

Islamia University of Bahawalpur



Department of Applied Psychology

**Assignment
on
Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders**

**Course title:
Psychopathology**

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Substance-Related and Addictive Disorder

A disease is what happen in body because of that choice. Other argue that addiction is not disease get better without treatment. People with a mild substance use disorder my recover with little or no treatment.

Substance Use Disorder:

Drug addiction, also called **substance use disorder**, is a disease that affects a person's brain and behaviour and leads to an inability to control the **use** of a legal or illegal **drug** or medication. **Substances** such as alcohol, marijuana and nicotine also are considered drugs.

Substance-Induced Disorders:

Substance-induced mental **disorders** are mental changes produced by **substance** use or withdrawal that resemble independent mental **disorders** such as depression, psychosis, or anxiety. For a mental **disorder** to be considered **substance induced**, the **substance** involved must be known to be capable of causing the **disorder**.

Alcohol-related disorders

Diagnostic criteria:

- A. A problematic pattern of alcohol use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by at least two of the following, occurring within 12-month period.
- B. Alcohol is often in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended.

Types:

- Alcohol use disorders
- Alcohol intoxication
- Alcohol withdrawal
- Other Alcohol-induced Disorders
- Unspecified Alcohol-Related Disorders

Etiology:

Like many mental health disorders, several factors may contribute to development of drug addiction. The main factors are:

- **Environment.** Environmental factors, including your family's beliefs and attitudes and exposure to a peer group that encourages drug use, seem to play a role in initial drug use.
- **Genetics.** Once you have started using a drug, the development into addiction may be influenced by inherited (genetic) traits, which may delay or speed up the disease progression.

Intervention:

Although there is no cure for drug addiction, treatment options explained below can help you overcome an addiction and stay drug-free. Your treatment depends on the drug used and any related medical or mental health disorders you may have. Long-term follow-up is important to prevent relapse.

Caffeine-Related Disorders

Caffeine is classified together with cocaine and amphetamines as an analeptic, or central nervous system stimulant. ... DSM-IV-TR specifies four caffeine-related disorders: caffeine intoxication, caffeine-induced anxiety disorder, caffeine-induced sleep disorder, and caffeine related disorder not otherwise specified.

Diagnostic Criteria

- A. Recent consumption of caffeine (typically a high dose well in excess of 250mg).
- B. Five (or more) of the following signs or symptoms developing during, or shortly after, caffeine use:
 - a. Restlessness.
 - b. Nervousness.
 - c. Excitement.
 - d. Insomnia.
 - e. Flushed face.

Types:

- Caffeine intoxication
- Caffeine Withdrawal
- Other-Caffeine Induced Disorders
- Unspecified-Related Disorders

Etiology:

The immediate **cause of caffeine** intoxication and other **caffeine-related disorders** is consumption of an amount of **caffeine** sufficient to produce the symptoms specified by DSM-IV-TR as criteria for the **disorder**.

Intervention:

Treatment of caffeine-related disorders involves lowering consumption levels or abstaining from beverages containing caffeine. Some people experience mild withdrawal symptoms that include headaches, irritability, and occasionally nausea, but these usually resolve quickly.

Cannabis-Related Disorder

Cannabis use disorder (CUD), also known as **cannabis addiction** or **marijuana addiction**, is defined in the fifth revision of the DSM-5 and ICD-10 as the continued use of cannabis despite clinically significant impairment.

**Diagnostic Criteria:**

- A.** A problematic pattern of cannabis use leading to clinically significant Impairment or distress, as manifested by at least two of the following, occurring within a 12-month period:
 - a. Cannabis is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended.
 - b. There is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control cannabis use.
 - c. Craving or a strong desire or urge to use cannabis.
 - d. Recurrent cannabis use resulting in a failure to major role obligations at work school, or home.
 - e. Recurrent cannabis use in situation in which it is physically hazardous.

Types:

- Cannabis use Disorder
- Cannabis Intoxication
- Cannabis withdrawal
- Other cannabis-Induced Disorder
- Unspecified Cannabis-Related Disorder

Etiology:

Cannabis addiction is often due to prolonged and increasing use of the drug. Increasing the strength of the cannabis taken and an increasing use of more effective methods of delivery often increase the progression of cannabis dependency. It can also be caused by being prone to becoming addicted to substances, which can be either genetically or environmentally acquired.

Intervention:

Treatment options for cannabis dependence are far fewer than for opiate or alcohol dependence. Most treatment falls into the categories of psychological or psychotherapeutic, intervention, pharmacological intervention or treatment through peer support and environmental approaches. No medications have been found effective for cannabis dependence, but psychotherapeutic models hold promise. Screening and brief intervention sessions can be given in a variety of settings, particularly at doctor's offices, which is of importance as most cannabis users seeking help will do so from their general practitioner rather than a drug treatment service agency.

Hallucinogen-Related Disorders

Use of hallucinogens can produce different signs and symptoms, depending on the drug. The most common hallucinogens are lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and phencyclidine (PCP).

Diagnostic Criteria:

Diagnosing drug addiction (substance use disorder) requires a thorough evaluation and often includes an assessment by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, or a licensed alcohol and drug counsellor. Blood, urine or other lab tests are used to assess drug use, but they are not a diagnostic test for addiction. However, these tests may be used for monitoring treatment and recovery.

Types:

- Phencyclidine use disorders
- Other Hallucinogen Use Disorder
- Phencyclidine Intoxication
- Other Hallucinogen Intoxication

Etiology:

- Environment. Environmental factors, including your family's beliefs and attitudes and exposure to a peer group that encourages drug use, seem to play a role in initial drug use.
- Genetics. Once you have started using a drug, the development into addiction may be influenced by inherited (genetic) traits, which may delay or speed up the disease progression.

Intervention:

Treatment program usually offers:

1. Detoxification
2. Behaviour therapy
3. Self-Help groups

Opioid-Related Disorders

Opioids are narcotic, painkilling drugs produced from opium or made synthetically. This class of drugs includes, among others, heroin, morphine, codeine, methadone and oxycodone.

Sometimes called the "opioid epidemic," addiction to opioid prescription pain medications has reached an alarming rate across the United States.

Some people who have been using opioids over a long period of time may need physician-prescribed temporary or long-term drug substitution during treatment.

Diagnostic Criteria:

Diagnosing drug addiction (substance use disorder) requires a thorough evaluation and often includes an assessment by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, or a licensed alcohol and drug counsellor. Blood, urine or other lab tests are used to assess drug use, but they are not a diagnostic test for addiction. However, these tests may be used for monitoring treatment and recovery.

Types:

- Opioid use disorder
- Opioid Intoxication
- Opioid Withdrawal
- Other-Opioid-Induced Disorders
- Unspecified Opioid-Related Disorders

Etiology:

Like many mental health disorders, several factors may contribute to development of drug addiction. The main factors are:

- **Environment.** Environmental factors, including your family's beliefs and attitudes and exposure to a peer group that encourages drug use, seem to play a role in initial drug use.
- **Genetics.** Once you have started using a drug, the development into addiction may be influenced by inherited (genetic) traits, which may delay or speed up the disease progression.

Intervention:

An intervention should be carefully planned and may be done by family and friends in consultation with a doctor or professional such as a licensed alcohol and drug counsellor, or directed by an intervention professional. It involves family and friends and sometimes co-workers, clergy or others who care about the person struggling with addiction.

During the intervention, these people gather together to have a direct, heart-to-heart conversation with the person about the consequences of addiction and ask him or her to accept treatment.

THANK YOU