A comparative investigation of the rate of drug use, Stimulants and Alcoholic Drinks among Students in Autonomous, Individual and Inside the University Dormitories

Abstract

Recently, Substance abuse has been one of the eldest problems which has become one of the most complex human phenomena, and has created a lot of problems at work, social and psychological environments. Iran, due to young population issue, has a higher risk, so students are not safe from this problem. Student dormitories have an important role in the mental health of students. This environment, can be a suitable site for substance abuse as a common phenomenon all over the world that has invaded human society as an important social pathology. The effects of drug use for students is deep and can be irreparable and sometimes fatal.

The aim of study is to review the rate of drug use, stimulants and alcoholic drinks among students living in autonomous, individual and inside the university dormitories of Zahedan. This study was descriptive-survey. Statistical population was all dormitory students studying in Farhangian University, Sistan and Baluchestan University, Azad Islamic University and Medical Sciences University in 2016. The participants included 374 students selected by random classified sampling from different universities.

To analyse data, the frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation, independent t-test, ANOVA, post hoc tests and Chi square were used. The results showed, that the pattern of drug use among students is different than the general population. According to the previous findings, the most commonly used substance in Iran, has been opium and its derivatives, while in the student population, hookah, smoking and alcohol rate were high. The substance, in those with a history of smoking, alcohol and drugs are far more than others that represents the chain relationship of this material together. Providing recreation, and prevention of smoking and alcohol can significantly reduce drug abuse statistics. So, it is necessary to increase their information in individual, social and cultural field. The important point is, vulnerability social age, and crime age in Iran, are reduced from the third decade of life in to the second, so, that is created with the entrance to the university and the independence of the family. Therefore, prevention programs of substance abuse and awareness of young people seem to be necessary more than ever.

Keywords: Substances, Stimulants, Alcoholic Drinks, Student Dormitory
پیام مسئولین و اعضای ستاد مبارزه با مواد مخدر

بررسی مقایسه‌ای میزان مصرف مواد مخدر، روان گردانهای و مشروبات الکلی در بین دانشجویان خوابگاه‌های خودگردان و مجردی و خوابگاه‌های درون دانشگاهی

مجری طرح: 
دکتر علی فرنا 
استادیار دانشگاه سیستان و بلوچستان

ناظر طرح: 
دکتر حسین جناب‌پور 
دانشیار دانشگاه سیستان و بلوچستان

همکار اصلی مجری طرح: 
فاطمه آذر خرداد

سال ۱۳۹۵
Iran Drug Control Headquarters
Office of Research and Education

Title:
Determine the prevalence of comorbid mental and physical in seeking treatment interventions, harm reduction and social protection in Ahwaz

Project Managers: Majid Eydi-Baygi

Project Supervisor: Khaled Aslani

Publishing year:
2016

Research Project Approved On:
1394.12.26

Research Project Deadlines:
1395.07.26

Approved credit plan
77000000

Contract number
46.1851294

Date of contract
1394.11.18

Time plan
7 months
ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of comorbid mental and physical in seeking treatment interventions, harm reduction and social protection in Ahwaz. The present study was causal-comparative. The study samples were all addicts of Ahwaz who had referred to drug rehabilitation clinic in the city in 139 years. The sample included 300 addicts who were selected by multistage random sampling method. After collecting data on the number of 281 questionnaires were analyzed. Data were collected using a questionnaire SCL-90 and scale ranking the intensity physical diseases. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey test the assumptions being significant and analysis with software spss20. The results showed that based on Global Severity Index more than one, 70% of the samples are suspected to have at least one mental disorder. Also, results showed that the prevalence of mental disorders is in each of the dimensions of depression, somatization, anxiety, obsession-compulsion, interpersonal sensitivity, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation and psychosis respectively, 65%, 58%, 52%, 67%, 42%, 57%, 53%, 55% and 65%. The results of this study showed who there is not a relationship between mental disorders and drug addicts and time (r=0.04, p>0.05), mental disorder and route of administration (r=0.01, p>0.05) and mental disorders and abused substance (r=0.07, p>0.05). Also, the results showed that there is not a relationship between physical symptoms and duration of drug use (r=0.07, p>0.05) and the type of the material used and symptoms of physical illness (r=0.08, p>0.05). The results show who there is a relationship between how drug and symptoms of physical illness (r=0.26, p<0.05).
Keywords: Mental disorder, Physical illness, Depression, Somatization, Anxiety, Obsession-compulsion, Interpersonal sensitivity, Hostility, Phobic anxiety, Psychosis, Paranoid thoughts
عنوان طرح
میزان شیوع بیماری های همراه روایت و جسمی در متقاضیان مداخلات درمان، کاهش آسیب و حمایت های اجتماعی

مجری طرح
مهدی عیدی باگی

ناظر طرح
خالد اصلانی

تایبان ۱۳۹۵
Drug use Prevalence among College Students of Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Iran (2012)

Abstract:

Introduction: This study was aimed to determine the prevalence of drug use among College Students of Ministry of Science, Research and Technology in Iran. Method: Seven thousands, three hundred and thirty student in academic year 2011-2012 were selected by random stratified sampling method from thirty Universities In Iran, considering their sex and level of education. We used Drug Use Prevalence Questionnaire (Taremian, Bolhari and peyravi, 2007) which were modified according to objectives of this study. Findings: The most prevalent drug of abuse in life time period was Qalyan (classical pipe), 28.7% followed by cigarette, 20.4% and alcohol, 11.9% and Trayak (Opium)(3.1%). Among the illicit drugs, the most prevalent drug are codeine substances (19.8%, Diazepam(3.6%), Fluxetine(1.9%), and Tramadol (4.2%). Use of different substances was significantly more prevalent in male students. There are five independent (predictor) variables which predict using most of drugs. These includes aggression (100% of drugs), using drugs among close friends (more than 77% of drugs), belief in using drugs among students and positive personal attitudes to drugs(each 69% of drugs) emotion seeking (61% of drugs). These variables are the strongest in predicting use of different drugs.

Conclusion: Using soft drugs (Qalyan, cigarette and alcohol) was more prevalent than hard drugs (Hashish, taryak, heroine Kerack) among Iranian students. Similar to drug use pattern in society, use of all drugs were more prevalent in male students. We should pay special attention to use of drugs such as Codeine, Diazepam, Fluxetine and Tramadol. Based on our findings, it is reasonable to emphasize on these prevention plans in counseling offices of universities: 1- Attitudes correction of students and disseminating true facts. 2- Considering stress and anger management programs. 3- Empowering students associations and stressing positive role of peers 4- considering the unique role of families it seems is is so important to empower the relationship of universities and students families.

Keywords: Prevalence, Addiction, Substance use, College student, Risk and Protective Factors.
رشته: ۱۳۹۲

نام: 

هیئت اجرایی: 

ناظر: 

تاریخ: ۱۳۹۲
Drug use prevalence among students of Universities of Medical Sciences in Iran (2012)

Abstract:
Introduction: This study was aimed to determine the prevalence of drug use among students of Universities of Medical Sciences in Iran. Method: Three thousands, five hundred and twenty student of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing and Midwifery, Paramedics in academic year 2011-2012 were selected by random stratified sampling method from thirty Universities of Medical sciences In Iran, considering their sex and level of education. We used Drug Use Prevalence Questionnaire (Taremian, Bolhari and peyra, 2007) which were modified according to objectives of this study. Findings: The most prevalent drug of abuse in life time period was Qalyan (classical pipe), 24.7% followed by cigarette, 16.4% and alcohol, 8.8% and Trayak (Opium) (4%). Among the illicit drugs, the most prevalent drug are codeine substances (27.8%), Diazepam (5%), Fluxetine (3.8%), and Tramadol (3.5%). Use of different substances was significantly more prevalent in male students. There are five independent (predictor) variables which predict using most of drugs. These includes using drugs among close friends (more than 91% of drugs), belief in using drugs among students (67% of drugs), positive personal attitudes to drugs, lack of intimacy in students family and aggression (each 58% of drugs). These variables are the strongest in predicting use of different drugs. Conclusion: Using soft drugs (Qalyan, cigarette and alcohol) was more prevalent than hard drugs (Hashish, taryak, heroine Kerack) among Universities of Medical Sciences in Iran. Similar to drug use pattern in society, use of all drugs were more prevalent in male students. We should pay special attention to use of drugs such as Codeine, Diazepam, Fluxetine and Tramadol. Based on our findings, it is reasonable to emphasize on these prevention plans in counseling offices of universities: 1. Attitudes correction of students and disseminating true facts. 2. Considering stress and anger management programs. 3. Empowering students associations and stressing positive role of peers 4. Considering the unique role of families it seems is is so important to empower the relationship of universities and students families.

Keywords: Prevalence, Addiction, Substance use, College student, Medical science.
شیوع شناسی مصرف مواد در میان دانشجویان دانشگاه‌های تابع وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی و بررسی عوامل خطر و حفاظت کننده

مجری:
دکتر حمید یعقوبی

همکاران اصلی:
دکتر فریدان طارمیان – حمید پیروی - مسعود ظفر

ناظر:
دکتر حسین ملک افاضلی

تایبان 1392
Title: Effectiveness Evaluation of Treatment Services among Centers of Article 16 in Iran

Abstract

Iranian Institute for reduction of high risk behaviors affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences with support by Iranian Drug Control Headquarter and collaborating with Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies and Center for Disease Control and Prevention at Iranian Ministry of Health evaluated effectiveness of treatment services in centers of Article 16 across the country in 2014 and 2015.

Before implementing of this project, indicators related to collecting process, screening, judicial orders, care and treatment during accommodation, discharge and setting up as well as evaluation of substructure standards, indicators related to personnel, budgeting and financial resources were defined. Then, necessary questionnaires and checklists for measuring of the indicators were designed. For evaluation of process, inspection of 17 centers in all of region and observing of documentation, also completion of checklists for evaluation of substructure were carried out. Retrospective assessments of 1065 records related to 2013 and 2014 were done and information was extracted. One hundred twenty one deep semi-structured interviews with experts were done and analyzed. In addition, 1054 qualitative and 40 quantitative questionnaires on admission time and 796 discharge questionnaires were completed by service recipients. In the time of admission, HIV rapid test and at the discharge, Pooling PCR Real Time were done.

Ninty eight percent of service recipients were male and majority of them were at age of 30-39 years, most of them had primary education. Address during 30 days ago was private or residence home in 83% of records. Seventy six percent of them lived with family, 26% of them were unemployed and 45% of them had temporary
job. Majority of them were collected by police and then were taken to these centers. Only 12% of them had all of four inclusion criteria such as addiction, age between 18-65 years, homelessness, and not involving in school or colleges. On average, individuals lived 51 days in these centers. Thirty four percent of them were discharge before completion of the period due to mistaken arrest, request of family, crime and delivered to prison, having disease, death or escape. In quarantine, at any centers, active case finding for detection of Tuberculosis and HIV infection was not done. Twenty four percent of them were tested for HIV infection. Only 18% of individuals mentioned three correct routes for HIV transmission and rejected two misconception about HIV and just seven percent of individuals stated that key resources for information about HIV were Article16 Centers. In 88% of patients records results for primary assessment were not documented. In 24% and 34% of patients’ documents, psychology visit and aid’s reports were not recorded, respectively. In 59% of patients records, morphin test and in 66% of them, metamphetamin test were not reported on admission time. Patients often covered by Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) as 70% of individuals during accommodation time and 4% of them had detoxification but 16% patients received no treatment.

According to our interviews, almost in any centers, there was not steady program for prevention of relapse and also any program for treatment of drug dependency, 54% of service recipients were released at the time of discharge and only 33% of them delivered to their families. In 79% of cases, follow up after discharge was not recorded anywhere. From 620 samples, eight individuals (1.3%) were negative at the time of admission but were positive at the time of discharge. This can show incidence of HIV infection in these centers.
Despite of that, target group for this project was homeless and high risk groups, but in practice, only small percentage of them who received the services were eligible. There was not screening for active Tuberculosis in screening stage and during accommodation. HIV infected patients were not detected and there was no information about HIV infection in 76% of clients. Treatment programs that offered at these centers was not accordance to actual needs, as about 60% of individuals reported recent metamphetamine use, but only treatment for them was MMT or short time detoxification. MMT duration and dosage were not accordance to protocol and evaluation of ongoing treatment was not recorded in 96% of cases.

Based on the opinion of experts, this program does not have any effectiveness and there has not been any evidence of empowerment and promotion of quality of life in these group of people and only cleaning the face of the city and reduced petty crime were positive effect of this project.

In reply to this question: “if you have authority, what did you make decision about the Article 16 Centers ?” Thirty five percent of experts replied that they closed these centers, 45% of them stated that they implemented major changes, 13% of them said that they maintained current situation with serious boost after discharge and just seven percent of them maintained current situation without any changes.

Regarding to different administrative organizations with various goals, along with several issues about administration, there is not unit supervision on implementation. Consequently, major changes have been created in implementing this project. So, regarding to the mentioned reasons, there is possibility for deviation of goals and even administrative violations. In general, current administrative process is far from the current protocol.
Keywords: Centers, article 16, evaluation, medical, psychological, process, protocol, effectiveness, diagnosis, HIV, tuberculosis, addiction, treatment, services, methadone, methamphetamine, interview, questionnaire, document, screening, incidence, accommodation, capture, discharge, follow up, relapse
دانش‌آموخته با مواد مخدر

dفتر تحقیقات و آموزش

عنوان طرح:
ارزیابی میزان اثربخشی خدمات درمانی مراکز ماده 16 در سطح کشور

مجری طرح:
دکتر مینو محرز

ناظرین طرح:
دکتر جمال شمس
دکتر مهرداد حیاطی

سال انتشار
1394
Evaluating the Role and Effect of Social Participation in Improving Psycho-social Behavior and Rehabilitation of Addicted people

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of social participation in improving psycho-social behavior and rehabilitation of addicted people. The study population included all people with the disease of addiction in the years 2015-2016. 300 addicted people were selected by using random sampling method and kiz's social well-being questionnaire, stages of readiness for change, longing for the treatment and Reel's psychological well-being were used as the research tools. Data were analyzed by using Pearson correlation, regression and structural equation modeling. The results showed that the rehabilitation of addicted people was predicted by psycho-social behavior and social participation and also social participation had direct and significant effect on psycho-social behavior and rehabilitation of addicted people. Finally, psycho-social behavior played out its mediating role well and social participation had an indirect effect on the rehabilitation of addicted people with mediation of psycho-social behavior. According to the positive effect of social participation, the suitable conditions and substrates should be more important to push addicted people in involving in community events such as developing voluntary and non-governmental organizations and associations.

Key words: social participation, psycho-social behavior, rehabilitation of addicted people
عنوان طرح:
بررسی نقش و تأثیر مشارکت اجتماعی در بهبود رفتار روانی - اجتماعی و بازتوانی بیماران اعتیاد

مجری طرح:
دکتر کاظم برزگر بفرویی

ناظر طرح:
دکتر علیرضا بخشایش

سال 94-95
Title
"Evaluation of the effectiveness of sanctions imposed and convictions for drug offensesAnd the results of these punishments counter drugs "(Case Study of Kermanshah Province)

Summary
The most important goals of punishment, prevention of crime, or at least reduce it Vbazdarndgy offender and others from repeating it. When punishment is performance, achieving these objectives will be achieved also means reforming its usefulness and therefore regret the loss of awareness of the procedure. Performance will be measured punishment when the punishment will prevent much of recidivism, However, according to the New Mkhdrmsvb 1389 and potentials, needs to see success in the reduction of drug crimes has been achieved or not? This study aims to determine the effectiveness of imposing penalties and convictions for drug offenses and the punishment of acts were conducted on Drugs In the field with a questionnaire to investigate the issue by reviewing, inter alia, the impact of laws and criminal penalties for drug crimes in social reform criminals, modification and drug therapy, justice) retribution (general deterrence crime, a crime deterrent and ultimately the prevention of drug trafficking were discussed. The study population consisted of three whole citizens (295 persons), prisoners (71 people) and experts (n = 85) were then collected data via spss software was used to process the data and test hypotheses It finally became clear that the views and opinions of each sample groups of different hypotheses So that hypotheses 1, 2 and 4 from the Viewpoint of prisoners approved and has rejected the views of citizens. The third hypothesis from the perspective of all three approved and the fifth research hypothesis from the perspective of all three have been accepted and Sixth hypothesis from the perspective of citizens and prisoners Tayydqrargrft and by experts has rejected the conclusion of the investigation will be concluded The main hypothesis of the study is that "penalties and convictions for drug offenses and the penalties applied results in the fight against drugs has been effective in Kermanshah." The sample prisoners experts approved by the Rdgrdydh citizens.

Key words:
Punishment, deterrence, general deterrence individual, prevention, social rehabilitation, drug crimes
عنوان:
"رزیابی میزان اثربخشی اعمال مجازات‌ها و محکومیت‌های جرائم مواد مخدر و نتایج اعمال این مجازات‌ها در مقابله با مواد مخدر (مورد مطالعه استان کرمانشاه)"

مجریان:
محمد جواد جعفری
یوسف چراغ آبادی

همکاران اصلی:
نینا رنجبر

ناظر:
دکتر برخان خاطری

بهرام 96
Evaluation of community-based projects in urban and rural neighborhoods
Abstract

In The most important reasons for the evaluation of community-based programs in the country, gathering information and documenting systematic participation processes (community organizing) and the facilitators, gaining knowledge and ensure the performance and expectations related to planning and providing more opportunities for learning and Share sharing knowledge about how the app works and how to achieve the objectives expected to reform and strengthen the program to expand its fields in the country. territory this study is the country total and its population includes all stakeholders and community-based organizations in the country that are working in the rural and urban areas. In this study, a multi-stage cluster sampling was used. That in the 12 provinces as ethnic and spatial clusters were selected. In the next step for implementing a 1200 sample of participants in the program were randomly selected community. in qualitative methods was implemented 11 focus group discussions(fgd) with the participation of community-based program stakeholders.

Research methodology is based on the combination of qualitative and quantitative methods are combined. The quantitative method of questionnaire as data collection tools and methods, descriptive statistics (mean, median, standard deviation and test t) and statistics inferential statistics (Structural Equation Modeling and Path Analysis) and qualitative methods of focus group discussions (fgd) and qualitative content analysis based on semantic units were used in collecting and analyzing data. In the quantitative study evaluating community-based programs using empirical pattern logical model community program in Iran, participation (community) and function as an indicator of process facilitators, as an indicator of empowerment as an indicator of outcome and quality of life outcomes in community-based programs was taken.

The results of the qualitative evaluation of community-based programs based on stakeholder comments indicate, despite the accepted understanding of community-based programs in some provinces described the practical road map is not transparent and accountable program that requires standard practices and roadmap is realized. Lack of attention to monitoring and evaluation and the lack of knowledge and the lack of community-based program evaluation framework of evaluation of the major problems in the country. other whole population. This suggests cooperative strategies need to be revised.

Overall, the combination of qualitative and quantitative results can be said that community-based programs reach the target and influence key stakeholders (local people and community) gives the expected results and on how to achieve the goals, credibility and competence model community it is necessary to develop future plans. However, it requires improving the stability and effectiveness of the program, financial resources, program management, review and application of cooperative strategies are enabling evaluation.

Keywords: Evaluation - community - neighborhood - addiction - Quality of Life
عنوان طرح:
ارزشیابی طرح‌های اجتماع محور در محله‌های شهری و روستایی

مجری طرح: مهدی اکبری
ناظر طرح: دکتر مهرداد احترامی

سال 1394
Iran Drug Control Headquarters
Office of Research and Education

Title:
Investigating the Status drug use and psychosocial consequences on children of addicts

Project Managers: Zahra Dehghanizadeh

Project Supervisor: Abdolaziz Aflak Seir

Publishing year: 2016

Research Project Approved On: 1394.12.12

Research Project Deadlines: 1395.08.12

Approved credit plan 88000000

Contract number 50.1851213

Date of contract 1394.11.17

Time plan 8 months
ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family is determining health and disease members and parents have a vital role in shaping the character of children, child's growth or deviation children. The aim of the study was to investigating the Status drug use and psychosocial consequences on children of addicts Shiraz city. The present study was causal-comparative. The population of this study was all patients referred to health centers in Shiraz in 1394. The sample included 334 people, 167 children and 167 children of addicts and non-addicts who were selected multi-stage random. For data collection were used addiction Acknowledgment scale, Scl-90 and social pathology questionnaires. Data were analyzed using SPSS\textsubscript{20} software and T-test independent groups and Analysis of variance. The results showed that was a significant relationship between children of parents addicted and non-addicted in terms of addiction acknowledgment (P<0.05). The results showed that was a significant relationship between children of parents addicted and non-addicted in mental disorder symptoms (P<0.05). Also, the results showed that was a significant relationship between children of parents addicted and non-addicted in terms of social pathology (P<0.05).

Keywords: Addition acknowledgment, Mental disorder symptoms, Social pathology, Children of addicted
عنوان طرح
بررسی وضعیت مصرف مواد و عوارض روانی و اجتماعی در فرزندان معتادان

مجری طرح
زهراء دهقانی‌زاده

ناظر طرح
عبدالعزیز افلاک‌سیر

1395
Title
"Mlkrdhvz-h deal with Mvadmkhdrv Rvngrdan evaluate the efficiency with emphasis on information dominance Brshbk-h of"(Case Study of Kermanshah Province)

Summary
Bajrm to fight and harm reduction, information dominance and security threats in society is a basic requirement of providing security. Bapdydh drug against organized crime as well as a need to have access to information and relevant data. Today, scholars, intellectuals and decision-making bodies, decision-making and planning process with an understanding of poverty and the weakness of measures and devising a strategy and The lack of a comprehensive approach and all face discrimination in dealing with this phenomenon. As a result of poverty, lack of strategy and tactics adopted to deal with this threat, your goals are not able to provide the optimal And our community witness to the growing breadth and depth of the ill effects of drugs. So programs in the fight against drug addiction and drug abuse will be successful Recognizing that realistic and information dominance of this scheme and be executed. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of performance of counter-narcotics and Rvngrdanha with emphasis on information dominance in the city of Kermanshah is Brshbk-h The papers Tasyrashraf questionnaire to investigate the efficacy data network The field of counter-narcotics and psychotropic substances by exploring issues such as working with network resources and whistleblower, taking advantage of population information systems, Operational use of electronic equipment (technical tools), perform surveillance, the interaction between the intelligence community of the province were discussed. The study population consisted of 1\text{,}000 Nfrazkarshnas active in anti-drug police, provincial police, Stadmarz-h Bamvadmkhdr, police were Info After gathering information through spss software was used to process the data and test hypotheses Which ultimately showed that all the assumptions of the sub-sample positive and efficient assessment experts sent in good condition But the situation became apparent that the first and fourth research hypothesis that "the effectiveness of the process of working with network resources and whistleblower" And "pursuit operations and care information" in the circumstances been positive and efficient evaluation; But three other hypothesis, the hypothesis of 2, 3 and 5, including "the use of population data systems", "Enjoying an operation of electronic equipment (technical equipment)," interactive intelligence community is not satisfactory in the circumstancesAnd some form of sufficient conditions than expected (position) does not have.

Key words:
Information dominance, efficiency, networks and gangs, and whistleblower sources, the intelligence community, population data
عنوان:

«بررسی میزان کارآمدی عملکرد حوزه مقابله با مواد مخدر و رونگردان ها با تأکید بر اشراف اطلاعاتی برشته‌ها»

مجریان:

محمدرضا آمویی
یوسف چراغ آبادی

همکاران اصلی:

کیوان گل آوری – نینا رنجیر

ناظر:

دکتر خداوند مومنی

پاییز 95
Iran Drug Control Headquarters

**Title**

Narrative analysis, habit-forming, women's addiction: A qualitative study

**By**

Dr. Zahra boroumandfar

Dr. Masoud kianpour

**Research Associates**

Maryam afshari

**Spectator**

Salar faramaezi

Winter

2015
Abstract

**Background:** The ascending trend of drug-dependent women is a worldwide social problem, and Iran is not an exception. So, the present study focused on the recognition of the sophisticated nature, definition and deep description of women's addiction phenomenon.

**Materials and Methods:** The present study is a qualitative study. This study conducted on 50 addicted women in Isfahan on 2016. Inclusion criteria were age over 15 years and self-report of no physical and mental diseases undergoing treatment. For gathering the data, the researcher conducted deep face to face and semi-structured interviews with participants. Conventional content analysis of the transcribed interviews.

**Results:** Participants mean age was 30±5 years. Based on the results of data analysis on the causes of addiction were "relief and excitement", "constant companion", "character" and "facilitators". And their narrative of the consequences of addiction, "feelings of perceived internal and external sense understanding" that the guilt, regret, discredited, prostitution and Isolation have pointed. The data also show that women narrated addiction ups and downs leave "back to life and the challenges of change", respectively.

**Conclusion:** Since addiction is yet less prevailing among women, compared to men and it is not still late for intervention in Iranian society, life skills training including the ways to manage stress, learning saying No methods and problem solving are the main essential steps that should be taken for women together with warm and endless family and society help.

Key words: Addiction disorders, drug abuse, background, addictive experience, narrative analysis
ربیست جمهوری
ستاد مبارزه با مواد مخدر
دفتر تحقیقات و آموزش

عنوان طرح
تحلیل روایت چگونگی ابتلا به اعتیاد در بین زنان : یک مطالعه کیفی

مجری طرح:
دکتر زهرا برمندفر
دکتر مسعود کیانپور
همکار طرح:
مریم افشاری

ناظر طرح:
دکتر سالار فرامرزی
زمستان 1395
Study of effect of therapy, harm reduction and social support of substance abuse on increasing general health from view of withdrawal personnel of Golestan province

Abstract:
The aim of this research was Study of effect of therapy, harm reduction and social support of substance abuse on increasing general health from view of withdrawal personnel of Golestan province. In this survey study, 189 withdrawal personnel of Golestan province were selected by available sampling and completed the demographic data sheet, researcher made effect of therapy, harm reduction and social support of substance abuse on increasing general health Questionaire and data were analyzed by SPSS software. Results showed that therapy, harm reduction and social support of substance abuse have effect on increasing general health from view of withdrawal personnel of Golestan province. So, we can enhance general health with enhancing therapy, harm reduction and social support of substance abuse.

Key words: therapy; harm reduction; social support; substance abuse; general health; withdrawal personnel
عنوان طرح:
بررسی تأثیر مداخلات درمان، کاهش آسیب و حمایت های اجتماعی سوء مصرف مواد در ارتقاء سلامت عمومی از دیدگاه گزارش ترک اعتیاد استان گلستان

مجری طرح:
دکتر علی حسینیان

همکار طرح:
علی اصغر اصغری

ناظر طرح:
دکتر کاظم شریعت نیا

اردیبهشت 1396
survey norms and attitudes facilitator of drug abuse
among the subculture of Isfahan

Abstract

This study examines the norms and attitudes facilitator of drug abuse among urban subculture of Isfahan. For this purpose, using multi-stage cluster random sampling of 4,141 persons were selected samples from multiple zones. The instruments demographic information questionnaire, a questionnaire pharmaceutical and medical advice, folk beliefs about drugs and the role of customs and traditions and folk beliefs about substance use. To answer the research question using chi-square and analysis of variance was used to test the hypotheses. The results showed that among members of the traditional drug abuse in Aboriginal culture and industrial drug abuse is most common in immigrant culture in the city of Isfahan. The drug abuse in Aboriginal culture and more at home with relatives and friends and celebrate the culture of immigrants with or mourning In total, both in the culture of consumption is accounted for the highest share with friends. Medical advice for consumers as well as the role of folk beliefs and customs and statements encouraging consumption significantly higher in non-native culture and native cultur.

Keywords: drug use, facilitating norms, native and immigrant cultures
ریاست جمهوری
ستاد مبارزه با مواد مخدر
دفتر تحقیقات و آموزش

عنوان طرح

بررسی هنجارها و نگرش های تسهیل کننده مصرف مواد مخدر در میان
خرده فرهنگ های ساکن شهر اصفهان

مجیب طرح

دکتر سید رضا میر مهدی

ناظر طرح:

دکتر حمید آتش پور

1395
The Effect of Health Belief Model on the Attitudes, Knowledge and Information in Order to Prevent Addiction Among Workers and Employers of Zobe Ahan Company in Esfahan

By:
Dr. Zohre Mosavi
MA. Mohammad Reza Jahanizade

Spacator:
Dr. Amad Abedi

April 2016
Abstract

The present study aims to consider the effect of health belief model on the attitudes, knowledge and information in order to prevent addiction among workers and employers of Zob-e-Ahan Company in Esfahan. This study is a semi experimental one along with a control group. To get the purpose, 70 members were selected randomly and they were divided into two groups of 35 randomly as the control group and experimental group in the second sixth months in 2015. The examinees were asked to complete a researcher-made questionnaire in tow steps before and after the treatment. The questionnaire contains some general questions about the drugs and the examinees' knowledge about the drugs as well as the evaluation of prevention. The experimental group participated in an 8-hour class to get familiar with the health belief model however the control group did not have any treatment. Research data were analyzed by SPSS-21 software. The multi variable analytical results presented a significant difference between control group and experimental group in attitudes, knowledge and information. Based on the research results, the employees are suggested to improve their attitudes. Knowledge: and information about drugs by health belief model.

Keywords: Health belief model, Knowledge, attitudes, Information & prevent addiction
عنوان طرح:
بررسی اثر بخشی آموزش مدل اعتقاد سلامت بر میزان نگرش، دانش و آگاهی در پیشگیری از اعتیاد کارگران و کارگرانان شرکت ذوب آهن اصفهان

مجریان طرح
دکتر زهرا موسوی و محمد رضا جهانی راده

ناظر:
دکتر احمد عابدی

ارديبهشت ماه 1395
Title:

The effectiveness of three therapy methods (short-term detoxification treatment, Methadone Maintenance Therapy and combination therapy consist of MMT and CBT on reducing risky behaviors of prisoners in Mashhad Central Prison.

By:

Farzad Jalali (MD, MPH)
Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of three therapy methods (short-term detoxification treatment, Methadone Maintenance Treatment and combination therapy consist of MMT and CBT) on reducing risky behaviors of prisoners in Mashhad Central Prison. The design of this study was semi-experimental with pre-test and post-test, and control group. The sample for this study comprised 400 voluntary addicted prisoners of all those addicted prisoners who had come into Mashhad Central Prison in 2015. They were assigned randomly to three experimental groups and a control group (in each groups, 100 addicted prisoners). The criterions for inclusion are: the original diagnosis of drug dependence according to DSM 5 criteria, when entering to prison, have condemnation at least 7 months, a lack of medical treatment, a lack of other psychological treatments, psychiatric disorders such as psychotic disorder, delirium, impulse control, certain physical diseases that can affect the treatment process. Participants were assessed by Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP). The interventions were done for three experimental groups in this way: the first group received Methadone Maintenance Treatment for 6 months. The second group underwent detoxification treatment for one month and the third group received MMT and CBT. In addition this current group received 15 sessions cognitive behavioral group therapy. These participants in the first month participate in therapy sessions every week for 90 minutes, in two months later, participate in therapy sessions semimonthly. In the last two months, sessions were conducted monthly. ANCOVA models were used to test the study hypothesis. The results of this study showed that the combination therapy (MMT with CBT) is more effective to reducing risky behaviors of addicted prisoners compare to Methadone Maintenance Treatment and short-term detoxification treatment. This study not only illustrate the importance of companionship medical and psychological treatment, but also recommend to therapists use the combination therapy in order to reduce the risky behaviors of prisoners.

Key Words: Drug Treatment, Maintenance therapy, detoxification therapy, Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), Prisoners
عنوان: بررسی مقایسه‌ی اثربخشی مداخلات مختلف درمان اعتیاد بر میزان کاهش آسیب رفتارهای پرخطر زندانیان با سابقه سوء مصرف مواد در زندانیان زندان مرکزی مشهد

نام و نام خانوادگی مجری طرح: دکتر فرزاد جلالی
نام و نام خانوادگی ناظر طرح: دکترعلی اکبر ثمری

سال انتشار:۱۳۹۵
Project title:
The Examining interaction between societal harms caused by drugs to other variables (such as unemployment, poverty, divorce, theft and robbery, tendency to suicide, sexual deviation, begging, HIV, aggression) in the community

Observer project:
Dr Vakil Nazari

Executor of project:
Farzad Akhtari

Research Partners:
Ameneh Khodaei, Hasan Yaghuti Zargar

Year
2016
The Examining interaction between societal harms caused by drugs to other variables (such as unemployment, poverty, divorce, theft and robbery, tendency to suicide, sexual deviation, begging, HIV, aggression) in the community

Abstract
The aim of this study was to investigate the interaction of societal harms caused by drugs to other variables (such as unemployment, poverty, divorce, theft and robbery, tendency to suicide, sexual deviation, begging, HIV, aggression) in the community. A descriptive- correlational method was used in this study. All the drug addicts referring to Ardabil centers of addiction treatment in second half of 2016-2015 constituted the statistical population of this study. Study sample of men and women substance abusers cities of Ardabil, Khalkhal, Namin, Bilesavar and Parsabad were selected by convenience sampling. It should be noted that 400 people (according to the formula sample size) were studied as an example. To gather the data from Williams et al Aggression Questionnaire and the Beck Suicide Scale imagination, self-administered questionnaire was used. Data obtained from tests using correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis and were analyzed using SPSS software. The results showed a significant relationship between addiction with variables (such as unemployment, divorce, theft and robbery, tendency to suicide, begging, HIV, aggression) in the community; But between the variables (poverty, sexual perversion) there was no significant relationship with addiction. It can be used in predictive and therapeutic interventions to apply them in practical sectors better.

Key words: Societal harms, Addiction, Unemployment, Poverty, Divorce, Theft and robbery, Tendency to suicide, Sexual deviation, Begging, HIV, Aggression
عنوان طرح:
بررسی تأثیر منقابل آسیب‌های اجتماعی ناشی از اعتیاد با سایر مولفه‌ها (مانند بیکاری، فقر، طلاق، سرقت و دزدی، گراشی به خودکشی، انحرافات جنسی، گداپی، ایدز، پرخاشگری) در جامعه

ناظر طرح:
دکتر وکیل نظری

مجری طرح:
فرزند اختری

همکاران طرح:
آمنه خدايي، حسن یاقوتی زرگر

سال
1395
Drug Control Headquarter

Office of Research and Education

Research project:

The investigation of consumption of drug and its psychological and social effects on addicteds child (survey study: golestan county)

Moderator:

Akram Mohammadi Nikoo

Scientific observer:

Dr. Alireza Ghorbani

Year of publication:

۷۰/۱۶
Abstract:
Purpose; the present research have deal with investigation of consumption of drug use and the psychological and social effects on the addict's child (the case study: golestan county). The statistical society of this research consist of all the people that refer to the addiction treatment center in gorgan city. These centers have 9 residential center of addiction treatment that 8 centers are for male and 1 center is for women that the numbers of them are 747 people. The research sample according to the kokeran table is 225 people and the way of sampling is the Simple random sampling. The tools for collecting the information in this project consist of the questionnaire of researcher. For the analysis of obtained information from research, it has used the SPSS software consist of descriptive statistics and deductive statistics.

Finding: in this part according to the hypothesis and the effective variable between the type and amount of consumption of drugs by the addicted family, they haven’t seen any meaningful relation between outbreak of psychological and social effects in relation with their child, but there are meaningful relation between the characteristic demographic sample with psychological effect and the social effect (the education of person and the education of mother and the job of person)

Result: the existence of addicted person in the family prepare the background for the child's tendency to the addiction in two direction. from one side, existence of addiction pattern in the family, if it have considered as teenagers and adults view as the dominant and positive role, it have prepared the adult for the replication and from other side it facilitate the familiarity background to the drugs and the easy access to them. The people that live in the addicted family, they lose the fear of being addicted and using the drugs enumerate for them as ordinal affair. so the parents should abstain any consumption of drugs in front of their children, so the existence of addicted person in the family, prepare the opportunity of tendency to the misuse of drugs for other in the family, especially the children.

Key word: addiction, misuse of drugs, psychological effect, social effect
ستاد مبارزه با مواد مخدر ریاست جمهوری

دفتر تحقیقات و آموزش

عنوان طرح پژوهشی:
بررسی وضعیت مصرف مواد و عوارض روانی اجتماعی در فرزندان معتادان

(مطالعه موردی: استان گلستان)

مجری:
اکرم محمدی نیکو

ناظر علمی:
دکتر علیرضا قربانی

سال انتشار:
۱۳۹۵
Comparison the psychological status, coping strategies and attachment styles in Self-introduced addicts of methamphetamine, rehabilitates and normal individuals.

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to compare psychological status, coping strategies and attachment styles in Self-introduced addicts of methamphetamine, rehabilitates and normal individuals. The method used in this study was causal comparative. The method was multi-stage cluster sampling. The study population consisted of 525 Self-introduced addicts of methamphetamine, rehabilitates and normal individuals in the city of Rasht in 1394. With using questionnaires SCL-90 and attachment styles and problem-solving scale were evaluated. In this study, the mean and standard deviation were used descriptive statistics and inferential statistical analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) were used. The results showed that the main hypothesis psychological status, coping strategies and attachment styles in Self-introduced addicts of methamphetamine, rehabilitates and normal individuals were different. In sub-hypothesis, there was a significant difference between psychological status, coping strategies and attachment styles in Self-introduced addicts of methamphetamine, rehabilitates and normal individuals based on material duration of use. But there was no significant difference by gender. So the only thing that makes a difference in the groups, is the differences in all variables, not gender factor.

Keywords: psychological status, coping strategies and attachment styles.
عنوان طرح:
مقايسه وضعیت رواني، راهبردهای مقتبلا، آی و سبک‌های دلستگی معتادان به شیشه خود معرفی، افراد ترک و افراد به‌هنجار
مجری طرح: دکتر فرهاد اصغری
استادیار دانشگاه گیلان

ناظر طرح: جناب آقای دکتر عباس ایوب‌القاسمی
استاد دانشگاه گیلان

سال: 1395
Abstract:

**Title:** Corticometric Evidences for Gray Matter Differences between Crystalline Heroin Smokers and Normal Healthy Subjects even after a Period of Abstinence

**Introduction:** Effects of long-term drug abuse on brain structures are under investigation during last three decades. New neuroimaging techniques could provide scientists with new methods to evaluate these effects more precisely. Corticometry, i.e. measurement of gray matter thickness in different cortical brain areas, during last decade has proven its efficacy to measure minimal changes due to different neuroplasticity or degenerative process. There is serious lack of evidence for the effect of crystalline heroin abuse on gray matter structures in human brain. In this study, we plan to use new corticometry pipelines to assess differences in cortical thickness in different brain areas between abstinent heroin smokers and matched healthy subjects.

**Methods:** 20 currently abstinent, but, crystalline heroin ex-smokers were recruited from Congress 60 NGO treatment program with 20 age matched normal healthy subjects in a neuroimaging study using 1.5 T MRI Scanner for structural image acquisition. Subjects were assessed for neuropsychological functions with Auditory Verbal Learning Task, Brief Visual Memory Task, Verbal Fluency, Digit Span and Stroop Task.
عنوان طرح:
تعیین و مقایسه تغییرات ضخامت قشر مخ در گروه معتدله ویابشه به هتروئین کریستالی (کراک) در مقایسه با گروه سالم کنترل بوسیله آنالیز دیجیتال تصاویر MRI در ارتباط با عملکردهای نوروبیسکوپوزیک.

نام و نام خانوادگی مجری طرح:
جعفر گنجگاهی، مسئول واحده تصویربرداری مغزی-آزمایشگاه عصبی شناسی، مرکز ملی مطالعات اعتیاد

همکاران اصلی طرح:
دکتر حامد اختیاری، برنامه دانشگاه علوم کاربردی، پژوهشکده علوم شناختی
دکتر آذرخش مکری، دبیرکل پالایشیه مرکز ملی مطالعات اعتیاد
دکتر محمدعلی عقابیان، مرکز تحقیقات علوم و تکنولوژی در پزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران
دکتر جهانفر فرهی مقدم، آزمایشگاه آرژیابی نوروبیسکوپوزیک، پژوهشکده علوم شناختی

ناظر طرح: دکتر محمدرضا گفتاری
تاریخ ارائه گزارش: خرداد 1392
محل اجرای طرح: آزمایشگاه عصبی-شناختی مرکز ملی مطالعات اعتیاد، بخش تصویربرداری مغزی بیمارستان شریعتی و بخش تصویربرداری مغزی مرکز تحقیقات علوم و تکنولوژی پزشکی
سازمان مربوط: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران
Detection of single-nucleotide polymorphism of the opioid receptors genes in Iranian male and female with opioid dependence

Abstract
Introduction: The opioid receptors mediate reward and dependence associated with opioids and other abused substances. Variability in the opioid receptor genes may influence risk for opioid dependence. In this study, associations between single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) of μ, Kappa and Delta receptors, and opioid dependence were investigated. Methods: The blood samples were collected from normal and dependent peoples and DNA extracted. After DNA extraction PCR was done and the products were sequenced. The results were assessed using Chromas software.
Results: No difference and SNP were found between control and subjects with substance abuse and both of them showed similar nucleotides.
Conclusions: The results indicate that drug abuse in Iran is probably more influenced by environmental factors and genetic predisposition has no role.
Keyword: Opioid dependence, Polymorphism, μ- opioid receptor, kappa- opioid receptor, delta- opioid receptor
سناد مبارزه با مواد مخدر

دفتر تحقیقات و آموزش

بررسی شیوع پیلی مورفیسمی های تک نوکلئوتیدی زنهای رستورهای اوبیوتیدی در مبتلاان زن و مرد به وابستگی مواد اوبیوتیدی در ایران

مجری طرح: دکتر مهدی مهديزاده، دکتر سارا سليماني اصل
همکاران طرح: دکتر محمد تقی جغتائي، دکتر محمد حسن فرهادي، دکتر اکرم نژادي
ناظر: دکتر صادقي زاده
سال انتشار: 1392
تاریخ شروع: 89/10/25
تاریخ اتمام: 92
اعتبار مصوب طرح: 2000000000
شماره: 15/9898/49
تاریخ قرار داد: 89/10/25
مدت زمان اجرای طرح: 24 ماه

1
**Estimating prevalence of narcotic, stimulant and psychotropic drug use among industrial workers**

**Introduction:** Addiction and substance abuse is a global and complex phenomenon that can impair health and leads to loss of job, and family and financial problems. In workplaces it can cause accidents, work absenteeism, loss of productivity and attention, delay, argue, unhappiness, and irregular working patterns. So far, no comprehensive studies has been conducted to assess the prevalence of addiction in industrial centers. Therefore the aim of this study was to determine an estimate of the prevalence of narcotic and psychotropic drugs usage among employees in industrial centers of the country.

**Material and Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study aim to assess the prevalence of drug usage among employees in the industrial centers of the country. The data collected by trained interviewers via structured questionnaire and drug urine test. The study sample consisted of all employees in the industrial centers of the country from whom 13,500 people were selected using multistage cluster sampling. There were 13,286 completed questionnaires from 609 workshops all around the country. 158 questionnaires were excluded from the study because of the defect in the urine drug test and finally, 13,128 questionnaires were analyzed.

**Results:** the participants in this study were 12,077 (92%) male and 1051 (8%) female. The minimum and maximum age was 14 and 82 years respectively with the mean of 36 ± 8 years. 18% were current smokers. Results of drug and alcohol abuse can be categorized in the following groups:

- **Optimistic state:** including optimistic state in all hashish (cannabis), Opioids and glass(amphetamine) with current abuse of alcohol or other substances including 18.6 of cases.
- **Realistic state:** including realistic state in all hashish (cannabis), Opioids and glass(amphetamine) with current abuse of alcohol or other substances including 23.8 of cases.
- **Pessimistic state:** including pessimistic state in all hashish (cannabis), Opioids and glass(amphetamine) with current abuse of alcohol or other substances including 32.3 of cases.

Current abuse rate of drugs and alcohol is realistically 11.4% in woman and 24.9% in men. In optimistic state, highest abuse rate is in Sistan and Balouchestan province (46.5%) and lowest rate is in Zanjan province (5.9%). In realistic state, highest abuse rate is in Sistan and Balouchestan province (60.5%) and lowest rate is in Azarbaijan-Gharbi province (10.6%). In pessimistic state, highest abuse rate is in Sistan and Balouchestan province (69%) and lowest rate is in Azarbaijan-Gharbi province (15.1%). In all optimistic, realistic and pessimistic states highest abuse rate was in the divers (26.8%, 34%, and 49% respectively) and lowest abuse rate was in the desk job(12.5%, 16%, and 24.4% respectively).

Urine drug test results showed that in 78% of cases, all three tests were negative although in 223 (1.7%) urine testing was not performed. In about 1.0% of cases, all the three tests were positive and in 21% of cases one or two tests were positive. Comparing Self-reported questionnaire results with urine drug test results showed that these two do not match and urine drug tests tend to have more positive results than Self-reported cases.

**Discussion and suggestions:** There's substance abuse in industrial environments in Iran. Like many other studies, self-reporting is not a useful method and periodic urine drug tests should considered. Also providing treatments is of great importance and should be considered in the industrial centers, therefore the harm reduction model should be integrated in Occupational Health Services. Addiction prevention programs in industrial environments can reduce the risk of addiction, for this reason, allocating more resources by the trustees, and the employers’ unions commitment to capitalize on this topic are proposed. When analyzing the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse, the increasing or decreasing effect of political, economic, social and international factors must not be forgotten.

**Keywords:** Prevalence, industrial Centers, narcotic and psychotropic drugs
بر آورد شیوع مصرف مواد مخدر و محرك و داروهای روان گردان در بین کارکنان مرکز صنعتی کشور

مجری
دکتر بهزاد دمایی، عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران

همکاران
دکتر ابراهیم اسماعیلی، کارشناس و پزوهشگر
دکتر همیشه نارنگی ها، کارشناس و پزوهشگر اعتیاد
دکتر فضیل علالدینی، اپیمولوژیست
سید حسین المدنی، کارشناس و پزوهشگر

ناظران
دکتر مهدی بهزادر، عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و توانبخشی
دکتر علی عسگری، عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و توانبخشی
دکتر حسن رفیعی، عضو هیأت علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و توانبخشی

سال 1393
investigated the effectiveness of training courses of addiction prevention in two state run organizations of the ministry of cooperatives, labor and social security, and the Red Cross society of the Islamic republic of Iran.
Abstract

This study investigated the effectiveness of training courses of addiction prevention in two state run organizations of the ministry of cooperatives, labor and social security, and the Red Cross society of the Islamic republic of Iran. This research was an applied one regarding the purpose and a descriptive one regarding the methods. The sample included a total of 400 staff members of these two organizations selected via census sampling. Data was gathered through the administration of three researcher made questionnaires namely the reaction level questionnaire with 36 items, knowledge level questionnaire with 45 items, and attitude questionnaire with 34 items. The data from this survey was then analyzed through descriptive (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) as well as inferential statistics (t single sample, t-test, ANOVA, and Scheffe post hoc Priority Friedman test). The results showed that the participants' knowledge and attitudes in post test had improved compared to the results of pre-test. Regarding participants’ reactions, results showed that staff of the Red Cross society of Iran viewed the addiction prevention training course totally appropriate in terms of purpose, execution, and evaluation but only relatively appropriate in terms of content. Similarly, the staff from ministry of cooperatives, labor and social security believed that the course was desirable in terms of objective, instructor, and assessment but only relatively desirable regarding content and performance. In addition, the results showed that the knowledge level of participants from ministry of cooperatives was higher in comparison to that of participants from the society of Red Cross.

Keywords: training effectiveness, addiction prevention, ministry of cooperatives, Red Cross organization
عنوان طرح

ارزیابی اثربخشی دوره آموزشی پیشگیری از اعتیاد

(در دستگاههای دولتی وزرایتعاون،گار و رفاه اجتماعی و جمعیت هلال احمر جمهوری اسلامی ایران)

مجری:
دکتر آیت سعادت طلب

ناظر:
دکتر علی محبی

۱۳۹۴