usually obtained from codeine tablets and other pharmaceuticals dosage forms. In homemade synthesis, codeine and various materials such as red phosphorus, iodine, gasoline, paint thinner, lighter fluid, and hydrochloric acid have been used. From this view, the impurities such as: acids, alkalis, petroleum derivatives, red phosphorus and heavy metals have been found in the final product. “Krokodil” as a brown liquid mixture is administered intravenously or intramuscularly with a fast onset time (2–3 min) and a short duration of action (2h). N-demethylation, hydroxylation, N-oxidation, glucuronidation and sulfation by the cytochrome P450 (CYP) mainly CYP3A4 involved in metabolic pathway of desomorphine. Desomorphine is a central mu opioid agonist and produces analgesia, respiratory depression, emesis, constipation, physical dependence, sedation, euphoria and muscle relaxation. Desomorphine is 8–15 times more potent than morphine. High toxicity of Krokodil is caused by
the presence of impurities. It causes ischemia, necrosis, abscesses, gangrene, phlebitis, ulceration, discoloration, bleeding and infections due to damage to skin, blood vessels, muscles and bones, which require to surgical intervention and even limb amputations. Skin in the injection sites, becomes grey or green, scaly likes as the corocodil’s skin due to desquamation. Also, multiorgan failure and death observed after only a single dose. Desomorphine has been detected in blood samples for several hours and in urine for 2–3 days after Krokodil abuse. It detected in biological samples by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC/MS), liquid chromatography with ultraviolet detection (HPLC-UV) and thin-layer chromatography (TLC). Desomorphine analysis is not routine in forensic drug urine testing.

**Conclusion:** “Korokodil” is an old drug of abuse with new clinical and forensic aspects. According to high morbidity and mortality of “Korokodil” abuse, suitable information to health care professionals and forensic practitioners for preventing of the abuse and intoxication, treatment and detection of this drug are recommended.

**Keywords:** Desomorphine, Krokodil, Clinical Toxicology, Forensic Toxicology, Abuse
THE RISK FOR MISUSING METHAMPHETAMINES AMONG CHILDREN OF PARENTS SUFFERING FROM PERSONALITY DISORDERS

Submission Author: Shiva Soraya

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Background and Aim: Background: The relationship between parental personality disorders and child tendency to substance abuse is ambiguous. The present study aimed to assess the personality traits of the parents with children dependent to methamphetamines compared to parents of healthy children.

Methods: Methods: This cross-sectional comparative study was performed on 36 parents of children using methamphetamine who referred to three addiction treatment clinics under the supervision of psychiatrists in Tehran. Also, 36 parents of children independent to substance were selected from available relatives of the patients as the control group. The Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III) was used to assess personality traits.

Results: Results: In comparison with personality traits between mothers of diseased and healthy children, obsessive-compulsive personality trait was more observed in mothers with healthy children, but avoidant, depressive, antisocial, sadistic, negative, masochistic, schizotypal, borderline, and paranoid traits were more prevalent in mothers with affected children. Similar comparing personality traits between fathers of dependent and healthy subjects showed that obsessive-compulsive trait was more frequent in fathers with healthy children, while avoidant, depressive, dependent, antisocial, sadistic, negative, masochistic, schizotypal, borderline, and paranoid personalities were more prevalent in mothers of diseased children.

Conclusion: Conclusion: The presence of personality disorders in parents can potentially increase the likelihood of misusing methamphetamine among children.
Keywords: Methamphetamine, Substance, Parents, Personality, MCMI, Traits
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL SATISFACTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF ANXIETY IN WOMEN ATTENDING FAMILY PLANNING HEALTH CENTERS IN BIRJAND

Submission Author: Maryam Soroush

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Background and Aim: Marriage is one of the most important decisions in life and marital satisfaction in marriage is the most important component. Marital satisfaction is one of the determinants of mental health and quality of life. Anxiety as a mental disorder may impact on the quality of the marital state. Given the impact of marital satisfaction in enhancing family relationships and the importance of women in have a healthy community, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between marital satisfaction, quality of life and anxiety in women referred to health centers in Birjand.

Methods: This study was a cross sectional study. The population under Investigation were all women attending family planning health centers in Birjand at 2012.. The 330 subjects were selected by multistage sampling method were studied. for data collection use Catelli Anxiety Questionnaire, Enrich satisfaction and quality of life questionnaire, were completed by the subjects. Data were entered in software SPSS16. For analyze used Pearson correlation test and regression analysis at a significance level of less than 0.05 percent.

Results: The mean age of subjects was 31.43 years. Between age and marital satisfaction was a significant relationship (p <0.05). this relation also observed between educational level and marital satisfaction. So that people with higher education had higher satisfaction. Relationship between satisfaction and anxiety were significant (p <0.05) so that people with higher levels of satisfaction, less anxiety, and vice versa. Relationship between level of education and number of children were significant. The relationship between quality of life and anxiety no significant

Conclusion: According to research findings and significant relationship between anxiety and marital satisfaction. It seems necessary way to deal with anxiety In health centers provided for women. And according the relationship
marital satisfaction and knowledge its recommended health care provider can increase satisfaction in couples. Increase knowledge and awareness of women's about marital problems.

**Keywords**: marital satisfaction, quality of life, anxiety
INVESTIGATION OF ALCOHOL USE OUTBREAK AMONG VISITORS TO PASS HEALTHCARE CENTER IN BIRJAND

Submission Author: Maryam Soroush

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3. Management Expert
4. MSc medical entomology

Background and Aim: Alcohol addiction as one of recurrent social effects has been prevailed again. Current investigation has been carried out by pass healthcare center in Birjand to achieve a comprehensive picture of alcohol use outbreak

Methods: The study carried out descriptive in a specific interval and the statistical population covered all visitors to pass healthcare center in Birjand. The volume of sampling is 56 people and data was collected in form of a questionnaire included major and demographical factors by a nursing expert employee of the pass healthcare center. Sampling method was random in two days of the month. After sampling entry data was analyzed by SPSS

Results: Average ages of male visitors is 41.4 ± 2 and female visitors is 38.2 ± 5 and alcohol use outbreak is 18 people (32.1%). Independent T-Test between age and history of alcohol use shows significant difference in a significant level \( ? < 0.05 \).

Conclusion: It seems that due to alcohol use outbreak among the high percent of teenagers and youth then the merging of alcohol abuse program into the network system is essential

Keywords: Outbreak, alcohol, pass center, Birjand
STUDY HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS CONNECTED TO USE DRUGS AND FACTORS CONNECTED TO THIS IN ADDICTS IN MMT CENTER IMMAM REZA HOSPITAL AND DIC CENTER BIRJAND CITY IN 2017.

Submission Author: Maryam Soroush

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Background and Aim: Investigation outbreak high risk behavior and factors connected to this. In every community can exploration the dangerous groups for addiction and result in targetic plans to prevent that in society by authorities to be adopted.

Methods: This study was descriptive-analytic type on 200 number of the helpers in birjand with regular-random sampling and research fellow questionnaire (α=0.81) was investigated in 2017. For date analysis, it was applied independent-T statistic test, men waitny, k-square and logistic regression of the required α= 0.05 and descriptive statistic with software SPSS21.

Results: The greatest abundance of high risk behavior was depended on record of prison (39%) and rude behavior (31.5%) and the least abundance was common injection behavior (2%). There was meaning relationship difference between injection act and education changeable / using mind-blowing material and sex and education / high risk sexual relation and sex and employment / record of tattooing and sex and marriage and age / record of prison and sex, marriage, education, employment and age / record of the theft and sex, marriage / selling of materials and sex, marriage, employment and age / record of rude and sex, but there wasn’t meaning relationship difference between common injection changeable and another demographic changeable acts.

Conclusion: Because there are meaning relationship between high risk behavior connected to using opions and demographic changeable acts, chairmans must have a targetic time-able for perevention.
Keywords: drugs using, high risk behavior, MMT, DIC, Birjand
A SURVEY OF THE PREDICTIVE ROLE OF MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AND NEGATIVE EFFECT IN DRUG ABUSE

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Background and Aim: The present study is aimed to evaluate the predictive role of motivational factors and negative effect in drug abuse using path analysis.

Methods: To do this, 234 patients referring to addiction treatment centers in Tehran city were participated in the study. They responded the questionnaires of personality traits, self-efficacy and small symptoms of disease. For data analysis, correlation coefficient and path analysis modeling with LISREL software are used.

Results: The results of study showed that the influence of Neuroticism on drug abuse is positive and significant. The influence of openness and extraversion on drug abuse experience is not significant. The impact of agreeableness and conscientiousness on drug abuse is negative and significant. The influence of self-efficacy on drug abuse is negative and significant. The influence of somatic symptom and phobia on drug abuse is not significant.

Conclusion: The effect of obsessive-compulsive disorder, depression, anxiety, hostility, paranoid ideation and Psychosis on drug abuse is positive and significant. The influence of sensitivity of mutual relationsh

Keywords: Personality traits, Negative affect, Self-efficacy, Drug abuse
THE STUDY OF SEX ADDICTION AMONG YOUNG

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Background and Aim : Sexual need is one of the basic needs among humans. Nowadays, reducing the amount of marriage has caused a person to behave differently to meet his sexual needs and not experience marriage. Method: In this research, one case was selected randomly from among the super sex groups in the telegram. The group consisted of 682 members. In the survey, only 250 people interested in the study were involved in this study. 189 people were contacted by 54 people with SMS and 7 were present. The questionnaire was used by the researcher who used the measure to assess the relationship with the opposite sex, Homosexual athletes evaluated the use of sexually explicit videos. Results: Among women who had a mean age of 26.5 years and 28.6 years old men, 20% were single women and 80%, and men 62 and 38 were single. After seeing sexually transmitted lesions in men, 45.3% were in women and 26.2% in women They felt the need for having sex. After seeing sexually explicit sex in men, 32.4% and in 12/12 women felt like having the same sex. After seeing sexually transmitted pornography in men, they were 3/64 and Women turned 12.8% on their self-esteem. The average use of sexual videos per day in men was 16-20 times in women 2-4 times. Conclusion: According to the results, sexual films seem to have a greater impact on men and increase the tendency toward opposite, agreeable, and self-esteem. Keyword: Sex movies-youths aged 16-35

Methods : In this research, one case was selected randomly from among the super sex groups in the telegram. The group consisted of 682 members. In the survey, only 250 people interested in the study were involved in this study. 189 people were contacted by 54 people with SMS and 7 were present. The questionnaire was used by the researcher who used the measure to assess the relationship with the opposite sex, Homosexual athletes evaluated the use of sexually explicit videos.

Results : Among women who had a mean age of 26.5 years and 28.6 years old men, 20% were single women and 80%, and men 62 and 38 were single. After seeing sexually transmitted lesions in men, 45.3% were in women and 26.2% in women They felt the need for having sex. After seeing sexually explicit sex in men, 32.4% and in 12/12 women felt like having the same sex. After seeing sexually transmitted pornography in men, they were 3/64 and Women turned 12.8% on their self-esteem. The average use of sexual videos per day in men was 16-20 times in women 2-4 times. Conclusion: According to the results, sexual films seem to have a greater impact on men and increase the tendency toward opposite, agreeable, and self-esteem. Keyword: Sex movies-youths aged 16-35
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**Conclusion**: According to the results, sexual films seem to have a greater impact on men and increase the tendency toward opposite, agreeable, and self-esteem.

**Keywords**: Sex movies-youths aged 16-35
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF-EFFICACY OF MALE DRUG USERS UNDER MMT CLINICS IN SHAHROOD

Submission Author: Fateme sadat Taghavi

Fateme sadat Taghavi¹, Maryam rezapour ², aI akbar azamie ³, maryam farjam far⁴, hasan fardiyan⁵, zinb pars⁶, mojtaba nozarie⁷

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Background and Aim: Introduction: The phenomenon of addiction or substance abuse has multiple dimensions that are involved in its occurrence and prevalence. Because intelligence is a set of non-cognitive abilities and skills that can increase the ability of a person to respond to environmental pressures and constraints. Because people with high emotional intelligence have the ability to withstand events and stressful situations. And, in fact, this ability in today's society, which is full of stressful situations, is of paramount importance to the training of emotional intelligence and impulse control in life. Methods: In this research, the target population is referred to adolescent addiction centers of Shahroud city, which according to the sample size from the centers of four centers is randomly selected and coordinated with Shahrood medical sciences. In this case, people who are willing They took part in the project from the clients. 100 people are accepted. Regarding the above mentioned issues, this issue was selected by the researcher. Results: There is a relationship between emotional intelligence and self-efficacy of male drug users treated by MMT clinics. There is a relationship between emotional intelligence of male drug users treated by MMT clinics. Emotional intelligence of single consumers of drug-treated men in a clinic There is no relationship between MMT. Single self-efficacy of single drug users in clinic treatment There is a relationship between MMT and self-efficacy There is no relationship between the married males of the drug being treated by the MMT clinics. Key words: Emotional Intelligence - Self-efficacy - Consumers - Drugs treated under MMT clinics
Methods: In this research, the target population is referred to adolescent addiction centers of Shahroud city, which according to the sample size from the centers of four centers is randomly selected and coordinated with Shahrood medical sciences. In this case, people who are willing to participate took part in the project from the clients. 100 people are accepted. Regarding the above mentioned issues, this issue was selected by the researcher.

Results: There is a relationship between emotional intelligence and self-efficacy of male drug users treated by MMT clinics. There is a relationship between emotional intelligence of male drug users treated by MMT clinics. Emotional intelligence of single consumers of drug-treated men in a clinic There is no relationship between MMT. Single self-efficacy of single drug users in clinic treatment There is a relationship between MMT and self-efficacy. There is no relationship between the married males of the drug being treated by the MMT clinics.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between emotional intelligence and self-efficacy of male drug users treated by MMT clinics. There is a relationship between emotional intelligence of male drug users treated by MMT clinics. Emotional intelligence of single consumers of drug-treated men in a clinic There is no relationship between MMT. Single self-efficacy of single drug users in clinic treatment There is a relationship between MMT and self-efficacy. There is no relationship between the married males of the drug being treated by the MMT clinics.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence - Self-efficacy - Consumers - Drugs treated under MMT clinics
RELATION AMONG COGNITIVE EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES AND PAIN APPRAISAL IN SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

Submission Author: Soheila Tahmaseb

Soheila Tahmaseb

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Background and Aim: Numerous studies, therefore, have been undertaken to better understand, manage, and treat pain. The concept of pain was first conceptualized from a medical perspective, but the last forty years of pain research has brought about a greater appreciation of the psychosocial factors that contribute to the experience of pain. In the development iterature, Emotional regulation is an awareness and understanding of one’s emotions and their impact on behavior, and the ability to manage those emotions in a positive way. purpose of this study is the relation of Cognitive Emotional Regulation and cognitive pain appraisal.

Methods: The sample included 59 male drug addiction referral health center and rehabilitation marvdasht city had passed the initial stage of the treatment or detoxification. Participants responded to items that measure of pain appraisal and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Strategies Questionaire. Research questions using stepwise regression and pearson correlation were analyzed.

Results: Research results showed that there was relationship between pain appraisal and Cognitive Emotional Regulation. Also, The results of stepwise regression analysis showed that from among of the nine scales of cognitive emotion regulation strategies scale, self-blame, refocusing on planning, rumination, putting into perspective influence and significantly predict pain appraisal.

Conclusion: Considering that no study on the relationship between Cognitive Emotional Regulation and assessment of pain, can be used in programs that are designed to treat. Therefore, the appropriate use of positive cognitive emotion regulation strategies can be taught to Substance Abusers, especially in our country, because our information about this problem is very little.

Keywords: cognitive emotion regulation strategies, pain appraisal, Substance Abusers
THE EFFECT OF BRIEF COUPLE GROUP THERAPY BASED ON SELF-REGULATION ON PERSONAL GROWTH, POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS AND AUTONOMY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG ADDICTS IN MASHHAD

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Background and Aim: Personal growth with openness to new experiences and the ability to realize individual talent, along with autonomy, which refers to the individual’s ability to advance in path of life and to follow personal beliefs and beliefs, which increases the compatibility and psychological well-being may lead to the promotion of psychological well-being. Using self-regulation therapy, this research is designed to improve two components of psychological well-being of couples. The central concept of self-regulation couple therapy is on the couples, not the therapists, to produce a long-term change in couple’s relationships. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of brief couple group therapy based on self-regulation on improvement of three components of psychological well-being of couples (personal growth, positive relationships with others and autonomy) of male addicts.

Methods: The population of this study was all male addicts in drug rehabilitation clinics in Mashhad, and the sample, which was chosen by convenience sampling, includes 30 couples who referred to clinic during spring and summer of 2015 and were randomly assigned into two experimental group (15) and control group (15). Then psychological well-being tests were conducted. Then the members of two groups were treated with couple therapy based on self-regulation in 8 couple-therapy sessions.

Results: The results of this study showed that brief self-regulation couple therapy has a 99% meaningful impact on personal growth (p<0.01), although it has no impact on positive relationships with others and autonomy (p>0.01).
Conclusion: This method has a significant impact on psychological well-being of addicts and couple therapists might consider the role of self-regulation as an important factor in their addiction treatments.

Keywords: Addiction, Couple Therapy, Psychological Well-being, Self-regulation, Personal Growth, Positive relationships with others, Autonomy
THE EFFECT OF BRIEF COUPLE GROUP THERAPY BASED ON SELF-REGULATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL MASTERY AND PURPOSE IN LIFE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF ADDICTS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS IN MASHHAD

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Background and Aim: Environmental mastery requires the ability to create and maintain environments that are beneficial to a person and the ability to find a meaning and direction in his business to determine and search for the goals in his life, which is a self-regulation couple therapy that may lead to the promotion of psychological well-being. This research is based on self-regulation therapy and designed to improve two components of psychological well-being of couples. The central concept of self-regulation couple therapy is on the couples, not the therapists, to produce a long-term change in couple’s relationships. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of brief couple group therapy based on self-regulation on improvement of two components of psychological well-being of couples (Environmental mastery and Purpose in life) of male addicts.

Methods: The population of this study was all male addicts in drug rehabilitation clinics in Mashhad, and the sample, which was chosen by convenience sampling, includes 30 couples who referred to clinic during spring and summer of 2015 and were randomly assigned into two experimental group (15) and control group (15). Then psychological well-being tests were conducted. Then the members of two groups were treated with couple therapy based on self-regulation in 8 couple-therapy sessions.

Results: Using variance analysis, the results of this study showed that brief self-regulation couple therapy has a 99% meaningful impact on two components of psychological well-being including environmental mastery and purpose in life (p<0.01).
Conclusion: This method has a significant impact on psychological well-being of addicts and couple therapists might consider the role of self-regulation as an important factor in their addiction treatments.

Keywords: Addiction, Couple Therapy, Psychological Well-being, Self-Regulation, Environmental mastery, Purpose in life
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BRIEF COUPLE GROUP THERAPY BASED ON SELF-REGULATION ON IMPROVEMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF ADDICTS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT CLINICS OF MASHHAD

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Background and Aim: Couple Therapy based on self–Regulation promote the quality of relationships and increase adaptability and psychological well-being by increasing the positive exchange of behavior and direct expression of affection, exposing couples to the positive emotions, and helping couples to identify their role in conflicts. Using self-regulation theory, this research is designed to improve the adaptability and psychological well-being of couples. The central basis of self-regulation couple therapy is to make a long-term change in couple relationships by couples themselves not therapist. The main purpose of this study was to investigate effectiveness of brief couple group therapy based on self-regulation on improvement of psychological well-being of male addicts.

Methods: The population of this study was all male addicts in drug rehabilitation clinics in Mashhad, and the sample, which was chosen by convenience sampling, includes 30 couples who referred to clinic during spring and summer of 2015 and were randomly assigned into two experimental group (15) and control group (15). Then psychological well-being tests were conducted. Then the members of two groups were treated with couple-therapy based on self-regulation in 8 couple-therapy sessions.

Results: Using variance analysis, the results of this study showed that brief self-regulation couple therapy has a 99% meaningful impact on psychological well-being, and also on dominance on environmental, Personal growth, Purpose in Life (p<1%) and Self-acceptance (p<5%), although it has no impact on positive relation with the others and autonomous (p>1%).
Conclusion: This method has a significant impact on psychological well-being of addicts and couple therapists might consider the role of self-regulation as an important factor in their addiction treatments.

Keywords: Addiction, Couple-Therapy, Psychological Well-being, Self-regulation Couple Therapy
THE EFFECT OF BRIEF COUPLE GROUP THERAPY BASED ON SELF-REGULATION ON SELF-ACCEPTANCE AND PERSONAL GROWTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF MALE ADDICTS IN MASHHAD

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Background and Aim: Self-acceptance, with the concept of self-positive thoughts, is an important part of psychological well-being, which is a self-regulation therapy that can lead to promotion of psychological well-being. Using self-regulation therapy, this research is designed to improve two components of psychological well-being of couples. The central concept of self-regulation couple therapy is on the couples, not the therapists, to produce a long-term change in couple’s relationships. The main purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of brief couple group therapy based on self-regulation on improvement of two components of psychological well-being of couples (self-acceptance and personal growth) of male addicts.

Methods: The population of this study was all male addicts in drug rehabilitation clinics in Mashhad, and the sample, which was chosen by convenience sampling, includes 30 couples who referred to clinic during spring and summer of 2015 and were randomly assigned into two experimental group (15) and control group (15). Then psychological well-being tests were conducted. Then the members of two groups were treated with couple therapy based on self-regulation in 8 couple-therapy sessions.

Results: Using variance analysis, the results of this study showed that brief self-regulation couple therapy has a 99% meaningful impact on two components of psychological well-being including self-acceptance (p<0.01) and personal growth (p<0.05).

Conclusion: This method has a significant impact on psychological well-being of addicts and couple therapists might consider the role of self-regulation as an important factor in their addiction treatments.
Keywords: Addiction, Couple Therapy, Personal Growth, Psychological Well-being, Self-Regulation
PERSONALITY TRAITS AS MAIN PREDICTORS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADDICTED PEOPLE

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Background and Aim: Emotional intelligence (EI) can play crucial role in improving individuals’ performance in many aspects such as career prospects in organizations, employees, consulting centers and psychological health centers across the world. So for better and more understanding of emotional intelligence, this study investigated Emotional intelligence and personality traits in addicted people.

Methods: Participants were 42 addicted people that were selected and Mc Care & Costa’s NEO PI-R inventory and Shutte’s self-report emotional intelligence test (SSREIT) were administered on them. The data were analyzed with Spearman correlation Coefficient formula

Results: Results showed that high emotional intelligence had positive and significant relationship with Extroversion, Openness to experience and Conscientiousness in addicted people.

Conclusion: It is recommended to set the programs for enhancing the emotional intelligence to increase mental health, life satisfaction and social skills in order to have personality and psychological health and prevent tendency to abnormal behavior specially tendency to addiction.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, personality traits, addiction
VALIDATION PERSIAN VERSION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON BEHAVIOR, KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT SUBSTANCE ABUSERS TO ASSESS TRAINING IN THE USE OF NALOXONE

Submission Author: Amir Tamaddoni

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Background and Aim: Administration of naloxone, a short-acting opioid antagonist, is a standard procedure in emergency management of opioid overdose. The effectiveness of this action depends on several factors including patient’s attitudes and knowledges. With respect to a valid instrument necessary in study of the patient’s attitudes and knowledge, a survey was conducted to codify and validate the questionnaire (Persian version) on knowledge and attitudes about substance abusers to assess training in the use of naloxone.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study in 2015. The questionnaire was translated into the Persian language through forward-backward translation method and was revised and modified by the related professionals. 400 patient prisoners in quarantine on arrival at the prison were administered questionnaires. After 7 days the same questionnaire was administered again by 100 of the 400 participants. The data will be analyzed by spss16 using cronbach’s alpha correlation, intraclass correlation coefficient and factor analysis. Internal and test–retest reliability will be done.

Results: The mean age was of participants was 35.47 ± 9.18 and all of 400 participants were male. The Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient of attitude part was 0.879. The intraclass correlation coefficient of attitude part was 0.847.

Conclusion: The Persian version of the questionnaire on knowledge and attitudes about substance abusers to assess training in the use of naloxone was found as an appropriate instrument for study knowledge and attitudes about substance abusers.

Keywords: validation, validity and reliability, behavior, attitude, knowledge, opium, naloxone
PREDICTION OF TENDENCY TO DRUG BASED ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND COPING STYLES

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Background and Aim: This research aims to investigate prediction of tendency to drug abuse based on emotional intelligence factors and coping style of stress between students of Islamic Azad University of Sannadaj branch during 2015

Methods: Methodology was descriptive and 127 student selected randomly from statistical society and they answered to questionnaire of coping styles against stress (CISS), emotional intelligence of Beradberi and Graves, and tendency to drug abuse of Vid and Butcher. Data analyzed by multi variable regression and one way variance and results revealed prediction of changes about tendency to drug abuse based on emotional self-awareness and there is also a significant differences between students with problem oriented style with emotional oriented style and avoidant style students

Results: Based on results emotional style and coping style have direct relationship with tendency to drug abuse between students and this issue can be consider by planners of University to provide informative classes to increase emotional intelligence and coping style with stress to prohibit drug abuse and mental health enhancement

Conclusion: Based on results emotional style and coping style have direct relationship with tendency to drug abuse between students and this issue can be consider by planners of University to provide informative classes to increase emotional intelligence and coping style with stress to prohibit drug abuse and mental health enhancement
Keywords: emotional intelligence, coping style, drug abuse, stress
EFFECTS OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC RESTRAINT STRESS ON REINSTATEMENT OF EXTINGUISHED METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE IN RATS

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Background and Aim: Methamphetamine (METH) is a neurotoxic psychostimulants with highly addictive potential and leads to compulsive drug use and vulnerability to relapse, no effective medication has been developed for treatment of METH addiction. Environmental cues, such as drug exposure, peer influence and social stress, are the powerful triggers of drug relapse. In this study, we tried to find out the effect of acute and chronic restraint stress on reinstatement of extinguished methamphetamine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats.

Methods: Subcutaneous (s.c.) administration of METH (0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 mg/kg) induced CPP only at the dose of 0.5 mg/kg. In extinction phase, rats were put in the CPP box for 30 min a day for 8 days. After extinction, animals were exposed to restraint stress (3-h period, as an acute stress) 60 min before subcutaneous administration of ineffective dose of METH (0.125 mg/kg) in order to reinstate the extinguished methamphetamine-induced CPP. For induction the chronic stress during extinction phase animal exposed the restraint stress for a 1-h period/day. Data were processed by commercially available software Graph Pad Prism® 5.0. In order to compare the conditioning scores and distance traveled obtained in all groups, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and repeated measures or randomized block model followed by post hoc analysis (Dunnett’s or Newman-Keuls’s test) were used, as appropriated. P-values less than 0.05 (P<0.05) were considered to be statistically significant.

Results: The results showed that the effective dose of METH to induce CPP was 0.5 mg/kg. Also result revealed that physical stress (restraint stress) acute and chronic can significantly induce reinstatement of methamphetamine-induced CPP (P<0.001) in extinguished animals. Additionally, the chronic restraint stress could reduce duration of extinction (maintenance) of methamphetamine-induced CPP.
Conclusion: It is supposed that exposure the stress induce the relapse in abstinence amphetamine, but acute and chronic situation have a different reaction that is due to the different alterations in activity within the basolateral amygdala.

Keywords: Reward; Stress; Methamphetamine; Reinstatement; Restraint stress; Conditioned place preference
COMPARISON OF EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS IN AMPHETAMINE USERS AND NORMAL PEOPLE

Submission Author: Faeze Tatari

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Background and Aim: The approaches to combating and preventing addiction have not been fully completed in the past decades, and the role of cognitive factors such as maladaptive schemas and its various dimensions in the formation of addiction remains ambiguous. The purpose of this study is to compare maladaptive schemas in amphetamine users and normal people.

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subject: Addiction and Cognitive Aspects
Presentation Type: Oral
Methods: This Study is a case-study. Amphetamine users referring to Farabi hospital in Kermanshah in 2015 were considered as case groups and a healthy person was selected for each patient and considered as a control group. Then, all subjects were compared by maladaptive schema questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 22 and Statistical Analysis.

Results: 154 individuals with exclusive amphetamine use and 154 normal subjects were analyzed to compare maladaptive malformations. In the consumer group, 91 subjects (59.1%) were male and in the control group 81 (52.6%) subjects were male. The degree of education in the consumer group 82 subjects had degree lower than diploma, 44 subjects were diplomas and 28 subjects were above the diploma. In the normal group, 77 subjects degree lower than diploma, 50 subjects were diplomas and 27 subjects were above diplomas. In the group of addicts, 105 subjects were single and in normal group, 97 subjects were single. The mean age in the addict group was 34/27 5.21 and in the normal group was 35/28 7.39, which was not statistically significant (p-value= 0/16). The results of the comparison of the mean of emotional deprivation schemes, emancipation, distrust, social isolation, defect, failure, dependence, vulnerability to disease and illness, caught up, obedience, self-sacrifice, emotional inhibition, stubborn standards, desirability and self-restraint showed significant differences between the two groups (all p-value <0/001). So the average scores of schemes for these people are significantly higher than that of ordinary people.

Conclusion: Amphetamine users have more maladaptive schemas than normal people. Therefore, attention should be paid to preventing drug dependence and its treatment.

Keywords: maladaptive schemas, amphetamine
OUTCOME PREDICTORS AMONG TREATMENT-RESISTANT PATIENTS IN AN MMT PROGRAM

Submission Author: Emytis Tavakoli

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**Background and Aim:** Many MMT patients have difficulty achieving or maintaining drug abstinence, and many clinics discharge patients who fail to abstain. We designed a pilot ‘Second Chance’ (SC) program, such that patients who would have been discharged from other local MMT clinics were transferred to our clinic. This harm-reduction program enabled patients to be retained and receive services, despite providing positive urine drug screens (UDS). Aim: Determine whether SC patients’ retention and opioid use is related to disability, mental health conditions, non-opioid substance use, or treatment features.

**Methods:** From Dec 2012 to Dec 2014, we enrolled 70 patients. Each was assessed for the above phenotypes at treatment entry and followed until June 2016 to evaluate outcomes.

**Results:** SC patients receiving disability benefits (n=37) vs. non-disabled (n=33) had significantly (p< .05) higher rates of current Axis I psychiatric diagnosis (97% vs. 70%), prescription opioids (84% vs. 55%) and benzodiazepines (65% vs. 27%), and higher methadone doses at admission (58 vs. 46 mg) but did not differ significantly in rates of 6-month or 1-yr retention (77% and 56%, respectively) or all-drug use (39% positive urine drug screen). Methadone doses >65 mg predicted significantly longer retention and less opioid use, but these effects were not moderated by baseline characteristics.
Conclusion: Treatment-resistant MMT patients may benefit from retention-oriented harm reduction programs. Higher methadone doses can improve retention and opioid abstinence despite higher rates of psychiatric comorbidities. Further work is needed to improve program implementation and outcomes in this complex population.

Keywords: Methadone, treatment, opioid, disability, retention, harm reduction
EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODAFINIL IN THE TREATMENT OF METHAMPHETAMINE DEPENDENT PATIENTS

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Modafinil in the treatment of methamphetamine dependent patients referred to the addiction treatment centers of Rasht city.

Methods: In this experimental research (RCT), 40 methamphetamine dependent patients referred to addiction treatment centers of Rasht city, were selected by using sampling method and a random method was used to replace them in the experimental group. A demographic and substance abuse pattern questionnaire, general health questionnaire, severity of withdrawal symptoms, craving severity and temporality check lists, and urine test were used to collect data. To analyze the data, Leven's tests, T test, ANOVA and repeated measure were used.

Results: The results of this study showed that in the follow up of the third month, severity and duration of craving in the case group was significantly less than the control group (p-value <0.05). The relapse rate in the case group was 40% and the control group was 75%. This indicates a decrease in relapse rate of methamphetamine in the case group compared to the control group. Also 25% of patients in the case group during treatment and follow-up, have not slip, while in the control group all patients had a slip. In terms of mental health, one month after the start of treatment and in the follow-up quarterly, the general mental health index in the case group was improved and the difference between the two groups was significant. In a survey of survival and persistence in treating, 30% of those in the Modafinil group remained in treatment more than a year, while only 5% of the patients in the control group remained in treatment more than a year and 65% have less than three months in the treatment remained.

Conclusion: The findings showed the effectiveness of Modafinil on improving the components of methamphetamine dependence treatment, including craving, relapse, negative urine test, however, these results need to be repeated with double-blind controlled trials with placebo and with higher sample sizes.
Keywords: Modafinil, Stimulants, Methamphetamine dependence, Effectiveness
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND ADVENTUROUS BEHAVIOR WITH SUSCEPTIBILITY TO METHAMPHETAMINE DEPENDENCE IN RATS

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between anxiety and adventurous behavior with susceptibility to methamphetamine dependence in rats.

Methods: In this study, 32 male Wistar rats weighing 250 ± 25 gr were used. For each of the 32 mice, anxiety and adventurous behavior experiments were conducted with the help of Elevated plus maze and Novel Object Recognition test (based on the natural tendency of the animal to touch a new object relative to the familiar object). Then, susceptibility to methamphetamine dependence was measured by Methamphetamine Oral Consumption test. The animals were divided into two groups of Prefer and Non Prefer for the methamphetamine preference. Anxiety and adventurous behavior were measured and compared in two groups. SPSS-23 software was used to analyze the data and Levine’s test and Independent T test were used.

Results: The results of analysis of variance showed that the percentage of the time spent in open arms and open arm entry in the Elevated plus maze test, which showed anxiety rates in the animal, were less than in Prefer group and indicators of anxiety were significantly different between the two groups. That is, in the Prefer group, the level of anxiety was higher. Also, in terms of Adventurous behavior and Novelty Seeking in animals, the Prefer group spent more time on new objects and the discrimination Ratio had a significant difference in the two groups.

Conclusion: The results showed that anxiety and adventurous behavior can be predictive factors for susceptibility to methamphetamine dependence in rats.
Keywords: anxiety, adventurous behavior, susceptibility to dependence, methamphetamine
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TENDENCY TO RISKY BEHAVIORS (ADDICTION AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS) WITH THE ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES IN TEENAGERS

Submission Author: Hosseinali Tohidi moghadm

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Background and Aim: teenagers encounter some dangers that threaten their mental and social health, one of these dangers is risky behaviors and social damages and the purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationship between the tendency to high-risk behaviors (addiction and sexual behaviors) and athletic activities in teenagers in the city of Mashhad.

Methods: the modus operandi is descriptive correlative and the statistic society includes teenagers studying in a high school of Mashhd city that 200 people were selected by random simple sampling method and they were evaluated using a questionnaire of high-risk behaviors (Iranian form) and the data were analyzed with the statistical test of Pearson’s correlation coefficient.

Results: the results of correlation coefficient showed that there was not a significant relationship between the tendency to use drugs $R = 0.070$, alcohol ($P = 0.105$) and smoking ($P = 0.020$) with the athletic activity ($P < 0.05$) but there was a direct significant relationship between sexual behaviors with the athletic activities in the teenagers.

Conclusion: it can be concluded that with an increase of athletic and physical activities, the tendency to sexual behaviors increases among teenagers.

Keywords: the risky behavior, addiction, the sexual behavior, the athletic activity
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE READINESS TO ADDICTION WITH THE FEELING OF GUILT AND SHAME IN TEENAGERS

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Background and Aim: One of the key issues in the field of addiction is the prevalence of addiction among students in various educational levels in the schools so the purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationship between the readiness to addiction and the feeling of guilt and shame among teenage students of Zahedan City.

Methods: the research methodology is solidarity descriptive and the statistical community includes the students of high school, who were studying in the second semester in the city of Zahedan in 2016-2017, and 200 people were selected with a simple random sampling and they were evaluated with the questionnaire of readiness to addiction and the feeling scale of guilt and shame and the results were analyzed with the correlation coefficient test.

Results: the results of correlation coefficient test showed that there is a direct meaningful relationship between the readiness to addiction and the feeling of guilt and shame among students (0/05>P, R=0/761).

Conclusion: it can be concluded that with the increase of trend and the readiness to addiction among students, the feeling of guilt and shame increases in them, and it would be considered in the schools.

Keywords: addiction readiness, feeling of guilt and shame, teenager
THE COMPARISON OF READINESS TO ADDICTION IN THE MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS

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Background and Aim: One of the key issues in the field of addiction is the prevalence of drug addiction among male and female students in various educational levels in the schools, so the purpose of the present study has been comparing the trend and readiness to addiction among male and female students in the city of Zahedan.

Methods: The research methodology is comparative descriptive and the statistical community has been the high school students of the city of Zahedan, who were studying in the second semester of 2016-2017 and 200 people (100 female students and 100 male student) were selected with a simple random sampling and they were evaluated with the questionnaire of readiness to addiction and the results were analyzed with an independent t-test.

Results: t-test results showed that there is a significant difference between the readiness to drug addiction among male and female students (0.05>P) and comparing the means showed that the readiness to addiction in schoolgirls was more than schoolboys, and also there was no meaningful difference in the lie-detector scale of questionnaire between two groups.

Conclusion: the results showed that there was a meaningful difference between the readiness to addiction among male and female students, and in female students this has been more than male students and this must be considered.

Keywords: readiness to drug addiction, student
BLOCKADE OF THE CENTRAL AMYGDALA NMDA RECEPTORS POTENTIATED THE NEUROPATHIC ANALGESIC EFFECT OF MORPHINE: AN APPROACH TO LIMIT TOLERANCE, DEPENDENCE, AND ADDICTION

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Background and Aim: Opium derivatives have been used for medical purposes for a long time. Opioids are divided to natural endogenous opioids, opium alkaloids such as morphine, semi-synthetic opioids such as heroin and synthetic opioids. Apart from endogenous opioids, Mu opioid receptors can also be exogenously activated, both directly (morphine) and indirectly (alcohol, cannabinoids, nicotine). Morphine is a very important analgesic drug, but it also produces dependence, tolerance and finally addiction. Thus, it is necessary to discover more about its signaling pathways to be able to better understand the transition from drug use to drug abuse. It is well known that the central nucleus of amygdala (CeA) is involved in the pathophysiology of drug abuse. Considering that NMDA receptor antagonists has been suggested to inhibit Mu-opioid tolerance and the amygdala glutamatergic system plays a critical role in morphine tolerance, the aim of the present study was evaluation of the inactivation effect of the CeA NMDA receptors on the neuropathic analgesic effect of morphine to enhance morphine efficacy or potency with low doses.

Methods: Adult male Wistar rats weighing 220-250 g were bilaterally cannulated in the CeA. All animals were also subjected to chronic constriction injury of the sciatic nerve (CCI neuropathic surgery) to induce neuropathic pain.

Results: Our results showed that systemic (intraperitoneally, i.p.) administration of different doses of morphine (3-5 mg/kg) alleviated mechanical hyperalgesia, showing a neuropathic analgesic effect of the opiate. The microinjection of different doses of a selective NMDA receptor antagonist, D-AP5 (0.05-0.1 µg/rat), into the CeA (intra-CeA) potentiated an ineffective dose of morphine (3 mg/kg, i.p.) and induced the neuropathic analgesia. It should be considered that intra-CeA microinjection of the same doses of D-AP5 alone had no effect on the animals which suffer from neuropathic pain.
Conclusion: Taken together, a contributing role of the CeA can be suggested in CCI neuropathic pain rats. Interestingly, the CeA glutamatergic system via NMDA receptors may be involved in the neuropathic analgesic response of morphine. Thus, it seems that the potentiative effect of co-administration of morphine with a NMDA receptor antagonist may be an effective treatment in reducing morphine tolerance and dependence.

Keywords: Morphine; D-AP5; Central amygdala; Neuropathic pain; Rat(s)
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IDENTITY CRISIS AND MEANINGFULNESS OF LIFE WITH STUDENT’S ADDICTION TO THE INTERNET

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Fatemeh Toloui¹, Ahad narimani²

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Background and Aim: The use of technology and cyberspace has become widespread among adolescents today. Overuse of the Internet by teenagers can become a kind of problem and addiction. Personality, psychological, and behavioral issues provide more time for teenagers to spend on the Internet. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between identity crisis and meaningfulness of life with the Internet addiction of students.

Methods: The research method was descriptive and correlational. The statistical population consisted of all students studying Golshanraz high school in Shabestar in the academic year of 2015-2016. According to Krejcie and Morgan table, 100 of them were selected by cluster sampling. To collect data, the demographic questionnaire, Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT) (1988), Ahmadi’s identity crisis scale (1997), and Meaningful Life Measure by Morgan and Farsides (2009) were used. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis.

Results: The findings showed that there was a significant positive correlation between the components of identity crisis and the Internet addiction (p <0.01). But, components of meaningfulness of life had a significant negative correlation with the Internet addiction (p <0.05). The results of multiple regression analysis also showed that the identity crisis and a low meaningfulness of life can predict the Internet addiction, and an average part of the variance of the Internet addiction scores is explained based on the identity crisis and meaningfulness of life.

Conclusion: According to the results, it can be said that the identity crisis and low meaningfulness of life are important factors that can play an important role in students' Internet addiction. It is recommended that parents...
and all educational planners take appropriate health interventions in order to reduce the identity crisis and increase the meaningfulness of life of students in order to improve the quality of life of students.

**Keywords**: meaningfulness of life, addiction to the Internet, identity crisis
EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY BASED ON REALITY THERAPY TO IMPROVE COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY CRAVING AND IMPULSIVITY AND SUBSTANCE ABUSERS IN EAST AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE

Submission Author: Majid Torabi Nikjeh
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¹. Resercher and supervisor
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Background and Aim : Abstract This study aims to improve the effectiveness of psychoterapy based on reality therapy on craving and impulsivity and cognitive flexibility drug dependent people in East Azerbaijan Province. In the first stage Nzrhdf Research Methodology Applied Research and secondly in terms of quasi-experimental pretest-posttest control group. The study sample consisted of 200 patients treated in health centers in East Azerbaijan province are Aqamty. Using a sample of 131 was selected as the sample size for this study. In this study, a simple random sampling method is used. To collect data, questionnaires, demographic information, mental health questionnaire, a questionnaire craving, cognitive flexibility Dennis Vndrval Impulsivity Scale, and a questionnaire was used. To analyze the data in order to describe the data tables of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation also for inferential statistics and hypothesis testing of paired t-test and one-way ANOVA was used. The results showed that psychotherapy based on reality therapy on improving craving, impulsiveness and drug-dependent persons has an effect on improving cognitive flexibility.

Methods : In the first stage Nzrhdf Research Methodology Applied Research and secondly in terms of quasi-experimental pretest-posttest control group.

Results : The results showed that psychotherapy based on reality therapy on improving craving, impulsiveness and drug-dependent persons has an effect on improving cognitive flexibility.

Conclusion : psychotherapy based on reality therapy on improving craving, impulsiveness and drug-dependent persons has an effect on improving cognitive flexibility.
**Keywords**: smooth therapy, reality health, voracity consumption, impulsivity, flexible vulnerability, cognitive.
Background and Aim: Drug use among women leads to inappropriate behavior is quite different than men. Social deviations and prostitution, high-risk behavior associated with sex, abortion, divorce, being sent to the prison and the subsequent consequence of low self-addicted women. Self-esteem is one of the basic human needs in all areas of life and even stressful situations is Degree of self-testing and self-worth individual is over One of the factors that can affect your self-perception of one’s self and my mode. Accordingly, one of the treatment methods that can be useful for increasing self-esteem because of the theory of Transactional Analysis and treatment on my state was founded, This study examines the impact of transactional analysis training focuses on self-esteem of women prisoners.

Methods: This is a quasi-experimental study with a pretest and posttest control group that population included all female prisoners in South East Iran Is 130 to 150, with census chosen randomly in two groups were replaced. Data were collected through questionnaires including demographic characteristics, and Rosenberg Self-esteem and after collecting software SPSS20 and using descriptive statistics and statistics, inferential test, independent t-test, paired t-test and ANOVA case were analyzed.

Results: The results showed that self-esteem in the pre-test scores between the two groups there was no significant difference (P>0.05). So also in the case of self-esteem scores between the two groups was significant
difference (p<0.05). Also after the self-esteem among prison inmates vary by location and history of women had significant difference (p < 0.05).

**Conclusion** : The results of this study show that transactional analysis training to strengthen women's self-esteem had a significant impact. Therefore, it is suggested to strengthen the self-esteem of women prisoners, particularly women jailed new group training courses transactional analysis by psychologists and counselors experienced and skilled in this field to be held.

**Keywords** : training, transactional analysis, self-esteem, women in prison
THE PROFILE OF NEW SYNTHETIC DRUGS, MEPHEDRONE ON MITOCHONDRIAL IMPAIRING IN HEART RATS

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Background and Aim: Mephedrone is a new and popular drug of abuse widely available on the Internet and still legal in some parts of the world. Clinical reports are now emerging suggesting that the drug displays sympathomimetic toxicity on the cardiovascular system, with little data on the mechanism of Mephedrone toxicity. Previous studies have suggested that mitochondria have a key role in cytotoxicity via mitochondrial membrane potential collapse and depletion of the cellular glutathione (GSH) level.

Methods: Therefore, it was decided to determine the mechanistic toxicity of Mephedrone towards isolated mitochondria via new and reliable methods. Isolated heart mitochondria were incubated with different concentrations of Mephedrone (5, 2.5 and 1.25mg/ml).

Results: Our results showed that Mephedrone induced mitochondrial dysfunction via an increase in mitochondrial ROS production and membrane potential collapse, which correlated to cytochrome c release. Also, increased disturbance in oxidative phosphorylation was also shown by the decrease in ATP in Mephedrone-treated mitochondria, which indicates mitochondrial dysfunction in isolated heart mitochondria.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that Mephedrone-induced toxicity is the result of a disruptive effect on the mitochondrial respiratory chain, increasing the chance of cell death signaling.

Keywords: sympathomimetic toxicity, isolated heart mitochondria, cell death signaling
INTERNET ADDICTION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DRUG ADDICTION IN THE STUDENTS OF KURDISTAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, 2016.

Submission Author: Arezoo Vahabi

Arezoo Vahabi¹, Ahmad Vahabi²

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Background and Aim: Internet is one of the world’s most popular social media that addiction to it, is rapidly increasing. This study aimed to determine the level of Internet addiction and its relationship with drug addiction in the students of Kurdistan University.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in the first semester of 2016. 385 students of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences were selected. For data sampling, cluster sampling method was used. Each college was considered as a cluster. Samples from each college were selected randomly. The tool of data collection was a standard questionnaire including 35 questions. The first part of the questionnaire, were demographic questions and the second part of it was the main questions about determination of prevalence of internet addiction and its relationship to drug addiction. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS version 21 and descriptive and analytical statistics formula.

Results: 95.6% of the students have filled and returned the questionnaires. The findings of the study showed that 80 students (21.7%) did not have any dependency to Internet. 135 (36.7%) of them had slight dependency, 108 (29.3%) had moderate dependency and 45 (12.2%) of them had severe dependency. The mean and S.D of internet addiction in this study was 35.02±12.37. This means that internet addiction in the respondents was slight. 23 (6.25%) of the samples revealed that internet addiction causes addiction to cigarettes and 67 (18.2%) of them displayed that internet addiction causes drug addiction. There is a significant relationship between internet addiction and gender (p=0.002), marital status (p=0.003), habitat (p=0.004) and having a personal computer (p=0.0003).
Conclusion: Due to the high level of mild addiction to internet, Workshops on the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet and next implications of internet dependency for the academic students is suggested.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Drug Addiction, Student, University, Dependency to Internet
STUDY OF THE STATUS OF LIFE OF ADDICTED FAMILIES IN MARGINAL AREAS OF SANANDAJ

Submission Author: Ahmad Vahabi

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Background and Aim: Addiction is somatic, psychological, and social disease that many pre addiction, basis is acted to modeling of it. The root of basis produced in family and community. The aim of the present study was to determine Study of the status of life of addicted families in marginal areas of Sanandaj, 2017.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 120 persons of the drug abusers families were selected and studied. The data were collected by a two part questionnaire including demographic characteristics and 12 questions about the status of their life related to the drug addicts in their families. The data were analyzed by SPSS 20.

Results: Forty cases (33.3%) of the respondents were male and the others were female. fifty cases (62.5%) of the women, had addict husband and the other respondents were sons, daughters, fathers and mothers of the addicts. All studied samples, were the families of 54 drug abusers, among which, 30 cases (55.6%) of them were opium users, 12 cases (22.2%) were consumer abusers and the others were heroin and crack abusers. fourteen women of the respondents revealed that to preparation of drugs for their husbands have prostitution. Twenty and two cases of them revealed that to preparation of the family needs, they work at people homes. More than 90% of the respondents revealed that they are hated from the addiction and drug abusers in their families is embarrass for them. More than 80% of the respondents were dissatisfied with their living conditions and they believed that much of this dissatisfaction is due to the addict in their family.

Conclusion: The results of the present study revealed that the most important factor of dissatisfied with their living conditions among studied families was addict person in their home so family education to prevent their children from addiction, is one of the most important issues and family tasks. Community health centers and religious centers play an important role in this paper.
Keywords: Drug addiction, Abusers, Family, Community
BACKGROUND AND AIM: Nowadays, drug addiction is a major problem for young people. This destructive scourge annually threatens the health of millions of people, worldwide and destruction caused by it, causes the collapse of many of the values and ethical standards. The present study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice of people in Sanandaj city about drug addiction, 2017.

METHODS: This was a cross-sectional study that was conducted in spring and Summer of 2017. 154 persons of the young people in Sanandaj city were selected, randomly. The tool of data collection was a questionnaire including 32 questions. The first part of it were demographic questions such as gender, age, marital status, level of education, income and the second part of it were questions about knowledge (10 questions), attitude (9 questions) and practice (6 questions) about drug addiction. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS 20 and descriptive and analytical statistics formula.

RESULTS: 132 cases (85.7%) of the studied people were women and the others were men. The mean and S.D of the age of respondents was 24.32±5.43 years. 25 cases (16.2%) of the samples were smoking cigarette. The findings of the study showed that 85 cases (55.2%) of the respondents had moderate knowledge about drug addiction and only 26 cases (16.9%) of them had good knowledge about it. The highest score of knowledge of the samples was about Opium and the lowest score of knowledge was about Cannabis. More than 58% of the respondents had a contact with a drug addiction person. Only 17 cases (11.1%) of the respondents had good attitude about drug addiction and 14 cases (9.1%) of them had good attitude about drug addiction users. 21 cases (13.6%) of them revealed that they are drug addiction users. 52% of the drug addiction users revealed that they were alcohol users. More than 80% of the drug addiction users were hated of drug addiction. About 75% of the drug addiction users...
had a drug addiction user in their families. There was relationship between drug addiction and level of education (p=0.0002) and income (p=0.0004). More than 90% of the drug addiction users had less than 3000,000 Rials income in a month. More than 86% of the drug addiction users had no level of education or they had primary level of education.

**Conclusion** : The findings of the present study conducted that the knowledge of the samples was weak. The majority of the samples did not much knowledge about drugs and this is dangerous for them. Proper planning in the health centers in order to acquaint the public with a variety of drugs and the ways of their control and their elimination in the community is suggested.

**Keywords** : Drug Addiction, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, KAP Study

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Background and Aim: Nowadays drug tendency among young people is increasing. Using drugs causing serious illness among them and threatens their health. This study aimed to determine the tendency rate to drugs among the people in the countryside of Sanandaj, 2017.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 130 persons aged 18 to 55 years old from the countryside of Sanandaj were selected randomly. The data were collected, using a two-part questionnaire. The first part was including age, gender, level of education, monthly income, parents’ education. The second part of the questionnaire was 16 questions about tendency towards drugs among youth. The data were analyzed by SPSS 20.

Results: Eighty cases (61.5%) of the respondents were female and the others were male. Mean age of the studied samples was 32.13±7.21 years old. Twenty eight cases (21.5%) of the respondents said have used the drugs at least once. Of these, 7 cases (25%) were female and the others (75%) were male. Only 9 cases (32.1%) of addicts had academic degree and the others had primary education or illiterate. Seventy cases (53.8%) of the surveyed people said that they have addict in their family or their close relatives in the family, and 30 cases (23.1%) of them said they have close friends addicted. One hundred and twenty two (93.8%) of the respondents believed that in their neighborhood easily exchanged drugs and 124 cases (95.4%) of them believed that there is no legal action with drug dealers. There is a statistically significant negative correlation between tendency to drugs and parents’ education (r=-1.23, p = 0.004), household income (r=-2.54, p = 0.001) and level of education (r=-3.08, p = 0.002).

Conclusion: The results revealed that low education level and low household income of the individuals or their families are the important reasons of tendency to addiction. Raising the level of their education and training classes
in the fight against drugs, as well as providing good jobs with good income, can reduce the tendency of the people to drugs.

**Keywords**: Tendency, Drugs, Abuse, Young people, Youth
ISTRESS TOLERANCE, SELF-COMPASSION AND COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS BETWEEN IMPROVED WOMEN FROM SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HEALTHY WOMEN

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Background and Aim: Substance use disorder (SUD) is a physical, psychological and social disease that the most resistant aspect of which treatment is psychological. Therefore, recognizing the psychological factors involved in this disorder can play a significant role in preventing and treating it. The main purpose of the present study is to compare distress tolerance, self-compassion and cognitive distortions between improved women from substance abuse and healthy women.

Methods: The population of this study includes the improved women from substance abuse and healthy women in Guilan province in 2016 among whom 120 subjects (60 improved and 60 healthy women) were selected by convenience sampling and were asked to fill distress tolerance (Simmons and Gaher, 2005), self-compassion (nev, 2003), and cognitive distortions (Abdullah Zadeh and Salar, 2010) questionnaires.

Results: The results indicated that there is a significant difference between the components of attention to negative emotions, self-judgment, common human character, mindfulness, self-compassion and should and better in both groups. Also, the average score of attention to negative emotions in healthy people and the average score of self-judgment, common human character, mindfulness, self-compassion and should and better in people with substance abuse were higher than the opposite group.

Conclusion: The results of this study reveal why the cognitive distortions, self-compassion and distress tolerance have been among the important cognitive domain variables effective on the protection of the recovering drug abusers and it is recommended to address these structures in the treatment area.

Keywords: self-compassion, distress tolerance, cognitive impairment, recovering drug abusers.
COMPARISON OF MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND DURATION OF DRUG ABUSE IN ADDICTS’ ATTITUDE TOWARD HIGH-RISK BEHAVIORS IN DIC CENTERS OF MAZANDARAN PROVINCE

Submission Author: Ali Vatandost

Ali Vatandost¹, - Dr. hamed Mosavi ²

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2. - Head of the Association of Addictive Therapists in Mazandaran Province

Background and Aim : Abstract Evidence shows that there is a vicious cycle concerning the phenomenon of addiction, poverty, homelessness and high-risk behaviors, each of which giving rise one another. Harm reduction activities can break this cycle and assume substantial role in the enhancement of life quality among the drug abusers through providing supportive services. DIC programs aim to positively affect addicted individuals’ attitude toward high-risk behaviors and the tendency for drug abuse in Mazandaran Province. Hence, the present research employs casual-comparative method and the statistical population included all the addicted individuals referred to the DIC centers of Welfare Organization in Mazandaran Province. The research sample comprised 100 individuals (50 trained and 50 newcomers) who were selected through random stratified sampling. The results of the non-parametric and Mann-Whitney U tests indicated significant between-group difference. It can be concluded that, there is difference in of marital status, educational level and duration of drug abuse in addicts’ attitude toward high-risk behaviors in DIC centers.

Methods : The results of the non-parametric and Mann-Whitney U tests indicated significant between-group difference

Results : It can be concluded that, there is difference in of marital status, educational level and duration of drug abuse in addicts’ attitude toward high-risk behaviors in DIC centers

Conclusion : It can be concluded that, there is difference in of marital status, educational level and duration of drug abuse in addicts’ attitude toward high-risk behaviors in DIC centers
Keywords: Harm Reduction, Marital Status, Educational Level, Duration of Drug Abuse, High-risk behaviors.
Background and Aim: Amphetamines are kind of irritating and stimulating drugs and have similar effects to cocaine. These substances increase the connection speed between the brain and body by affecting on the brain's neurotransmitters. The effects of taking amphetamines, as well as all types of drugs are different in individuals. As well as how to use and amount of used drug have a large impact on the incidence of complications. Depending on the type of amphetamine that is used, its effects appear immediately after draining or injection and about half an hour after ingestion or pull up by nose. Euphoria of using amphetamines will be usually a long and calm illness after using it. The purpose of this article is to investigate the role of psychologists in the application of behavioral therapy methods in quitting or preventing this drug addiction.

Methods: The studied population is all individuals who have been referred to one the addiction treatment clinic in Ahvaz in 1396 to leave addiction to amphetamine. Sample individuals include 50 of these individuals who have been selected randomly. The sample group was divided into two groups of 25 persons. Special medical training was given to a group by expert psychologists.

Results: The results showed that trained group persons were having much stronger determination to leaving addiction and they have lefted using amphetamine drugs in less time compared to other group, significant amphetamine addiction have left.

Conclusion: There was significant difference between leaving addiction among women and men.

Keywords: addiction, drugs, amphetamines, behavior-therapy.
DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY FACTORS AND SENSATION SEEKING WITH NICOTINE DEPENDENCE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Submission Author: Sara Yadollahi

Sara Yadollahi 1

1. University Professor in Azad University Tehran-Markaz Branch

Background and Aim: Prevention and treatment of nicotine dependence are among the most important challenges and concerns for clinical professionals. This study was aimed at determining the relationship between personality factors and sensation seeking with nicotine dependence.

Methods: The method of the study was correlational and the population consisted of all male students of Karaj Azad University of whom 300 were selected using multi-step cluster sampling method. Neo personality inventory and Zakerman sensation seeking questionnaire were administered to gather data. Data was analyzed using logistic regression analysis.

Results: The results showed that in a model explaining 64.3% of variance neuroticism, boredom susceptibility and adventure seeking predicted nicotine dependence positively. However, extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness were associated with lower chance of nicotine dependence.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between personality factors and sensation seeking with nicotine dependence and the pattern could be used properly in designing treatment methods and prevention strategies.

Keywords: Nicotine Dependence, Personality, Sensation Seeking.
EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP THERAPY BY TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND PREVENTION OF RELAPSE IN METHADONE-TREATED PATIENTS

Submission Author: Mehdi Yaghobi

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Background and Aim: In recent decades, attention to quality of life has grown as an important factor in assessing the treatment outcomes and the effectiveness of treatment in physical and mental illness. The aim of this study was to investigate the Effectiveness of group therapy by transactional analysis on quality of life and prevention of relapse in methadone-treated patients.

Methods: This study, done as pretest-posttest control group design. This study was performed in 2017 in methadone maintenance-treatment centers in Kashan. The population was drug dependents referred to Maintenance Treatment Centers of Qom. Thirty eight patients were selected by convenient sampling and were assigned in two groups Transactional analysis Education and control group, randomly. The participants of case and control groups filled out Quality Of Life questionnaire (SF-36) as pretest and 8 weeks later as posttest. The case group received 8 sessions of transactional analysis education, while the control group did not receive any regular psychotherapy. Finally, data of 32 patient analyzed using Chi-square test, t-test and repeated measures analysis of variance.

Results: The transactional analysis education group had promoted Quality of life (P< 0.001) and decrease relapse rate (P< 0.005) significantly.

Conclusion: findings showed that transactional analysis education can promoted mean Quality of life and prevent relapse rate in drug dependents. These findings suggest that transactional analysis education is useful for drug dependents as effectiveness intervention.

Keywords: Transactional analysis, Quality Of Life, Relapse
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS EDUCATION ON COPING STRATEGIES AND RESILIENCY IN DRUG DEPENDENTS

Submission Author: Mehdi Yaghobi

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³. Tavalodi dobare Maintenance Treatment Center of Qom

Background and Aim: Mindfulness-based interventions are considered as one of the effective therapies for substance use disorder. Many studies showed that mindfulness interventions aim to promote Resiliency levels and Coping Strategies, too. However, no study investigated the effectiveness of this method in drug dependents. This study aim to investigate the effectiveness of Mindfulness Education on Coping Strategies and Resiliency in drug dependents.

Methods: This study, done as pretest-posttest control group design. This study was performed in 2017 in methadone maintenance treatment centers in Qom. The population was drug dependents referred to Maintenance Treatment Centers of Qom. Thirty patients were selected by convenient sampling and were assigned in two groups Mindfulness Education and control group, randomly. The participants of case and control groups filled out Coping Strategies Inventory (CISS) and Resiliency scale (CD-RISC) as pretest and 8 weeks later as posttest. The case group received 8 sessions of mindfulness education, while the control group did not receive any regular psychotherapy. Finally, data of 28 patient analyzed using Chi-square test, t-test and repeated measures analysis of variance.

Results: The mindfulness education group had promoted Coping Strategies and Resiliency (P<0.001) significantly.

Conclusion: findings showed that mindfulness education can promoted mean Coping Strategies and Resiliency level in drug dependents. These findings suggest that Mindfulness-based intervention is useful for drug dependents as effectiveness intervention.
Keywords: Mindfulness, Coping Strategies, Resiliency, drug Dependency
EFFECTIVENESS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED STRESS REDUCTION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (STRESS, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND DISCOMFORT) IN DRUG DEPENDENTS

Submission Author: Mehdi Yaghobi

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Background and Aim: According to previous studies, Psychological distress is recognized as the most important factor in the onset, continuation and intensification of drug use. The aim of this study was to determine the Effectiveness of Mindfulness-based stress reduction on Psychological distress (stress, anxiety, depression and discomfort in drug dependents.

Methods: The method of this study was semi-experimental, pre-test, post-test and follow-up 1 month and a half, with control group. The experimental group received 10 sessions of Mindfulness Education. For all patients, Harrington's discomfort and deprivation questionnaire, as well as the DASS 42 Questionnaire, were used before and 6 weeks after treatment. Data were then analyzed using SPSS 21 software.

Results: The results showed that there was a significant difference between the two experimental and control groups regarding some of the components Psychological distress of including stress, anxiety and discomfort (P <0.01). However, according to the results, the two groups did not differ in terms of depression. These results have been consistent over time.

Conclusion: Based on these results, education for reducing mental-awareness stress can be recommended as an effective way to improve and adapt these patients.

Keywords: Drug Dependency, Mindfulness, Psychological distress
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND MINDFULNESS AND TENDENCY TO ADDICTION OF STUDENTS IN QOM

Submission Author: Mehdi Yaghobi

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Background and Aim: The tendency to addiction is one of the important issues involved in various countries. Students are considered to be the capital of a country that needs to have policies to prevent them from being addicted. The aim of the present study was to determine the relationship between Self-Efficacy and mindfulness and Tendency to addiction of students in Qom.

Methods: This research is descriptive-correlational. The research sample consisted of 129 students in Qom who were selected by random sampling method. The participants completed 17 questions on General Self-Efficacy, and completed 14 mindfulness questions and Tendency to addiction (IAPS). Data were analyzed using SPSS-21 software and Pearson correlation coefficient.

Results: Self-Efficacy and mindfulness have negative correlation with Tendency to addiction, significantly (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The findings indicated that Self-Efficacy and mindfulness were, respectively, prevent from tendency to addiction or decrease it.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Mindfulness, tendency to addiction
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIRITUALITY HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF OPIOID DEPENDENTS IN METHADONE MAINTENANCE CENTERS IN QOM

Submission Author: Mehdi Yaghobi

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3. Qom University of Medical Sciences

Background and Aim: The aim of the present study was to determine the relationship between dimensions of religious and spiritual wellbeing, stress, anxiety, and depression in patient of methadone maintenance Centers in Qom and as well as to access the predictability of stress, anxiety, and depression from the levels of religious-spiritual dimension in patient.

Methods: In this descriptive and analytical study, 143 object were selected via random sampling method. They completed the MI RSWB-48, Depression, anxiety, and stress scale (DASS-21). Data were analyzed by SPSS Ver.21, utilizing descriptive statistics and the statistical tests of Independent t-test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis.

Results: Religious-spiritual wellbeing was correlated with depression, anxiety and stress (p<0.05). In addition, general religiosity was associated with depression.

Conclusion: The findings indicated that immanent hope and general religiosity were, respectively, the most important religious-spiritual components which may affect psychological well-being in drug dependents.

Keywords: Religious-Spiritual Health, Psychological Well-Being, Drug Dependency
PREVALENCE OF DISTURBANCE IN LEVELS OF TOTAL AND FREE TESTOSTERONE AND SEX HORMONE-BINDING GLOBULIN IN PATIENTS WITH OPIUM AND DERIVATIVES ADDICTION IN A MULTI-CENTER STUDY IN TEHRAN

Submission Author: Hossna Yahyaei

Hossna Yahyaei

1. Private Researcher

Background and Aim: Determination of sexual subsequent of addiction would decrease the burden of problem. This study was performed to determine the prevalence of disturbance in levels of total and free testosterone and sex hormone-binding globulin in patients with opium and derivatives addiction in a multi-center study in Tehran.

Methods: In this observational study that was performed as a cross-sectional survey, 96 consecutive addict subjects attending to MMT clinics in 2016 before treatment were enrolled and the blood levels of total and free testosterone and SHBG were determined and the disturbance in them was determined and compared according to impotence, age, and BMI.

Results: In this study it was demonstrated that 60.4%, 53.1%, and 31.3% of understudy subjects had low blood levels of free and total testosterone and SHBG. These were significant difference according to the impotence, older age, and higher BMI (P=0.001).

Conclusion: Totally, according to the obtained results in this study it may be concluded that nearly half of the opium addict subjects have disordered levels of free and total testosterone and SHBG and it was associated with BMI, age, and impotence in them.

Keywords: Sexual disorder, Prevalence, Opium addiction
THE CLARIFY OF ANALYTIC MODEL OF DEPENDENCE TO CHYRSTAL BY EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT AND ULTRACOGNITIVE BELEIFS AND CROWDLOGY IN WOMEN IN ISFAHAN

Submission Author: Zeynab Yazdani

Zeynab Yazdani¹

¹. Islamic Azad University Najafabad Branch Faculty of Humanities Department of psychology

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the The clarify of analytic model of dependence to chyrstal by emotional adjustment and ultracognitive beleifs and crowdlogy in women in Isfahan city.

Methods: The sample in this study were 100 women That referred to outpatient addiction. The samples were selected by convenience sampling from the community.In order to collect data were used the demographic questionnaire, MetaCognitions Questionnaire(MCQ) and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire(ERQ).The data were analyzed with statistical software spss20 and amoss and methods of confirmatory factor analysis, path analysis and structural equation models were used.

Results: Evaluation of fitness indicators show that proposed model dose not fit well whith the data and need to be reformed.after doing the reforms the rout are meaningless like set the excitement components and metacognitive beliefs and demographic component were eliminated.fitness indicators of model wrre in good condition.this model show that between metacognitive beliefs.(uncontrollability,riske of thoughts,positive beliefs about worries, cognitive knowledge,cognitive confidence).have set the excitement,mualt connection,in addicted woman.and also the path to the demographic components. There was no significant explanation in the model and the control of thought was eliminated from metacognitive belieffess.

Conclusion: Among the models of Emotion Regulation, MetaCognitions and demographic factors , Emotion Regulation and MetaCognitions were a good fit in explaining addiction to amphetamines But demographic model was not a good fit.

Keywords: addiction to amphetamines, Emotion Regulation, MetaCognitions, demographic indicators.
AND IMPULSIVITY BEHAVIORAL SYSTEM AS PYSH–BYN–HAY RELAPSE IN PATIENTS WITH DRUG ABUSE

Submission Author: Majed Yazdani

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Background and Aim : This study examined the behavioral system as Pysh–Byn–Hay relapse in patients with substance abuse and impulsivity city of Bushehr. The study population included all patients with drug abuse in Bushehr, which in 1394 referred to drug rehabilitation centers and clinics.

Methods : The sample on a voluntary basis and to include those with a history of treatment and relapse again Dashth–And were selected. The final sample size was 100 people. All subjects in the questionnaire activation / inhibition Carver and White, BIS and beliefs were associated with relapse Wright

Results : In order to analyze the results of descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis were used. Results showed that the correlation between predictor variables there are significant relationship with impulsivity and relapse. Stepwise regression analysis showed that inhibition system / activation behavior and impulsivity are able to predict relapse variance

Conclusion : The results of this study it can be concluded that a reduction in relapse and impulsivity of people with substance abuse need to be considered psychological variables such as brain-behavioral systems

Keywords : Brain-behavioral systems, relapse, impulsivity, substance abuse
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT, JOB STRESS WITH JOB SATISFACTION AND JOB BURNOUT AMONG STAFF HORMOZGAN PROVINCE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP

Background and Aim: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between work-family conflict, job stress, job satisfaction and burnout among staff was governor of the province.

Methods: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between work-family conflict, job stress, job satisfaction and burnout among staff was governor of the province. This study is based on research purpose, and research is descriptive. The population of this research includes all employees are Governor of Hormozgan province, That number is at the end of 2015, over 421 people, among the whole population (421) sample was calculated based on the sample of 201 people, 197 completed questionnaires were returned, but in the end, To collect the data, work-family conflict Carlson et al. (2000), Job Stress Scale Philip L. Rice (1992), job satisfaction, Smith, Kendall and Hyvlyn (1969) and Hiller (2001) was used. Finally, data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics(Pearson correlation and multivariate regression) were analyzed. The results showed that, among the predictors, work-family conflict reverse Hormozgan Governor predict job satisfaction and reducing effect is, But job stress was not involved in the prediction of job satisfaction (P> 0/05). Work-family conflict, job stress, job burnout significant predictors are the governor of the province. Examine the relationship between work-family conflict also showed that there is a significant negative correlation with job satisfaction governor. Governor inverse relationship between job stress and job satisfaction is significant. Between job stress and burnout among staff direct and significant correlation exists governor.
Conclusion: Examine the relationship between work-family conflict also showed that there is a significant negative correlation with job satisfaction governor. Governor inverse relationship between job stress and job satisfaction is significant. Between job stress and burnout among staff direct and significant correlation exists governor.

Keywords: Work-Family Conflict, Job stress, Job Satisfaction, Burnout, Staff, Governor of the Province.
COMPARISON OF NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS (NA) AND ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTERS IN ADDICTION RELAPSE IN BIRJAND

Submission Author: Behnaz Zaal

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Background and Aim : The most important issue in the process of addiction treatment is the maintenance of the treatment and preventing relapse. The American Psychological Association considers psychosocial treatments as essential components of any substance abuse treatment program. The main problem for drug addicts is the feeling of insecurity, emptiness and vacuum caused by drug abandonment after physical abandonment. Each method has advantages and disadvantages. The main purpose of NA is to make behavioral changes and work on the beliefs of the addicted person to prevent relapse. Instead, Addiction treatment centers are more closely monitored, more regulated, and more manageable. So, this study has aimed the comparison of Narcotics anonymous (NA) and addiction treatment centers in the risk of addiction Relapse.

Methods : The Participants of study were all adults participants in Narcotics anonymous (NA) and referrals addiction Treatment Centers in Birjand who selected by Random method among addictions. The sample of the study completed the Relapse Prediction Scale (RPS).

Results : The results showed no significant difference between the two groups in the likelihood of Relapse of addiction but The likelihood of Relapse of addiction is significant in people based on the type of substance. People who have a history of Industrial Drugs are more likely to be relapsed than those with a history of traditional drug use.
Conclusion: It seems that addiction relapse is more related to the type of substance used than the therapeutic approach. Of course, the treatment of addiction should be adapted with the substance used to have the greatest effect on the maintenance of the treatment.

Keywords: Narcotics anonymous (NA), Relapse, treatment centers, Birjand.
EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUG PREVENTION TRAINING ON THE ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE TOWARDS DRUGS IN BIRJAND

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Background and Aim: The triangle of poverty, ignorance and addiction destroys the dynamics, maturity, vitality and creativity of the youth. The results of the studies show that the intention of people for drug abuse is at least the first time consumed by their attitude towards substance abuse. One of the ways to prevent addiction is to educate the youth. So, this study has aimed the effectiveness of drug prevention training on the attitude of people towards drugs.

Methods: The research is an experimental research using the Solomon four–Group Design (Pre-test-post-test with control group). The sample group consisted of 50 people who were selected and assigned to both experimental and control groups by Random method, trained in the prevention of addiction. We assess their attitude about drugs by Drug Attitude Questionnaire, Data were analyzed using covariance test.

Results: The results indicated that at 95% confidence level, training of addiction prevention skills was effective in changing people's attitude toward narcotics, and the results of the Eta squad showed that the group variable explains 0.69 changes in attitudes towards drugs. In the other words, the level of negative attitudes towards drug abuse has increased after training for addiction prevention skills. Also, there was no significant difference between male and female attitudes towards drugs.

Conclusion: addiction prevention training effects could change the attitude towards drugs. Therefore, in such situations. Given the sensitivity of the subject of addiction, especially among young people in the community, educating them to be able to evaluate the underlying causes and factors associated with drug abuse is crucial.
Keywords: Drug prevention training, attitude, Addiction, Birjand
COMPARISON OF THE RATE OF ADDICTION AND ITS CAUSES AMONG NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE STUDENTS OF BIRJAND UNIVERSITIES

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Background and Aim: The spread of social harm, especially the addiction, is affecting many of the current societies, especially the Third World. Young people in society, especially students, are not immune from the danger of this injury. Hence, the prevention of drug addiction during the student period is necessary because students in this course, in addition to being away from the family, adapt to other students who are generally of different cultures and live. So, the present study aimed to examine the rate of addiction and its causes among native and non-native students of Birjand universities.

Methods: In this causative-comparative study, the sample included 150 students of birjand universities (75 native and 75 non-native). The Participants of study were selected to response the Addiction Potency Questionnaire and data was analyzed using T-test and SPSS software.

Results: The results showed that there isn’t a significant difference between native and non-native students in average of Addiction talent. But there is a significant difference in the rate of drug abuse among girls and boys. This means that the percentage of passive readiness in girls is higher than that of boys. Also, Findings of the research showed that the most important reasons for addiction were happiness, 36%, lack of awareness with 23% and unemployment with 20%. Also, for dormitory students, the impact of friends with 46%, low self-esteem with 23%, and away from family with 17% are the main reasons for drug addiction.
Conclusion: On the basis of these research findings, and since prevention is always a priority, treatment of addiction and the factors influencing it can prevent the occurrence of addiction, which is considered to be a major threat to societies.

Keywords: native, non-native students, Addiction, Addiction talent
EFFECTIVENESS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT THERAPY ON REDUCING IMPULSIVITY OF MEN UNDER METHADONE TREATMENT

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Background and Aim: This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on reducing impulsivity in the addicted men under Methadone treatment.

Methods: The study population consisted of all the addicted men under Methadone treatment referring to an addiction treatment clinic in Kermanshah in 2016-2017. Out of which 30 addicted men were selected via convenience sampling method, and then were appointed randomly into two experimental and control groups. For gathering data impulsivity scale, was used. The gathered data were analyzed by multivariate analysis of covariance.

Results: Findings of multivariate analysis of covariance showed that acceptance and commitment therapy was effective in reducing of impulsivity in addicted men under Methadone treatment.

Conclusion: According to our findings, acceptance and commitment therapy is a useful strategy for reducing impulsivity in addicted men under Methadone treatment and it can be used as a suitable intervention.

Keywords: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy, Impulsivity, addicted men, Methadonm
Background and Aim: Opioids produce reactive oxygen species (ROS) which are suggested to contribute to the opioid use disorders. However, randomized trials on antioxidant therapy have not shown beneficial effects. The reason may be antioxidant prescription with inadequate knowledge about redox status of patients. Understanding the oxidative changes resulting from opioid use, guide us to an efficient antioxidant therapy in clinical settings.

Methods: The studies were identified and gathered from the PubMed database over the past 16 years. Our search results were limited to articles in English, both animals and human, and in vitro and in vivo studies. A total of 48 full text articles were reviewed and summarized.

Results: Opioids elevate the level of ROS and decrease the function of enzymatic antioxidants such as SOD, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase. They increase the risk of vitamin deficiency and modify gene expression of target cells through ROS production. The effects of opioids on their target cells are exerted through different way and various mechanisms.

Conclusion: Opioids modulate the redox homeostasis; therefore, understanding the profile of oxidative changes in individuals with opioid use disorder could be of significant benefits in the clinical setting, to help with selection of an efficient antioxidant therapy and diminishing oxidative damage.

Keywords: Opioids; Oxidative stress; Antioxidant
Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was the verification of the usefulness of the Persian version of the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) in patients with opioid use disorder /cigarette smokers undergoing methadone maintenance treatment.

Methods: 354 patients with opioid use disorder / cigarette smokers at the Shafa Hospital, Guilan University of Medical Sciences participated in this study and took the Persian version of the FTND. The gold standard was the nicotine dependence criteria of the DSM-5.

Results: By DSM-5, 92.1% of smokers were diagnosed as dependent, while only 64% were diagnosed as dependent by FTND. In confirmatory factor analysis of the FTND, our results showed the two-factor solution providing the best fit. Three and four items were loaded on Factor 1 and Factor 2, respectively. One item (time to first cigarette) was loaded on both factors. After rescoring item 4, model fit showed better absolute fit than original model (χ²/df=1.55, P=0.10). Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of the FTND was 0.71.

Conclusion: This study showed the validity and reliability of the Persian version of the FTND. Our results confirmed the usefulness of the FTND to identify individuals who have the greatest risk for disease and to assess of programs for smoking cessation.

Keywords: Nicotine dependence; Psychometrics; Fagerstrom; Confirmatory factor analysis; opioid use disorder
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WELL-BEING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE RELAPSE

Submission Author: Amin Zand

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Background and Aim: Due to the concerns over relapse in schemes for quitting drugs and the role of psychological health aspects in relapse, this research examined the relationship between well-being as a component of positive psychological health with substance abuse relapse.

Methods: In this cross sectional study, 68 addicts residing in one of the addiction quitting centers in Tehran in 2016 were selected for investigation by simple random sampling. A questionnaire consisting of the addict’s demographical data, his addiction status and the Farsi version of the World Health Organization Well-Being Questionnaire (WHO-5-P) were employed for data collection. A Pearson Correlation Test was used to investigate the relationship between well-being and its components with substance abuse relapse.

Results: The mean number of relapses in the group with the low well-being index (less than 13) was 4.89±10.92 occurrences whilst in the group with the high well-being index (13 or more) it was 2.71±5.30. Analysis of data indicated that there was a significant inverse relationship between the level of the well-being index with the number of relapses (P<0.05). The same relationship was also present between the “Vitality” and “Waking up Fresh” components of the well-being index with the number of relapses.

Conclusion: A low level of well-being is associated with more relapses and thus consideration of factors interrelated to positive psychological health such as well-being, easy access to counseling centers and provision of appropriate care could play a substantial role in reducing relapse rate.

Keywords: well-being, substance abuse, relapse.
INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF MENTAL AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG ADDICTION PATIENTS

Submission Author: Marjan Zarandi

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Background and Aim: This study*, entitled “Investigating the role of social participation in the improvement of mental and social behaviour and rehabilitation of drug addiction patients in the city of Esfahan in the year 2015”, has been conducted with the aim of identifying the role of social participation of drug addicts in public-run rehabilitation organizations in the improvement of mental and social behaviour and rehabilitation of drug addicts in the year 2015.

Methods: This study was conducted using a Mix method research. Data collection was done using documentary study method and using semi-structured questionnaire Interviews. The statistical population of the study consisted of addicted people in Isfahan that 380 of them were selected using random sampling.

Results: In summary, the results of the study suggest a meaningful relationship between the level of social participation and mental health of the addicts and their level of social performance. Also, a relationship between the mental participation with mental health and social performance, and a relationship between practical participation with any of the variables of mental health, depression, social performance, and anxiety have been confirmed. Also, considering the results of the study and the respective statistical activities, the relationship between the level of social participation of drug addicts with the variables of social acceptance, social progress, and in general social health situation, has been illustrated.

Conclusion: We hope that the results of this research will be beneficial and effective in the treatment and elimination of drug addiction in the country.
Keywords: participation, rehabilitation, addiction, social and mental improvement, institute
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURAL VALUES AND INCLINATION FOR USING DRUGS IN YOUTH A CASE STUDY IN ISFAHAN CITY 1395

Submission Author: Marjan Zarandi

Pari Ataee, Marjan Zarandi, Milad Noruzi, Ehsan Sharifi, Rasoul khoramian Esfahani

Background and Aim: Drug addiction is a new phenomenon in modern life. With development of modern culture, new values were developed too and behaviors such as drug use were considered as a social deviation. Social deviation is formed when a person’s behavior is deviated from or against cultural social norms of the society. The importance of social value is of great importance here because one issue which makes studying social deviations is the relativity of values and cultural norms. Drug user is considered a deviant because he has crossed value and norm limits. He is a patient whose sickness makes him to deviate more toward other deviations. The present study based on Schwartz’s ten value theory explores the relationship between social cultural values and youths’ inclination for drug misuse.

Methods: it is a descriptive survey. Research hypothesis is about exploring relationship of cultural social values to drug misuse. 283 young people in Isfahan city those who had at least experienced drug use once were randomly selected by KUKran formula as purposeful quota sample. Drug misuse inclination variable was scored by self-report questionnaire by Likret scale. Cultural values were considered as highest favorable social statue and Shwartzs ten value scale were used for assessing them shwartz ten value scale form a continuum of related values which are: seeking pleasure, motivation, self-confidence, popular, benevolence, tradition, sympathy, security.

Results: Correlation test shows a significant correlation coefficient between cultural values and inclination to drug abuse with 95 percent. cultural values correlation coefficient with drug misuse inclination is -0.384. Negative point shows the reverse direction of that relation; it means that by increase in cultural values, drug misuse is lowered.
and this relationship is meaningful in 0.05 level. Nomination coefficient shows that 14.7 percent of inclination changes to drug are dependent on cultural value changes.

**Conclusion**: Obtained results indicated that our society is entering to a global village like other societies and is facing globalization phenomenon; cultural values are changing within this society. Cultural work and internalizing values should be done in the society neither by force nor by harshness, but by giving cultural identity to youths and families. In this way we can face social deviations and defeat them.

**Keywords**: cultural values, drug misuse inclination, social damage
STUDYING THE SITUATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS, REASONS FOR PROPENSITY, CHANGING THE CONSUMPTION PATTERN, AND REHABILITATION BY PERUSING THE ONE-YEAR PATTERN IN HOMELESS(OVERT) DRUG ADDICTS IN THE CITY OF ESFAHAN.

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Background and Aim: This study has been conducted with the aim of discovering the reasons for addiction and homelessness making use of the experiences of drug addicts. The basic objective of this study is understanding the link between addiction and homelessness and also the context in which the addicted individual turns into a homeless person.

Methods: The current research has been performed with the combined approach in the two quantitative and qualitative phases. Based on this, a demographic questionnaire about a hundred homeless drug addict patients has been completed and seventeen male homeless drug addicts across the city of Esfahan have been interviewed. The interviews have been conducted using the narrative analysis method and assessed using the content analysis method.

Results: The results show that the three important factors of drug addiction, physical and mental disabilities and inability to adopt to the environment after emigration facilitate the process of addiction, social rejection, and homelessness.

Conclusion: The authors of this study suggest and hope that one day this impression will no longer exist in the urban management decisions and be replaced by a more humanitarian outlook.
Keywords: homelessness, addiction, publicly addicted individual, social rejection
WOMEN AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF MISUSING DRUGS AND ALCOHOL (CASE STUDY: ISFAHAN)

Submission Author: Marjan Zarandi

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Background and Aim: In many societies misusing drug and alcohol is one of the social deviation and harm. Although great developments have been made in understanding social deviations and ways for preventing them, but women were ignored in studies conducted until two last decades. The aim of present work is to study misusing drugs and alcohol from women’s perspective within a structural paradigm and also achieving women’s description of this phenomenon, and finally obtaining a comprehensive picture of causes and cultural/social background creating and transforming this phenomenon.

Methods: In this research by taking a qualitative approach and the grounded theory approach theory drug and alcohol misuse social construction is studied. 18 women having the experience of using drug and alcohol and living in Isfahan in 1395 and gate keepers of society (i.e. consultants and psychologists) were randomly selected. After trust formation, needed information was obtained by semi-structured deep interview. Data analysis was done by using a three-step encoding and NVIVO software was used for facilitating and accuracy of classifying information.

Results: Results indicated that causative factors such as family environment, paradoxical personal values, personal characteristics, motivation for being seen by others, easy access to drug and alcohol, low level of cognition, life style of use and recreational, lack of access to facilities to spend free time, not meeting the first needs such as income and favorable economic situation, experiencing love fantasy love failure, media interfering and providing shallow, incorrect information, not having enough social capital such as trust and effective social participation all in society create women interactions which result in positive assessment of using drug and alcohol with the
intention to reduce mental sufferings. There is a phenomenon of normalization for drug and alcohol use in women and they want to present themselves in a masculine society and making a masculine behavior feminine.

**Conclusion**: Knowledge and correct consideration of consequences can minimize the negative effects of wrong deviated cognition to drug and alcohol misuse. Thus along with controlling drug supply, demand for drugs and alcohol can be reduced. Easing the formation of NGOs working for women’s activity and by educating and informing them we can help them to have a correct view about misusing drugs and alcohol.

**Keywords**: Grounded Theory, social construction, Misusing Drugs and Alcohol
Background and Aim: Many factors affecting the tendency of adolescents and younger to addictions and some of these parameters such as individual, family and environmental factors can be changed or modified. Therefore, by recognizing these factors we can find the best way to prevent addiction and also to designing and implementing a more effective and evidence-based preventive program for preventing of wasting capital and economic power of the young. This study was aimed to evaluate the effect of individual, family and society factors on the youth tendency to addiction in Larestan County (Iran) in 2017.

Methods: This study was an analytical-descriptive study and statistical society was including all patients has been referred to addiction treatment centers in the Larestan city. 100 addicted people were selected by simple random sampling. The data was collected using family process questionnaire and family information content questionnaire. The data was analyzed using SPSS ver. 16.

Results: The results showed that factors such as irritability, having comity with friends, lack of intimate relationship with their parents, lack of senses of participation and empathy with family, not having plan for the future, depending too much on the others, lack of confidence and infected living environment, having greatest impact on the tendency to addiction. Also, the most participants consider themselves and their friends as addicting. In most people's first drug consumed were cigarette and hookah. The most patients were foreign nationals and non-Larestanian peoples.
Conclusion: Promotion of self confidence, improvement of relationship between children and their parents, and awareness of high risk people is seems necessary for the prevention of addiction.

Keywords: Addiction, Desire to drugs, Individual factors, Environmental factors.
THE EFFECT OF EXERCISE ON SPATIAL MEMORY IN MORPHINE ADDICTED RATS

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Background and Aim: Being addicted to drugs is one of the most important and major issues which cause many problems associated with learning and memories in human societies especially among the young individuals. Researchers have been consistently identifying appropriate solutions to resolve this individual and social problem. One of the most controversial solutions to mitigate and minimize waste generated on memory and learning is addressing sport activities. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identifying the effect of forced aerobic swimming (FAS) exercise on spatial memory in morphine-addicted rats.

Methods: To this end, 28 rats have been used in this study. Animals were allocated in to 4 groups which are normal, normal with FAS, morphine addicted and morphine addicted with FAS. The rats were addicted by adding 5 mg of morphine for the first 3 days and 10 mg for the next 3 days into the 100 ml of drinking water. Consequently, addicted rats were received 20 mg of morphine into the 100 ml of drinking water up to end of study. The animals were trained 5 sessions of 45 minutes per week using Morris-Water-Maze. The data were analyzed with the ANOVA and tukeys post-hoc. P value lesser than 0.05 were considered as significant.

Results: The results showed that in terms of distance and total time of finding the platform, the training group rats showed the best memory, and the morphine group rats showed the weakest memory. There is also a significant difference in the percentage of time and time elapsed in the target quadrant between rats in the training group and those of the rest of the rats.

Conclusion: As a result, it may be concluded that aerobic exercises can have good effects on the brain, and morphine produces a negative effect due to the mechanism that it creates on the memory. Also, with regard to memory equivalence in morphine rats with exercise and control group, it may be possible to conclude that aerobic exercise can somewhat improve the negative effects of morphine on memory.
Keywords: aerobic exercise, Morphine, Water maze morris, rat
THE EFFECTS OF STRESS MANAGEMENT EDUCATION ON STRESS OF ADDICTED WOMEN

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Background and Aim: We aimed to investigate the relationship between stress management education (cognitive-behavioral) on Stress of addicted women. The statistical population were all persons who referred to therapeutic centers of Tehran city in 2017.

Methods: This study is a semi-experimental survey containing a pre-test and post-test with random replacements. The related statistical groups are consisting of a number of addicted women who visited therapeutic centers in 2017. For this reason, 24 addicted women having high stress scores were chosen. The chosen women were divided into two groups: 12 persons in the test group and 12 persons in the witness group. The group stress management education (cognitive-behavioral) was performed for the test group during a period of 12 weekly sessions of two hours each. No intervention was conducted for the witness group. The stress questionnaires in two phases of pre and post tests were filled out.

Results: Average scores of stress rate in pretest and posttest in the experimental group had a significant difference (P<0.001), but this difference was not significant in follow up test (P>0.05).

Conclusion: The acquired results signify the possibility of stress management education to be employed as a useful intermediary method in reduction of stress on addicted women.

Keywords: addict, Stress Management, stress
EFFECTS OF LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF NICOTINE ON STAUROSPORINE-INDUCED NEURITE OUTGROWTH IN PC12 CELLS

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Background and Aim: The present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of low concentrations of nicotine on staurosporine-induced neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells.

Methods: PC12 cells were cultured in DMEM culture medium supplemented with 0.2% BSA. Cells were divided into different treatments. The cells were treated with different concentrations (10-12, 10-10, 10-8, 10-6, 10-4 and 0.0 M) of nicotine at the presence of 214 nM staurosporine as treatments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; respectively. The percentage of cytotoxicity was performed by lactate dehydrogenase assay. The percentage of death cell was assessed by Hoechst/PI differential staining. Total neurite length was measured.

Results: The percentage of cytotoxicity as well as the percentage of cell death in treatments 4 to 5 was higher and in treatments 1 to 3 was lower than that of treatment 6 (p<0.05). Total neurite length in treatments 1 to 3 was higher than that of treatment 6 and total neurite length in treatments 4 and 5 was lower than treatment 6(p<0.05).

Conclusion: Our results suggest that nicotine at low concentrations should improve neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells by staurosporine.

Keywords: nicotine, Staurosporine, Neurite Outgrowth, PC12
EFFECTS OF DEXTROMETHORPHAN ON NICOTINE -INDUCED CELL DEATH IN MCF-7 CELLS

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Background and Aim : The present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of different concentrations of dextromethorphan on nicotine-induced cell death in MCF-7 cells.

Methods : MCF-7 cells were cultured in DMEM culture medium supplemented with 0.2% BSA. Cells were divided into different treatments. The cells were treated with different concentrations (10⁻⁸, 10⁻⁶, 10⁻⁴ and 0.0 M) of dextromethorphan at the presence of 1mM nicotine as treatments 1, 2, 3 and 4; respectively. The percentage of cytotoxicity was performed by lactate dehydrogenase assay. The percentage of death cell was assessed by Hoechst/PI differential staining.

Results : The percentage of cytotoxicity as well as the percentage of cell death in treatments 1 to 3 were lower than that of treatment 4 (p<0.05).

Conclusion : Our results suggest that dextromethorphan at different concentrations should suppress cell death in MCF-7 cells by nicotine

Keywords : dextromethorphan, NICOTINE, CELL DEATH, MCF-7
Background and Aim: Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BM-MSC) are adult multipotent stem cells that are able to differentiate into multiple specialized cell types including osteocytes, adipocytes, chondrocytes and neurons. BM-MSC exerts different functions in the body and has recently been predicted to have a major clinical/therapeutic potential. It has been shown that the biological effect depends mainly on its paracrine action. Furthermore, it has been reported that the secretion of soluble factors and the release of cytokines and growth factors could mediate the cellular communication to induce cell differentiation/maturity. Bone Marrow Mesenchymal stem cell Soup is promising tools for the treatment of autoimmune diseases. The aim of the present study was determining the effect of mBM soup on Morphine induced cell death in PC12, U87, AGS and MCF-7 cell lines.

Methods: After confirming and harvesting the mBMSC cells, mBMSC condition medium as mBM Soup, was prepared. The cells maintained for 24h or 48h. Then, the condition media were harvested as mBM soup (mBM soup 24 and mBM soup 48h, respectively). One day after plating the cells, cells were washed with PBS. To investigate the effect of mBM soup on cell lines, morphological changes were studied with inverted microscope, the viability of cells was determined with trypan blue staining and MTT assay, the type of cell death was determined using Hoescht / PI staining, and NO secretion analysis.

Results: Viability assay showed that mBM soup (24 and 48h) in time dependent increased cell viability (p<0.05) and also Cell death assay showed that cell death time dependent decreased (p<0.05).
Conclusion: Our findings suggest that mBM soup can enhance the proliferation and growth of cell lines and can suppress cell death induction by Morphine.

Keywords: Morphine, BM-MSC soup, cell viability, Cell death, NO
HE PREDICTIVE MODEL OF NICOTINE DEPENDENCY SYNDROME BASED ON SELF-CONTROL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES FOR THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTION IN SMOKERS IN RASHT

Submission Author: Shina Zinali

Shina Zinali¹, bahman akbari², zahra etminan³

1. Author
2. Colleague
3. Colleague

Background and Aim: Smoking is seen as a habit and dependency with a different prevalence in today's societies. In spite of many efforts to prevent the spread of smoking, about one third of people over the age of 15 are smoking in the world. The general objective of this study was to predict the predictive model of nicotine dependency syndrome based on self-control and demographic variables for the treatment of addiction in smokers in Rasht. The present research is descriptive in terms of the purpose of the research and in terms of information gathering method, it is a part of correlation research.

Methods: The statistical population of this study is all smokers who are referred to adolescent drug addiction centers under the supervision of welfare in Guilan province. Sampling method is available in the present study. A sample of 420 people was selected for this study. Which were evaluated using nicotine-Schiffman affiliation questionnaire, tangy self-control and cognitive components. The results were analyzed using SPSS18 software. Data were analyzed using statistical, mean, standard deviation and logistic regression And analysis of variance.

Results: The results showed that there is a difference between the syndrome of nicotine dependency and the readiness for change and the eagerness to treat addiction in smokers. There is no difference between the syndrome of nicotine dependency and the willingness to change and the eagerness to treat addiction in smokers with education. There is no relationship between the nicotine dependency syndrome and the willingness to change and the passion for treating addiction in smokers with demographic characteristics.
Conclusion: Regarding the results, it should be noted that today the problem of substance and drug use, both authorized and unauthorized, has become a global problem, hence the need to spend more time and money on the release of addicts and preventing them. We have mental disorders in these people.

Keywords: Key words: nicotine dependency syndrome, self-control, demographic variables, smokers.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MATRIX THERAPEUTIC TRAINING ON RHUBARB AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SERUM AND PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDE TOWARD SUBSTANCES IN IMPROVED ADOLESCENTS FROM THE ASSOCIATION OF ANONYMOUS ADDICTS IN RASHT

Submission Author: Shina Zinali

Shina Zinali¹, parisa zohrabi², fatemeh hosseini³

¹. Author
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³. Author

Background and Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of teaching matrix treatment method on ruminant, and character and character of substance and attitude towards drug addicts in an improved group of addicted members of the Association of Anonymous Addicts in Rasht.

Methods: The present study is a semi-experimental study. The statistical population of this study included all addicts of the members of the Association of Anonymous Addicts in Rasht who were randomly selected and randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. The instruments used in this study were using the Rolling Stomach Scale (NULL) and Huxma (1991); the Cloningger, Parizzbek and Sorakik character of the personality traits (1991), the attitude questionnaire for Wright et al. (1989), which, after verifying the validity and reliability, Pre-test and post-test were used. The Matterx training program was presented to the experimental group in 10 60-minute sessions, while the control group did not receive any special training.

Results: The findings of SPSS software and multivariate covariance analysis of Mancova showed that matrix education therapy was significant on the nature and role of rumination in the level of P <0.01, but this training did not affect the effective variable of attitude toward materials (P <0.01). Also, these changes were not significant in the control group.

Conclusion: According to the results, matrix treatment education has led to an increase in the ability of individuals to reduce rumination with regard to the characteristics of nature and origin. Of course, the definitive results of this study require re-testing.
Keywords: Matrix treatment, Rhyming, Characteristics of personality and character, Attitude towards materials.
COMPARISON OF REGULAR SENSORY DETOXIFICATION THROUGH EYE MOVEMENT AND RECYCLING (EMDR) AND TREATMENT OF MIND-BASED BEHAVIORAL COGNITIVE-BEHAVIOR (MBCT) ON REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF DRUG USE AND INCREASING SELF-EFFICACY IN ADDICTS.

Submission Author: Shina Zinali

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to compare the regimen of sensitization with eye movement and re-processing (EMDR) and behavioral cognitive behavioral therapy based on the presence of mind on reducing the tendency to use drugs and increasing self-efficacy in addicts.

Methods: The present study is a semi-experimental study. The statistical population of this study included all addicts referred to well-preserved centers of Rasht city who were randomly selected and randomly divided into two experimental and one control groups. The research instrument was to use a questionnaire for the theory of addiction (2000) and self-efficacy of Schwartz and Juroesalem (1998). After confirmation of validity and reliability, pre-test and post-test were used. Regular Eye Degradation Therapy (EMDR) training program in 8 sessions of 90 minutes and a training program for mindfulness-based behavioral cognitive-behavioral therapy were presented to the experimental group in 10 sessions, while the control group did not receive any special training.

Results: The findings of SPSS software and multivariate covariance analysis of Mancova showed that regular degeneration training through eye movements and re-processing had a significant effect on reducing the trend of drug use and increasing self-efficacy at the level of P <0.01. Treatment of behavioral cognitive-behavioral therapy based on the presence of mind did not have a significant effect on decreased tendency to consumption, but had an effect on self-efficacy increase (P <0.01), and these changes in the control group were not significant.
Conclusion: According to the results of this study, life style and decision making methods of individuals to problems and problems of life are very important. Considering that drug addiction treatment protocols in our country do not pay much attention to the psychological problems of these patients, more studies are needed in this regard.

Keywords: Key word: Regular Sensitization through Eye Movement and Recycling (EMDR), Mentally Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (MBCT), Tendency to Substance Use, Self-efficacy.
COMPARISON OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND EXCITEMENT IN SUBORDINATE PERSONS AND NORMAL PEOPLE IN ISFAHAN

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Background and Aim: The purpose of this study was to compare spiritual intelligence, psychological well-being and excitement in dependent people and normal people. This research has been a causal comparison.

Methods: The statistical population of the study consisted of two groups of dependent people referring to addiction treatment centers and ordinary people in Kochi-e-Esfahan. The sample consisted of 150 people (75 dependent and 75 normal) who were selected by available sampling method and were compared by using spiritual intelligence, psychological well-being and excitement questionnaires. To analyze the results, multivariate and one-variable variance analysis was used. All data analysis was performed using SPSS-ver20.

Results: Data analysis showed that there is a significant difference between the dependent and normal subjects in the dimensions of spiritual intelligence (P <0.001), psychological well-being (P <0.001) and excitement (P <0.001). Comparison of meanings indicated higher spiritual intelligence and psychological well-being in normal people and higher excitement in substance dependent individuals.

Conclusion: These results can be used for preventive planning and parenting education and parenting programs. Hence, it is suggested that authorities and therapists consider this dimension in preventing addiction and maintaining the health of family members.

Keywords: Key words: spiritual intelligence, psychological well-being, excitement, substance dependent
Background and Aim: Spreading personal computers and increasing Internet connectivity at home and at work has led to the emergence of a problem called Internet addiction. Internet addiction is a broad term that encompasses a wide variety of behaviors and issues related to obsessive-compulsive and motivational control. This research was aimed at investigating the status of Internet addiction and its relationship with some of the demographic characteristics of students of Islamic Azad University, Islamshahr Branch in 1395.

Methods: The research method is descriptive and it is a type of survey. The statistical population of the students of the Faculty of Engineering and Technology of Islamic Azad University, Islamshahr University, was 250 people who were selected by random method. The data were collected by a questionnaire of 20 questions about Young's Internet addiction and a demographic questionnaire containing (gender and It was the birth of students and their parents and their parents. The results were analyzed using independent t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson test.

Results: The results of this study showed that 52.4% of students were at risk of Internet addiction (at high risk) and 19.6% of internet addicts, and only 28% of ordinary students (Internet users) were not affected. Also, 52 % Of female students and 42% were male and 71.7% (highest) were in the age group of 18-22 years old (42%) were the first children of the family and 82.5% of their fathers were employed and (most) 73.3% of the mothers were housewives And 13.2% were employed.

Conclusion: Due to the fact that there was a negative correlation between internet and internet addiction, there was no significant relationship. Also, the percentage of students at risk of addiction to the Internet was not different between the two sexes; however, there was a significant difference between the internet addict students. There was a significant relationship between the age of students who were at risk of addiction to the Internet and their gender. However, the percentage of Internet access in students with university education was significantly higher than other groups, and the average of Internet addiction among students with permanent working parents was Meaningful syntax of The other groups were more .At the end, the scholar offered special offers for students at the risk of Internet addiction (at high risk) and Internet addicts students.

Keywords: Internet addiction; at risk; demographic; characteristics