Psychological distress and Social Support among Substance Abused Patients at Assiut Psychiatric mental health Hospital

Abstract:

Drug abuses remains a critical problem in most countries and are associated with several social and economic consequences. Addiction has grown to such proportions that it has become a priority health problem and a serious threat to the stability of social, political and legal instructions in many countries. The aim of the study: The study aimed to identify the psychosocial profile and social support among substance abused patients. The study was carried out in the psychiatric mental Hospital at Assiut governorate, Egypt. Subjects and method: The study sample comprised 50 addict patients and 50 persons as a control group. Five tools were used for data collection, namely: Sociodemographic Data sheet, socioeconomic scale, Pattern of substance abuse questionnaire, Symptom check list- 90 (SCI 90) and Norbek Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ). Results: The main results yielded by the study proved that, a higher percentage of divorced was found among the addict patients than those in control group, the percentage of the manual work (workman) among the addict patients was higher than the control group, the level of secondary education was higher among the addict patients than in the control group, The high social class is observed more frequent by among the addict patients, the oral administration was observed more frequently than the other routes, Tranquility was the first desired effect for drug abuse, depression was the highest mean symptom among the addict patients, and the addict patients were have bad social support compared to control group. Recommendation: healthy productive activities should be provided for youth in the community to keep them away from harmful stimuli.

Keywords:

Psychosocial Profile, Social Support, Substance Abused, Patients, Psychiatric Hospital

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