Addiction Research Methods and Self Disclosure

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Introduction:

Self-Disclosure:

Expressing yourself is a process of communication when one person expresses information about himself. The data can be complex or experimental, and this may include thoughts, feelings, desires, intentions, disappointments, victories, fears, dreams and more than your preferences, comics, and options.

The hypothesis for public access is that there are two levels of self-acceptance: width and return. Both are necessary for building close relationships. The height of the points spoken by the broader people is the division. How much information is open is confidential for any retailer's return. This is a simple development that needs to be strengthened in a relationship because of the large amount of available content; it consists of external parts of ownership and possession of every day, for example, tasks and relationships. The return is too complicated to access, and it combines complex reminders and strange functions that can rob us of the obligations of others. We exaggerated and talked about the mass of content with our partners, friends, and family.

Self-isolation is an important building that limits our closeness and cannot be achieved without it. Self-esteem is normal. Excessive confidence can be considered at the expense of costs and prizes, which can be passed on to the hypothesis of social trade. Most of the discoveries occurred before the system of social development, but it is extremely exaggerated to distinguish it later.

The need for self-disclosure- to open up a long-term orientation began with Sigmund Freud, who said that customers should disclose everything that comes to mind. It is expected that this day will continue. Practitioners who follow several consultations acknowledge that counselling will not be successful without disclosing the client because healing occurs by discussing sensitive content and solving problems related to content. This belief is a practice of healing that is not supported by the world, but some consultants believe that consumer attitudes themselves suffer when it comes to scandal.

Self-disclosure of clients has focused on extensive research, beginning with the work of Sidney Zhorard, who studied what information customers show and who. Evidence from research shows that many clients disclose important information, and their disclosure focuses on their or their parents.

Substance Misuse:

Addiction, also called drug abuse, is when the user takes substances that are harmful or harmful to themselves or others and the type of disorder associated with the disorder. The very opposite of drug abuse is used for public health, medical and anti-narcotic conditions. In some cases, crime or the fight against social behaviour occurs when someone is under the influence of a drug, and a person's long-term transition may occur. In addition to physical, social and psychological harm, the use of certain drugs can also lead to criminal penalties, although they vary depending on the permit for placement.

Drugs commonly associated with this article include alcohol, cannabis, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, methaqualone, opioids and other modified amphetamines. The direct cause of drug abuse is unclear, and these two points of view, either the relationships of other people or the propensity to addiction to addiction, prove that this is an endless disease.

In 2010, about 5% of people (230 million) used illegal material, and 27 million people are at risk of using high-risk drugs, known as the use of repeated medications that are harmful to their health, psychological problems or social problems that threaten them. In 2015, the disruption of drugs resulted in the death of 307,400 people, from 165,000 deaths in 1990. Of these, the largest number is accounted for by consumption of 137,500 alcoholics, an opioid trauma disorder with 122,100 deaths, amphetamine disorders at 12,200 and 11,100 cocaine deaths.

Research Methodology And Design

Introduction

Research Methodology is a rule to choose the fitting exploration theory which will be more reasonable for your report. This caused us to choose the best research approach for accomplishing the exploration destinations; all the while, this likewise encouraged us to finish the report work within the time zone given for fruition. Before beginning the exploration, we outlined our work and arranged it to follow the research steps. We did clustering to make clusters of the same information or the related ones. We moved according to the outline we had drawn and first wrote the literature review of the report, which is the research of the topic in the literature. We analyze every cluster and compare them to match the stats feasibility. The best and the most accurate ones were chosen.

With the help of the application, I got permission from my organization, the manager, and the Department of Programs to conduct a study on this study via the company's e-mail. I sent this permission to the researcher of the research project at my university – through the practice of behaviour and confidentiality. The selected small size is a small sample that can yield good results using a powerful analysis that represents a large sample size problem, usually in the literal sense. (Denscombe, 2013). Before negotiating with the study of driving, you can measure the answers to the

questions asked in the study and apply the accuracy procedures. This site can be interrupted and confidential, with relevant organizations including confidential obstacles to ensuring that those who speak feel safe.

Realism

The researcher should be realistic. His research should be based on facts of the current era. His narrative should be realistic and clear.

Research Approach

There are two types of research approaches after deciding the paradigm of the report. We have selected Realism as our strategy. The following are the approaches that we can use for this purpose.

- Inductive Approach
- Deductive Approach

The approach we chose is defined below:

Inductive Approach

The inductive approach depends on subjective information; this implies this approach primarily relies upon the hypothesis part, and from this, another idea arises to figure out how to reach the examination reason; this approach normally centres around your exploration questions and from the writing audit and late research the examination questions is addressed and investigates new marvels. This type of approach is purely factual and based on subjectivity rather than objectivity.

Research Strategy: Selected For This Research

Based on the current topic, we have chosen an inductive approach, and we have remained subjective and factual. Realism was approached, and the real facts, which are the results of general public thoughts, were considered. Many of the facts were from public view. Biased information was avoided, and the research conducted was based on the statistics of the leading bureaus. We followed the top leading sites when we needed stats. Our research was formally based on the experiences of people, so we went to them to learn their views, and we remained unbiased in asking the questions. Moulded stats were avoided, and rough estimations were not considered to be a part of our report.

Data Collection And Analysis Methods For This Research

Data were collected by a survey, including a questionnaire that included different questions related to substance misuse and counselling. Facts were taken from different websites where polling is done by people. The root of the problem was targeted, and many of the facts that were in favour or against it were taken into view.

The following steps should be followed for your report. The results obtained in our research are generalized, and they were generalized as the general people were the root of every finding. The findings were the statistics of a different organization that researched this broad topic. Most of the graphs were compared with the questionnaire to build the proper statistics to express our views along with the general public.

Research Ethics

People involved in research should not reveal the information to others. Research ethics are very important when you are writing a report. Your facts should not be biased. Data should be protected, and privacy is very important. Avoid asking religious questions to the participants.

All the ethics mentioned above were followed when conducting our research.

Discussion:

Individual Psychological Interventions:

The degree of psychiatrists who show personal information about their feelings, their pastures, and their patients is an important moral problem. In the past, psychologists believed that personal information should not be disclosed to their patients, especially to help patients evaluate their transmission. The last work is that the psychiatrist's self-expression can benefit some patients and cause harm to other patients. This article shows the author's current understanding of some of the main advantages and pride in self-expression, as well as in other situations where disclosure should be disclosed or avoided.

However, half of all clients maintain confidentiality from their counsellor, often about sexual concerns, relationship problems, or the concept of failure. Both sexes are equally identified, and in the same places, and existing clients are in the process of delivering and strengthening the relationships of counselling, as they explain more.

While the client of self-expression seems to be needed for effective counselling, the self-advisor itself is considered to be a contradictory yet powerful force. Some of these arguments show different ways

to guide counseling.

Psychologists have reduced their use of self-disclosure, believing that a non-neutral, uncertain and unknown counsellor is required to resolve customer transmission. National and international counsellors have strong support for self-disclosure, viewing it as a consultant to demonstrate their loyalty, to show the counsellor as a person, and to convince clients that their concerns are common. Counsellors who follow behaviour, understanding, or understanding-behaviour behaviours are aimed at automatically identifying themselves when they aim to show client information. Women's advisors say that disclosure is helpful because it measures the ability to link relationships and allows clients to make informed decisions about working with a mentor. Lastly, those who follow the support of various types of independence as a way of getting victim confidence, especially when working with victims from various social backgrounds, should be careful in every way.

Studies about the self-advisor have examined the number of reasons for self-disclosure, as well as their instant and long-term effects. Regardless of the teaching, counsellors have unanimously disclosed, and their disclosure is emphasized, especially in the history of technology. Their goals are to provide information to clients, to ensure clients are familiar with their experience, and to use appropriate modelling to enhance counselling relationships. Counsellors avoid disclosure when doing so will meet their needs or change customer focus. Invisible looks for the adviser to automatically display and as advisors who are not very speaking or very young. Clients have consulted a consultant to provide useful information about the immediate result, but the long-term effects are unclear.

Reciprocity And Intimacy:

Repetition is a good response from someone you share information with, where the person who finds the disclosure himself expresses himself. Excessive confidence made two people want to communicate again. Studies have shown that if one person expresses himself, perhaps someone else can reveal it. First, the process is initiated by each other's prize for another partner. Again and again, one will express and act in such a way as to react to the initial content of the disclosure while simultaneously presenting understanding and verifying the displayed material.

Studies have shown that people who consider themselves superior to disclosing information are more likely to recommend further disclosure to their contacts. Three sermons are repeated: social promotion – social reliability, socio-economic theory and frequency of repetition. Social advertising trusts the hypothesis that people express each other because they consider a person who told them that he loves them and trusts them. The theory of social exchange explains that people try to maintain equality in their disclosure because inequality thus makes them less convenient. The third definition, regular repetition, suggests that the rediscovery of the body is a social condition, and the violation makes a person uncomfortable.

There are two types of repetition: multiplication and repetition. When taking time, you do not have to express each other quickly and expand when disclosure occurs at a certain time, when one of the

partners can speak while someone else is listening. Those who participate repeatedly demonstrate that they love their partners more than those who participate in the long term. It is shown that the conversion to partners is closer and equal to each other, and within the last two weeks, it has been used by another company. This can be explained by the social dependence of dependence on the hypothesis because the partners see this disclosure as their discretion and the confidence that they disclose personal information. Those who participate in being happier depend on the theory of exchange and the norm of reciprocity, which can look at the low level of love because of acceptable restrictions on disclosure, which violates both directions. This means that people often report that they express more than one partner. This is called a respected partner, and it is very important to stabilize the development of relations.

The two important aspects of intimacy are the disclosure of the information and the response of the partners. It is very important that when the speaker describes personal information, his partner reveals something. It is also important for the listener to understand, verify and take care of what the speaker says. If the speaker feels welcome by the mediator, then we will not be able to say something in the future, ceasing the development of a close relationship. It is also shown that emotional exposure promotes closer intimacy with real disclosure. Real exposure reveals facts and knowledge (for example, “I have decided on her husband”), while emotional depression reveals the feelings, thoughts, and judgments of people (for example, “my divorce was so painful that I was a hard and romantic partner”). Emotional exposure can increase intimacy, as it allows the audience to confirm and support the author’s confidence. Changing the invisible exchange of other facts is essential to developing close relationships. You need to feel controlled so that you feel comfortable enough to grow. Without the approval of one partner, you will be left out and will not be able to reveal his or her facts in relation. Rotation also removes us from our thinking lands and allows us to see the realities of the world in which we live. It is best to share with those we love and feel like ourselves. There is also evidence that a person who is dating very much may be able to express himself and associate with the recipient. So, getting yourself creates a close relationship. That is why we open and discuss many different topics with our partners.

We often see that our appearance is higher than our partner’s, which can lead to painful feelings. It is difficult for a person to judge how another person has been manifested.

Reciprocity And Self-Disclosure:

Self-Monitoring:

According to Snyder (1974) to adopt a standardization of each person’s choice of self-expression one should take certain measures. Self-control is a way to control the mind when a person studies the situation and behaves correctly. Although monitoring is designed on a continuous scale, researchers often plan for people in two types: viewers at the top and low levels of the audience. A person who has great pride carefully analyzes the situation and corrects his behaviour to “interfere” with others in

the situation. Higher observers often behave well and act to be organized by a loved one. The self-monitoring monitor does not do this and often follows his emotions and thoughts when they behave in society. As often in public affairs, observers with a high level of risk are often better evaluated in a relationship with a close partner with a productive partner. Recognizing these features, high-level observers often repeat the same in their work.

This can be explained by the usual way of rehabilitation since high-level observers can easily cope with these functions and know that they need to respond to their disclosure. Exchange theory can also describe it. Studies show that high-level lawyers are not satisfied with introspection because low-income observers are often exposed to detail, so the balance in the conversation is uneven. Also, viewers are also “turn-by-turn” speakers and often begin to support the flow of chat.

Mood:

Those who have a mental attitude turn out to be very close to people with a negative attitude. This may be due to the results of information, which happy people often find more information that allows them to behave in a reliable way. Unhappy people are tempted to get misinterpreted information, which increases the risk of communication, which they do not trust and do not prevent. This may be due to the results, especially the stability and impact of the stay. The results of the work depend on foreseeing the behaviour of the previous person and the consequences of the stay, depending on the control of the situation and the concern for more information. Correctly processed processing is safe; normal conditions when processing a home are connected to difficult circumstances. Happy people are usually used as assimilating, which leads to a larger and more direct creation, and unhappy people use a residence permit, which makes them more aware of their creation. These places of lack of people often tend to increase equality because these people will compare the level of disclosure with their partner but will not go further.

However, it can be said that depression, anxiety or fear (which will be classified as a negative attitude) can soon be revealed. Also, only individuals have shown rates to minimize disclosure.

In Therapy:

Virtually all thought schools agree that self-expression is an important factor in the treatment process. Typically, an automatic teacher self-evaluation helps increase the client’s expansion, which should lead to an understanding of further increasing the problem. It is useful to accept the attitude of struggle as a source of basic healing since the interaction between the designer and the nurse is based on the creation of both sides. In some ways, this is similar to illustrating the correct behaviour of the community. Creating a common interest among nurses and clients helps maintain the level of truth. The development of such interests is especially useful for the relationship between therapists and children, especially young people, who must understand that this field is not a right to full use of treatment.

In the study of disclosure of treatment, two types were shown: quickly and not immediately. Rapid disclosure reflects positive ideas about the treatment process when both parties interact and share feelings of participation and information about the field of technical specialist. Many see the benefits of such disclosure. However, the disclosed disclosure is more contact with the doctor than their technical background and includes personal understanding. Today, this species is very contrary to psychologists; many believe that this can be more dangerous than long-term benefits, but there are significant consequences that are opposed to the claim.

Also, there are two methods that they use for disclosure: directly or indirectly. The direct disclosure provides information about personal feelings, domains, and job problems. Negative disclosure refers to those who are explicitly given, for example, to clinics and healing walls or to wear a wedding belt.

Reasons For Accessing Information

The study asked researchers to report on the reasons for disclosing clients. The most common reasons are to respond to a specific question related to the client, help reduce feelings of a member's loneliness, express understanding, reduce customer care and make normal personal feelings, and develop relationships.

The articles discussed by nurses in their studies may differ. A popular method of treatment and successful treatment are two common causes. Many of them express their opinion about the upbringing of children, depression, problems with clients and emotions, which will allow the client to show. Jokes about sexual attraction, dreams, and human problems seem to be affected by regions that have less sense of nursing.

Client's View Of A Therapist:

Providers, especially information that corroborates or identifies customer-specific information, have been evaluated in continuous research because it reflects more heat and becomes the most important person. The research that stakeholders use to consider the proposed counselling conditions is given to nurses who answer, "What would you do if you stood?" When asked by the client, they are considered more attractive, more professional and reliable. Their popularity increased due to their willingness to disclose to their customers. These three dimensions are extremely important in determining the human order. However, these paediatricians may seem less experienced specialists. Also, a doctor who claims to be very dangerous to lose focus on the program focuses on himself and does not allow the client to disclose the benefits of disclosing information in the system through the consideration of clients. Many studies have shown that effective medical therapies are developed if the client has the best kind of life.

Findings And Theories For Treatment Of A Substance Abuse Victim:

There is data on the functioning of psychological interventions with drug addiction problems. For drug abusers, any psychological treatment leads to better treatment than psychotherapy, but there is no agreement that one type of mental health is better than another. Other interventions, such as CBT, MI, and RP, seem to be a lot of abuse. Psychotherapy is more effective in creating goals than using medication or mental healing, especially for opiate users. In cases where there are no different instructions for treating things like cannabis and cocaine, there is only evidence that mental healing can only affect the behaviour of the patient using behaviour.

Motivational Enhancement Therapy:

Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) is a method of instruction which aids people in solving their problems about treatment and drug abuse. This approach is aimed at stimulating rapid and moderate changes and not at directing the patient with a recovery step. The therapy contains the first phase of the test battery, followed by two separate treatments and treatment. During the first treatment period, the provider reviews the first test, facilitating discussion of the use of personal assets and the promotion of job applications. Encouraging communication rules is used to strengthen motivation and create a change plan. Opposition to strategies to combat potentially dangerous situations is raised and discussed with the patient. In the next phase, technicians changed the changes, used the survey methods, and continued to encourage commitment to change or, ultimately, to cessation. Sometimes, patients are encouraged to bring some of the most wonderful moments.

The MET study shows that its effect depends on the type of drug that participants participate in the intervention plan. This approach is successfully used by drug addicts, in both of which they develop their involvement in the treatment and reduction of the problem with alcohol consumption. MET is also successfully used by adults dependent on rabbits when it comes to mental health treatment, which makes full treatment possible. MET results are mixed with drug users (e.g., heroin, cocaine, nicotine) and adolescents who often use several drugs. As a rule, MET seems to be more effective in involving drug addicts in treatment than in reducing the number of drugs.

Cognitive Behavior Therapy:

Self-awareness (CBT) was developed as a means of preventing recurrence in the treatment of a problem, and over time, it was common for people who use cocaine drugs. Self-acceptance behaviour is based on learning that learning processes play an important role in promoting progressive behaviours, such as drug abuse. CBT people learn to identify and solve problem behaviour using a variety of skills that can be used to stop drug abuse and solve other common problems.

The main feature of CBT is the expectation of potential problems and the improvement of patients' self-control, helping them develop strategies for effective solutions. Specific strategies include evaluating the good results and side effects of continued use of drugs, self-diagnosis and identifying potential risk factors and developing strategies for addressing aspirations and avoiding potentially dangerous situations.

Studies show that the abilities people have learned about pride remain after the end of treatment. Current research aims to achieve more stable results by combining CBT and drugs for drug use and other forms of treatment. The TOS computer system was also established and proved effective in reducing drug use after drug abuse.

Community Reinforcement Approach:

CRA Approach (CRA) Plus Vouchers is a 24-week treatment for people who are addicted to cocaine and alcohol. The use of many forms of recreational, family, and social work, as well as practical advantages, makes the lifestyle more useful than drug use. Therapy is two things:

- Retention is long enough for patients to learn new life skills and
- Reduction of alcohol consumption associated with cocaine use

Patients participate in one or two weeks of individual counselling, focusing on improving family relationships, learning different skills to reduce drug use, getting advice on employment issues and promoting new types of recreation and public relations. Those who abuse alcohol receive treatment-testing disulfiram (Antabuse). Patients present two or three urine samples every week and receive samples from non-cocaine samples. As VBR grows, the total number of votes will grow according to the following patterns, and discounts cannot be converted into commercial goods related to the over-the-counter lifestyle. Both courses in urban and rural areas found that this approach promotes patient involvement in treatment and helps them reach a long time to stop cocaine.

The online version of the therapeutic training system CRA plus (TES) is available as a medical treatment by a trainee doctor in the promotion of stop and cocaine among people suffering from opioid treatment. The CRA version for young children solves problems of problem-solving, communication and communication with skills and promotes active participation in good public and recreational activities.

The Matrix Model:

The matrix model provides the basis for interaction (e.g., methamphetamine and cocaine abuse) in their treatment and helps them to achieve behaviour. Patients learn about important problems in transplantation and recurrence, receive advice and support from trained professionals and test self-help programs. Patients are tested for drug use with the help of urinalysis.

Technical staff, at the same time as teachers and trainers, encourage good, encouraging, and patient relationships, using these relationships to strengthen positive behavioural changes. The interaction between the sentence and the patient is final and direct but not argumentative with the parent. Providers are trained to spend the time of treatment in such a way as to encourage the self-confidence, dignity, and self-esteem of the patient. A good relationship between the patient and the doctor is necessary for long-term patience.

Therapeutic drugs are most common in some of the most effective treatments, so they include antiretroviral drugs, family medicine and a group, medicinal education, and assistance in providing care. Detailed nursing books contain worksheets for each session; other components include family education groups, healing groups and attacking blocking groups, joint sessions, urine tests, 12 steps, reassessment and community support groups.

Some studies have shown that participants in the use of the Matrix model demonstrate a significant reduction in drug use and alcohol use, psychological development and sexual effects that result from HIV infection.

Behavior Therapy For Adolescents:

Abuse of drugs and drugs has a unique medical need. Studies have shown that treatment conducted and tested for the elderly is often transformed into the success of children. Family involvement is an important aspect of the adolescent intervention. Below are examples of behavioural interventions that hired these policies and demonstrated the effectiveness of addiction in adolescents.

Multisystem Therapy:

Multisystem therapy (MST) to discuss issues related to the poor behaviour of young children who abuse alcohol and other drugs. Such factors include the characteristics of a child or child (for example, drug addiction), family (immorality, family disputes, drug abuse), peers (good attitude toward drug use) in school (stop, work well), and neighbours (criminal subculture). To participate in deep healing in natural areas (homes, schools and neighbours), young people and many families complete the treatment. MST significantly reduces drug use in children during treatment and at least six months after treatment. Unnecessary arrests and kidnappings outside the home eliminate the costs of caring for and caring for children.

Family Behavioral Therapy:

The FBT procedures, which have shown good results for both adults and young people, are aimed at solving the same problems as other issues related to morality, child abuse, depression, family conflict and unemployment. FBT includes work with behaviour and management.

FBT combines at least one of the most remarkable features of the patient, such as a joint partner or parent (in case of ageing). Providers want to involve families in the development of modern behaviour and acquire new skills to improve the home environment. Patients are encouraged to develop the ethics of drugs and HIV infections that are associated with a problem management system. Forcible parents decide to establish goals related to their behaviour of parents. Each time, the ethics and rewards offered by other key stakeholders are assessed to see if the goals are combined. Patients participate in a medical organization and choose special intervention when choosing on the basis of evidence. For a number of teenagers and infirmities, FBT proved to be more effective than backup counselling.

Evidence Of Treatment:

In the largest medical study to date, the MATCH project had 1,726 topics on drug use, sometimes provided by MET, CBT or TSF. The results showed that four months of MET for success as CBT or TSF 12. There is not much difference between the groups detected within the next year. The main steps in the disputes were the percentage of days/months when the client did not drink and the amount of drink that they had during drinking. The results showed an increase in the days of discharge from 20-30% to 80-90% and a decrease in the number of drinks per day from 12-20 to 1-4. However, the main goal of this project was to determine which clients receive and from what treatment the same "client" "is not the same" did not appear. It was believed that this is more important than the "comparison," and the treatment of clients is the relationship between the drug and the client.

It was found that MET was shorter (four sessions) than other methods of treatment and success in the MATCH project. In the formulation of this proposal, the UK's strongest alcohol treatment test [50] compared 742 clients with three MET sessions and eight times with public behaviour and network treatment (SBNT). SBNT was originally established for testing by evidence that support from family and friends helps to overcome alcohol problems. SBNT contains family procedures, community strengthening, RP skills training and social skills. Participants are periodically posted on MET or SBNT. The results showed a decrease in alcohol use and problems, a decrease in trust and an increase in the quality of mental health. There is not much difference in the results found among the groups over the next 12 months.

The importance of the clinic in these large research studies suggests that the decision to join the treatment itself limits the use of alcohol and that access to treatment can be as important as the medical type.

Conclusion:

The concept of psychiatrist personification is important. In fact, psychological exposure to their patients may be another indication that patients will always remember during their treatment times. Psychiatrists are considering direct exposure that can appropriately choose line guidance in different

places. Before deciding to disclose personal information about the patient, the mental-health expert should first consider that this will result in the disclosure of the patient (not the mind of the mental illness) and will assess his level of comfort by the disclosure of personal information to the patient.

Self-disclosure is extremely helpful in substance recovery. Identification and the fight against drugs – drug abuse led to studies that focus on eradication and work in the workplace, but little was written about the transformation of treatment measures leading to the lives of these doctors or their relationship with patients with the same dependence. The only condition for healing psychiatrists, taken from people who use drugs, was not considered. Excessive confidence is a serious problem and cannot be prevented if mental illness meets its patients in twelve meetings. This document begins a discussion of self-denial and unknown arguments in favour of mental illness. The informal approach used to gather information reflects the nationality of the problems of patients with people with a mental health condition. Clinical examples illustrate the importance of assessing the influence of psychodynamics on a person's impact on a patient, mental illness, and their medical relationship.

Healthcare providers can be transferred to clients with different applications for different types of treatment under different circumstances. Another counsellor himself reveals the help, and some do not. Abuser abuse counsellors can identify potential clients with a 12-step philosophy and model behavioural dependence on damage to relationships. Also, it worries other consultants and does not prevent them from considering consulting consultants and their clients in consultation. Psychodynamic consultants are slowly exposed to violations of transfer procedures and numerical transfers.

Evidence that mental healing needs to be expanded and also include a comprehensive combination of psychotherapy and any associated consequences, if any. It is necessary to investigate psychological interventions in special communities, such as youth, popular abuse and people with mental illness. Psychotherapy is considered for drug use, especially for converting the normal states needed to treat patients with problems successfully. Medical methods of treatment, including therapy (preventive maintenance, psychological, contradictory arguments, ethical behaviour, arguments, network interaction and disgust treatment), and psychodynamic/psychological exchange methods (medical support, treatment, treatment Interpersonal, psychoanalytic transformation and improvement of treatment) were considered.

Psychotherapy was selected by individual medicine based on oral medications; without transforming the transformed psychoanalyst, everything was presented in medical and psychic texts. Studies show that these methods of mental health can be used, in a sense, therapy that provides a higher income than some other services, but no other treatment works any more than any other. General guidelines on all drug problems are emphasized, with emphasis on medical categories, the importance of drug abuse, the need for drug participation in therapy, the need for urine and alcohol analysis, diagnosing co-infections, controversial issues, the need for many treatments, medical examinations, adjusting the number medicinal medicines and proper disposal. All these theories should be adopted to treat the patient or the victim of substance misuse. He/she should be given a proper environment to

disclose themselves and receive proper treatment.

Further research is needed on the length and duration of interventions for people with serious drug problems.

Reflexive Log:

- Describe an experience where you had to disclose yourself in order to catch the attention of a substance abuse victim.
- Reflect on why this experience was significant for you. How did you feel/react? What were you thinking then?
- Think about what this experience means. What do you think made you feel/think/react in this way?
- What do you think you learnt from this experience?
- What would you do differently in the future if you found yourself in a similar situation?

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