

Adolescent versus adult intervention

Psychology



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Rough Draft Adolescent versus Adult Intervention al Affiliation Substance withdrawal disorder among adolescents is of a great significance and a serious public concern even as morbidity and mortality among adolescents with substance use disorders increases. Treatment of withdrawal is not easy because diagnosis of substance dependence in adolescents is challenging because they do not always report the symptoms and may recover more promptly from withdrawal. Treatment of withdrawal issues among adolescents heavily depend on peer support groups, family therapy, organized education, vocational programs and predictors of treatment completion include greater severity of alcohol abuse, a higher level of internalizing problems. Adolescents also require interpersonal therapy and cognitive behavioral therapy as well as contingency management approach where an adolescent is rewarded for proof of abstinence. There are several studies of group therapy among adolescents that have been conducted and structured group psychotherapies, cognitive behavioral therapy groups that have been considered valuable and efficacious for adolescents.

Incidence of alcoholism is lower among the adult and the elderly even though abusing of prescription drugs and cognitive decline may lead to unintentional misuse. Adults present unique challenges in applying brief intervention strategies and the level of drinking necessary to be regarded risky behavior is lower than adolescents and therefore intervention strategies are non-confrontational and supportive. This kind of strategy is significant because of increased shame and guilt that many older people or adults experience thus making it hard for adults to identify their own risky drinking.