

Illicit drugs

Psychology



Illicit drugs and family engagements Illicit drugs Most reports from the United States and most parts of the world have come to an agreement that any substance taken illegally pose some negative effects to the user. However, the level of negativity associated by taking illegal drugs depends on several factors including peers and family relationship to the user. It has been pointed out that the majority especially teenagers engaged both in licit and illicit drugs negatively as an experimental activity only to develop persistence in attitude until consumption distorts the mentality and life in general. Whatever the drug a person consumes inappropriately, the relationship to the family members still becomes an outstanding factor because it defines the rate of recovery or continuity of usage with respect to such drugs (Goldberg, 2010).

Although the task of accepting the usage of substances by a member of the family maybe taken positively by most members of the society, most people have become less retrogressive towards their close relatives affected by the syndrome. This increases the rate of stigmatization thus makes it even harder for the patients to undergo a positive recovery process Goldberg, R. (2010). Some members of the family do have a positive judgmental attitude towards sibling abusing illicit drugs. Such attitudes help the victims to understand their situation as a process that can be done away with if they are determined to do so. To the patients who have a history of prevalent consumption of illicit drugs, the rate of stigmatization and relationship to the family members often change the perception of the user to develop a positive trend in life.

Research conducted by Peele (1992) indicates that, the level of family relationship with to their loved ones involved in taking illicit drugs are more <https://assignbuster.com/illicit-drugs/>

likely to affect their rate of a recovery process. The family supportive is vital to prevention of consistent use of illicit drugs, which are otherwise more effective than applying single channels such as the use of media or school based education to create sensitivity. Parental support is also crucial in the development process of an abuser, the sense of belonging and having more resilience to the victim enables such persons to cope up positively with life events.

Evidences show that positive pivotal factors help drug addicts to keep off drugs because of a close tie to parents reduces proximity of accessing illicit substances. Besides, family engagement to an addict plays a positive role to the realization that a patient undergoes the rightful therapy process thus aids the recovery process. Moreover, it is the family part to ensure that drug addicts get the right services such as general health, basic needs and any other family related services during the treatment process (CSAT, 2004).

Engagements similar to the ones above are very important since it helps to demystify drug interventions while creating a leeway to the user to identify their problems and the need of family involvement to help them overcome the prevalence. However, it is recognized that minimal family engagement in issues of substance of addiction that affect their siblings may have co-occurring health and social problems affecting mental health of those undergoing the recovery process.

References:

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