



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Prevalence of Smartphone Addiction and its Correlates in a Sample of Ain Shams University Students

Thesis

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in Psychiatry*

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
ADAMHA	Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration
APA	American Psychiatric Association
BAI	Beck anxiety inventory
BDI	Beck depression Inventory
BFAS	Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale
CBT	Cognitive behavioral therapy
CERM	Questionnaire of Experiences related to the Cell (Cuestionario de Experiencias relacionadas con el móvil)
COS	Cell Phone Over-Use Scale
CPAS	Cell-Phone Addiction Scale for Korean Adolescents
CPDQ	Cellular Phone Dependence Questionnaire
C-SSRS	Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale
DASS	Depression Anxiety Stress Scale
DENA	Questionnaire to Detect New Addictions (Cuestionario de Detección de Nuevas Adicciones)
DRD2	Dopamine receptor gene
DSM-V	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition
ECPUS	Excessive Cellular Phone Use Survey
FSS	Fagerstrom Smoking Scale
FTND	Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition
ICD-8	International Classification of Diseases
ILO	International Labour Office

List of Abbreviations *cont...*

Abb.	Full term
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
KBUTK	Cell-Phone Addiction Assessment Questionnaire
LTP	Long-term potentiation
MAT	Mobile Addiction Test
MIUI	Mobile Internet Usage Index
MPAA	Mobile Phone Activities and Addiction of Parents
MPAI	Mobile Phone Addiction Index
MPAS	Mobile Phone Addiction Scale
MPDQ	Mobile Phone Dependence Questionnaire
MPIQ	Mobile Phone Involvement Questionnaire
MPPUS	Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale
MPPUS	Mobile Phone Problem Use Scale
MPUB	Mobile Phone Usage Behavior Scale
MP-UQ	Mobile Phone Use Questionnaire
MPUS	Mobile Phone Usage Scale
MRCPAS	Manolis/Roberts Cell-Phone Addiction Scale
NSSI	Non-Suicidal Self-injury
OCD	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
PCPU-Q	Problem Cellular Phone Use Questionnaire
PKMzeta	Protein kinase M zeta
PMPUQ	Problematic Mobile Phone Use Questionnaire
PSQI	Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index
PUMP	Problematic Use of Mobile Phones

List of Abbreviations *cont...*

Abb.	Full term
SAMI	Smartphone Addiction Measurement Instrument
SAS	Smartphone Addiction Scale
SAS-SV	Smartphone Addiction Scale, Short version
SMS-PUDQ	SMS Problem Use Diagnostic Questionnaire
SPAI	Smartphone Addiction Inventory
SPAQ	Smartphone Addiction Questionnaire
SPSS	Statistical package for social science
STDS	Self-perception of Text-message Dependency Scale
TMDS	Text-message Dependency Scale
TMG	Test Messaging Gratification Scale
TMP	Test of Mobile Phone Dependence
VTa	Ventral Tegmental Area
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century has witnessed ever-increasing technological advances leaving an imprint on all aspects of life. One of these advances is the smartphone and its numerous applications or apps offering quick access to the Internet and social media through various apps such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter and Skype. The smartphone has also facilitated the transmission of SMSs and fax, and navigating the Internet. Furthermore, the smartphone includes entertainment such as games, mobile Camera, video, Bluetooth, multimedia, radio, Youtube, movies, GPS, and other applications (*Abo-Jedi, 2008*).

Despite the many uses and advantages of smartphones, there are disadvantages. Smartphones can distract drivers who talk or text on the phone while driving, potentially leading to traffic accidents (*Cazzulino et al., 2014*). Smartphone use is also a distractor among pedestrians while walking or crossing the street (*Schwebel et al., 2012; Thompson et al., 2013*). Smartphone use is associated with neck and shoulder pain because of one's posture while using a smartphone (*Shan et al., 2013*), as well as hand dysfunction (*INal et al., 2015*). Mobile phone use is associated with poor physical fitness (*Lepp et al., 2013; Rebold et al., 2016*), and worse academic performance (*Lepp et al., 2014; Prabu et al., 2015*).

As a result, terms such as "Smartphone addiction" (*Casey, 2012; Lee et al., 2014*) "mobile phone addiction"

(*Park, 2005; Ahmed et al., 2011; Szpakow et al., 2011*) "problematic mobile phone use" (*Billieux et al., 2008; Takao et al., 2009*), "mobile phone dependence" (*Satoko et al., 2009; Choliz, 2012*), "compulsive mobile phone use" (*Matthews et al., 2009*) and "mobile phone overuse" (*Perry and Lee, 2007*), have all been used to describe more or less the same phenomenon, that is, individuals engrossed in their Smartphone use to the extent that they neglect other areas of life. The most commonly used terms to describe this kind of addiction are "mobile phone addiction" and, recently, "Smartphone addiction".

Smartphone addiction is considered as the inability to control the smartphone use despite negative effects on users. The use of a smartphone not only produces pleasure and reduces feelings of pain and stress but also leads to failure to control the extent of use despite significant harmful consequences in financial, physical, psychological, and social aspects of life (*Shaffer, 1996; Van Deursen et al., 2015; Young, 1999*).

Smartphone addiction is considered to be rooted in Internet addiction due to the similarity of the symptom and negative effects on users (*Goldberg, 1996; Young, 1998*).

Smartphone addiction could be categorized as a behavioral addiction. Behavioral and chemical addictions have seven core symptoms in common, that is, salience, tolerance,