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## When the Drug Comes Out What is Left? A Systematic Study of Family Relations after Admission in a Rehab Clinic



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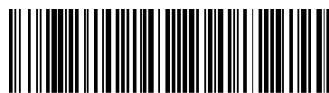
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### ABSTRACT

Drug abuse is one of the most serious public health problems and the family plays an important role in the drug addict's therapeutic process. An integrative review of the scientific literature on family relationships, drug use, and treatment were conducted to describe how the family organizes itself as a support and support network for the addict after hospitalization. In terms of results, 109 articles were found, pre-selected 48, excluded 38 because they did not meet the established selection criteria. Thus the present study includes 10 articles from 2011 to 2015, using the Lilacs and Scielo databases, as inclusion criteria were determined cross-sectional research and qualitative research. It is concluded the importance of the family in the treatment of dependence, as the assessment of family factors provides important information to develop comprehensive care between drug users and their families and it was also found that support groups constitute a positive support tool to be used by the health team providing improvements in family relationships.

## INTRODUCTION

Drug addiction is a serious public health problem, requiring action not only in preventive aspects but also in the monitoring and treatment of addicts and their families. The World Health Organization (WHO) considers chemical dependence a chronic and recurrent disease, which has serious personal and social consequences for the future of society and all young people<sup>(1)</sup>. Drugs are present in all social classes and today is one of the major problems, threatening political, economic and social values and thus directly contributes to the growth of medical expenses, hospitalization among others, raising several indexes with huge social and economic repercussions for all the society<sup>(7)</sup>. The family plays an important role in the life of the individual, it joins its members to the various social spheres outside the family nucleus, has a direct function in biopsychosocial development and reflecting that chemical dependence is related to the functioning of the individual needed in the treatment of addiction. Given this premise and understanding the family as essential in the therapeutic process of the drug addict, the question that guides this study is: how family relationships constitute the support network for maintaining the addict in social life. Thus, the purpose of this paper was to analyze the scientific production on the issue of chemical dependency, aiming to know, within this collection, what is being discussed by the Brazilian scientific community regarding family relationships, after the hospitalization period of the addict.

## METHODS

The research consisted of an integrative review of the scientific literature on family relationships, drug use, and treatment, aiming to describe how the family is organized as a support network and support for the addict after hospitalization. To conduct the literature review were used the databases from 2011 to 2015 and made use of the electronic indexes: Lilacs and Scielo. Inclusion criteria were journals published in Portuguese that dealt with topics related to mental health, with the use of words that could refer to publications that dealt with family relationships and/or support network. The search strategy used the keywords: drugs and family relationships, family relationship and codependency and drug use and support network. For the research were considered as inclusion criteria articles with the methodology of cross-sectional studies in the first moment, but we obtained a limited result, only four articles. In the second moment, the qualitative research was also considered, and nine hundred and ninety-two articles were found and, after criticizing the full texts in Portuguese, within the proposed period, and delimiting studies, one hundred and nine articles

were selected, and forty-eight were pre-selected. A thorough reading of the abstracts found thirty-three articles were excluded. After this first selection by abstracts, fifteen articles were read in full. Due to the greater and smaller proximity to the theme, a new selection was made restricting the review only to those directly related to the objective of this research and was selected to compose the sample ten articles being six Lilacs and four from Scielo.

For data exposition, comparative tables were performed as follows: Table 1 containing authors, title, year, place, method, sample size, and age; Table 2 titles, database and periodicals; and table 3 authors, title, objective and conclusion. The results were discussed using the following categories: fragmentation of family relationships due to drug use and family relationships as a support network for drug addicts.

## RESULTS

Addiction affects not only the user, but all the environment and especially the family, so it is a serious public health problem. The ten articles searched correspond to the years 2011 to 2015 and during reading were found two articles from the year 2011 that analyzed the family context and drug use. Regarding the article referring to the year 2012, the scientific interest in analyzing the difficulties encountered by the family in the treatment of the dependent family member was observed. In 2013, there was a relevant amount of scientific productions in researching and understanding the family dynamics of the drug addict. Following the research, publications of 2014 were investigated that investigated the consequences of drug use in family relationships, and in the articles of 2015 last year as an inclusion criterion, it was found that research continued to focus on family relationships, an inexhaustible source. study but listed the importance of the family as part of the treatment of the drug addict. Regarding the research sites of the articles selected to compose this study, the southern states have the largest number of scientific production, corresponding to 40% (the Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná), followed by the southeast with 20% (Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais), the northeast represents 10% (Paraíba) and the west center also presents 10% of this study. The remaining 20% is distributed in the study conducted in Brazil and the City of Leon in Nicaragua. The main point of all researched articles was the understanding of family relationships and drug use, as regards how the family organizes itself as a support network and support for the addict after hospitalization was not found specifically, but related aspects such as network of support and inclusion of the family in the treatment of addiction was presented in two articles that constitute the research, the other articles referred to the issue of

protective factors and services aimed at primary and secondary mental health. The methodological issue, as well as the types of studies present in this study, are cross-sectional and qualitative research, all belonging to health publications.

**Table No. 1. Characterization of the analyzed studies (author, title, year, place, method, sample size and age).**

AUTHOR	TITLE	YEAR	LOCATION	METHOD	SAMPLE	AGE
Nascimento, Larissa Tibúrcio R. do et al.	Relacionamento entre familiar e usuário de álcool em tratamento em um centro de atenção psicossocial especializado.	2015	Minas Gerais -MG	Qualitative	15 families	>21 yo
Malcon, Samira Reschetti et al	Contexto familiar e uso de drogas entre adolescentes em tratamento.	2015	Cuiabá- MT	Cross-sectional	74 medical records	10 to 21 yo
Nmtz, Miriam Aparecida et al	Impacto do uso de drogas nos relacionamentos familiares de dependentes químicos.	2014	Paraná-PR	Qualitative	20 drug users	> 18 yo
Socol, Keity Lais S. et al	O cotidiano das relações familiares com indivíduo dependente químico.	2014	Rio Grande do Sul-RS	Qualitative	11 family members	> 18 yo
Alvarez, SQ et al	Grupo de apoio e suporte como estratégia de cuidado, importância para familiares de usuários de drogas.	2013	Rio Grande do Sul-RS	Qualitative	10 families	Not Specified
Katrucy, Tenório Medeiros et al	Representações sociais do uso e abuso de drogas entre familiares de usuários.	2013	João Pessoa-PB	Qualitative	37 family members	Not Specified
Paz, Fernanda Marques; Colossi,	Aspectos da dinâmica da família com dependência química.	2013	Rio Grande do Sul-RS	Qualitative	1 family	> 20yo

Patricia Manozzo.						
Oliveira, Elias Barbosa; Mendonça, Jovana Lucia Schettini.	Familiar com dependência química e consequente sobrecarga sofrida pela família: pesquisa descritiva.	2012	Rio de Janeiro -RJ	Qualitative	5 families	Not Specified
Gracia, Jairo José et al	Relações entre contexto familiar e uso de drogas em adolescentes de ensino médio.	2011	Cidade de Leon-Nicarágua	Cross-sectional	657 teenagers	14 to 19 yo
Malta, Deborah Carvalho et al	Família e proteção ao uso de tabaco, álcool e drogas em adolescentes.	2011	Brasil	Cross-sectional	1.453 schools/ 2.175 /63.411 students	<14 yo

**Table No. 2. Selected articles and their year, database and journals**

TITLE	AUTHOR	YEAR	Database	Journal
Relacionamento entre familiar e usuário de álcool em tratamento em um centro de atenção psicossocial especializado.	Nascimento, Larissa Tiburcio R. do et al.	2015	LILACS	Texto & contexto enfermagem.
Contexto familiar e uso de drogas entre adolescentes em tratamento.	Marcon, Samira Reschetti et al	2015	LILACS	SMAD- Revista eletrônica saúde mental álcool drogas.
Impacto do uso de drogas nos relacionamentos familiares de dependentes químicos.	Nimtz, Miriam Aparecida et al	2014	LILACS	Cogitare enferm.
O cotidiano das relações familiares com indivíduo dependente químico.	Socol, Keity Lais S. et al	2014	LILACS	Cogitare enferm.
Grupo de apoio e suporte como estratégia de cuidado, importância para familiares de usuários de drogas.	Alvarez, SQ et al	2013	SCIELO	Revista gaúcha de enfermagem.
Representações sociais do uso e abuso de drogas entre familiares de usuários.	Medeiros, KT et al	2013	SCIELO	Psicologia em estudo

Aspectos da dinâmica da família com dependência química.	Paz, & Colossi.	2013	LILACS	Estudos de psicologia.
Familiar com dependência química e consequente sobrecarga sofrida pela família: pesquisa descritiva.	Oliveira, Elias Barbosa; Mendonça, Jovana Lucia Schettini.	2012	LILACS	Online brazilian journal of nursing.
Relações entre contexto familiar e uso de drogas em adolescentes de ensino médio.	Garcia, Jairo José et al	2011	SCIELO	Revista lat. Am. Enfermagem.
Família e proteção ao uso de tabaco, álcool e drogas em adolescentes.	Malta, Deborah Carvalho et al	2011	SCIELO	Revista bras. Epidemiol.

All selected studies were from the Lilacs and Scielo database, journals of complete reliability from the academic scientific community.

## DISCUSSION

In general, the articles bring the idea that family relationships are determinant for drug misuse, being both a risk factor and a protection factor for drug use, and the family is a support network. The studies by Nascimento et al<sup>(9)</sup> interviewed 15 family members of alcohol users who were attended at CAPS-AD (Brazilian Basic Unit for Mental Health) of the city of Minas Gerais in 2012. The purpose of this research was to analyze what care is offered in CAPS for the family and whether These provide a positive effect on the relationship between a family member and drug user. In addition to interviews, home visits were conducted, resulting in three categories: 1) relationship: before and after treatment at CAPS-AD (Brazilian Basic Unit for Mental Health); 2) family assistance and 3) treatment suggestion. Most family members were female (66%) with an average age of 50 years. All participants had a low educational level and monthly income below two salaries. As the results showed that the family relationship with the alcohol user improved, what was previously unstable became a relationship of respect through self-knowledge and self-control. For the family member to have space where they could obtain information about the drugs and their effects, being listened to and oriented directly contributed to better understand the problem. Marcon et al<sup>(6)</sup> analyzed the family context of adolescents undergoing treatment at CAPS-AD in the city of Cuiabá-MT through medical records of 74 users who underwent treatment from Jan / 2011 to Jan / 2012. The sample was predominantly male (75.7%) aged 14 to 17 years (82.4%). Regarding the family context, despite the predominance of

adolescents living in reconstituted families, family relationships were satisfactory and, when cited the difficulties of a relationship, the father figure predominated. Drug use among family members was also evidenced, with the father being the most cited member. The findings point to the importance of assessing family factors in treatment, providing relevant information for the development of comprehensive care, including the user and their families.

Nimtz et al <sup>(10)</sup> surveyed through semi-structured interviews in a rehabilitation unit for male and over 18-year-old drug addicts in the state of Paraná. The age of the 20 participants ranged from 21 to 66 years, 17 participants began using drugs between 10 and 19 years. The most commonly used licit drug was alcohol (20), followed by tobacco (18); and illicit crack (11) and cocaine (eight). It is noteworthy that all participants used more than one substance. From the content analysis, we found two categories for analysis: influence of family relationships on drug use and breaking of family bonds. The results show that addiction is a disease that affects relationships, impairing the quality of life of dependent people and their families. For this, it is extremely important trained health professionals, aiming at family and addict attention.

Socol et al <sup>(17)</sup> developed descriptive research of qualitative approach conducted in CAPS-AD of a city of Rio Grande do Sul intending to know the family relationships and the drug addict. service, studies were conducted in 2011, the results of this research showed that chemical dependence is an element that disintegrates and deteriorates family relationships. In this study, it was found that families of drug addicts become susceptible to a variety of diseases, including co-dependency. Therefore, it is essential to train health professionals to carry out preventive actions to use drugs to support the families of drug addicts and rescue weakened family bonds, it is understood as necessary the development of these actions in public spaces. as: the waiting rooms of the Basic Health Units and Family Health Strategies; support groups for drug addicts and their families in the territory in which they reside; and spaces for discussion and health promotion in school environments.

Paz & Colossi <sup>(14)</sup> to understand the family dynamics of the drug addict researched a clinical case attended at CAPS AD in a city of Rio Grande do Sul. For the choice, the frequency of the drug-dependent patient in the individual psychological care and participation of a family member in the drug addiction family counseling group, it can be concluded that treating family dysfunction can be a protective factor against drug use and relapse prevention,

emphasizing the importance of psychological care to families of drug addicts in public health care services as part of treatment.

Oliveira et al<sup>(8)</sup> developed a qualitative study, participated in this study 05 families of patients hospitalized in a public psychiatric hospital located in Rio de Janeiro, was used as inclusion criteria patients who had already been hospitalized due to relapse, this study was conducted in 2007. From the results obtained, it was evident that the family understands chemical dependency as a disease that needs treatment in psychiatric hospitals, not mentioning the extra hospital services such as CAPS-AD because they are not aware of information about this type. as well as its importance about the continuity of treatment and relapse prevention. It is concluded that the health professional (nurse) should work with the family from the perspective of patient maintenance in their territory to help them manage the resumption of their activities after discharge and continuity of treatment in a CAPS- ad closest to your home.

Garcia et al<sup>(3)</sup> developed a cross-sectional study with a sample of 657 secondary school students from the city of Leon, Nicaragua aged 14-19 years. This study aimed to describe the characteristics of the family context of high school adolescents and their relationships with psychoactive substance use. The results found were: adolescents who use substances came from intact families, followed by families in which only the mother figure was present. The most used drugs were: tobacco, beer, and liquor. The boys outperformed women in using these substances. The age of onset of substance use was 12 years, for various reasons ranging from curiosity to experiencing new sensations to peer pressure. Regarding the relation to substance use in the family nucleus, 52% of the families, from which the adolescents come, had a history of use, and the father was the member who normally uses (42%), mainly liquor and tobacco. Another point to consider is the presence of verbal, physical and sexual violence, which are also factors related to drug use, fundamentally licit, by the adolescents in this study. Finally, the results bring relevant contributions to the elaboration of public policies in the health area and the design of prevention strategies among adolescents.

Malta et al<sup>(5)</sup> conducted a cross-sectional study to investigate the association between tobacco use, alcohol and illicit drugs with family protection factors. Data from the National School Health Survey (PeNSE) were analyzed in a sample of 60,973 ninth grade elementary schools from public and private schools in the 26 state capitals and the Federal District. As a result, it was found that 71.5% of respondents were attending the ninth grade and were under 14 years



of age, and the students from private school are younger. Most students live with their mother and father (58.3%), 31.9% live with their mother alone, 4.6% live with their father only, and 5.2% do not even live with their mother, neither with the father, 55.8% of the sample reported that parents or guardians know what they do in their free time. Parents are more informed about girls 'activities (59.7%) than boys' (51.4%). The most significant indicator of parental monitoring was whether the student missed classes without parental consent. PeNSE revealed that 18.5% of students report missing classes without parental consent. The adolescent population deserves to be followed with special attention because it represents the most vulnerable population group, the family role is essential in the prevention of risks such as tobacco, alcohol, and drugs and the promotion of adolescent health.

Finally, it was found that the results of the studies <sup>(2,7,9,10,11,14 and 17)</sup> contemplated that the family context plays an essential role, where the family can represent both a risk factor and a protective use/abuse factor. However, studies <sup>(2, 17)</sup> describe the importance of the family being part of the treatment of drug addicts because they are codependent.

**Table No. 3. Selected articles and their authors, title, purpose, and results.**

AUTHOR	TITLE	The objective of the study	Results
Nascimento, Larissa Tiburcio R. do et al.	Relacionamento entre familiar e usuário de álcool em tratamento em um centro de atenção psicossocial especializado.	The objectives of this study were: to identify the therapeutic activities of a Psychosocial Care Center, specifically for family members, and to analyze whether the care offered provides benefits for the relationship between the family member and the alcohol user.	The results showed that the assistance provided contributed to the generation of benefits for the family relationship. It is concluded that the service is an important source of support, providing improvements to family relationships
Marcon, Samira Reschetti et al	Contexto familiar e uso de drogas entre adolescentes em tratamento.	To describe the characteristics of the family context of adolescents undergoing treatment at the Psychosocial Care Center for Alcohol and Cuiaba, MT.	The importance of assessing family factors in treatment, providing relevant information for the development of care covering the user and his family members.
Nimtz, Miriam Aparecida et al	Impacto do uso de drogas nos relacionamentos familiares de dependentes químicos.	The objective of this study was to identify the impact of drug use on family relationships. of drug addicts	It is concluded that chemical dependence is a disease that affects relationships, impairing the quality of life of dependent people and their families. Thus, the importance of professionals health professionals, seeking attention to this clientele.

Soccol, Keity Lais S. et al	O cotidiano das relações familiares com indivíduo dependente químico.	The objective of this study was to know the daily family relationships with a chemically dependent individual.	It is evident that chemical dependence causes closer ties of trust in intrafamily relationships and can cause families to become ill. It is concluded that drug addiction contributes to the deterioration of family relationships in which both drug addicts and their families become slaves of drugs, suffer prejudice and social exclusion, being stigmatized by society.
Alvarez, SQ et al	Grupo de apoio e suporte como estratégia de cuidado, importância para familiares de usuários de drogas.	The objective was to know the perception of drug users' family members about the importance of the support group/support as a care strategy.	It is concluded that the support group is a relevant care strategy for family members of drug users, presenting itself as an instrument to be used by nurses in their daily practice.
Medeiros KT et al	Representações sociais do uso e abuso de drogas entre familiares de usuários.	To study the phenomenon of drug abuse and its impacts on family dynamics, from social representations about drugs	The results indicated that family members perceive the drug as harmful, harms family relationships, being responsible for conflicts and disharmony in the family.
Paz, Fernanda Marques; Colossi, Patricia Manozzo.	Aspectos da dinâmica da família com dependência química.	To Understand the family dynamics of drug addicts	The results show the need to understand chemical dependence as a phenomenon that can be influenced by family dynamics, reinforcing aspects of its functioning for maintenance. of the symptom
Oliveira, Elias Barbosa; Mendonça, Jovana Lucia Schettini.	Familiar com dependência química e consequente sobrecarga sofrida pela família: pesquisa descritiva.	To analyze the difficulties faced by the family in the treatment of the family member with chemical dependence	As a result, there was a need for greater articulation of primary and secondary mental health services to work with the family and addiction regarding treatment and relapse prevention, thus minimizing the difficulties faced by the family
Gracia, Jairo José et al	Relações entre contexto familiar e uso de drogas em adolescentes de ensino médio.	To describe the characteristics of the family context of adolescents secondary education and its relationships with psychoactive substance use	The results indicated that the adolescents had good relations with the mother, but did not show confidence in the mother figure. They had antecedents, substance users being usually the father.
Malta, Deborah Carvalho et al	Família e proteção ao uso de tabaco, álcool e drogas	The study assesses the association between tobacco use, alcohol and illicit drug use, and family protection factors	It is concluded that the adolescent accompanied and monitored by his family has a protective effect, hence the importance of well-structured

	em adolescentes.		family ties in the lives of adolescents and the prevention of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco.
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Therefore, the articles present in this study make us think that although the literature contemplates the family, its importance and its role, there is little literature referring to the family as a sick subject (codependent), to those who suffer from having a chemical-dependent family member. If the family member needs treatment as much as the drug addict, there is no way to think about treatment without considering the social and family context in which he/she is inserted and, therefore, intervention programs are needed for families.

Understanding the family dynamics of the addict allows not only the understanding that the symptom exerts on its members, but can point out intervention possibilities and thus think about the recovery, not only of the addict but of all family system involved <sup>(14)</sup>.

As for the researched articles (2,7,9,10,11,14 and 17) that used the qualitative research method, in this study they were mostly totaling 6 articles that had as sample the family of drug users under treatment at CAPS (Brazilian Basic Unit for Mental Health). and specifically addressed family relationships as well as family dynamics, interpersonal relationships, family bonding, social networking, cause of relapse, at last, the impact of drug use on family relationships and the importance of family as apart as well as drug addicts in treatment.

Articles<sup>(9,14)</sup> emphasized the family and its importance in the treatment of drug addicts. It is understood that the family as the main nucleus of society that naturally generates influences in the initial formation of an individual's personality and contributes to the individual's primary socialization process, providing tools to face adulthood. Studies indicate that the family is referenced as its protective or risk role for the insertion of these people in drug use. The drug has a disaggregating role between family and drug addict that generates a disruption of the functional relationship of the family relationship, the family starts to generate feelings of pain, dissatisfaction, and frustrations regarding the treatment of the disease, which aggravates the conflicts that existed before and the family goes on. to deal with drug addiction in a codependent manner, which is the aggravation of the psychological suffering of the family<sup>(7)</sup>.

Articles <sup>(2,9,10,11)</sup> describe the importance of the family to the care of the health care team in the treatment process of the dependent chemical family member. Emphasizes the importance of psychological care to families of chemical dependents, the relevance in taking care not only of the patient but of the entire family system which is part<sup>(17)</sup>. The articles highlight and finally conclude that there is a need to emphasize the protection and support of families as a target of public policies <sup>(14)</sup>. Regarding the daily lives of families with their drug-dependent family members, studies<sup>(7)</sup> show family suffering from the consequences of chemical dependence that produces conflicts and crises. Having a chemical-dependent family member brings experiences that transform relationships into the family. between her and society, thus negative experiences such as behavioral changes, such as violence, indifference, isolation, fear, anguish, contempt and breaking of the family bond.

Family can be both a risk factor and a protection factor about chemical dependency. When the family has emotional detachment, communication difficulties, and poorly defined boundaries, substance use is favored. Otherwise, when the family is welcoming, has adequate communication and promotes affection and protection, it can be considered as a factor of protection against drug use <sup>(14)</sup>. However, we must not forget that social, cultural and political factors also are risk factors. As for the family dynamics of the addict, it allows not only the understanding that the symptom exerts on its members, but can point out possibilities of intervention and thus think about the recovery, not only of the addict but of the whole family system involved<sup>(2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,14,17)</sup>.

Another common factor identified in qualitative research<sup>(2,7,9,10,11,14,17)</sup> is the feeling of hope in the treatment of drug addicts by the family, high expectation of cure and the individual to remain abstinent, restructure his life and resume the productive activities of daily life with autonomy. However, relapse is part of the treatment process because drug addiction is considered a chronic disorder and thus the family can take positions ranging from denial to disorganization, seeing hospitalization as the only solution to coping with the problem due to conflicts generated at its core and unable to respond effectively to the problem. The family needs support at all stages of treatment, especially after the discharge from the family, when the drug addict may be vulnerable to the maintenance of abstinence, this is another common fact in the researched articles <sup>(3,5,6)</sup>.

Family members need to be seen as a group that needs support and guidance to deal with the impact of long-term psychic suffering on their family nucleus, which undeniably leads to

changes, chemical dependence is an element of disintegration and deterioration of family relationships. We cannot forget to emphasize that the world of chemical dependence is full of fragile lives and serious social and cultural problems. The drug addict and his family become slaves to drugs, suffer prejudice and social exclusion and are stigmatized. It can be stated that the inclusion of the family is one of the factors that favor recovery and that the family necessarily needs to be included in the treatment of chemical dependence.

To answer how the family is organized as a support and support network for the addict after admission, we did not find the answer, but it is evident that to get the answer it is necessary to insert the family in the treatment of the addict, so we work the family bonding process that will act as a protective factor against relapse. The categories found in this study are the fragmentation of family relationships due to drug use and family relationships as a support network for drug addicts.

## CONCLUSION

The importance of the family for the formation of an individual as reported in research (2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,14,17) and the growing concern of society with the increase of problems related to the use and Substance abuse is a current and present issue in all social classes, but the little scientific material that directly refers to how the family is organized as a support network for the addict, especially after hospitalization, here highlights the need for further studies on the subject.

However, the related aspects such as support network and family inclusion in the treatment of the addict are described in most scientific productions that lead us to a reflection about the addict, family, treatment, protective factors, relapse, and services related to primary and secondary performance. to mental health. The great contribution resulting from the discussion of these studies is the importance of the family in the treatment of chemical dependence. We found in this research through articles that showed that family relationships are indeed determining factors in the misuse of drugs, aspects of family dynamics and the symptom of Addiction leads us to consider that the family is part of the treatment of chemical dependency, thus making it possible to reestablish bonds that were previously fragmented and weakened.

It was generally perceived that the family has been highlighted as important in the treatment of drug addiction and that the assessment of family factors provides important information to

develop comprehensive care between drug users and their families and that support groups constitute a positive support tool to be used by the health team providing improvements to family relationships. Finally, the data obtained in this research confirm results and aspects found in the literature and point to the need to improve relapse prevention processes, since there is a high incidence of drug use return, it is suggested that longitudinal studies be performed. so that it is possible to observe the long-term family intervention, research that makes it possible to know how the family, after hospitalization will handle possible relapses.

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