



藥癮戒治社會心理復健模 式之發展與評估

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藥物濫用成因

- * Personality of abusers
- * Stress & frustration factors
- * Family factors
- * Schooling factors
- * Social & cultural factors



Personality factor

- * Poor self-image & concept
- * Poor frustration tolerance
- * Impulsivity control problem & irrationality
- * Traumatic reaction: depression & anxiety
- * Avoidance & fear
- * Addict prone personality

Stress & frustration

- * Coming from daily lives
- * Inconsistent parental discipline
- * Poor family economy
- * Traumatic childhood experiences
- * Family disharmony & disorganization
- * Failure in schooling

Family factors

- * Dispute & conflict among family members
- * Broken family structure
- * Inappropriate discipline
- * Alienation from families
- * Poor attachment with parents

Family factors

- * Poor family economy
- * Lack of healthy leisure activities
- * Victimization within family
- * Witnessing drug abuse in family

Schooling factors

- * Low or dissatisfactory academic achievement
- * Negative relationships with teachers & peers
- * School dropouts or loitering
- * Violation to school regulation
- * Allured by drug dealers & curiosity
- * Limited prevention education of drug abuse

Social & cultural factors

- * Negative social learning & different association, e.g., smoking & gang activities
- * Negative socialization
- * Unhealthy leisure activities & pleasure seeking
- * Influenced by lower class culture
- * Associated with deviant social behaviors, e.g., gambling, prostitution, wrong means to revitalization
- * Associated with organized crimes & gang activities

Purpose of research

- * Comprehensive exploration to various factors
- * Programming the experimental intervention
- * Evaluating the effectiveness of psychosocial intervention



Method of research

- * Construction of psychosocial intervention program
- * Identification of the criteria for effectiveness evaluation
- * Bio-psycho-social assessment
- * Administering group therapy
- * Individual interviews & home visitations
- * Comprehensive evaluation of treatment effectiveness

Participants of research

- * 12 drug addicts receiving pending prosecution, with one female, 11 males, one amphetamine combining heroin addict, 11 heroin addicts
- * Recruiting from outpatients at Veteran Hospital of Chia-Yi
- * Group leaders: Psychiatrist (MD), Clinical social worker, Clinical psychologist
- * Researchers & observers

Instruments of data collection

- * Beck depression inventory
- * Family life satisfaction inventory
- * Table of dosage change of methadone consumption
- * Observation records by the observers
- * Recidivism follow-up checklist

Data analysis

- * Comparing with the norm of BDI
- * Comparing the means difference (t-test)
- * Analyzing verbatim qualitatively, including data from individual interviews and family visitations
- * Analyzing data from field observation
- * Analyzing changes of methadone consumption

Findings of research

- * Two of the subjects dropped out, ten of them stayed
- * Six of the stayed subjects consumed same or lesser dosages of methadone
- * Most of the stayed subjects demonstrated same or better life satisfaction
- * Job hunting still being a big problem

Findings of research

- * Motivational interviews are essential
- * Comprehensive bio-psycho-social assessment are necessary



Findings of research

- * Medical treatment, psycho-counseling, social work casement management & family intervention are necessary
- * Vocational guidance, social & family ties are very critical



Motivational interviews

- * May be set as the first priority, since no motivation, no change
- * Individualized interviews encouraging the clients' aspiration for change
- * Good resources allocating to motivated clients

Comprehensive assessment

- * Bio-chemical tests, building up the baseline information for treatment
- * Providing essential medical treatment for the addicts in addition to methadone alternative medication, for example, anti-depressants, anti-impulsivity prescription.
- * Personality trait, social relations, family relations
- * Peer relations, career exploration, job preference, job training, & job matching

Treatment action

- * Case management, social work individual & group treatment, psychiatric & psychological treatment, & family treatment
- * Sufficient professional staffing, concrete job description, collaboration among resource institutes, & adequate salaries & morale being critical for the success of psychosocial treatment

Conclusion

- * Bio-psycho-social assessment & intervention are promising in concordance with methadone alternative treatment



- * Auxiliary assistance to maintain the effectiveness & continuation of hanging on the treatment are necessary for successful psycho-social intervention.





Thank you