



Revista Brasileira de Psiquiatria

RBP Psychiatry

Official Journal of the Brazilian Psychiatric Association
Volume 34 • Number 1 • March 2012



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Low family support perception: a 'social marker' of substance dependence?

Valdir de Aquino Lemos,^{1,2} Hanna Karen Moreira Antunes,^{2,3} Makilim Nunes Baptista,⁴ Sergio Tufik,¹ Marco Túlio De Mello,^{1,2} Maria Lucia Oliveira de Souza Formigoni¹

¹ Departamento de Psicobiologia, Universidade Federal de São Paulo (UNIFESP), São Paulo, Brazil

² Centro de Estudos em Psicobiologia e Exercício (CEPE), São Paulo, Brazil

³ Departamento de Biociências, Universidade Federal de São Paulo (UNIFESP), Santos, Brazil

⁴ Psychology Post-Graduation Program of the Universidade São Francisco, Itatiba, Brazil

Received on February 3, 2011; accepted on July 25, 2011

DESCRIPTORS

Beck Depression Inventory;
Beck Anxiety Inventory;
Beck Hopelessness Scale;
Family Support Perception Inventory;
Substance Abuse.

Abstract

Objective: Simultaneously assess the relationship between the family support perception and the intensity of hopelessness, depression, and anxiety symptoms in alcohol or drug dependent (AOD) patients and in non-AOD dependent control group (CON). **Method:** 60 patients who met the DSM-IV criteria for AOD dependence and 65 individuals with similar profile, but not dependent on AOD completed the Family Support Perception Inventory (FSPI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS). **Results:** Logistic regression analysis indicated that high scores in family autonomy (OR = 0.08), and low scores in hopelessness (OR = 0.64) were negatively correlated with AOD dependence. Individuals with high scores in BAI had higher probability (OR = 1.22) of belonging to the AOD group, as well as those who reported previous psychiatric treatment (OR = 68.91). Only in the AOD group the total FSPI scores presented significant correlation with depression, anxiety, and hopelessness. **Conclusions:** Individuals with AOD dependence and low scores of family support perception also presented high scores of depression, anxiety, and hopelessness, suggesting that FSPI scores could be a useful 'social marker' of AOD dependence with psychiatric comorbidities. These data also reinforce the relevance of evaluating family support in AOD treatment planning.

©2012 Elsevier Editora Ltda. Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license](#).

DESCRIPTORES:

Inventário de Depressão de Beck;
 Inventário de Ansiedade de Beck;
 Escala de Desesperança de Beck;
 Inventário de Percepção de Suporte Familiar;
 Abuso de Substâncias.

A baixa percepção de suporte familiar pode ser um “marcador social” da dependência de substâncias?

Resumo

Objetivo: Estudar as relações entre a percepção do suporte familiar e sintomas de desesperança, depressão e ansiedade em pacientes dependentes de álcool ou drogas (AOD) e um grupo-controle (CON). **Método:** Sessenta pacientes que preencheram critérios do DSM-IV para dependência de AOD e um grupo-controle com 65 indivíduos com perfil similar, mas não dependentes de AOD preencheram o inventário de Percepção de Suporte Familiar (IPSF), o Inventário de Depressão de Beck (BDI), o Inventário de Ansiedade de Beck (BAI) e a Escala de Desesperança de Beck (BHS). **Resultados:** Segundo a análise de regressão logística, altos escores de autonomia familiar ($OR = 0,08$) e baixos escores de desesperança ($OR = 0,64$) correlacionaram-se negativamente com ser dependente de AOD. Pessoas com altos escores no BAI apresentaram maior chance ($OR = 1,22$) de pertencer ao grupo AOD, assim como as que relataram já terem sido submetidas a tratamento psiquiátrico ($OR = 68,91$). Somente no grupo AOD os escores totais no IPSF se correlacionaram significativamente com sintomas de depressão, ansiedade e desesperança. **Conclusões:** Dependentes de AOD com baixa percepção de suporte familiar apresentaram também altos escores de depressão, ansiedade e desesperança, sugerindo que o IPSF poderia ser um útil “marcador social” da dependência de AOD associada a comorbidades psiquiátricas. Os dados reforçam a relevância de avaliar o suporte familiar no planejamento de tratamento para dependência de AOD.

©2012 Elsevier Editora Ltda. Todos os direitos reservados.

Introduction

Approximately 200 million people use alcohol and other drugs.¹ This high incidence of psychoactive substance use has been associated with several psychiatric disorders, particularly anxiety, depression, and other mood disorders, with major negative impact on the lives of substance dependent individuals.^{2,3,4}

Furthermore, even “social drinkers” have shown higher incidence of depressive mood and anxiety than teetotalers.^{5,6} Alcohol or drug use frequently triggers feelings of hopelessness and these sensations may facilitate the onset of depression or suicide attempts.⁷ In a recent review, Vijayakumar et al.⁸ reported a significant association between substance use and suicide. They consider alcohol use disorder a distal risk factor for accomplished suicide and the use of other substances as a trigger for suicidal behavior. However, the direct influence of substances in suicidal behavior needs to be further explored. They also reported that psychiatric comorbidity with substance use increases the risk for suicidal behavior. Several other factors such as family dysfunction and life-cycle problems are also associated with psychiatric disorders and substance abuse risks. Therefore, it is important to evaluate these factors simultaneously, in order to estimate the specific contribution of each one.⁴ Although the association between psychoactive substance use and mental health disorders is clear, the causality of this association is not clearly established.^{9,10}

Individuals growing up in families lacking clear rules for the use of alcohol or drugs are at greater risk of substance abuse than those who do have clear rules.^{11,12} Moreover, poor family relationships, and low self-respect or self-esteem are among the triggering factors associated with alcohol abuse.¹³ On the other hand, the family can foster the learning of healthy behaviors and be a source of support for the treatment of individuals with problems due to alcohol or

drug abuse.¹⁴ Family support can be demonstrated by the expression of caring, comfort, protection, interest, affection, and empathy among family members.¹⁵ Heavy users or dependents on alcohol or drugs frequently experience severe disorders in their family environments, which could be even worse if they also present psychiatric disorders.^{13,16}

Some studies show that substance abuse can aggravate depression and increase the risk of suicide.¹⁷ Other studies indicate that substance use can also increase hopelessness and dissatisfaction feelings.¹⁸ There are some reports on low levels of family support as a risk factor for substance use.¹⁹ In spite of many studies showing the co-occurrence of family and psychiatric disorders in substance abusers, there is a paucity of studies on the relationship among them. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first controlled study in which these factors have been appraised simultaneously. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the perception of family support, feelings of hopelessness, and symptoms of depression and anxiety, as well as the relationship among these factors, in a sample of subjects with alcohol or drug dependence and in a control group of non-dependents.

Methods

Participants

In the present study, we used a case-control design with sampling criteria. We invited individuals with alcohol and/or other drug dependence (AOD group, $N = 60$) who had been admitted to treatment at least three months before in one out of five specialized services (two clinics exclusively for women and three exclusively for men) located in Santos (São Paulo, Brazil) to participate in the study. All of them met the DSM-IV criteria of the American Psychiatric Association³ for alcohol or drug abuse or dependence confirmed by the

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4190483>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/4190483>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)