

عنوان مقاله:

Prediction of Addiction Relapse Based on Perceived Social Support and Childhood Trauma

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The adverse effects of addiction relapse have always been major challenges in addiction treatment. Perceived social support and childhood trauma are determinants of drug addiction and relapse prevention. The current study aimed to predict drug addiction relapse based on perceived social support and childhood trauma in drug addiction treatment centers in Qom, Iran. **Methods:** The present study examined ۳۲۰ individuals, who visited drug addiction treatment centers in Qom, Iran and were selected using the purposive sampling method. The data collection tools included a demographic information questionnaire, the Social Support Scale, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF), and the Addiction Relapse Frequency Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS ۲۰ and independent t-tests, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Pearson test, and multivariate regression. **Findings:** The research results indicated that ۴۹.۴% (n=۱۵۸) of cases used opium. The results of multivariate regression of the factors related to addiction relapse indicated that the childhood trauma score had a significant effect on the relapse of more than ۳ times in a way that childhood trauma increased the relapse rate of more than ۳ times by ۱۳%, but social support caused a significant reduction in the relapse rate of more than ۳ times. **Conclusion:** The research findings indicated that addiction relapse had a significant relationship with childhood trauma and perceived social support. The results can be a guide for future studies to expand psychological knowledge about the determinants of the treatment and prevention of addiction relapse and help to develop psychological explanations of this disorder.

کلمات کلیدی:

Social support, Childhood, Trauma, Addiction, Relapse

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