Predictors, stress and adaptive behavior research paper examples

Health & Medicine, Stress



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Vulnerability to Web Addiction

Management

Vulnerability to Web Addiction

Introduction

The vulnerability to the web addiction could be followed in the various reasons such as it is the psychological or the physical process involved and it can be said as something that transform the deeds into the habit formation. Addiction could be related to anything under the sky. The predictors of vulnerability to the addiction are of the view that the stress the chief factor has now known it upsurge the vulnerability to the new coined term addiction. The studies that have been conducted all over the world regarding the addiction is that there has been the dramatic increment in understanding the mechanism for the association. The neurobiological and the behavior related aspects are correlated with one other are identified as some of the evidence of the molecular changes associated with the chronic stress and thus the addiction is going to be identified. The human studies have shown that the the laboratory process and methods of the stress and that it relates to the brain-imaging are associated with it in the humans but from the animal literature it is transferred to make support the hypotheses. Stress and addiction will be there in the humans. The study mainly focuses on the fact that the definition as of the stress and the underpinnings are presented with the specific analysis on the effects of the behavior and enthusiasm. When the robust epidemiological evidence that links the early childhood and with this the risk of the addiction showed from the human research in the future then the putative machinery with this linked with it. For the prefrontal circuits that are involved in the executive and learning functions that include the distress and the desires/impulses there is seen the critical role of it. So when the stress related substance is understood then for the predictors there are certain guestions that remain unanswered in order to have the future research on it. The chronic drugs made an impact that is when the stress so prevails, it makes the pathway with the relapse risk and these relapse risk are examined carefully. Further directions in the stress related elapse factor in the clinical system is also discussed. (Bingham, 2003)

The term refers to the process that involves the perception, response that is made of the harm; treat type process and challenge events. The stress activities involve the physiologically and emotionally one and also the active stress response followed by the adaptive system is made to gain the homeostasis. The interpersonal conflict, when the relationship that is established has been lost, there is the sleep deprivation or insomnia has occurred, drug stages eke are the sign of the common physiological substances. The said conceptualization remits the consideration of the events that are either external or the internal one. In addition when the drugs like psychoactive are used on the regular basis then they serve as a pharmacological stressors. Thus that has exerted the load on the organism or with the adaptive resources the neural activities that shoe the demand and availability are accessed with the demands Then there is the separate consideration of these things. What about the physiological activity that signals to the organism is that the neuron adoptions in the motivational brain process are linked to the chronic strain and the physiological stress and the adaption is responded to the stressors.

When the stress has a direct connection with the negative impact on the brain-recess and system, then the distress, including the good-stress is based on the stimuli of external and internal one that are mildly challenging. These are limited to the time period and thus they result the cognitive and the behavioral responses that generate tee accomplishment of the task of the brain that is all exciting for the said one. Thus the master is attained that gives the intense pleasure to the psychological process that runs in the human mind. So when the goal-narrated outcomes are to be attained, then these situations are based on the motivational and functionary factors of the motivation that are more repeated and chronic stress that is to say the conditions that are associated with the persistence of the stress are having the uncontrollability and unknowns of the stressful condition that is prevailing. There is the lower sense of the adaptability and the magnitude of the stress that gives the outcome is homeostatic deregulation. Thus, there are the changes in the dimension of the controllability, predictiveness, the

mastery and adaptability of understanding are the most significant in playing the role of stress in the maladaptive manner such as the addiction of the items so taken or not. The perception and the fundamental of the stress is based on the facts that the extent or the internal stimuli with the traits, quality, features, characteristics and the availability of the resources, including that of the psychological conditions are considered as the pre stage of the emotion where the expectations as the psychological term takes place. (Drake, 2005)

Methodological accuracy

There is proper regions of the brain that are the appraisal of the stimuli and these are resultant of the physiological and the emotional experiences that are carried with the adaptive measures. There is some brain portion for example amygdale, insula, orbitofrontal and hippocampus are all these included in the appraisal of the emotions and sentiments with the brain stem. Thus, with these there is experienced the distress with the responses. So the future generation has to suffer from the same addiction that will take place in the same manner of this. The hypothalamus, thalamus, limbic areas and locus ceruleans are the emotional responses of it. These are the regions that contribute to have the experience of distress in the future. Then physiological responses will be manifest in the form of two main important processes that is namely the corticotrophin released factor (CRF) from the par ventricular nucleus (PVN) and secondly from the SAM that is sympathoadrenal medullary. The drug addiction has been seen as the chronic and the relapsing one for the many years. The study has shown that the estimate relapse rate and determine its predictors in the ironing this study it was found that the 436 patients were having a voluntary to an addiction treatment cancer in Iran. There were completed the two questionnaires at the first part of the study, then six months after the cessation when the interview was conducted with the patients by the trained ones. The logistic regression model was adopted to identify the predictors of relapse in the samples that was to be taken after few to six months it we found that the relapse rate was about 64. 0% (where CI 95%: 59. 3-68. 4). The results have indicated that the smoking (OR= 12. 15), having a member of the family that is a drug user with OR= 2. 54 have the lower idea to abandon from it. Unemployment and they stay in connection with the drug user after quitting it were the factors that tends to give rise to the elapses. Thus the high relapse rate was determined and the risk factors have been known among the addicts.

Critical thinking and analysis

There is an evidence from the population areas and also the studies that are made from the clinical study there has been established the positive association between the psychosocial activity and the chronic distress that relates to the addicition. The evidence can be seen in three different areas such as the prospective studies have shown the adolescents that are facing the negative events in the life and are there increased number of the drug use at hitch level in the life. The negative life means when someone has lost the parents, there is the parental divorce, the conflict has been arisen from various reasons, there has been some kind of bodily violence, neglect ion on

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part of the family or the friends, the emotional abuse and the deviant affiliation etc. are associated with the substance abuse. (Reich, 1995)

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