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ABSTRACT FORMAT

Name : Ms. Afaf Rabee
Institution : Al-Quds University - College of Education
Address :
E-mail address : afaf@yahoo.com
Name of presenting person : Ms. Afaf Rabee

Authors : Ms. Afaf Rabee

Title : Relapse degree among sample of drug ex-addicts and addicts

Purpose: The study aimed at identifying the degree of relapse and the reversion to drug addiction by the addicts and ex-addicts post the treatment process and the most effective factors which affect the relapse and the reversion to the addiction substances, knowing that the ratio of drug treatment of addicts is internationally low. At the same time, there is an increase in the size of the phenomenon of drug addiction in the Palestinian Society despite the national and official efforts to limit the use and misuse of the phenomenon of drug addiction with reference to awareness, prevention and intervention programs.

Methods: To achieve the objectives of the study, the population and sample of the study were defined. The study population consisted of the addicts and ex-addicts at the Treatment, Rehabilitation and Restoration Centers.

The study sample consisted of two samples

1. 109 addicts under treatment who are distributed among one In-Patient Treatment Center (N.G.O), and 7 Restoration Centers allocated in the Northern and the Middle Governorates affiliated to the Palestinian Authority.
2. 53 Ex- addicts who have completed their treatment process since 2 years and are in contact with the follow up counseling programs provided by the affiliated Treatment Centers.

The total number of the study sample is 162 .

The researcher used the Descriptive Methodology to compare the reasons that caused the relapse as well as the reversion to drug use among drug addicts and ex-addicts due to certain variables .

The researcher used the questionnaire called "Situations of Relapse (100)" prepared by Askar & others (2005), which includes the Risky situations which lead to the relapse of drug addiction due to its psychological effects. The questionnaire consisted of 2 parts: the 1st part included demographic variables and the 2nd part embodied 100 items with eight dimensions : Eagerness and Drug Mentioning , Control , Peers' Stress, Happiness, Unhappiness, Disorder Relations with Others, Family Problems, and Psychological & Physical Pain . Reliability was calculated by Cronbach alpha for the questionnaire

(0.97).

The study raveled following results :

1. The variable which predicted the relapse of the addicts was using the Hubble Bubble or have joined a treatment program or during imprisonment and this was found through the stepwise variable which its value was found as R .217 and this was significant at the (.02) level. .
2. The variable which predicted the relapse by the ex-addicts was the Hubble Bubble and drug use of ecstasy pills through the Stepwise Regression variable which was found R2   .229 and was statistically significant at the (.001).
3. There were no significant differences at the (a= 0.05) related to the degree of relapse for the addicts   compared to the ex-addicts at the eight relapse situations : Eagerness and Drug Mentioning, Control, Peers' Stress, Happiness, ,Unhappiness, Disorder Relations with Others, Family Problems, Physical & Psychological Pain through using the t-test for the independent groups .

4. There were no significant differences at the (a = 0.05) for the Situations' degree and the relapse degree due to the interaction between the situation (and the social status (single, married, divorced) of the addicts and ex-addicts the value of F .926 at the level of significance .398) .

5. There were no significance differences at the   (a=0.05) for the situation's degree and the relapse degree due to the interaction between the level of education of the addicts and ex-addicts, the value of F 1.22 for the addicts at the level of significance (.249) and for ex-addicts (1.78) at the level of significance .084.

6. There were no significant differences at the   (a=0.05) for the situation's degree and the relapse degree due to the interaction between the economical level of addicts and ex-addicts the value of F .725 for the addicts at the level of significance .768 and the value of F for the ex-addicts 1.00 at the level of significance .438 .

7. There were no significant differences at the (a=0.05) for the situation's degree and the relapse degree due to the interaction between the place of residence of addicts & ex-addicts the value of F for the addicts .535 at the significance level .928 and the value of F for the ex –addicts .775 at the level of significance .625.

8. The addicts had higher satisfaction than the ex-addicts where the mean was 2.47 and standard Deviation (SD) 1.7 while, the mean for the ex-addicts was 1.30 and the standard Deviation 0.77.