

A literature review: addictive behaviors

Psychology, Behaviorism



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Critical Reflections The main purpose of this article is to convince the readers that people who quits mooing tends to have a higher change to be addicted on alcohol use in another words, reducing the amount of smokers increases the number of alcohol users. There have been a number of years spend into successfully publishing this article and patients were being followed up after 7 years of index alcohol treatment. All of the reasons for supporting the article written by Hint and Proof. Dry.

Mann might have been Influence by either psychological or spiritual Issues on the subject; consideration of other contributing factors towards the different result were not actually mentioned clearly In the article. Although Hint and Proof. Dry. Mann provided facts, reasons and results of the study, yet there are problem of the result and several reasons towards them. This gives a hole towards the article and weakens the stands of the authors. Examples include " after 7 years, 56% of patients (total surviving sample: 46%, 21 [1 1 . 1%] patients deceased during the follow-up time interval) were abstinent".

Acknowledging their research by offering mainly based on research and results, readers do not get opinion from either one of them or any advices.

This might potentially increase the number of resistance from reader towards their arguments and stand in the article. Numerous statements below indicate parts of the article which causes doubts and weakens the structure or stand of the authors. For example, Skills and insights gained in treatment of alcohol dependence could be instrumental in coping with smoking behavior as well. Non-smokers may have more functional coping abilities from the beginning.

We conclude that it is warranted and recommendable to explore the willingness of alcohol-dependent patients to quit smoking and to offer them treatment options addressing this point. (p. 3093) Unfortunately, we were not able to get evidence on reasons of death for the majority of ceased patients, but at least two of them committed suicide and one died in an accident. Out of the surviving 169 patients, 139 (reply ratio 82. 2%) agreed to take part in the postal follow-up procedure. No information was obtainable from 30 patients (17. 7%).