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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PERCEPTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL WORKERS REGARDS TO ADDICTION SERVICES IN IRADA HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH, JIZAN 2022

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: World health organization stated in 2109 report that 35 million people worldwide suffer from drug use disorders while only 1 in 7 people receive treatment. Further than the destructive effects for the person with drug addiction its negative effects can harm further people, pregnant mother affects her pregnancy. **Materials and Methods:** This is cross sectional study conducted between August to November 2022 in Jazan, it included all psychological and social workers in Iraha hospital for mental health, aiming to assess the perception of psychological and social workers about the of prevention services provided by Iradah hospital and the associated factors, data was collected with pre-structured and pretested questionnaire, and analyzed with Statistical backage of social science version 25. **Results:** (82.6%) were male, more than 80% fromage group 25 to 45, education levels varied from university level (78.9%) and post graduate (21.1%) , 81% were married and 66% lived in urban areas, only 35% of them think the addict have the knowledge about the addiction prevention services and 26.8% think the addict is willing to seek care those facilities. 87% of them agree about the role of family in prevention addiction as well as 87% agree that family breakdown leads to clutches of addiction, there is statistical significance between the sex of psychological and social workers (P-value 0.007) and their perception about the knowledge of addict in importance of addiction prevention services, 60% from both male and female agree about the role of different societies in addiction prevention with no statistical association (Pvalue 0.122) we found that female and age group (25-35) is an associated factors with a statistical significance (Pvalue.000) and (Pvalue.02) consecutively **Conclusion:** Psychological and social workers are a corner stone in addiction prevention and treatment services, they have a good perception about the role of family, community, education, sport and social support , they participate actively in health education and awareness raising activities, more effort is needed to be involving in research and be up to date countries experience in addiction prevention and treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

Addiction is defined as a chronic, relapsing disorder characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use despite adverse consequences. It is considered a brain disorder, because it involves functional changes to brain circuits involved in reward, stress, and self-control. Those changes may last a long time after a person has stopped taking drugs¹. People take drugs to feel good. Because it makes intense feelings of pleasure, or to feel better when they suffer from social stress, and to do better when they feel some pressure in doing their performance in school, work or sport, thus taking drugs to improve their performance, the other group of people take drugs for experience or to overcome come social pressure as in adolescent². The World Health Organization (WHO) defined addiction as: "Any chemical that enters the body in a way of (inhalation - injection - drinking) and changes the functions of the body and the body needs to rebalance the narcotic substance because it is physiologically related to it³.

Drug use and other mental illness often co-exist. In some cases, mental disorders such as anxiety, depression, or schizophrenia may come before addiction. In other cases, drug use may trigger or worsen those mental health conditions, particularly in people with specific vulnerabilities, People with disorder and anxiety may take drugs to improve their symptoms hence it worsen their conditions^{4,5}. Further than the destructive effects for the person with drug addiction its negative effects can harm further people, pregnant mother affects her pregnancy, secondhand smokers^{6,7}. The problem of drug abuse has worsened in recent years, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimating between 167 and 310 million people between the ages of 15 and 64 in 2011, feeding nearly 5% of the world's total adult population (United Nations, 2013). Oil and the resulting growth in wealth contributed to building and construction and soon necessitated the use of foreign expertise and labour that was involved in the entire of Saudi society, in addition to increasing the balance of imports and food commodities.

Also the increase in people coming into the country led to the entry of smugglers loaded with drugs ⁸ Nowadays, prevention is seen as working to create positive conditions that allow individuals to live a normal, healthy and sound life within the framework of legislation and legal systems. In a recent report that sounds the alarm in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued by the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, it confirms that drug seizure rates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are among the highest in the world, where in 2006 the rate of drug addiction quadrupled, as revealed by the supervisor of the scientist of Al-Amal Hospital in Jeddah, Dr. Mohammed Abdullah Shawosh, that the rate of addiction to narcotic substances in Saudi Arabia is increasing among men, women and children ⁹ Unfortunately, in the past, the concept of prevention has been limited to identifying the causes leading to addiction, and then developing programs and solutions that can counter those causes and prevent their impact. In this study we aim to shed the light into the addiction services providing to population suffering from addiction and its sequelae in Irada hospital in Jizan in term of the perception of Psychologist and social workers regards to the services, role of family, communities and health facilities in preventing the addiction. The importance of this study is also due to the fact that, prevention and treatment remain to fall short in many parts of the world as, 35 million people worldwide suffer from drug use disorders while only 1 in 7 people receive treatment (WHO reports World Drug Report 2019), it is one of the studies that deals with an important topic in Saudi society in general and in the Jazan region in particular, as well as shows the role of both the psychosocial worker in confronting the phenomenon of drug addiction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is cross sectional facility based study conducted between August to November 2022 in Jazan Province, the capital of the Jazan province, in the city of Jizan and has a latitude of 16°53'21.69"N and a longitude of 42°34'14.04"E or 16.889359 and 42.570567 respectively. Based on population, the area is ranked, 22 in Saudi Arabia. Jizan Saudi Arabia coordinates are near the Yemen border; 125.5 Kilometers W of Sa'dah, Yemen, serves a large agricultural heartland that has a population of 1.5 million, according to a 2010 census ^x. Study included all psychological and social workers in Irada hospital for mental health and rehabilitation, total enumeration technique, with a number 209 psychological and social workers. Data collected through well-structured and pretested questionnaire, consist of two parts the first regards to the demographic characteristics of social and psychological workers age, education and marital status the second part about their perception regards addiction service utilization and accessibility and role in addiction prevention, data collectors were properly trained, and collected the data during their field visit to the hospital in different times to meet the social and psychological workers in all working shifts, data were obtained through face to face interview verbal consent was taken after comprehensive explanation of the study aim and objectives. Confidentiality was kept in collecting the data anonymously, the data were entered using the SPSS software program version 25 and then checked for consistency, qualified data entry clerks recruited for entering data and after finishing data entry the data were cleaned before starting analysis. Frequency tables constructed to presents proportion for categorical data and average (Means \pm SD) and the median for continuous data, comparison between groups was performed using the chi square test for categorical data. p- value of less than 0.05 considered as significant at a 95% confidence interval.

RESULTS

As a demographic characteristics about (82.6%) were male, more than 80% from age group 25 to 45, education levels varied from university level (78.9%) and post graduate (21.1%), 81% were married and 66% lived in urban areas

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of Psychological and Social workers , Irada Hospital, Jizan, August – Nov. 2022

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Female	37	17.4
Male	176	82.6
Total	213	100.0
Age		
15-24	1	.5
25-35	89	41.8
35-45	87	40.8
45 +	36	16.9
Total	213	100.0
Education level		
University	168	78.9
Post-graduates	45	21.1
Total	213	100.0
Marital Status		
Married	173	81.2
Not married	40	18.8
Residence		
Rural	71	33.3
Urban	142	66.7
Total	213	100.0

Table 2. Perception of Psychological and social -workers about the knowledge and wish of addict to use the prevention services Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug, - Nov. 2022

Does the addict know what the importance of drug prevention is?		
	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	42	19.7
Neutral	95	44.6
Agree	76	35.7
Total	213	100.0
By practicing your work, do you find in users the wish and tendencies to turn to a psych and social workers for an offer to help?		
Disagree	72	33.8
Neutral	84	39.4
Agree	57	26.8
Total	213	100.0

As we see in the above table psycho and social worker only 35% of them think the addict have the knowledge about the addiction prevention services and 26.8% think the addict is willing to seek care those facilities.

Table 3. opinion of psychological and social worker regards to role family in community in addiction prevention Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug, - Nov. 2022

Does the family have a role in the prevention of addiction?		
	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	7	3.3
Neutral	20	9.4
Agree	186	87.3
Total	213	100.0
Does family breakdown play a big role in falling into the clutches of addiction?		
Disagree	5	2.3
Neutral	22	10.3
Agree	186	87.3
Total	213	100.0
Do NGOs invite parents to raise their awareness of the danger of addiction?		
Disagree	91 Do NGOs invite parents to raise their awareness of the danger of addiction?	42.7
Neutral	69	32.4
Agree	53	24.9
Total	213	100.0
Do community members have sufficient awareness of addiction prevention?		
Disagree	73	34.3
Neutral	77	36.2
Agree	63	29.6
Total	213	100.0
Disagree	7	3.3
Do societi have a role in preventing addiction?		
Neutral	31	14.6
Agree	175	82.2
Total	213	100.0

Table 4. Perception of study participants related to the role of different society in addiction prevention, Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug, - Nov. 2022

Does the media have a role in the prevention of addiction?		
	Frequency	Percent
Disagree	21	9.9
Neutral	44	20.7
Agree	148	69.5
Total	213	100.0
Does the financial support provided by social institutions to the families of drug addicts play a role in preventing their members from addiction?		
Disagree	44	20.7
Neutral	77	36.2
Agree	92	43.2
Total	213	100.0
Does education have a role in preventing the phenomenon of addiction?		
Disagree	10	4.7
Neutral	38	17.8
Agree	165	77.5
Total	213	100.0
Do counseling and guidance centers have an effective role in preventing relapse for drug addicts?		
Disagree	39	18.3
Neutral	77	36.2
Agree	97	45.5
Total	213	100.0
Do sports clubs contribute to the prevention of addiction?		
Disagree	27	12.7
Neutral	76	35.7
Agree	110	51.6
Total	213	100.0

Table 5. Perception of care providers about the availability of counselling clinics and rehabilitation centers in your city near your residence, Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug, - Nov. 2022

	No		Yes	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Are there counselling clinics near your residence?	172	80.8	41	19.2
Is There are rehabilitation centers in your residence?	107	50.2	106	49.8

The table above assess the perception of psych and socio workers, 87% of them agree about the role of family in prevention addiction as well as 87% agree that family breakdown leads to clutches of addiction, moreover, regards to community awareness 29% agree they with addiction prevention.

The above table showed 77.5%, 69%, 51%, 45% of respondents agree with the role of different organization to addiction prevention of participants education were agree, media, sport and financial support sequentially. Social and psycho worker (80%) of them stated that there is no counselling clinics and 50.2% no rehabilitation centers near their residence. The above table showed there is statistical significance between the sex of psycho and social workers (P-value 0.007) and their perception about the knowledge of addict in importance of addiction prevention services. As shown above about 60% from both male and female agree about the role of different societies in addiction prevention with no statistical association Pvalue 0.122, moreover educational level Pvalue (0.666). Table above show the role of study participant in health education, awareness raising activities and research activities related to addiction prevention, 45.9 of female participate in awareness programs with statistical significance (Pvalue.000). As shown from the table above we found no association between education level and the participation in education, preventive and research activities with education level Pvalue more than (0.05), also residence area and marital status has no statistical significance. Regards to the age group as a associated factor with the activity above study revealed the majority of participant in these activities were from the age group (25-35) years with statistical significance (Pvalue.02).

DISCUSSION

This is a cross sectional study conducted at Irada Specialized Addiction Psychiatric and Rehabilitation Hospital with response rate 100 percent (213), all the Psychological and Social workers in the hospital. The demographic characteristics showed about (82.6%) were male. More than 80% from age group 25 to 45, education levels varied from university level (78.9%) and post graduate (21.1%), 81% were married and 66% lived in urban areas. Study assessed the perception of workers regards many aspects of addiction service and prevention and role of different association in prevention. (WHO) describe the standard of Addiction services, it include community-based outreach; services in non-specialized settings; inpatient and outpatient treatment; medical and psychosocial treatment, in spite of, WHO stated that addiction services should be affordable, attractive, available in both urban and rural settings and accessible, with a wide range of opening hours and minimal waiting time. Provide treatment care, as well as social support and protection. (80%) of social and psychological worker, stated that there is no counselling clinics and (50.2%) no rehabilitation centers near their residence. The family remains the primary source of attachment, nurturing, and socialization for humans in society. Therefore, the impact of substance use disorders (SUDs) on the family and individual family members merits attention. Each family and each family member is uniquely affected by the individual using substances including but not limited to having unmet

Table 6. Association between the perception of demographic characteristics of psychological and social workers and addict acceptance of prevention service, Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug, - Nov. 2022

	Disagree		Neutral		agree		Total	p-value
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Male	0	0.0	58	33.0	118	67.0	100	0.007
Female	2	5.4	10	27.0	25	67.6	100	
Age								0.445
15 - 25	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	100	
25 - 35	2	2.2	29	32.6	58	65.2	100	
35 - 45	0	0.0	25	28.7	62	71.3	100	
45 +	0	0.0	13	36.1	23	63.9	100	
Education								0.343
University	2	1.2	57	33.9	109	64.9	100	
Post-graduates	0	0.0	11	24.4	34	75.6	100	
Marital Status								0.748
Married	2	1.2	56	32.4	115	66.5	100	
Not married	0	0.0	12	30.0	28	70.0	100	
Residence								0.129
Rural	2	2.8	23	32.4	46	64.8	100	
Urban	0	0.0	45	71.7	97	68.3	100	

Table 7. Association between demographic characteristics and perception of the role of different society in addiction prevention, Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug. - Nov. 2022

	Disagree		neutral		agree		Total	p-value
	Freq.	%	Freq	%	Freq.	%		
Male	4	2.3	66	37.5	106	60.2	100	0.122
Female	3	8.1	10	27.0	24	64.9	100	
Age								
15 - 25	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	100	0.914
25 - 35	3	3.4	31	34.8	55	61.8	100	
35 - 45	3	3.4	30	34.5	54	62.1	100	
45 +	1	2.8	14	38.9	21	58.3	100	
Education								
University	5	3.0	58	34.5	105	62.5	100	0.666
Post-graduates	2	4.4	18	40.0	25	55.6	100	
Marital Status								
Married	6	3.5	60	34.7	107	61.8	100	0.798
Not married	1	2.5	16	40.0	23	57.5	100	
Residence								
Rural	3	4.2	24	33.8	44	62.0	100	0.816
Urban	4	2.8	52	36.6	86	60.6	100	

Table 8. Assessment role of psychological and social workers and SOC in health education and research activities, Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug. - Nov. 2022

	Female				Male				P-value
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Do you participate in awareness programs about the harms of addiction?	20	54.1	17	45.9	145	82.5	31	17.6	.000
Have you implemented an addiction prevention program?	27	73%	10	27%	146	83.4%	29	16.6%	.239
Have you read the experiences of other countries in addiction prevention?	19	51.4	18	48%	131	74.4%	44	25.1%	.005
Are you up to date with addiction prevention services?	27	75.7%	9	23.4%	134	76.6%	41	23.4%	.851
Have you ever participated in scientific studies in addiction prevention in the region?	30	81.1%	7	18.9	151	86.3	24	13.7%	.658

Table 9. Association between educational level and participation in preventive, health education and research activities regarding to addiction prevention, Irada Hospital, Jizan Aug. - Nov. 2022

	Do you participate in awareness programs about the harms of addiction?(Pvalue. .352)				Implemented a preventive program from addiction?(Pvalue .562)				Have you read the experiences of other countries in addiction prevention?(Pvalue.103)				Have you ever participated in scientific studies in addiction prevention in the region?(Pvalue.198)			
	No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Other	19	67.9%	9	32.1%	21	75.0%	7	25.0%	16	57.1%	12	42.9%	22	78.6%	6	21.4%
University	112	80.0%	28	20.0%	119	85.0%	21	15%	105	75%	35	25%	124	88.6%	16	11.4%

developmental needs, impaired attachment, economic hardship, legal problems, emotional distress, and sometimes violence being perpetrated against him or her¹¹ (Zimic & Jakic, 2012). Consistent with the above study About 87% of study participant agree about the role of family in prevention addiction as well as 87% agree that family breakdown leads to clutches of addiction, moreover, regards to community awareness 29% agree they with addiction prevention. Study investigate the opinion of participants about the role of different institutions in addiction prevention, 77.5%, 69%, 51% 45% of respondents agree with the role education, media, sport and financial support sequentially.

Related to perception about the knowledge of addict in importance of addiction prevention services more than 60% of study participant of both male and female agree with they are having the knowledge (Pvalue 0.007). As working with addiction prevention is an important area needs good training and capacity building with every care providers study investigate to which extent they are educated, participate in prevention and health education, scientific research as well as up to date with countries experience the role of study participant in health study revealed that, 45.9% of female more participate in awareness programs with statistical significance (Pvalue.000)

Conclusion and recommendation

Psychological and social workers are a corner stone in addiction prevention and treatment services, they have a good perception about the role of family, community, education, sport and social support, female is participating in health education and awareness raising activities, more than male, more effort is needed for male providers to be involve in these activities moreover both male and female need to improve their participation in research and be up to date countries experience in addiction prevention and treatment.

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