

جامعة نيفس العروبة الطوم الأمنية
كلية الدراسات العليا
قسم الطوم الإجتماعية
تخصص الرعاية والصحة النفسية



السبوك التوكيدي لذي مدمني أربعة أعلاط من المخذرات
دراسة مقارنة بين مدمني المخذرات النومين بمجمع الأمل للصحة
النفسية بالرياض

رسالة مقدمة لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير
في الطوم الإجتماعية تخصص رعاية وصحة نفسية

إعداد

يزيد بن محمد الشهري

إشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

جد الحليفة سعيد مقدم

١٤٢٦هـ - ٢٠٠٥م

كلية الدراسات العليا

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College of Graduate Studies

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Department: Social Sciences

Specialization: Psychological Care and Health

Thesis Abstract | MA | PhD

Thesis Title: The Assertive Behavior of the Narcotics Addicts
A Comparative Study Among the Addiction Types at Al-Amal Compound for
Psychological Health In Riyadh.

Prepared by: Yazeed Bin Mohammad Bin Hassan Al-Shehri

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Abdul-Hafeez Sa'eed Moqaddam

Thesis Defence Committee:

. Prof. Dr. Abdul-Hafeez Sa'eed Moqaddam	Supervisor
. Dr. Ahsan Mubarak Talib	Member
. Dr. Ali Bin Abdullah Al-A'fnan	Member

Defence Date: . . H. Corresponding: . . A. D.

Research Problem: The research problem is limited in the answer of the main question:
“What is the level of Assertive Behavior of the narcotics addicts?”.

Research Importance:

- The Scientific importance: This study is the first to identify the level of the assertive behavior of the narcotics addicts at Al-Amal compound for the psychological health in Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- The practical importance: Identifying the level of the assertive behavior according to increase or decrease in order to help the professionals of the psychological treatment find treatment programs suitable for the addicts. Each program for each kind of addiction, or comprehensive programs for all types of addiction according to the most appropriate way.

Research Objectives:

- . To identify the level of the assertive behavior of the narcotics addiction at Al-Amal compound for the psychological health in Riyadh.

- . To identify the differences among the four types of addiction in the level of the assertive behavior.

- . To identify the differences in the level of the assertive behavior according to the personal characteristics among the four types of addiction (alcohol, cannabis, heroin, and amphetamine).

Research Questions:

- . What is the level of the assertive behavior of the narcotics behavior at Al-Amal compound for the psychological health in Riyadh?
- . Is there a difference among the four types of addiction (alcohol, cannabis, heroin, and amphetamine) in the level of the assertive behavior?
- . Does the level of the assertive behavior differ among the narcotics addicts (alcohol, cannabis, heroin, and amphetamine) according to the addicts' personal characteristics?

Research Methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive approach. Because this approach has several methods, the researcher used the social survey by sampling because it is the appropriate approach for the phenomenon studied, which consists of the comparative approach. This approach describes the social phenomenon as it is found in the real life both qualitative and quantitative.

Main Results:

- The level of the assertive behavior is high to some extent. The mean was (,) out of (,). The highest rate is (,) and the lowest is (,).
- There are statistically significant differences among the four types of addiction (alcohol, cannabis, heroin, and amphetamine) in the level of the assertive behavior for the benefit of heroin addicts, amphetamine addicts, cannabis addicts, and alcohol addicts, respectively.
- There are statistically significant differences among the four types of addiction due to age for the benefit of the age group (years and more) against the age group (less than years) and for the benefit of the age group (-less than) years against the age group (less than years).
- There are statistically significant differences among the four types of addiction due to the job for the benefit of the military personnel against the other jobs. The most high level of the assertive behavior was of the military personnel, the civilian personnel, and the unemployed, respectively.
- There are statistically significant differences among the four types of addiction due to the father's education for the benefit of those whose their fathers' education is above the university level, those whose their fathers are illiterates, those whose fathers' education is the intermediate, those whose fathers' education is the secondary, and those whose fathers' education is the first university degree, respectively.

جامعة نايف العربية للعلوم الأمنية
كلية الدراسات العليا
قسم العلوم الاجتماعية
تخصص الرعاية والصحة النفسية

١٤٢٦هـ - ٢٠٠٥م

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(Frances A,et,at,, ,pp. -)

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(Frances, A. et. Al., , PP. -)

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Non-assertive person	Assertive person	

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(Stefanek , :)

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(Hollansworth , : -) .

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Minitoya & Sedlacek "

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(Helzer , :).

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(World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence)

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The Disease Model :

(WHO) "

(Oetting,)

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Psychological theories :

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Psychodynamic Theory :

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(Blanc,) .

Menninger ()

. (Wieder&Kaplan, :)

(Meeks, : -)

Khantazian ()

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Social Learning theory : -

(Abrams & Niaura)

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(Abrams & Niaura) .

Interactional theories -

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.Zucker ()

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Huba & Bentler

Expectancy theory :

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(Cappell, H & Greeley, J) .

Self-Handicapping : -

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Self-awareness : -

(Hull,)

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(Kaufman, : -).

(Dupont ,) .

(Biernacki ,)

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.Alcohol

.Narcotics

CNS Depressants.

CNS Stimulants /

Cannabis (Hashish & Marijuana) ()

.Hallucingogens ()

Nicotine

(Schilit , :)

" (WHO)

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Alcohol

Opioids ()

Cannabinoids

Sedatives, Hypnotics

Cocaine

Caffeine

Hallucinogens ()

Tobacco

Volatile Solvents.

(World Health Organization , :)

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() DSM-IV "

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Alcohol

) Amphetamine

.(Sympathomimetics

(Disorders, Alcohol – and Drug – related problems , Mental)

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: Alcohol -

:Narcotics -

Heroin :

. Codeine Morphine

Methadone Opiates ()

. (Dravon) Propoxyphene

.Central Nervous Sys. (CNS) Dept :

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Hypnotics Sedatives :
CNS Arousal

.() (sedation)

) Barbiturates

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Central Nervous Sys. (CNS) Stimulants

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) Xanithines :

Cocaine (Caffeine
amphetamines.

.Tolerance

Cannabis -

THC Hashish marijuana
(Tetrahydrocannabional)

Food & Drug "

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(Administration (FDA

: Hallucinogens () -

psychedelic drugs

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Lysergic Acid Diethylamid (

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psilocybin (

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:Nicotine (

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Heroin -

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Opioid-Related Disorders

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: DMS IV

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Opioid Intoxication

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: DSM IV

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(Frances, A. et. Al., , PP. -)

Alcohol -

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Alcohol – Related Disorders

: Dsm IV

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Alcohol-Related Disorders

: **DSM IV**

Alcohol withdrawal

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DSM IV

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(Frances A,et,at,, ,pp. -)

cannabis(Hashish) ()

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Marijuana

. Tetra Hydro cannabinoid

cannabis sativa

Depressants

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Related Disorders – cannabis

: DSM IV

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cannabis withdrawal

DSM IV

(Frances Al. A. ct. .pp. - .)

Amphetamines

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norepinephrine

Benzedrine

(Davison ,G.C.& Neale,j.m. ,p.)

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Amphetamine (or amphetamine –like-)relarders.

. Dsm IV

Amphetamine Intoxication

DSM IV

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Amphetamine withdrawal

: **DSM IV**

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(Frances A. et.al. , pp. -) .

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(Malhotra,).

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الفصل الثالث

سادساً : أساليب المعالجة الإحصائية:
سابعاً : إجراءات الدراسة:

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(SPSS) (Statistical Package for Social Sciences)

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(Pearson Correlation)

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(One-way ANOVA) ()

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Statistical Package for Social)

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(أولاً) خصائص عينة الدراسة

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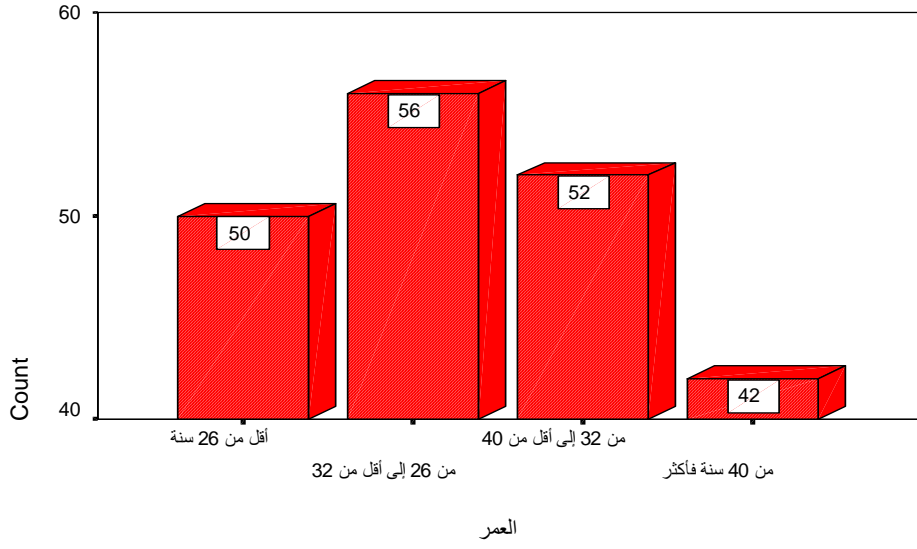
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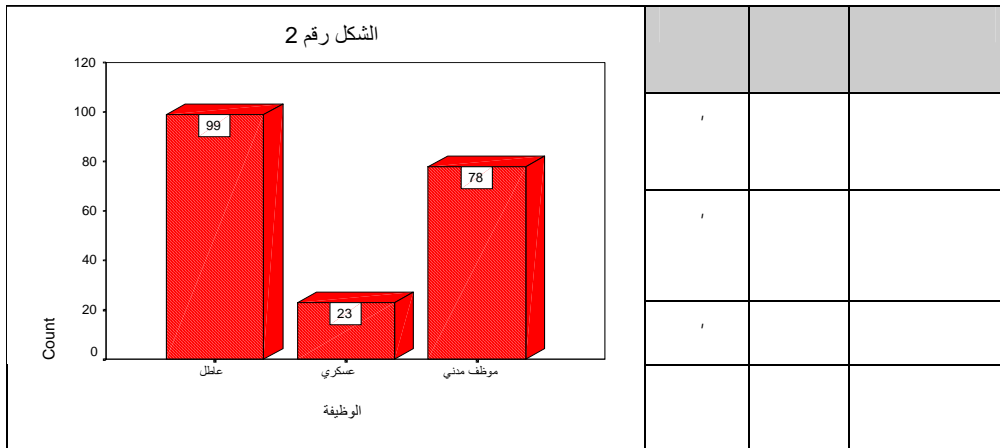
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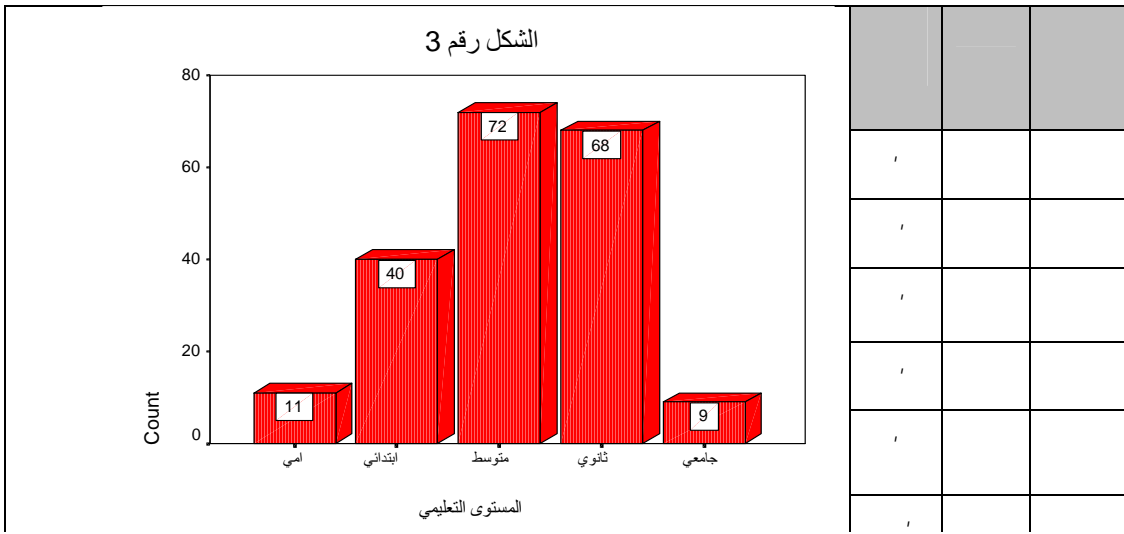


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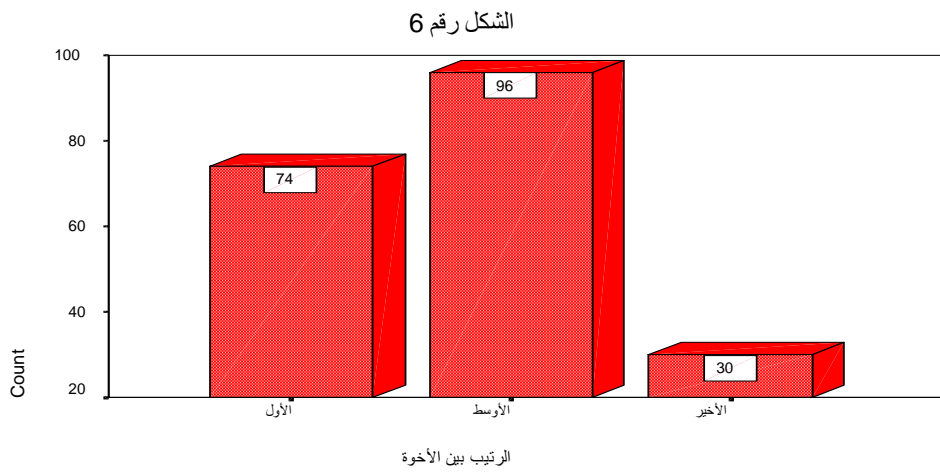
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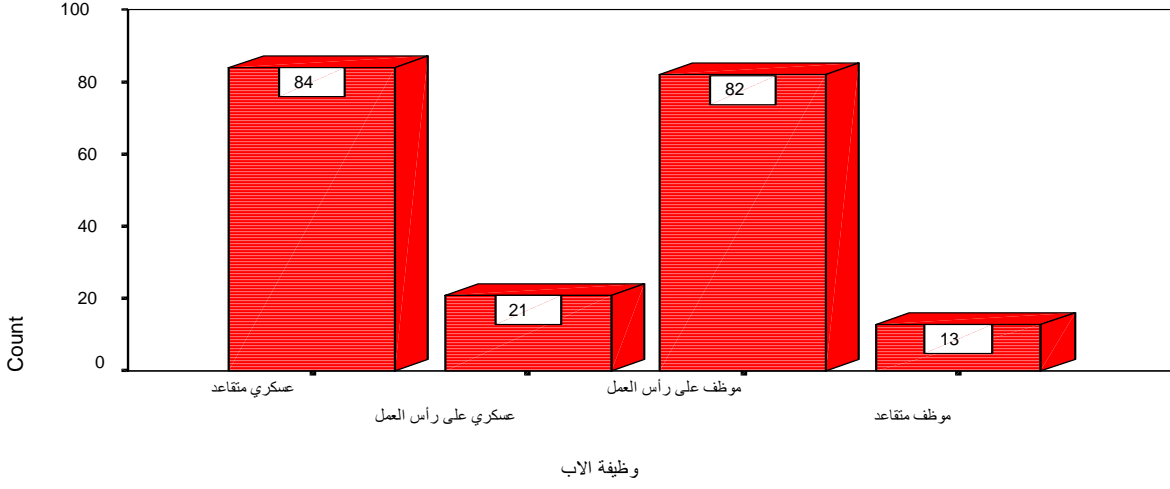
الترتيب بين الأخوة

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الشكل رقم 7

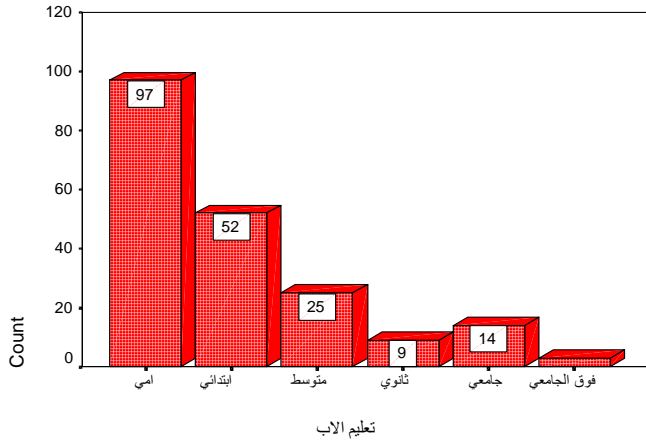


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جدول رقم (٦)
خصائص عينة الدراسة
وفق تعليم الأب

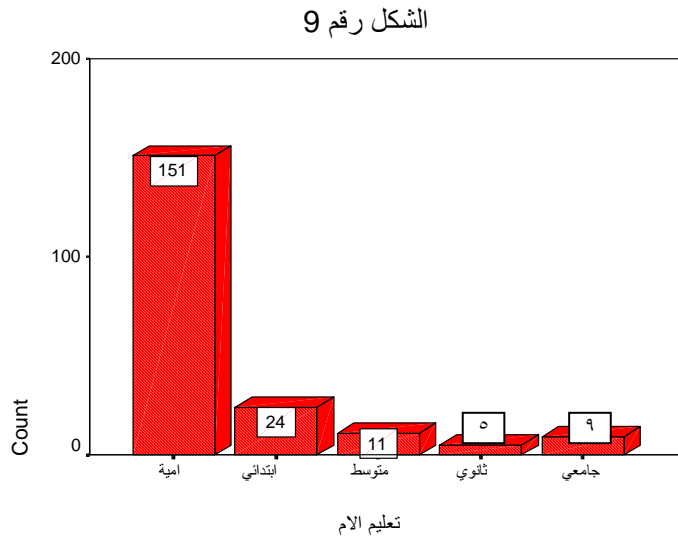
النسبة %	التكرار	تعليم الأب
٤٨,٥	٩٧	أمي
٢٦,٠	٥٢	ابتدائي
١٢,٥	٢٥	متوسط
٤,٥	٩	ثانوي
٧,٠	١٤	جامعي
١,٥	٣	فوق الجامعي
١٠٠,٠	٢٠٠	المجموع

الشكل رقم 8



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جدول رقم (٧)
خصائص العينة وفق تعليم الأم

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١٢,٠	٢٤	ابتدائي
٥,٥	١١	متوسط
٢,٥	٥	ثانوي
٤,٥	٩	جامعي
١٠٠,٠	٢٠٠	المجموع

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تحليل التباين الأحادي للفروق بين أنماط الإدمان الأربعة في مستوى السلوك التوكيدي

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٣٤- الصيخان ، إبراهيم (١٤١٧هـ) .

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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وشكرا لتعاونك

الأخصائي النفسي : يزيد بن محمد الشهري

عند الانتهاء من تسجيل هذه البيانات الرجاء أن تقلب الصفحة ، ثم اقرأ التعليمات وأجب على جميع العبارات الموجودة .

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