

Relapse Predictors in Patients with Psychoactive Substance Use in the Egyptian Culture

***A Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of
MD Degree in Psychiatry
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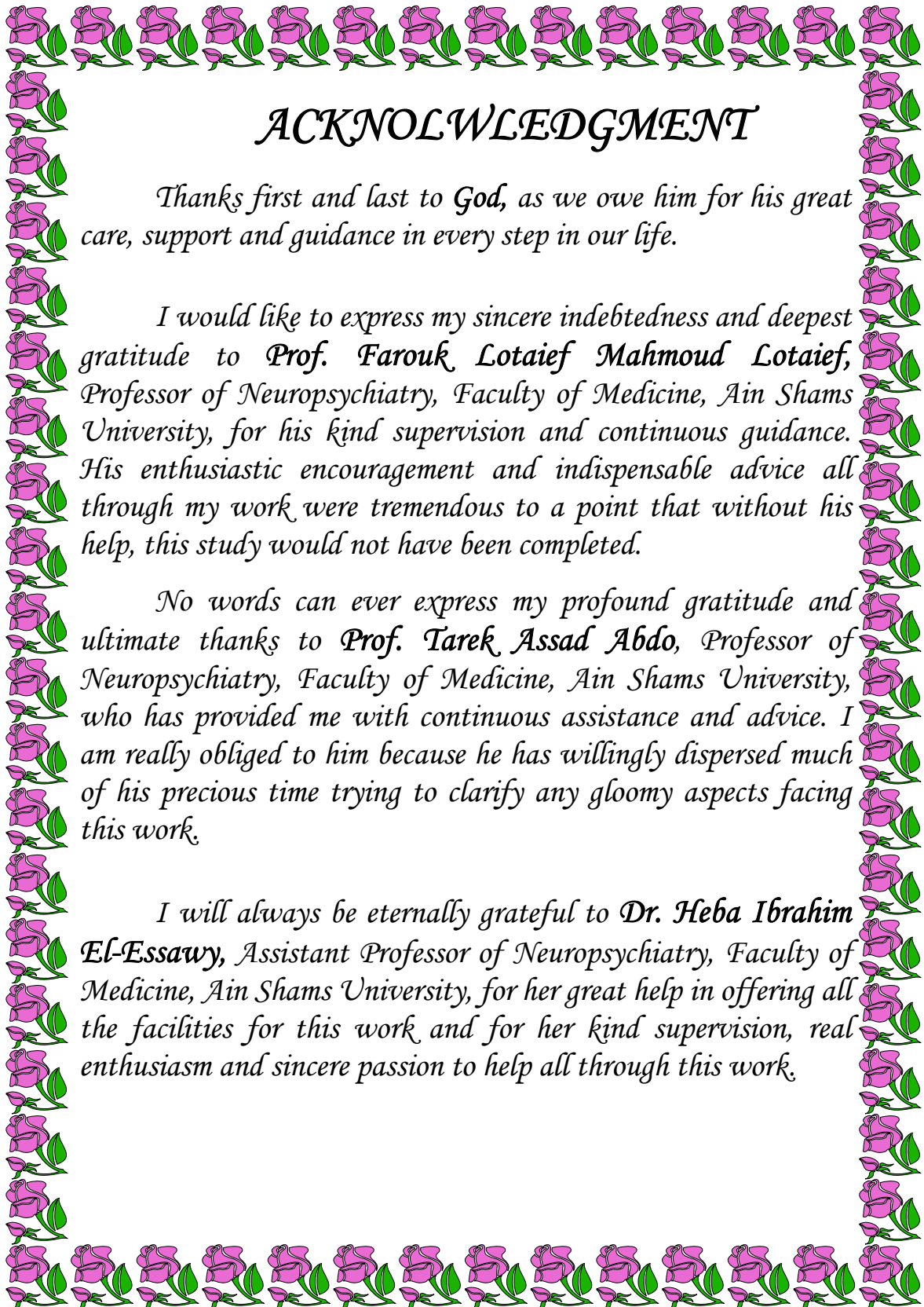
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم
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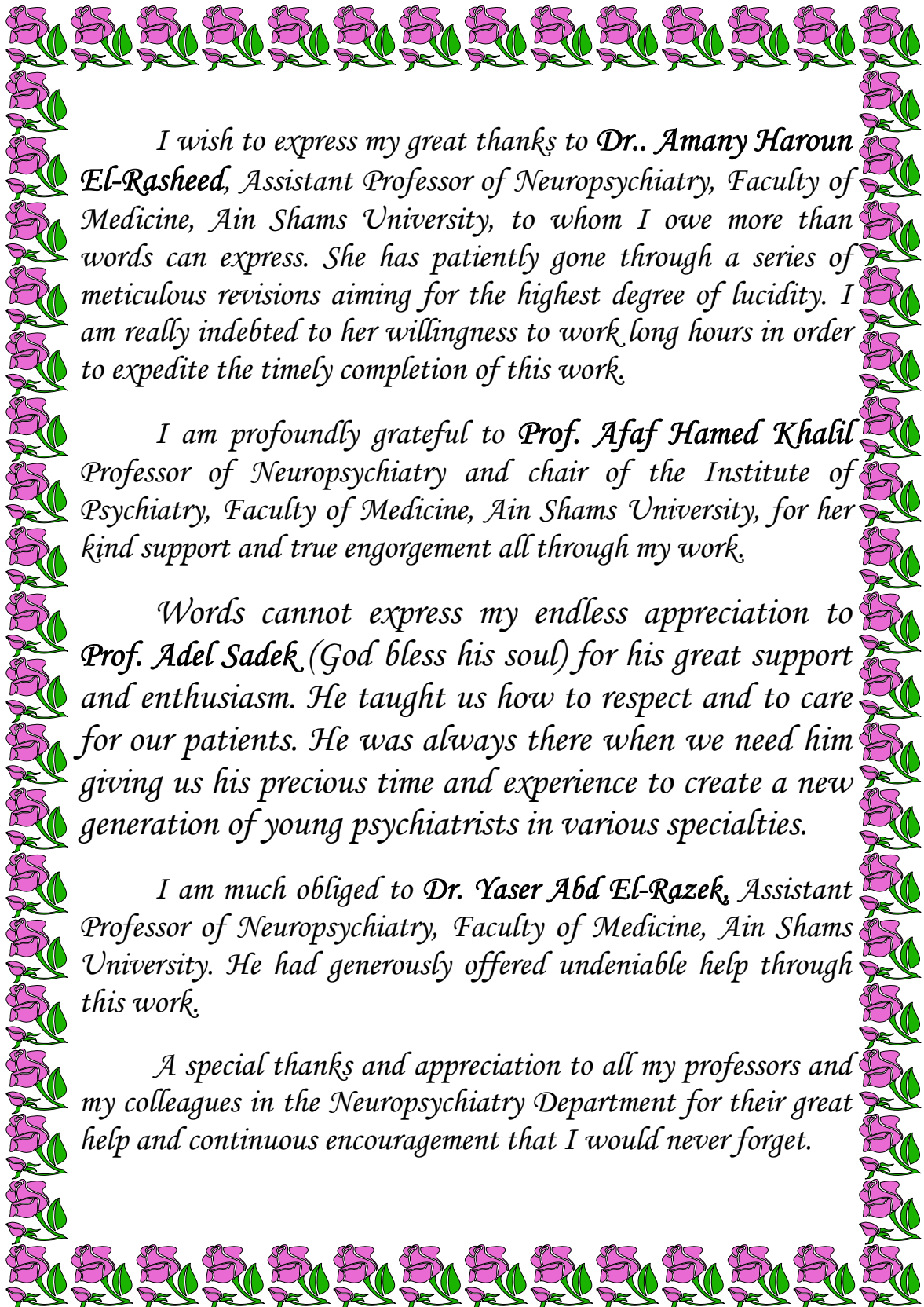
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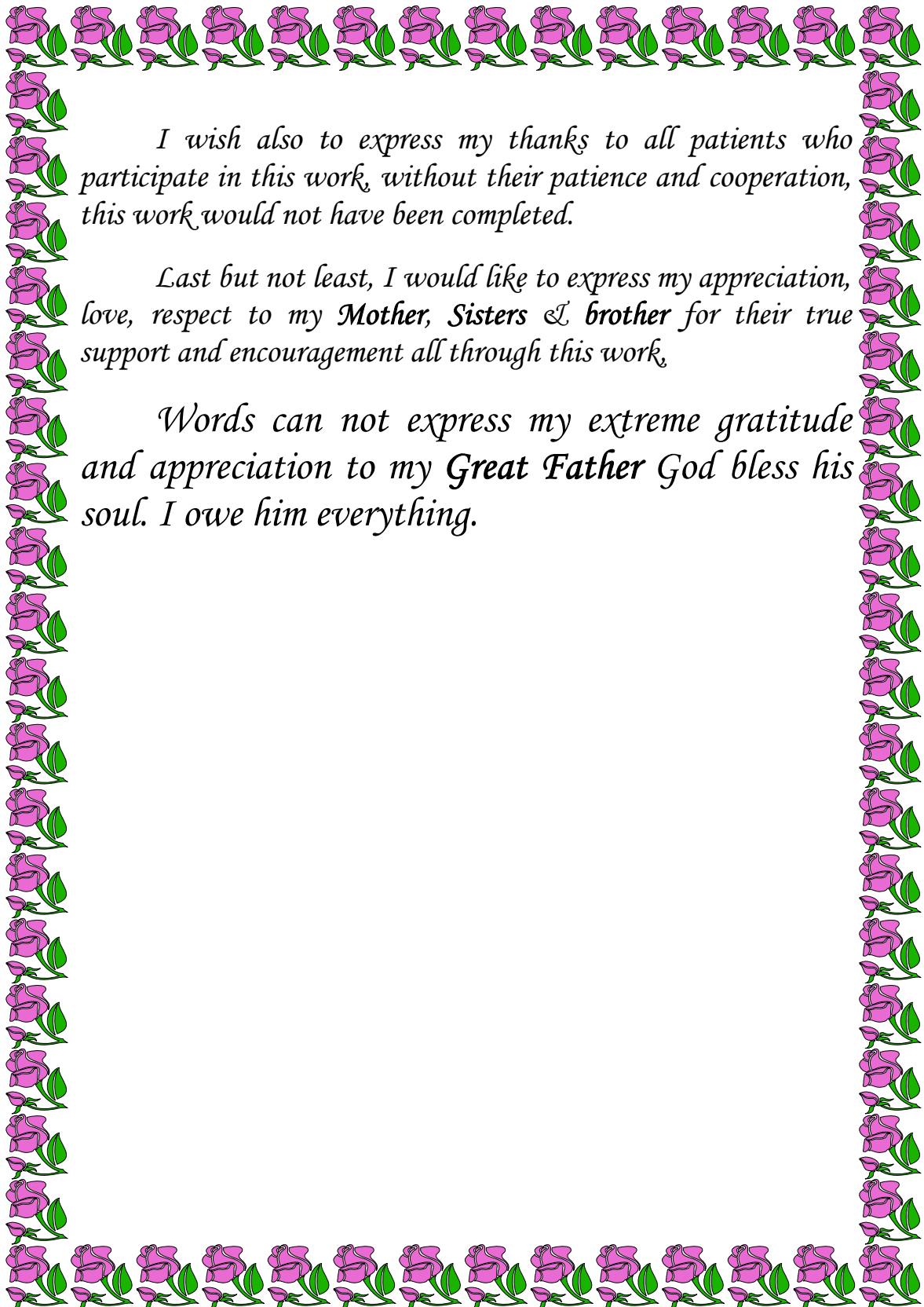
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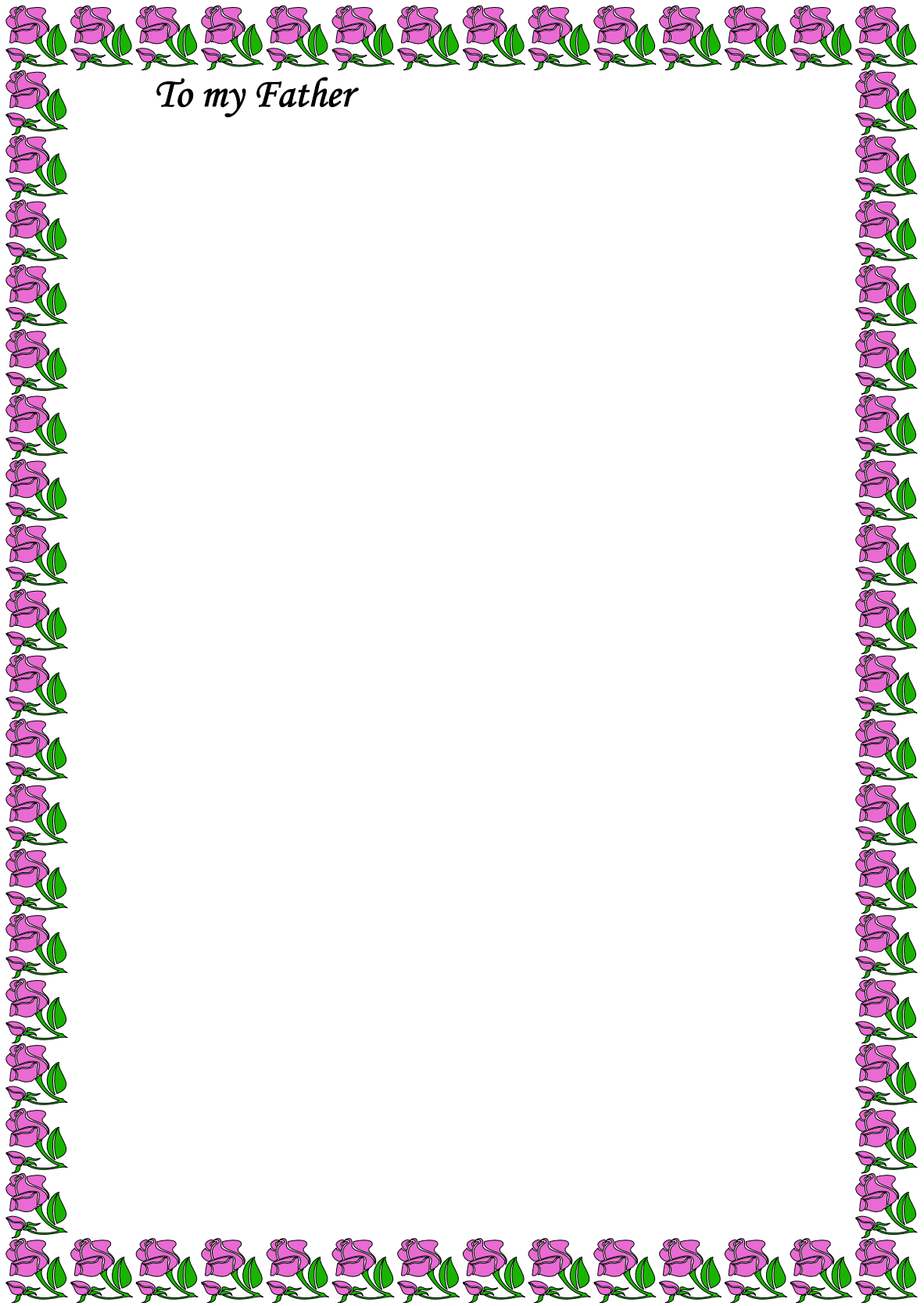
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To my Father

Contents

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work.....	20
Review of Literature:	
<u>Chapter I: Epidemiology of Substance Abuse</u>	21
<u>Chapter II: Etiology of Substance Abuse</u>	33
<u>Chapter III: Predictors of Relapse</u>	45
<u>Chapter IV: Relapse.....</u>	77
<u>Chapter IV: Recovery in Substance Use Disorder.....</u>	99
Subjects and Methods.....	114
Results.....	137
Discussion.....	176
Conclusion.....	208
Summary.....	215
Recommendations.....	225
References.....	229
Appendix.....	249
Arabic Summary.....	250

List of Tables

	Page
<i>Table(Ia): Sex of the patients</i>	<i>141</i>
<i>Table(Ib): Site of interview</i>	<i>142</i>
<i>Table(Ic): Age of the patients</i>	<i>142</i>
<i>Table(Id): Socio-demographic profile</i>	<i>147</i>
<i>Table(Ie): Family history of the first and second-degree relatives</i>	<i>149</i>
<i>Table(IIa): Duration of substance use</i>	<i>151</i>
<i>Table(IIb): Main substance of abuse</i>	<i>153</i>
<i>Table(IIIa): Axis I comorbidity</i>	<i>154</i>
<i>Table(IIIb): Prevalence of Axis I disorder</i>	<i>155</i>
<i>Table(IVa): Prevalence of Axis II disorders</i>	<i>157</i>
<i>Table(IVb): Correlation of Axis II disorders to rate of relapse</i>	<i>159</i>
<i>Table(IVc): Correlation of Axis II disorders to rate of relapse</i>	<i>160</i>
<i>Table(Va): Correlation of External religiosity to rate of relapse</i>	<i>161</i>
<i>Table(Vb): Correlation of Internal religiosity to rate of relapse</i>	<i>163</i>

<i>Table(Vc):</i>	<i>Correlation of Total religiosity to rate of relapse</i>	<i>164</i>
<i>Table(VIa):</i>	<i>Correlation of SRRS to rate of relapse</i>	<i>165</i>
<i>Table(VIIa):</i>	<i>Correlation of Medical profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>167</i>
<i>Table(VIIb):</i>	<i>Correlation of Employment profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>169</i>
<i>Table(VIIc):</i>	<i>Correlation of Alcohol profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>Table(VIIId):</i>	<i>Correlation of Drug profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>171</i>
<i>Table(VIIe):</i>	<i>Correlation of Legal profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>173</i>
<i>Table(VIIIf):</i>	<i>Correlation of Family profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>174</i>
<i>Table(VIIg):</i>	<i>Correlation of Psychiatric profile to rate of relapse</i>	<i>176</i>
<i>Table(VIIh):</i>	<i>The Stepwise Regression Analysis</i>	<i>177</i>

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1: Age of the patients	143
Figure 2: Family history of the first and second-degree relatives	150
Figure 3: Duration of substance use	152
Figure 4: Main Substance of abuse	153
Figure 5: Prevalence of Axis I disorder	156
Figure 6: Prevalence of Axis II disorder	158
Figure 7: Correlation of Axis II disorders to the rate of relapse	160
Figure 8: Correlation of External religiosity to the rate of relapse	162
Figure 9: Correlation of Internal religiosity to the rate of relapse	163
Figure 10: Correlation of Total religiosity to the rate of relapse	164
Figure 11: Correlation of SRRS to the rate of relapse	166
Figure 12: Correlation of Medical profile to the rate of relapse	168
Figure 13: Correlation of Employment to the rate of relapse	169
Figure 14: Correlation of Alcohol profile to the rate of relapse	170
Figure 15: Correlation of Drug profile to the rate of relapse	172
Figure 16: Correlation of Legal profile to the rate of relapse	173
Figure 17: Correlation of Family profile to the rate of relapse	175
Figure 18: Correlation of Psychiatric profile to the rate of relapse	176

List of Abbreviations

AA	:	Alcoholic Anonymous
ADHD	:	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.
ASI	:	Addiction severity index
CBT	:	Cognitive Behavioral Therapies
DS	:	<i>Disseminated sclerosis</i>
DSM-III-R	:	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 3th edition Revised.
DSM-IV	:	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 4th edition.
DSM-IV-TR	:	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 4th edition. Text Revised.
HIV	:	Human Immune deficiency Virus
LCU	:	Life Change Units
MICA	:	Mentally Ill Chemical Abusers
NA	:	Narcotic Anonymous
NCS	:	National Comorbidity Survey
NHSDA	:	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
NIDA	:	National Institute of Drug Abuse
NLAES	:	National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey
ROS	:	Religious Orientation Scale

SCID	:	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV.
SCID-I	:	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis-I disorders.
SCID-II	:	Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis-II disorders.
SD	:	Standard Deviation
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Science version 2
SRRS	:	Social Readjustment Rating Scale
US	:	United States

Aim of the work

The aim of this work is to:

1. Verify the hypothesis of this study that relapse is the major problem in substance use that can be identified by predictors that are identifiable and culturally colored,
2. To identify patients at risk of relapse among Egyptian Substance abusers.
3. To identify those predictors in an attempt to help in constructing treatment programs.

Introduction

The effects of the drug dependence on social systems has helped shape the generally held view that drug dependence is primarily a social problem, not a health problem (**McLellen et al, 2000**).

Whether a society views substance use primarily as a moral or legal problem, when it creates difficulties for the user or ceases to be entirely volitional it becomes the concern of all the helping professions, including psychiatry (**Kaplin & Sadocks, 2004**).

Recent studies estimated that drug dependence costs the United States approximately 67\$ billion annually in crime, lost work productivity, foster care and other social problems. These expensive effects of drug on all social systems have been important in shaping the public view that drug dependence is primarily a social problem that requires interaction and law enforcement rather than a health problem that requires prevention and treatment (**McLellen et al, 2000**).

Alcoholism and drug addictions have occurred throughout the centuries and observers have theorized about the etiology and dynamics for just as long. The disorders have intrigued and baffled the learned throughout the ages. More recently, the epidemic use and abuse of alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, marijuana and other substances have challenged many physicians, psychologists, psychoanalysis and psychotherapists to describe the motivation to use alcohol and drugs, as well as the dynamics that are acted out over and over again with family, friends and therapists.

These theories of behavior, this description of the psyche become important insofar as they shape the technology of treatment and the development of addiction psychiatry (**Goldsmith, 1997**).

Since the use of any drug is a voluntary action, behavioral control or willpower is important in the onset of dependence. Thus, at some level an addicted individual is at fault for initiating the behaviors that lead to dependence disorder.