

Designing a Structural Relationship Pattern for Predicting Relapse Consumption Based on Dysfunctional Personality Beliefs the Mediating Role of Inhibition Control

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Extended Abstract

Aim

Addiction is a disorder characterized by pervasive cognitive deficits and maladaptive plasticity in neural circuits. In the therapeutic community, it is widely recognized that addiction is a chronic disorder characterized by relapse. These relapses should not be viewed as a failure of treatment, but rather as a natural progression of the addictive process. Relapse in drug use is an essential addiction research topic for comprehending the addiction process and its clinical effects. In contrast, dysfunctional personality beliefs are a component of personality that reflects profound negative roots that result in cognitive and emotional failure regarding the individual and others. In addition, research indicates a correlation between substance abuse risk and inadequate inhibition control. Inhibition control, also known as response inhibition, is the ability to control one's attention, behavior, thoughts, and emotions in order to surmount a strong internal urge or external stimulus and instead perform more appropriate or necessary actions. Consequently, despite the fact that numerous studies have been conducted in the field of addiction, cognitive and personality markers that accurately predict relapse and developmental processes in reverting to substance abuse are not yet available. As a result of the present study, the model of structural relationships predicting relapse was designed based on dysfunctional personality beliefs, with inhibition control playing the mediating role.

Methodology

In 2021, the statistical population comprised all drug addicts who sought treatment at Ardabil Addiction Treatment Camp. 200 male subjects were chosen using the available sampling method and the Relapse to the Prediction Questionnaire (RPS), the Dysfunctional Personality Beliefs Questionnaire (PBQ), and the Inhibition Control Test (go / nogo). Using smart pls-3 software, the obtained data were analyzed using structural equation modeling.

Findings

According to the results of structural equations, dysfunctional personality beliefs have a direct relationship with drug relapse, while inhibition control also has a direct relationship with relapse. In addition, structural equations revealed that dysfunctional personality beliefs have an indirect relationship with inhibition control mediation. The goodness-of-fit (GOF) criterion is used to evaluate the overall fit of the model, which governs both the measurement and structural model components. Consequently, the value of goodness of fit (GOF) is 0.41, which, when compared to acceptable values for GOF, demonstrates the model's overall good fit.

Conclusion

By elucidating the mediating factors in the relationship between dysfunctional personality beliefs and relapse, these findings can help future researchers undertake more applied studies. From a practical standpoint, it is necessary to provide regular training programs for drug addicts based on the principles of cognitive-behavioral therapy in order to identify the patient's dysfunctional beliefs about addiction, assist the patient in developing more effective beliefs, behaviors, and coping strategies, and determine the patient's dysfunctional beliefs about addiction.

Keywords: Drug Dependence, Dysfunctional Personality Beliefs, Inhibition Control, Relapse.