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MENTAL SUSPENSION FEATURES AND SUPPORT OF PEOPLE WITH SEPARATELY BEHAVIOR FORMS (CHEMICAL ADDICTIONS)

In our time, the problem of chemical addictions was updated with new force, as new types of psychoactive substances were generated, with the consequences of consumption of which it is not yet clear how to work. In addition, until now, there is no expedient maintenance and support program for people at the remission stage. Because of this, working with people on chemical addiction, we can observe a large percentage of relapses even after a few conscious attempts to complete man's psychoactive substances.

We faced the goal of analyzing the motivational - need and individual - psychological properties of the personality of people with chemical addictions and, on this basis, developing a program and methodological recommendations for the support and support of these people at the stage of remission.

Each person undergoes a process of formation in life, and, depending on the stability of the psyche, the degree of destruction of the main spheres of life (biological, mental, social, spiritual and family) are different. Some patients require medication due to endogenous disorders, and some need to undergo a course of psychosocial rehabilitation. But, regardless of the degree of destruction of spheres of life, all patients, after the completion of the rehabilitation process, require no less attention than at the time of hospitalization. The internal design and self-control skills laid down during the treatment period are still very weak and when a person, being in a long time in the therapeutic circle of a closed type, gets into real life, it encounters issues and situations that could not be worked out before (thereby finding new mechanisms response), and in these cases, more often, the standard mechanisms of protection of the psyche from stress, but already deformed by the consumption of psychoactive substances, are activated. This leads to the fact that a person who already wants to live in a new way, can't cope with his illness alone and returns to the usual, self - destructive, lifestyle (relapse).

In order to reduce the risk of relapses, you must enter psycho-remedial measures in the form of support, communication, etc.

One of the main requirements for the patient is the voluntary passage of the program of the accompanying. Volunteering helps to achieve the best result. Only the interaction between a psychologist, a social worker and a patient gives full development, establishment and increase of vital skills of interaction with other people and groups outside the medical institution.

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