

# Addictions

Substance abuse affects an estimated 25 million Americans. In terms of people who are affected indirectly such as families of abusers and those injured or killed by intoxicated drivers, an additional 40 million people are affected. The monetary cost to society and the economy because of reduced productivity, property damage, accidents, and health care are astounding. Alcoholism (heavy drinking) afflicts 16 million adults and almost 300,000 children annually. An estimated 21.6 million Americans (age 12 and older) are addicted to other drugs such as sedative-hypnotics or barbiturates, opiates, sedatives, hallucinogens and psychostimulants.

## What's the difference between regular use and addiction?

Consuming low or infrequent doses of substances is not uncommon. Sometimes individuals use substances experimentally or casually. If this is the case, serious negative effects should not occur. If using substances starts to have a negative effect on life, it's a sign of possible addiction. Symptoms and warning signs of substance abuse and dependence including:

- Continuously using drugs or alcohol even while experiencing negative side effects
- Finding out that you are using more and more drugs or alcohol to get the same "good feeling"
- Trying to stop by finding it very difficult
- Emotionally feeling like you need to use drugs or drink to feel normal
- Physically feeling like you need to use drugs or drink to feel normal
- Finding that you're spending more and more time trying to find ways to get drugs or alcohol
- Feeling sick (withdrawal symptoms) including when you stop using drugs or drinking
- When doing drugs or drinking interferes with work, school, and relationships

According to the American Psychiatric Association, addictive disorders are caused by 10 classes of substances which include (with common examples):

- Alcohol
- Caffeine
- Marijuana
- Hallucinogens (PCP or LSD)
- Inhalants (glue, paint thinner)
- Opioids (prescribed painkillers, heroin)
- Sedatives, hypnotics (sleeping pills), anxiolytics (Xanax or Valium)
- Stimulants (meth, cocaine)
- Tobacco
- Other - unknown or emerging drugs like K2 or bath salts

The specific causes of substance abuse are unclear, though they seem to be a combination of hereditary, environmental and social factors.

## Substance Use, Mental Health and Treatment

People with depression or other mental health problems are particularly vulnerable to alcohol and drug use. Some may choose to drink alcohol or take drugs to alleviate stress or emotional pain, but doing so often can develop or worsen mental health conditions.



Phone: (414) 276-3122 or (866) 948-6483

Email: [info@mhawisconsin.org](mailto:info@mhawisconsin.org)

[www.mhawisconsin.org](http://www.mhawisconsin.org)

People who use alcohol or other drugs should get checked for depression, anxiety disorders and other mental illnesses. It's also helpful to screen for the severity of substance abuse problems. Getting help through education, support groups, or counseling can help get people back on the right track.

Treatment of substance abuse might explore abstinence but often include a variety of therapies. Therapy should explore underlying thoughts and motivations for addictive behaviors and include building self-efficacy and coping with stress. Self-help groups can be effective in helping to establish a support network. In some cases medications such as disulfiram (Antabuse) or methadone may be used with some success to support recovery. Some people find that individual or group support is enough to help, while others need detox or residential treatment.

## Tips for Friends and Family

If you believe someone you know may have substance use issues, there are ways you can help. There are signs and symptoms to watch out for. Remember your friend or family member may be having a hard time right now. By letting the person know you care about his or her well-being, he or she will be more willing to get help.

- Offer support. Let the person know you are there for him no matter what.
- Encourage the person to open up. Let the person know you are truly interested in what is going on.
- Be persistent, but don't forget to be gentle.
- Don't lecture; just listen. Criticizing may discourage communication. Listen to everything the person has to say before you ask questions.
- Be honest. Let the person know the signs you noticed, and why they worry you.
- Don't belittle the person's feelings. Take the person seriously.
- Speak to the person with dignity and respect.
- Be calm. You may feel shocked, angered or saddened by what the person will share with you. Staying calm will encourage the person to keep communicating with you.
- Encourage professional help. Assist in finding help for the person if they ask you to.
- Seek support. Knowing a friend is going through this can be frightening and stressful. Consider telling someone else you trust. And remember, even if you don't want to share your friend's secret, you can still talk to a mental health professional about how it is affecting you.

### Sources:

American Psychiatric Association. "Understanding Mental Disorders." Washington, DC (2015)  
<http://www.psychiatry.org/mental-health/understanding-mental-disorders>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings, NSDUH Series H-48, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4863. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014.  
<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHresultsPDFWHTML2013/Web/NSDUHresults2013.pdf>

© Copyright Mental Health America 10/9/15