

# Addiction counselors

[Health & Medicine](#), [Addiction](#)



Bowers, M. 2000). Young people and problem drug use : The role of attachment theory and family background. (Order No. Lull 35553, University of Leister (United Kingdom)). PACT - I-J & Ireland, Retrieved from [http://search.protest.com/deceive/301\(301545184\)](http://search.protest.com/deceive/301(301545184)). The findings show that the young people with drug use problems differed from the control group in that they emphasized the positive consequences of drug use and were more likely to leave school early. However, there was an absence of a direct relationship between family and related.

Researches have been looking around efferent gender and match that the cases decrease among years, since there is an empty attach between family members. This research was based on different family experiences. Skillet, S. K. (2002). Causal attributions for problem drinking: Gender differences and predictors of therapeutic outcome. (Order No. Lull 58572, University of Leister (United Kingdom)). PACT - I-J & Ireland, Retrieved from [http://search.protest.com/\(301562982\)](http://search.protest.com/(301562982)). Researchers at the Retrieved had identified a number of obstacles to treatment of late lifedepression.

Based on their thesis consists of two studies to evaluate the effectiveness of a structured approach by primary care and community services to the identification and management of depression among older people. Phase One was a validation study of the short Geriatric Depression Scale as part of an annual over-75 healthcheck by the practice nurse. Based on actual results the community services has increase among the age. Newborn, J. (2000). Dieters' experience of craving thoughts: The role of appraisal and thought control in dysfunctional eating behavior and emotional distress. (Order No. 13135627, University of Leister (United Kingdom)).

<https://assignbuster.com/addiction-counselors/>

PACT - I-J & Ireland, Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/deceive/301545231?Accounted=35796>. (301 545231). According to the University of Leister studies have shown that food cravings are a commonplace experience in the general population and ordinarily, are not associated with emotional distress or a lack of behavioral control. As a matter of fact some people with disordered eating, food cravings can be associated with significant distress and are implicated as a contributory factor in binge eating. So based on their recent advances in cognitive theory, I disagree since every person who craves food is eased on their state of mind.

It really depends on every situation based on their needs. Reborn, L. C. (2002). Gender differences in body image dissatisfaction, eating disturbance and perception of media imagery in pre-adolescent children. (Order No. 13163247, University of Leister (United Kingdom)). PACT - I-J & Ireland, Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/deceive/301554753?Accounted=35796>. (301 554753). This study was to examine gender differences in body image dissatisfaction, disordered eating and drive for muscularity in pre-adolescent children based on the Edie facts.

One hundred and ninety one children aged between nine and ten years participated in the study, and more than a half were or feel unhappy with their bodies. However, their expression of body image dissatisfaction differed, in that most girls wished for a thinner body shape, whereas the boys were equally split between those who wished to be thinner and those who wished to be larger. There were no gender differences in levels of eating

disturbance. Researchers were inspired and extent their research based on the answers and numbers of this study.