

Relationship Between Affection Styles and Addiction Approaches: A Case Study Among Addiction Treatment Clinics in Kermanshah, Iran

¹Hojat Alah Tahmasebian, ²Dr. Hasan Amiri, ³Dr. Bahman Roshani, ⁴Dr. Siroos Chaghazardi, ⁵Mahshid Saeedi Poor, ⁶Mehdi Hariri and ⁷Masoud Nosrati

¹Department of Psychology, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah, Iran.

²Department of Psychology, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah, Iran.

³Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.

⁴Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.

⁵Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.

⁶The scientific member of Law group in Payam Noor University, Iran.

⁷Eslamabad-E-Gharb branch, Islamic Azad University, Eslamabad-E-Gharb, Iran.

Abstract: Goal: This study is to examine the relations between the affection styles and Addiction Approaches in Kermanshah's Clinique's. Methodology: It is correlative, in which people were chosen by examples in 98 tests including the questionnaires of the affection styles of adults and the self-accompanying addiction questionnaires. Spss-18 Microsoft was used to analyze statistical data, factors, and statistical methods including frequency, percentage, middle, standard deviation, and Pierson's cohesive correlations. Findings: The results showed that there is meaningful relation between affection styles and the approaches to stop addiction. Besides, the correlation of safe, correlative styles and the approaches to stop addiction are positive. It means if a person was safe from affection, the approaches to avoid addictions will increase. Meanwhile, there is negative relation between unsafe affection styles and the approaches to avoid addiction, there is an also negative correlation between (bilateral) anxiety, affection styles and the approaches to avoid addiction, it means the people who have the anxiety, affection styles, and they will stop addiction less than others. Conclusions: Regarding the results, the instructions of child-rearing styles are inseparable in the families and general instructions. They should be also applied in psychological, hygienic instructions in the first careers of marriage among couples. The children should be instructed about affection styles either in children and adults. Adults should behave children in order to be safe from affection styles.

Key words: Affection styles, misused drug, avoid drug, addiction

INTRODUCTION

The findings have approved the main role of different factors, tensions, and family's behaviour in two fields of prevention and the disorders of misused drugs (Bahrami, 2004). The variety and deep effects of family factors have been examined in the different aspects, including: social processes in the families, imitation of family's behaviours, social empowerment, internal values, family's behaviour, the social control of society, parent's order, and children's background to use or to misuse the drugs. The destroyed families, the quality of children-parent's relations, parent's support, and their effects, the parent's limitations of children. The medical findings of misused drugs have been based upon the lack of close relations between parents-children, they have not experienced the safe relations.

Addiction usually appears in the self-destructive behaviors including: misused drugs, which is sophisticated to those with physical affection to illegal drugs. This definition contains longing for more drugs.

In the oral career, children-mother emotional affection appears, the affection is background of safe experience in those who are not sick. The findings of Anistord et al show three kinds of affections: safe, avoiding, and bilateral.

The people of safe affection get other's support, while they approve the conditions. But those of avoiding affection can't get other's help, and they won't approve the conditions. Though, the outstanding sign of bilateral group is their high sensitivity to negative emotions and affection which they follow them.

The causes of misused drugs are different including: environmental, social, family, factors, physical diseases, psychological disorders, and tensions.

The treatment deeds include: 1-physical treatment, 2- Drug treatment, 3- psychological treatment, 4- family, group treatment, 5- traditional treatment.

Addiction is a common, unscientific term means sick affection to drugs that should be supported by consultants.

Corresponding Author: Hojat Alah Tahmasebian, Department of Psychology, Kermanshah Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah, Iran.
E-mail: hojat_t47@yahoo.com

Methodology:

It is based on correlation of descriptive methods. The study society contains all of those who have referred to Kermanshah centers in order to abandon addiction. The example includes 98 persons who were randomly chosen.

The means of gathering data contain two questionnaires of adults' affection styles covering 18 phrases which were designed by Calindz weird in 1990, they were examined in 1996. The principle of test was affection theory, and the questionnaires contained 26 questions to confront addiction.

In order to gather data, the staff spread the questionnaires among those who have referred to Kermanshah Clinique's to abandon addiction.

Findings:

Findings include the descriptive findings and inferred findings. The descriptive findings were the tests of male people of Kermanshah. The descriptive findings of addiction questionnaires and affection styles are respectively in the table 1 and 2.

Table 1: Addiction middle and Standard Deviation.

Maximum	minimum	Variance	Standard deviation	middle	Number
45	0	136.976	11.704	12.15	98

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of statistical affection styles.

total	avoiding	anxiety	Safe	
150	56	10	32	Frequency
100	57.1	10.2	32.7	percentage

The approved findings were found by Pierson's cohesive correlation. The results are in table 3. The finding shows that there is positive correlation between safe affection styles and the approach to abandon addiction, and the cohesive correlation is 0.372. Regarding the meaningful level sig=0.001 which is less than 0.05. There is negative correlation between the approaches to abandon drugs and correlative, bilateral affection, the correlation is -0.332. Regarding the meaningful level, sig=0.001 is less than 0.05, and their correlations are approved. Besides, there are negative correlations between the approaches to abandon drugs and avoiding affection, the correlation is -0.554.

Regarding the meaningful level, sing=0.001 is less than 0.5 and their correlations are approved.

Table 3: Correlation of addiction and affection styles.

Meaningful level	correlation	Number of tests	Standard deviation	middle	
0.001	0.372	98	11.704	12.15	Addiction
		98	0.651	2.51	Safe affection
0.001	-0.332	98	11.704	12.15	Addiction
		98	0.552	3.05	Bilateral affection
0.001	-0.554	98	11.704	12.15	Addiction
		98	0.755	3.07	Avoiding affection

Discussion:

The results show there are some relations between affection styles and the approaches to abandon addiction. Those of avoiding style tended to abandon addiction less than others. The studies of Vashton and Bundy show that one of causes to misuse drugs is less-instruction in order to solve problems. Furthermore, the findings were aligned with the previous findings of psychological disorders including: mood disorders, anxiety, personality, misused drugs. The results of Macnalie's et al studies considered the affection aspects and the problems of drinking alcohol. The results show that there is negative correlation between unsafe, affection styles and the approaches to abandon addiction. In all of studies, the addicts showed the different problems, in the healthy development of relatives, and unsafe affections in the adults. Some may experience the disorders in the childhood, teenager, or young careers. The results have approved the hypothesis. As it was said before in the anal aspect (1994), one of disorderly factors is the parent's annoying experiences which he called it the bare emotion. The studies of Baily and Hoobard were in 1990. Jeisoor in 1993, and Valsh and Essel were in 1992 concluded that the unsafe affection relates with high use of drinking alcohol, smoking and misused drugs. It shows that those who tend to abandon addiction less than those who misused drugs more. The results show that there is positive relation between safe affection and the approaches to abandon addictions in the previous studies. It shows that the safe man is not victimized by destructive imaginations, instead, he replaces the structures, which Epstin and Mayer (1989) called it "the defendant structure methods". J.J. Gruce queted Micolincer Sharer (2007) who called it "organization of predicted anxiety". Furthermore, the thoughts will increase safe person's positive predictions about accessible, social support easily.

Conclusions:

Families should consider the affections in the babies and children, and their rearing in the safe affection, therefore, most common phrase of addicts including: Friends were forced me to this way, bad unsuitable friend expected to come to the fore by these needs, because such people should be instructed about special affection styles either in the child, or adult. They should know about the special styles of adults in their childhood, they should also behave children in the safe affection in the adults.

REFERENCES

- Bahrami, A., 2004. *Addiction and Prevention Process*, first ed. Tehran: Samt press.
- Berger, D., 2012. *Multiple Regression: A Comprehensive Introduction*. International Journal of Engineering Sciences, TI Journals, 1(1): 1-9.
- Besharat, M.A., M. Mir Zamani, Z. Poor Hasan, 1380. The Role of Family Factor in Misused disorders, Reflection and Behaviour Journal, 1: 46-52.
- Bowlby, J., 1969. Editor. *Attachment and Loss attachment*. New York, Basic Book.
- Carlson, E.A., L.A. Sroufe, 1995. *Contribution of attachment theory to developmental* New York. Wiley.
- Diclemente, C., 2003. *Carol. Addiction and Change: How addiction develop and addicted people recover*. The Guilford Publication. INC USA.
- Jessor, R., S.L. Jessor, 1977. *Problem behavior and psychosocial development*. New York: Academic Press.
- Kabak, R.R., A. Screery, 1988. Attachment in lateadole scence. Working models After regulation and representations of self others children, 59: 46-135.
- Newcomb, M.D., M.A. Richard, 2000. *Substance a Sedisorders In hersen M American RD, Advanced abnormal child psychology*. Newjersey: Lawrence Er lbaam Associates Publisher.
- Schutt, R., 2012. A Tutrial on Correlation, Regression Analysis and Analysis of Variance. World Applied Programming, TI Journals, 2(11): 485-491.