

Socio-psychological determinants of drug use
and psychoactive substances (for example, psychophysiological examination of candidates,
entering the service in the internal affairs bodies)

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The spread of drug use among various social and age groups in modern society is occurring at an alarming rate. Such a tendency can lead to social instability and jeopardize the physical and moral health of citizens. The use of narcotic substances aggravates the problem of the asocial orientation of people who use drugs.

More and more drugs are being created in which side groups are changed by chemical manipulations. In effect, the newly created drugs resemble the well-known ones: hemp, Ecstasy and LSD. Over 200 new substances are synthesized in clandestine laboratories in the world every month. These are the so-called designer drugs. They are especially popular among teenagers. Over the past 2 years, mortality among young people has increased precisely due to the use of these drugs.

For law enforcement agencies, this problem is relevant from the point of view of the development and implementation of measures to prevent the spread of drug addiction, both among the population and among employees. Therefore, the primary task is to ensure the maximum identification of persons who use drugs among candidates entering the police department. Professional psychological selection of candidates for service, carried out in the regional centers of psychophysiological diagnostics (CPD) of medical and sanitary units, is the first link in the prevention of drug use in the police department for non-medical purposes.

When conducting a professional selection at the CPD FKUZ "Medical Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the Krasnodar Territory" since February 2012, a special express method has been used - the electropuncture vegetative resonance test (EVRT), which ensures the identification of persons who use non-medical drugs. According to the results of the study, the accuracy of diagnosing drug use puts it in the highest place among screening methods.

So, in 2014, according to the positive results of the use of cannabinoids out of 1312 people identified by us by the EVRT method, in a post-test conversation, 18% of the total number of those surveyed confirmed in writing that they had ever tried drugs, and 4% had used drugs for a certain period of time. time, also confirmed in writing the fact of using "spice" - 17 people; Nasvay - 72 people.

If positive results are detected by the EVRT method, further special psychophysiological studies are carried out to identify the use of narcotic substances for non-medical purposes using a polygraph.

To conduct a study aimed at identifying the socio-psychological determinants of drug use, the results of a survey of 150 candidates entering the service in the police department were used, in whom the facts of drug use by the EVRT method were revealed, based on the materials of the protocols of a comprehensive psychophysiological examination of the CPD FKUZ "Medical Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia across the Krasnodar Territory" for the period from September 2014 to January 2015. The age of the examined candidates ranged from 20 to 32 years.

The purpose of this study: the study of socio-psychological determinants drug use.

For an in-depth study of the problem of factors affecting the formation of social

psychological determinants of drug use, several successfully used standardized psychodiagnostic methods were applied - the SMIL questionnaire, the method of color choices - the modified eight-color Luscher test, MLO Adaptability-1.

As a result of the survey, in the group of candidates using psychoactive substances, accentuated personality types were revealed (according to A. Lichko's classification):

1. Hypertensive personality type - 62% of the total number of those surveyed;
2. Cycloid personality type - 28% of the total number of those surveyed;
3. Unstable personality type - 10% of the total number of those surveyed.

Analysis of the obtained data and conclusions on them.

Let us consider the analysis of significant personal characteristics obtained by the SMIL and MTSV method (Table 1).

Table 1

The results of the analysis of significant personal characteristics, obtained by the SMIL and MTSV method

Applied techniques		Significant personality traits
SMIL Leading Scales	Most often meeting IAB elections	
scale "excitability" (4), scale "rigidity" (6), scale "Optimism" (9).	43251607; 42316057; 34106527.	Hyperthymic type: characterized by constantly high spirits, cheerfulness, optimism, sociability, unstable self-esteem, traits of emotional immaturity, disregard for social rules and norms of behavior, striving for self-affirmation, for leadership.
scale "Pessimism" (2), scale of "anxiety" (7), scale "Optimism" (9).	46351720; 52631470; 64513270	Cycloid type: characterized by a tendency to mood swings from elated, exalted to sad. Frequent mood swings tire a person, make his behavior unpredictable and contradictory.
lability scale (3), scale "Individualism" (8), scale "Optimism" (9).	41365207; 53146027; 45617230	Unstable type: characterized by complete reactivity in behavior, which is entirely determined by the external social environment, easy suggestibility, lack of independence in work.

The data of the analysis (the results of the analysis are presented in Table 1) showed that there is a positive relationship between individual characteristics of the leading scales according to the SMIL method and the most frequent ICB choices in individuals with characterological characteristics that contribute to the use of drugs and psychoactive substances.

The results of the examination of candidates using the MLO "Adaptability" -1 were distributed as follows:

- 72% of the total number of all surveyed candidates have low emotional stability, the process of socialization is complicated, asocial breakdowns, aggressiveness and conflict are possible;
- 28% of the total number of all surveyed showed a low level of neuropsychic stability. The adaptation process is difficult, neuropsychic breakdowns, manifestations of conflict, and the admission of delinquent actions are possible.

All subjects underwent a special psychophysiological examination (SPFI) using a polygraph. According to the frequency of drug use, the following results were obtained:

1. Isolated cases of drug use - 53% of the total surveyed;
2. Repeated cases of drug use - 29% of the total surveyed;
3. Repeated cases of drug use - 18% of the total surveyed.

Based on the types of drugs used, identified with the help of EVRT and SPFI, we came to the conclusion that:

- in candidates with a hyperthymic personality type who have weak resistance to the influence of companies in relation to the temptation of drug abuse, a pronounced desire to try on themselves the effects of various drugs, identified: cannabinol, D8-tetrahydrocannabinol, marijuana, hashish, as well as psychostimulants (amphetamine, methamphetamine) attractive as a means of group communication and as a means of giving activity;
- candidates with an unstable personality type are most prone to drug use. The thirst for light entertainment and pleasure, poor control over their behavioral impulses become an integral character trait. Weak "ego", low interest in social life, the desire to avoid difficulties, exposure to outside influences, all this leads them to the use of psychostimulants;
- candidates with a cycloid personality type in the phase of a decreased background of mood (decline) may become addicted to the use of tranquilizers (detected: diazepam, phenazepam).

Analyzing the information received about the anamnestic data of candidates entering the service in the police department, and assessing the role of the influence of certain negative conditions, we identified four main groups of criteria that contribute to drug use:

1. Criteria conducive to initiation of use: unfavorable relationship between father and mother, incomplete family (divorce or death of one of the parents), frequent use of alcoholic beverages by parents or close associates, drug testing in a peer group.

2. Criteria supporting use: traditions of the immediate environment, focused on the use of alcohol and drugs.

3. Criteria conducive to the development of abuse: economic independence and lack of control of young people with a previously acquired attitude towards the habitual use of alcoholic beverages and drugs.

4. Criteria conducive to systematic drug abuse: misunderstanding, disagreements, conflicts in the family, low cultural level, consumer interests, relatively high (or low) wages.

It was found that:

- 25% of the total number of surveyed candidates applying for service in the Internal Affairs Directorate first tried drugs while attending school;
- 21% of the total surveyed candidates - during college or

technical school;

- 54% of the total number of surveyed candidates during military service.

Recommendations. Hence the need for conducting in educational institutions(schools, colleges, technical schools) psychologically oriented work with adolescents, aimed at increasing psychosocial adaptation, overcoming even temporary psychological difficulties that are not signs of serious mental disorders or diseases.

In connection with the above, work on counteracting drug addiction in the Russian Armed Forces should be carried out constantly, systematically and comprehensively:

- promotion of healthy lifestyles;
- stepping up work to prevent the illegal use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs by military personnel, strengthening the activities of military officials to prevent illegal drug trafficking;
- Explaining the harm of drug use to servicemen;
- bringing to all personnel responsibility for illegal storage, sale, use of narcotic and psychotropic substances;
- instilling in servicemen a desire for a healthy lifestyle, sports and cultural mass activities;
- organization and coordination of the activities of officials to prevent illegal penetration of narcotic and psychotropic drugs into military collectives.

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