

Mona maghraby



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

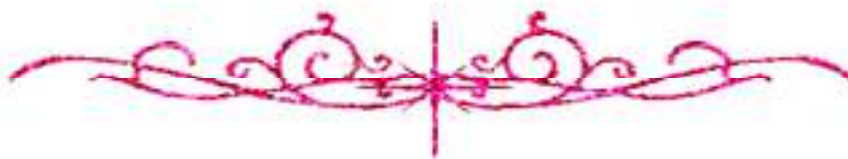
نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





Assessment of Psychosocial Profile of Drug Addict Clients

Thesis

Submitted in Partial fulfillment
Of Master Degree in Psychiatric Nursing

By

Sahar Mohamed Abed El- Hameed

B. Sc. N

Nursing Demonstrator, High Institute of Nursing
Assuit University

Supervisors

Dr. /

Marcelle Naguib Mekhail

Professor of Psychiatric Nursing
Faculty of Nursing
Alexandria University

Dr. /

Mohamed Ahmed Eissa

Assistant Professor of Psychiatry
Faculty of Medicine
Assuit University

Dr. /

Shokria Ably Labeeb

Lecturer of Community Health Nursing
Faculty of Nursing
Assuit University

Faculty of Nursing
Assuit University



وَنَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوَّاهَا فَأَلْهَمَهَا

فَجَبْرًا وَعَقْلًا وَمِمَّا قُتِلَ أَفْلاَحٌ مِّنْ

نَارٍ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا وَمِمَّا يُغْلَبُ مِنْ مَّجْسَدَاتِهَا

(سورة الشمس آية ٧)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْعَظِيمِ

 *To my Parents*

who gave me birth to life

 *To my Husband*

who is giving me the endless support

 *To my Daughter*

who gave me inspiration

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Introduction

Drug abuse remain a critical problems in most countries and are associated with several social and economic consequences (kleber, 1999).

It is a symptom of a very complex social malaise reflecting the uncertainty, insecurity and frustration that many young people feel. It has become one of the major vehicles for expressing anger at the present form of society - especially in Western countries. A toxic environment with social conflicts, pressures that center around today's subsection, alienation and rejection of social and political institutions increase the tendency toward its spread.(W.H.O.1994)

Addiction has grown to such proportions that it has become a priority health problem and a serious threat to the stability of social, political and legal instructions in many countries (Guerra de Macedo, 1999).

The societal consequences of substance abuse have led to a dramatic loss of resources, both human and material, increased morbidity and mortality; and reduced or lost productivity. Some of these societal effects include increased rate of accidents, crime, domestic violence, child abuse, suicide, prostitution, disease, work place consequences and community deterioration (Sodestorn, et al, 1992).

The use of illicit drugs frequently starts among school children during adolescence. Surveys in the United Kingdom indicate that 5-20 % of school children use drugs, with 2-5 % using them weekly and with a peak prevalence at 14-16 years of age (Swadi, 1999).

hypothesis that whites tend to use drugs more as a result of emotional problems or deviance (Nurco & Kinlock, 1990).

The Bureau of Prisons Facilities reported the following rates of substance abuse problems for Native Americans 78.9 %, Hispanics 60.2 %, Blacks 54.3 %, Whites 49.3 %, and Asians 11.1 % (Murray, 1991). Considerable research links personality disorders such as antisocial personality disorder and major depressive disorder with the development of substance dependence (Kaplan and Sadock, 1994).

Recent research has examined the development of different personality characteristics of adolescents at the time of substance use and with continued use. Youth substance abusers have been found to be extraverted and involved with their peers whereas older substance abusers are often depressed and withdrawn (Stein, et al, 1996) This research supports the hypothesis that substance abuse takes on different psychosocial meanings with continued use.

Aim of the work

1-To Identify the Psychosocial profile of drug addict patients.

2-To identify the personality traits of drug addict patients.



Review of literature

Scope and magnitude of the problem:

Substance abuse and dependency affects the entire family, its structure, functioning and roles. The ability of the family to support growth and development of its members is distorted. The family invests more and more energy into trying to control the abuse, so that the family rules become unclear and a level of chaos develops (Gerace, 1993).

Studies reported that 50 % to 60 % of crimes against property are drug-related. These robberies are committed primarily to obtain money for drug purchase (De la Rosa, et al, 1990). Drug abuse affects communities by taxing existing resources and requiring new resources to meet the needs of the increasing population of individuals who abuse substances. (Sullivan, 1995).

In the United States, the health care magnitude of drug-related problems is 46.9 billion \$ per year, (Kinney, 1991) Each year an estimated two million individuals are hospitalized with a diagnosis of drug abuse (Rice, et al, 1991).

Violence and drug abuse are intrinsic to the world of prostitution, although there is a differential pattern of involvement for females and males. Women are generally drug users at first and turn to prostitution as a means of supporting their habit. Men on the other hand, are usually prostitutes at first and become involved in drugs later (Strek & Elifoson, 1990).

Drug abuse leads to increase in promiscuous behavior and prostitution, thus increasing the risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). In addition, most experts