

Chapter Key People

CHAPTER 16

Group Work: Addictions and Substance Use Disorders

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Chapter Key Terms

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Genetic model
Medical model
Moral weakness model
Biopsychosocial model
Sociocultural model
Substance abuse
Substance dependence
Chronic stage
Crucial stage
Desperate phase
Pre-alcoholic stage
Prodromal stage
Tolerance
Withdrawal
Psychoactive substances
Stimulants
Benzodiazepines
Barbiturates
Opiates
Cannabinols
Hallucinogens
Flashbacks
Inhalants
Volatile hydrocarbons
Raves
High rollers
Desperate phase
Cyber-relationships
Cyber-sex
Anorexia
Bulimia
Minnesota model
Aftercare
IOP
Partial hospitalization
Twelve Steps
Fetal alcohol syndrome
Talking the talk
Lapse
Relapse

Chapter Summaries

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In this chapter, the problems associated with addictions are discussed. Substance dependence is differentiated from abuse. Models for understanding addictions are described. Particular attention is paid to the moral weakness model, the medical model, the sociocultural model, and the biopsychosocial model. Types of substances abused and the risks associated with each substance are examined. Other types of addictions are reviewed. These include gambling, sexual addiction, and food addiction. It is acknowledged that discussions of all types of addictions are beyond the scope of this text.

Treatment modalities are presented including inpatient, partial hospitalization, intensive outpatient treatment, support groups, and group counseling. The importance of the group structure, formation of group rules, closed versus open groups, homogeneous versus heterogeneous groups, and factors related to leadership are explored. Groups intended to meet the special needs of women addicts in treatment, and groups designed to prevent relapse are investigated.

Chapter URLs

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Al-Anon & Alateen

<http://www.al-anon.org/>

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

<http://www.alcoholics-anonymous.org/>

Cocaine Anonymous (CA)

<http://www.ca.org/>

Gamblers Anonymous (GA)

<http://www.gamblersanonymous.org/>

International Association for Addictions and Offender Counselors (IAAOC)

<http://www.iaaoc.org/>

Narcotics Anonymous (NA)

<http://www.na.org/>

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. (NCADD)

<http://www.ncadd.org/>

Over Eaters Anonymous (OA)

<http://www.oa.org/>

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information

<http://www.health.org/>

National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse

www.niaaa.nih.gov/

Alcoholism Treatments

www.alcoholism-cer.com

Online Recovery Resources

www.soberrecovery.com

Addictions and Women

www.epiphanyhouse.org/
www.suite101.com/articles.cfm

Adolescents and Addictions

www.oaklawn.org/

[www.ni-cor.com/youth**addictions**resources.html](http://www.ni-cor.com/youthaddictionsresources.html)

Gambling Recovery

www.tgsrm.org/

www.lifespan.org/Services/MentalHealth/RIH/Gambling/tx/group.htm

Inhalant Abuse

http://www.inhalants.org/important_news.htm

www.health.org/govpubs/phd631/

www.drugabuse.gov/drugpages/inhalants.html

[www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/**inhalants**/](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/inhalants/)

Sexual Addictions

www.cybersexualaddiction.com

www.sexaa.org

Test Your Knowledge

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1. T F 40% of emergency room patients presented with substance use disorders.
2. T F Substance abuse and substance dependence are interchangeable terms. (They both mean the same thing.)
3. T F When a person turns to a mental health professional for help with his or her addiction problem, he or she rarely presents in a crisis because he or she has taken that first step in getting help.
4. T F Addiction can be considered a disease.
5. T F Recognized client behavior patterns associated with addiction include, the apparent inability to control behavior and thoughts, increased level of use, and continuance of the behavior in spite of numerous negative consequences.
6. T F The model that takes the perspective that the addict has a character disorder, lacks the moral fortitude to do the right thing, and should abstain from the problem behavior is the Eriksonian model for addictive and problem behavior.
7. T F The conceptualization of alcoholism in combination with the disease model was the foundation for the formation of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA).
8. T F The four stages of alcoholism as defined by the medical model for understanding addictions are the stages of: pre-alcoholic, prodromal, crucial, and chronic.
9. T F Children of alcoholics are at a significantly higher risk of addiction than children adopted into alcoholic homes.
10. T F The biopsychosocial model explains the addictive process from the perspective of forces in the environment that either encourage or inhibit the development of addictive behaviors.

11. T F The sociocultural model of addiction views addiction as a combination of factors including genetic predisposition, exposure, individual reaction to the substance or behavior, social factors, learning, and environmental influences.
12. T F It is a mistake to assume that a substance is safe because it is legal.
13. T F Marijuana is the most frequently used illegal drug and longtime use has been associated with damage to the brain, reproductive system, and lungs.
14. T F Hallucinogens such as LSD, PCP, or MDA (Ecstasy) are not thought to be addictive.
15. T F Pathological gambling ranks second to the abusive use of alcohol.
16. T F Level Three sex addicts frequently masturbate, have sexual relations with prostitutes, spend a great deal of time and money on pornography, may have frequent casual sexual affairs, and are usually in denial regarding their problem, but are rarely violent.
17. T F People with eating disorders share many behaviors in common with people with other addictions.
18. T F Most inpatient treatment programs are based on the Minnesota model and include the expertise of physicians and recovering addicts.
19. T F Individual counseling has been described as the best treatment for most clients with addiction problems.
20. T F Fetal alcohol syndrome is the primary cause of mental retardation in the United States.

Chapter 16 Answers

1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T, 6 F, 7 T, 8 T, 9 T, 10 F, 11 F, 12 T, 13 T, 14 T, 15 T, 16 F, 17 T, 18 T, 19 F, 20 T