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A MODEL FOR PREVENTION OF ADDICTION BASED ON ATTITUDES TO DRUG USE IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to predict attitudes toward drug use in adolescents based on the risk factors of family education, in order to prevent mental health delivery model to prevent addiction. The purpose of the study is application and the most descriptive and correlation. The population was about 26593 adolescents male and female high school of Ghaem shahr, 373 individuals and Cochran formula sample randomly selected among students. The assessment tool Bamrind parenting style questionnaire (33 questions) - attitude to addiction (53 questions) - solving social problems (55 questions) and socioeconomic questionnaires that were distributed among the students and discussed their views was used. In this study, path analysis is used. The results showed that parenting style elements, components and component maladaptive social problem solving attitude and attitude to taking meaningful, but adjusting the attitude to drug use problem solving skills, there is no significant relationship.

Keywords: Adolescent, Attitude to Consumption, the Risk Factors of Family Education

INTRODUTION

Substance abuse is a serious problem in the international aspects of economic, social, political and psychological self has a different look. Drug abuse is a multifaceted phenomenon which has affected the mental health of the community, so fighting it requires the use of all the capacity available. The analysis suggests that the drug not only have negative consequences, but also influenced by factors such as social groups, family, friends, school, neighborhood of residence and personal characteristics is formed (Boyz and partners, 2003). Bio-psycho-social phenomenon consumption and drug abuse among adolescents is one of the most critical issues facing today's society, and drug, alcohol and tobacco among adolescents 11 to 18 years of school, especially in high school, is still a major problem in many countries (Mason and partners, 2009).

 In fact, the transition from primary school to higher grades, a time when drug use is vulnerable to start (Horton, 2007), According to recent data, 31 percent of eighth grade students and 6.19% had a history of alcohol consumption had (Johnston, 2010), according to Betvin and Kant opinion (2004) Treatment of drug addiction and break the vicious cycle that is difficult and expensive health care systems with different approaches of medication, psychotherapy and rehab takes (Betvin and partners, 2004).

The focus is preventive and protective factors for adolescent must balance micro systems such as family, school and peers (Vendi and partners, 2007). Michel, Mark, Mark, Greenberg of family factors and social factors such as school tends to substance use in adolescents studied, They found that well-functioning family, parents and social support good parenting practices and learn good practices in the more important problem is the tendency of young people to drug abuse Unlike social factors may be the most important risk factor and protective attitude adolescent drug abuse.

They also found that Family Unlike any harmful factors and social risk factors, such as the school can cause the most adolescent drug trends.

The results of an interaction impact show support and offer to check drug abuse among young adolescents have to engage and interact with family factors considered (Michel and partners, 2010).

Attitude to drug conflict in families that have more emotional and behavioral problems in adolescents in conflict families in which adolescents have more mental health (Robert and partners, 2013). Moreover Dwairy a circular relationship between parental rejection and acceptance of parents with mental disorders

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in adolescents with mental coordination has stressed (Dwairy, 2010). Also according to the study area boundary and Kansydn people in their families or have a parent with drug abuse there is, teens are more likely to use and abuse drugs (Marz and partners, 2007).

Transitive research on the role of personal and family variables as risk factors for substance abuse have emphasized (qoudman and partners, 2000). The purpose of this study is to predict attitudes toward drug use among adolescents and education on risk factors for adolescent's mental health and ultimately provide a model for the prevention of drug abuse.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study on secondary school students in the academic year 2013-2014 was Ghaemshahr city for the purpose of applied research and the research method is a descriptive correlation study. The study sample consisted of 26,593 male and female adolescents in the city Ghaemshahr that the purpose of the research study 373 students (193 boys and 185 girls) in the form of simple random sampling was selected by using Cochran formula. The students' attitude scale questionnaire addiction (Consists of 50 questions and is the five components that include: 1) attitude toward the physiological effects of drugs, 2) attitude toward the psychological effects of drugs 3) attitudes toward social effects of drugs, 4) attitude towards the dangers of drug use 5) attitude towards drug use (of interest to drug abuse), Scale social problem solving skills includes 25 questions on two adaptive (positive attitude towards problem solving, logical style) and maladaptive (negative attitude towards problem solving style impulsive / careless, light avoidance), Parenting style scale includes 30 items and 3 components, including authoritative parenting styles, authoritarian parenting style and landscape style had [a questionnaire socioeconomic status Includes questions on personal characteristics, education, employment, monthly income, housing characteristics, vehicles and the number of annual trips) completed. The age range of participants in this study was 19 to 16 years. In order to develop a model of the path analysis was performed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this way, according to analysis using LISREL software was designed to study the relationship between attitudes to drug use And 4 components, including Socio - Economic families, adaptive problem solving skills, problem solving skills and maladaptive parenting style can be.
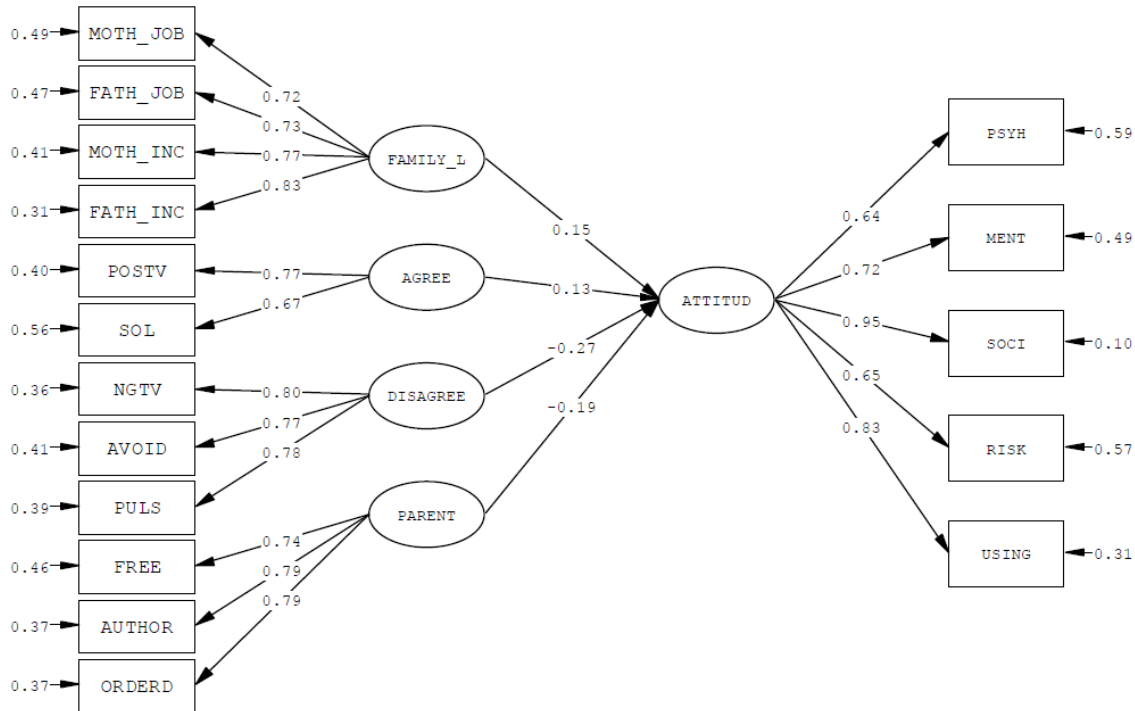
Table 1: Path analysis results in each of the dimensions of explaining attitudes toward substance use in adolescents

Dimension	Path coefficient	T statistics	Result
Socio - Economic families	0.15	2.35	Significant
Adaptive problem solving	0.13	1.62	Not significant
Non-adaptive problem solving skills	-0.27	-3.39	Significant
Parenting styles	-0.19	-2.48	Significant

In the above table to determine the direction and path coefficient analysis, t value and coefficient of determination of the components can be seen, family socioeconomic status with a path coefficient of 0.15, 2.35 t value equal to the expected attitudes to drug use adolescents impact (Direct and significant positive relationship). Adaptive problem solving path by a factor of 0.13, 1.62 t value equal to the expected impact of attitudes toward substance use in adolescents.(Direct and significant positive relationship), Problem solving maladaptive path by a factor of -0.27 amount equal to t -3.39 in predicting attitudes toward substance use in adolescents impact (Direct and significant negative relationship) And parenting style

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direction by a factor of -0.19, t-value of 2.48 to predict impact of attitudes toward substance use in adolescents(Direct and significant negative relationship).

Chi-Square=293.15, df=109, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.067

Figure 1: The results of path analysis model attitude toward drug use in a standardized coefficients

As shown in the figure is a significant component of the socio - economic family, problem solving skills and maladaptive parenting style than adaptive problem solving components is a significant relationship. As noted elements of problem solving skills and maladaptive parenting style negative factors Socio - Economic families and problem solving adaptive component is positive. Although a little relationship between the components of the adaptive problem solving skills and attitude to drug use have been observed, but the relationship is not significant.

This section examines the share of each component of the attitude to discuss substance use in adolescents.

Table 2: The explanatory variables attitude to drug use

The component	Standard operating times	The coefficient of determination R2	Result
Attitude towards physiological effects	0.64	0.41	Significant
Attitude towards the psychological effects	0.72	0.51	Significant
Attitude towards social effects	0.95	0.90	Significant
Attitude towards risk	0.65	0.43	Significant
Attitudes toward consumption	0.83	0.69	Significant

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Based on the above analysis and verification, the amount of each component of attitude abuse on the social effects of the standard (0.95), the greatest impact and the physiological effects of standard operating times (0.64) the least impact on account attitudes have abuse.

 Discussion

According to the results table one can conclude that the socio-economic situation in the prediction of drug use in adolescents and significant correlation. It shows that with increasing socioeconomic level families will improve attitudes toward drugs.

It was also observed that the relationship between problem-solving skills in adaptive prediction of drug use in adolescents, although the relationship is positive but not significant. It shows that with the increase in social adaptive problem-solving skills can be improved attitudes toward drugs in adolescents. In addition to the results table shows a pre-nose problem solving maladaptive drug use in adolescents linked to negative and meaningful. It shows a reduction of maladaptive social problem-solving skills can improve attitudes toward drugs in adolescents.

This finding is compatible with the result of Gordon and partners (2009); Robert and partners (2013); Zhara and partners (2013); Michelle class and partners (2015). Finally, the results show that parenting styles and attitudes directly related to substance use in adolescents is negative and significant. It shows that learning the correct way of parenting can improve attitudes toward drugs in adolescents. According to Table II, the results show the explanatory variables attitude to drug use, the components of attitude towards the social effects of drug use is the strongest explanatory attitude. This finding is compatible with the result of Gordon and partners (2009), Michelle class and partners and Reese and partners.

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