



Occupational Balance in Methamphetamine Users: Associations with Addiction Severity and Cognitive Impairment

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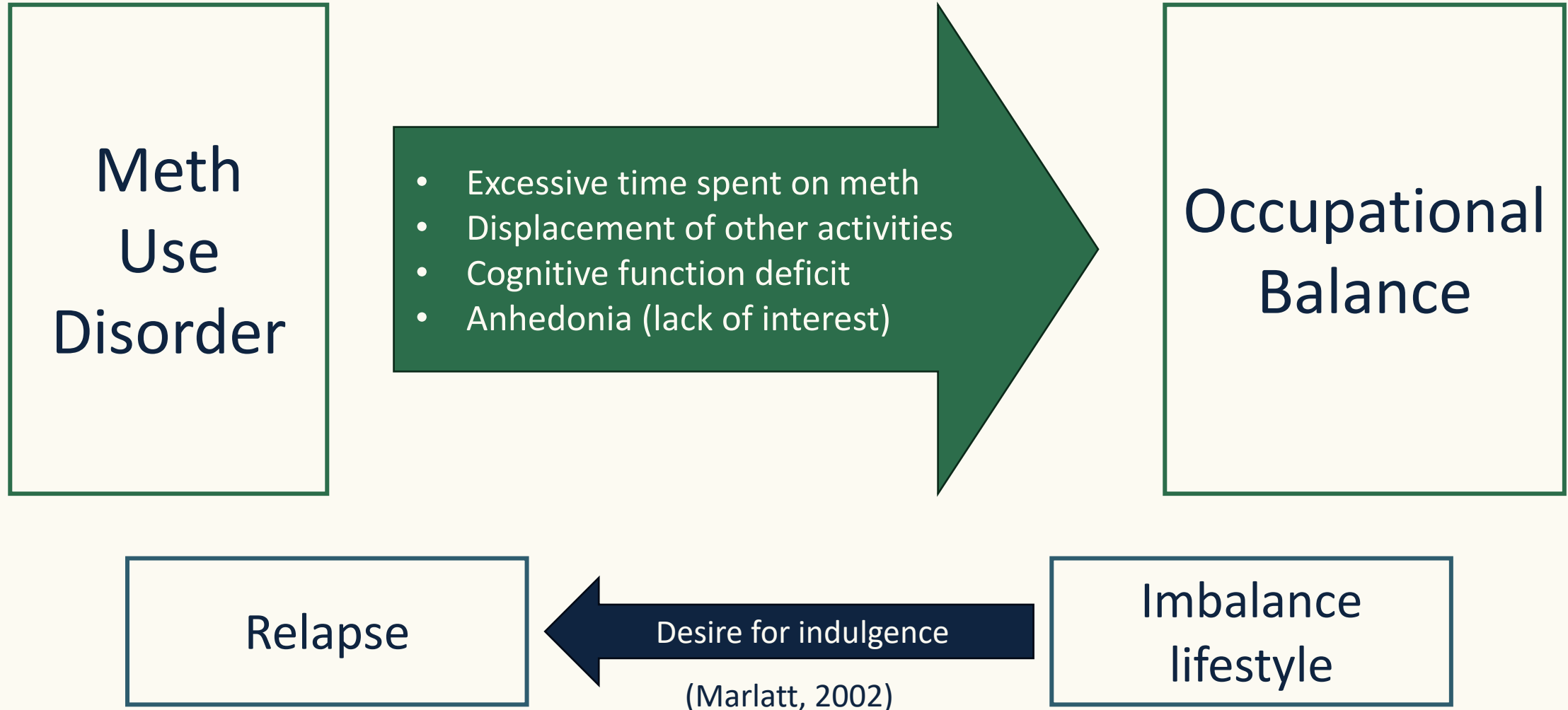
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Methamphetamine

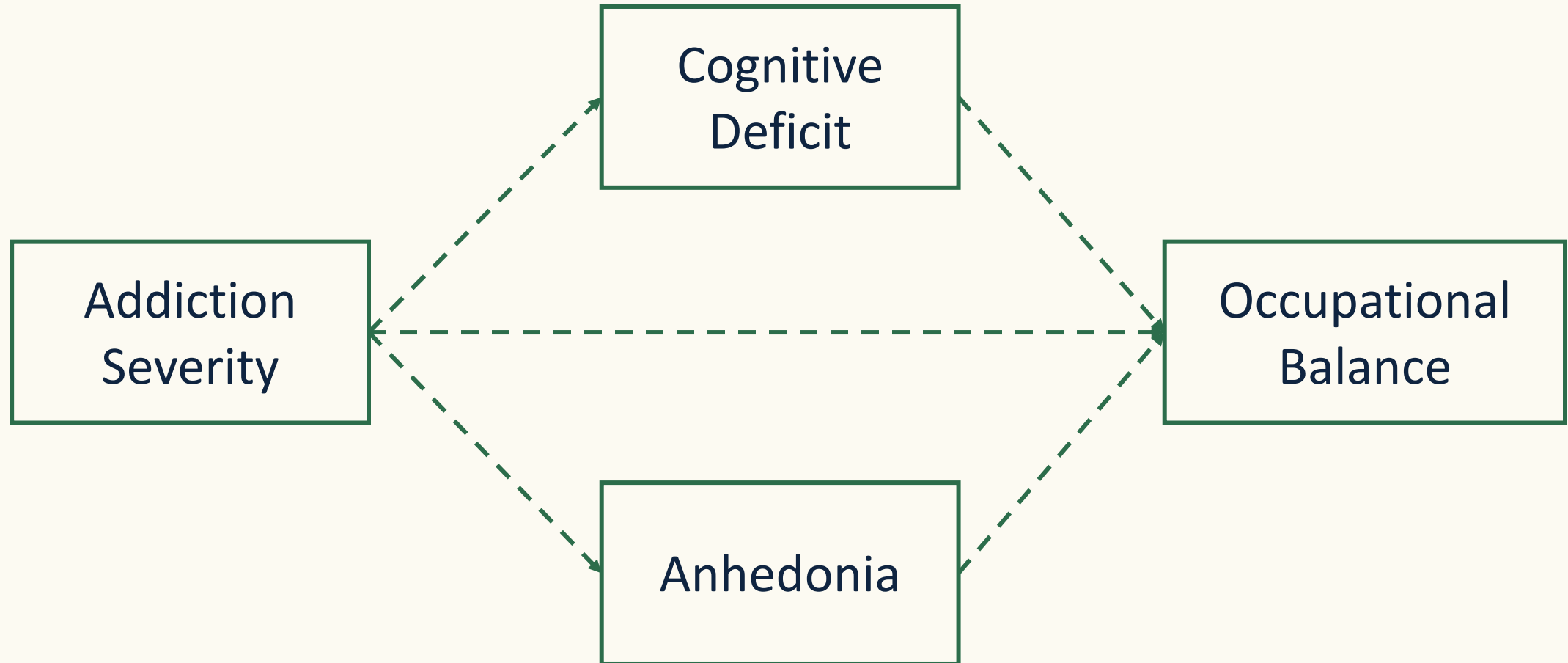
- One of the most harmful addictive substance
- Growing population of users globally
- Most used illicit substance in Taiwan
- Methamphetamine use disorder
 - Compulsive use
 - Failure to cut
 - Impact on participation

- Currently no evidenced pharmaceutical treatment
- Relapse rate after treatment remains high
- Need for treatment focusing on recovery and wellbeing

MUD and Occupation

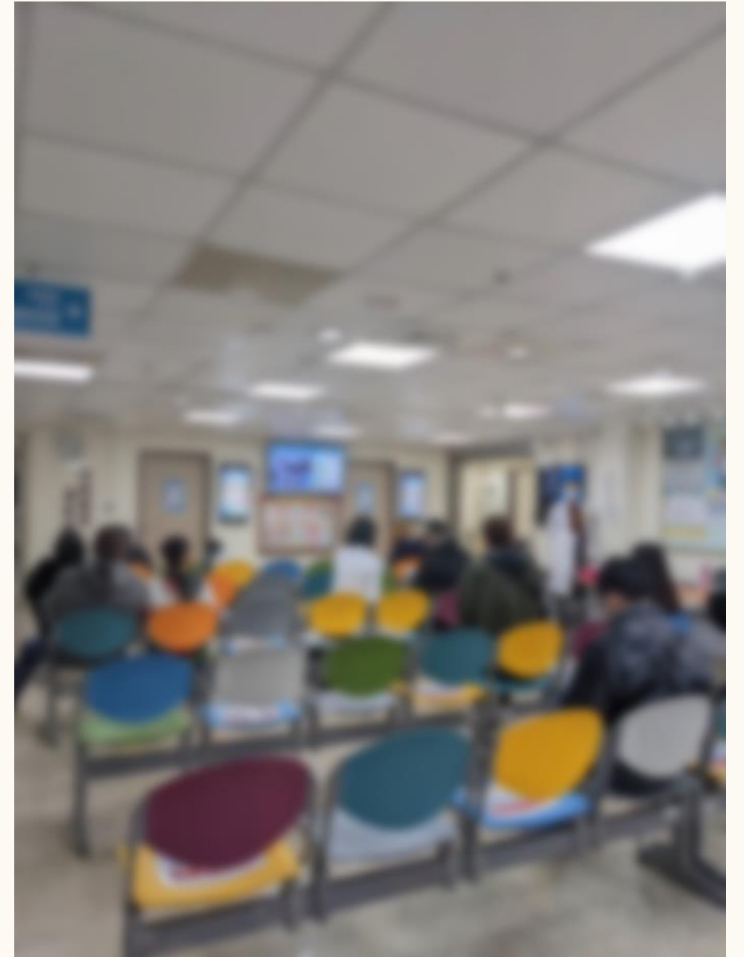


Research Objectives



Methods

- Cross-sectional design
- Outpatient department in addiction treatment center
 - Including voluntary and involuntary clients
- 50 Participants
 - Mostly male (94%)
 - Mean age: 44 years old
 - Mostly employed (76%)



Measures

Occupational Balance

- Occupational Balance Questionnaire (OBQ-11)
- Occupational Questionnaire

Related Symptoms

- Snaith and Hamilton Pleasure Scale
- NeuroQOL – Applied Cognition – General Concerns

Addiction Severity

- Substance Dependence Scale (SDS)
- Visual Analog Scale for craving (VAS)
- 30-Day Timeline Follow-Back
- Age of first use
- Length of use

Results – Correlation with Addiction Severity

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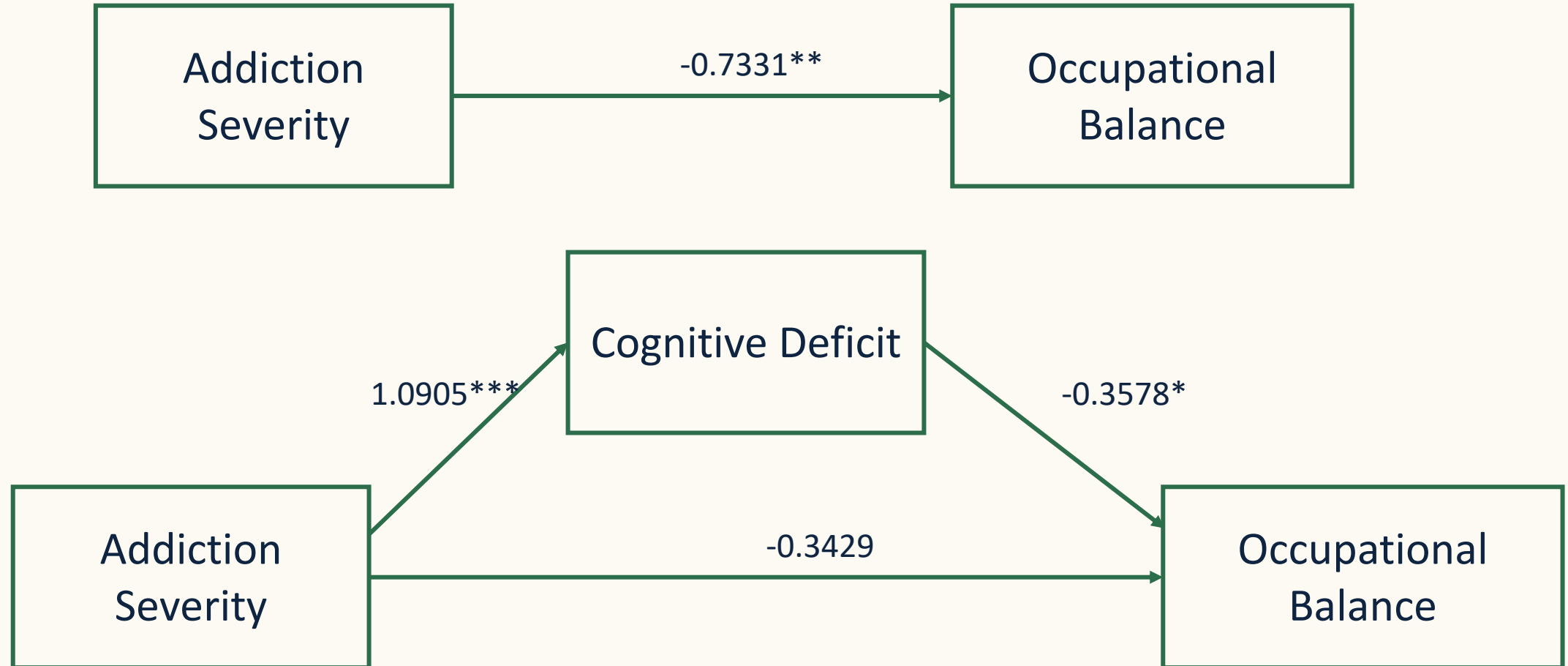
- Time spent on daily living tasks
- Perceived cognitive deficit

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- Occupational Balance
- Perceived importance and enjoyment of rest
- Enjoyment in work activities
- Anhedonia

- No significant correlation was found between anhedonia measured by SHAPS and occupational balance
- Perceived cognitive deficit was significantly correlated with occupational balance

Results – Mediation Analysis



Discussion

- Association between addiction severity and occupational balance was found, mediated by cognitive deficit
 - Need for focus on occupational balance in addiction treatment
 - Importance of cognitive adaptation
 - Grading desired activities
 - Forming strategies for potential difficulties
- Need for further research to confirm causal relationships

Thank you ขอบคุณค่ะ

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