

Research Article**Drug use patterns based on demographic factors in patients referring to addiction treatment centers in Yasuj city in 2016**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Addiction is one of the major problems of human societies that has hit all industrial and non-industrial societies. The first step in combating a disease or social phenomenon is to obtain correct and multidimensional recognition of its causes and complications, so that optimum planning is possible. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of drug abuse according to demographic factors in patients referring to addiction treatment centres in Yasujcity in 2016.

Methods: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, 150 addicts who referred to Yasuj addiction treatment centres in 2016 were selected by convenience sampling. The data were collected using a standard questionnaire of addiction severity questionnaire (ASI).data was analysed in SPSS software version 19.

Results: The mean age of the subjects was 91.33 ± 11.2 years old and all of them were male. The results of this study showed that the most used form of substance is opioids. In terms of job, most participant people were unemployed.

Conclusion: Given that addicts are more married, unemployed, have elementary education, have a history of return to addiction and subsequently commit crimes or even prosecutions, provide knowledge and awareness of the harmfulness of addiction to This group is required. This could help in addition to reducing the amount of addiction in society to improve social issues. Social, environmental and cultural factors can be helped by training and intervening with methods of decisiveness and changing the life style of the patients in order to reduce the confrontation with addiction.

Keywords: addiction, drug, pattern of consumption, individual characteristics.

INTRODUCTION

Addiction is one of the major problems of human societies that unfortunately has affected all industrial and non-industrial societies(1). addiction to Drug and psychotropic drugs are one of the major social, economic and public health problems of the century (2). Research shows that drug addiction is polyhedral or multi factorial, and various psychological, social, cultural and genetic factors are involved in this

field. Addiction is a kind of social injury that is rooted in chronic deprivation and exclusion of individuals and special groups in different societies and imposes many costs on societies (3, 4, 5). Unfortunately, more and more people are consuming drugs every day, and they suffer from physical, psychological, cultural, familial, economic and social consequences of drug addiction. Our country, for cultural reasons,

some of the wrong beliefs and special geographical conditions, such as being in contact with major opium producing countries, have the right conditions for society to become addicted (6). Our country is Iran in the neighbourhood of the world's largest drug producer and has a borderline of about 900 kilometres with Afghanistan and Pakistan. According to the latest statistics, there are over one million two hundred thousand permanent addicts in Iran and about eight hundred thousand addicts (7). However, drug addicts seem to be far more than estimates of the Combat Material Headquarters Opium (about two million people). Some unofficial sources estimate the population of addicts in the country as high as six million, but unfortunately, since none of these statistics are scientifically estimated, they can not be cited (8). Also, according to the United Nations, 220 million people are suffering from substance abuse. According to the evaluation, marijuana is the most commonly used substance after cigarettes and alcohol in the world. The stimulants of the type (amphetamines and methamphetamine and ecstasy) with the total of 30 million consumers are in the second row. Opioid drugs include heroin, opium and morphine with 15 million and cocaine with 13 million consumers in the third and fourth rows of the world. (1.9) According to statistical reports, the age of onset of addiction is estimated to be between 16-20 years, but the age is at 14-18 years of age. The average age of drug addicts in prisons is 17 years and in their centers, rehabilitation has been reported for 19 years. Research shows that the age group of 11 to 19 years old is the most addict in the country (10). In addition to the increasing prevalence of addiction, unfortunately, the age of onset is also decreasing; in the study of Burtash et al., The lowest age of onset of addiction was 9 years. Among the various factors, individual, familial and social factors were imitation of addicted adults 46 / 5%, parent addiction with 53.5%, and socializing with addicted friends with 78%, had the most role in the tendency to use drugs (11). Also, 60% of prisoners in Iran are in prisons due to narcotic offenses. The most common cases of AIDS in our country are transmitted through the use of narcotic drugs; this figure is 10-10% in

the whole world and more than 60% of cases in Iran (12). According to the above is certainly the first step in combating a disease or social phenomenon knowing the correct understanding and multidimensional causes and effects and hidden aspects of it, so as to be an optimal plan is possible, Therefore, with regard to the mentioned facts, the present study aimed to investigate the pattern of drug use based on demographic factors in patients referring to addiction centers in Yasuj city in 2016.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was a descriptive cross-sectional study. The sample size of this study was 150 people who, based on previous studies, have used Kokran's formula in the drug addicts population (13). Sampling method was available for sampling. Inclusion criteria for having drug addiction and having satisfaction to participate in the study and exit criteria were not willing to continue cooperation. In line with the ethics of research, addicts' satisfaction with the acquisition and their anonymity were explained in the research. The addiction severity index (ASI) questionnaire was used to collect the data. The questionnaire was a semi-structured interview with 116 items that was delivered by trained researchers, face to face with patients, and addressed patients' problems in Every field collects over the last 30 days in the last year. From 116 items, eight items on medical condition, 21 items on occupational status, 24 items on drug and alcohol status, 27 items on legal status, 23 items In terms of family status and 13 items about the patient's mental status The reliability and validity of the Persian version used in this study was confirmed by Atefvand et al. (14) The questionnaire will be completed face-to-face in combination (both by the researcher and in some cases by the patient). All data were analysed by descriptive statistics such as central inclination and dispersion indices, and analysed by SPSS software version 16.

FINDINGS

This study was performed on 150 addicted people who referred to Yasuj addiction treatment centers. The age range of the subjects

was 22 to 54 years old and the mean age was 33.14 ± 2.49 years. All 150 people were male. Also, 60% (90 people) were married and 40% (60 people) were single people. Most of the participants in this study had a post-diploma degree. The average number of participants in the study was one million and one and a half

million reported. The job of the participants in the study was also that most of the people with a job were free. There were 121 driving licenses in possession of a driving license. Table 1 shows the number and percentage of demographic variables including income, education, and occupation.

Table 1 Frequency and percentage of demographic variables in participants

percentages	numbers	level	variable
9/2	14	500thousand to one million USD	Average revenue
63/2	96	One million to one million five hundred thousand dollars	
27/6	42	One million five hundred thousand dollars up	
21/4	32	illiterate	education
36	54	Under the diploma	

16	24	Diploma	education
16/6	25	Masters	
10	15	Graduate Studies	
4	6	Retired	job
24	36	Employee	
26	39	Free job	
46	69	Unemployed	

The results of this study showed that the type of substance used by the participants in the study was different. This is how the majority of participants in the study use opioids. The type of consumables in Table 2 is reported separately.

Table 2 Number and percentage of consumables of participants in the study

percentages	numbers	level	variable
57	85	Opium	Type of consumables
14	21	Heroin	
43	65	Sap / burnt	
8	12	Cannabis	
29	43	Alcohol	
1	2	Barbiturates	
10	15	Benzodiazepines	
41	61	Opioids containing drugs	

Also, the use of different drugs was also studied by the participants in the study, which is reported in Table 3.

Table 3 How different drugs are used by people participating in the study

percentages	numbers	level		variable
78	74	Opium		How to use drugs
83	54	Sap		
83	17	Heroin	fumigation	
100	12	Cannabis		
0	0	Alcohol		
22	11	Opium		
17	11	Sap		
0	0	Heroin	eat	
0	0	Cannabis		
100	43	Alcohol		
1/8	11	Morphine		
0	00	Sap		
17	4	Heroin	injection	
0	0	Cannabis		
0	0	Alcohol		

According to the findings, the lowest age of onset of drug use was related to cannabis use at the age of 12 and the highest age of onset of heroin use at the age of 33 years. Also, 66 of the respondents in the study said that they had left in the past, and the longest term of their departure was three years . According to the participants in this study, 12 people had participated in the study of the history of imprisonment in prisons, of which only 5 had not consumed after a short period of imprisonment. The shortest period after which people did not consume drugs was one month and a maximum of 13 months Also, according to the results (26 people) of the participants in the study, over the past year, suffered from overweight mismatches, of which the least frequent 1 and most of the poisonings were 3 times. In addition, the results of this study indicate that (69) of the participants in the study stated that their family uses alcoholic beverages. Of the 150 participants in the study (44 people), they had a history of arrest and only 12 people were imprisoned. Other constructions are shown in Table 4. The reasons for the detention of these people are presented in terms of the type of crime in Table 4.

Table 4 Types of convictions for convicted persons

percentages	numbers	Kind of psychological problem
11	17	major depression
6	9	Intense tension
27	41	Delirium
10	16	Delusion
7	11	Understanding and Remedy Problems
41	61	Inability to contain violence
3	5	Thoughts of suicide attempt
1	2	Suicide

The maximum period of imprisonment in these people was 8 years and the minimum term was two months. Persons sentenced in the past year were only 4 people convicted of convictions, 2 were imprisoned, one was fined and one was whipped. According to the results of the study, no comments were received by the authorities about the legal status of the past 30 days in the 30 days and were also not involved in illegal activities for the purpose of earning money.

Other findings of this study are the statements of addicts regarding to the social and family status. According to the findings, 35 percent (53) of addicts were dissatisfied with their sexual situation. The last sex was between 3 days to 2 months, and the average last sex with the spouse was 8 days in these individuals. Of these people , only 5% (6 people) stated that they had sex with others. 63 percent (95 percent) of the participants in the study said they spent most of their time with friends and preferred the rest of the family to friends, and all of them were happy with their time being. Regarding to the psychological status of these individuals, the findings showed that none of the participants in the study had a history of treatment for mental or hospitalization reasons. But according to their own experience, they have problems that are listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Types of psychological problems from the perspective of people without substance use when experiencing a problem

percentages	Numbers	Type of conviction	
30	12	Imprisonment	Type of conviction for convicted persons
46	21	penalty	
11	5	Whipping	
13	6	The other	
24	36	the clash	Reasons for arresting people with a history of arrest
7	11	Theft	
1	2	Murder and cooperation in the murder	
1	2	Tricks on the deal	
0	0	forging documents	
0	0	Sexual behaviour	
1	2	Driving violations	
0	0	Currency smuggling	
3	5	The other	

DISCUSSION

In the present study, all people who came to addiction were men. In a study conducted by Abbasi and colleagues in 2006, the results of the study showed that men more than women voluntarily went to addiction to the centers. In some studies in our country, the prevalence of addiction is not significantly different between men and women (17-17). In justifying this findings from the study, all of whom participated in a male study, Following this, the prevalence of addiction in men has been reported more often (18). There is no significant difference between sexes and addiction in Western countries, but there are no accurate data on the incidence of addiction in Iranian women (19).

In the present study, 60% of married, 40% were single and none of them were single or unmarried. In the study of Meshki et al., Which was conducted in Quchan in 2014, 86.1% were married, 9.9% single, 1.4% divorced, and 2.3% of their spouse, and none of the participants in the study They did not marry again (20). In another study by Abbasi and colleagues, more than 80 percent of married self-employed addicts, about 15 percent were single and the rest were divorced and widowed (21). In the research of Karari et al, which was done in 2009, 66.7% were drug addicts (16).

In the present study, the age of the participants in the study was between 22 and 54 years, with an average of approximately 32 years. Nasri, in a study of 2349 men over the age of 20 who referred to a drug addiction clinic in Kerman, said the majority of people were in the age group of 31 to 40 years old (22). EhsanManesh, the most senior age group, is also described by people between the ages of 35 and 23 (23). Moeini and colleagues report about 35% of individuals aged 31 to 40, about 68% between 21 and 40, and about 90% of 20 to 50 years of age (24). The most important cause of drug addiction in Iran, and especially among young people, is rooted in the beliefs and culture of the people, which aggravate economic problems, unemployment and lack of job security. In this research, the role of The family has been referred to as the main centers of control of individual behaviour, which sometimes becomes

vulnerable to youthful addiction due to their vulnerability. On the other hand, this environment in Iran over several years Recently, it has been confronted with a disturbing relationship between parents and children, including due to their father or mother's addiction, and its stability. Its easy access to narcotics in Iran (due to its neighbors with Afghanistan and in The path to smuggling), the lack of a consistent and sustainable program for the prevention of addiction, the lack of recreational facilities, the sport and the suppression of some of the natural demands of youth are among the factors mentioned for their tendency to use drugs. There are also other factors Being able to be friends and inappropriate environment. According to the results, more than half of the people were illiterate at primary level. About 60 percent of the graduates were graduates with about 26 percent higher education. In Bagheri et al study, the level of education is close to 80% of addicts at elementary school (15). In the study, most respondents reported under the diploma (25). Ahmadipour's findings also confirm these results. Some studies in this regard suggest that lower education is one of the causes of addiction (15). The university is a good and suitable environment for the prevention of addiction. In recent years, numerous studies in the field of addiction have shown the impact of social variables on the incidence of this disease, which attempts to eliminate or reduce some of these variables in the incidence of high addiction. It is time and some people are making a quick and effective result in society. Addressing some researchers, illiteracy is one of the factors influencing the incidence of addiction and other psychological harm in the community, and said: "The effort to address these factors needs to be addressed." Provides long-term programs and policies at the macro level of the country. Providing training and preventive measures in the field of addiction through educational institutions such as universities has the effects of early labor in the community, especially among young people, and should pay attention to what causes the use of addiction among students in university centers. In the present study, most addicts were unemployed. The results of

Bagheri et al. Showed that the most addicts were unemployed (15). Similarly, Abbasi and colleagues found similar statistics to Bagheri's study, with 15 percent of the unemployed and 40 percent of the job unknown (21). Both studies coincide with the present study. In the studies of Ahmadipour (26) and Nasri (22), most addicts were jobless and unemployed. The results of these studies indicate that addiction is most likely to be seen in people with free and unemployed people, including drivers, workers and people. In addition, the number of unemployed in the present study is more than other studies. In justification, it can be noted that addiction has many roots. These roots can be found in families, educational programs, schools, friends and society. But for our society, the huge unemployment rate of young people has become an effective motivator for the younger generation to become addicted, as unemployment has greatly increased the vulnerability of the younger generation of Iran to addiction. The lack of decent and decent employment for the younger generation has become a factor in the prevalence of moral and social deviations. Every year, unemployment is rising in Iran, while many of the jobs in the country are considered as false occupations, which are not permanent and do not correspond to human dignity and sometimes education. According to the findings, the most commonly used drugs are opium, sap and drugs containing opioids. The result of the research in Qazvin is the most consumed substance and then heroin (15). A researcher in Gorgan also found that opium was consumed in this city (21). In a study in Kermanshah, the highest amount of substance consumed among addicts, heroin and the least frequent contributor to cannabis was reported (26). The results of a study in Tabriz indicate 80% of the addiction to opium addiction and the lowest amount of cannabis consumed. It also reports heroin use of 4% and multiple use of 12% (27). Rasooliazadin the rural drug addiction dropped the opioid dependence by 33%, the dependence on the crystal was 40, and the co-dependence on several substances was 27%. The statistics in Mashhad about opioids dependence were 27.2%, crystalline 1/49 had a concurrent affinity to 23.7% (17). Compared to other

studies, the present study reported a lower than usual use of shiraz than other areas, as well as the use of heroin less than other cities. In the African countries, the use of cannabis is the most common type of substance abuse. This is while the worst substance abuse in the North American is heroin, hashish and crack. In Central and South America, cocaine use is common. In contrast, in European countries, cannabis, heroin, amphetamines and ecstasy are noticed. In Asian opium and Hashish, there is no US consumption of LSD and American crack in Iran because of high prices (28).a change in the patterns of consumption from opium to heroin injected in East and South Asia has been reported (29). The result of the new studies in Iran suggests that there is a tendency to change the consumption of substances from opiate to crystal (16).

the limitations of the study is information gathering that can be done with using a questionnaire that is self-reported by addicts because some patients may not have answered questions honestly. This is a point in the relationship to Understanding the emotional and psychological problems of individuals that is very important. In order to improve this limitation, it is suggested that in future studies using emotional and mental disorders that be interviewed and diagnosed in order to provide better analysis. Also, a cross-sectional study is one of the other constraints of the study. Because it sometimes relied on the power of people's minds about the type of emotional response experienced in the past. At the same time, trying to get all the responses at the earliest possible time was the strengths of the study by requesting the individual. Other strengths of this study were to use standard and comprehensive questions to understand the demographic status of individuals. Also, the timing of a face-to-face interview with each patient helped improve the treatment relationship and better information.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that the addicts in this center are young in age range and are mostly married, unemployed, have elementary education and have a history of returning to

addiction and subsequently commit crimes or even convictions that follow. Providing knowledge and awareness about the harmfulness of addiction to this group seems to be essential. This could help in addition to reducing the amount of addiction in society to improve social issues. Social, environmental and cultural factors can be improved by educating and intervening with methods of decisiveness and changing the lives of client in order to reduce reoccurrence of addiction. "The study of ethical factors in drug abusers, due to the complex nature of addiction, should be carried out periodically. In this regard, all child abuse prevention programs designed for young people, in addition to the emphasis placed on individual programs in school-based programs, should be accompanied by prevention approaches. Based on environmental factors and policy ,to maximize efficacy "(20).

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