

An epidemiologic study of the relationship between blood type and drug abuse in addiction treatment centers in Guilan province

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Addiction is a chronic, progressive and recurrent stroke that causes the addicted person to do everything for getting the narcotics in spite of its consequence. Addiction is considered as a disease because brain structure and its mode of action changes as a result of narcotic's use. In 1376, with the approval of the anti-narcotics law at the Expediency Council, section 5, article 1 and Article 15 narcotic's use is considered as a crime. Criminology has been composed of different science for studying crime. One of the sciences that is used for this purpose is psychology. According to the purpose of criminology to decrease crime and creates social security, this view can be realized to prevent crime. According to the preventive methods, one subject can be considered in this regard, and it is crime. Paying attention to the personality of the offender and a deeper understanding of him can help us. It is natural that recognizing the offender, his personality, his desires and his needs, and understanding psychological concept of his personality can be taken as important steps in preventing crime. In this research, a psychology theory called blood group was considered. An association in Japan, ABO, is currently focusing on this issue, and is expanding its findings and presenting it to people to have a comfortable life and also presenting it to public and private organizations for improving and using it in business environment and providing appropriate services to customers. Questions such as what groups of blood are more exposed to narcotic drugs and why they can be important steps to identify individuals and their tendency to use drugs, can cause crime and offender. Narcotic use is one the causes of creating crime. This study was done on individuals in midterm drug rehabilitation camps under Guilan Welfare Organization. Among drug rehabilitation camps, the research was done on 13 camps during several months that was included 303 people under

treatment. Blood samples were taken by lancet method. Collecting correct data was done by submitting questionnaire and getting a description of people status such as age, beginning age of drug use, duration of use, occupation, marital status and education, presence observation, field and library research, and taking blood sample with the help of laboratory specialist. To obtain the relationship between blood group and other variables of the questionnaire, and finally the relationship between blood group and drug use, the information was analyzed by using SPSS software and a specialist to determine the relationship between variables and the specified hypothesis. As it was determined in research finding, there was no significant difference between the different blood groups of drug users under treatment and RH factor with the duration of drug use, beginning age of drug use, occupation and marital status. It was also found that there was no significant relationship between blood samples of drug users under treatment and RH factor with the whole population. There was also no significant relationship between the distribution of blood groups and the RH factor of drug users under treatment with blood groups and RH factor of the community. It was also found that there was a significant relationship between various blood groups of drug users under treatment with the age of groups and the level of individual's education.

Keywords : blood type, drug abuse, addiction treatment centers, Guilan, epidemiologic

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