

A study of the relationship between religious orientation and religious behavior among substances abusers and prevalence of relapse at Egyptian sample who admitted at private hospital at Cairo city

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This study was conducted in a private hospital at Cairo City aiming to explore the relationship between an individual's level of faith and the religious practice and prevalence of relapse following stoppage of substance abuse. The study was done on a sample of 200 persons divided into two groups. The first group included 100 relapsed addicts from drug dependency treatment center ; those addicts had relapsed at least two times after discontinuation of substance abuse (group of relapsed addicts). The second group included 100 non relapsed addicts from drug dependency treatment centers. Those addicts discontinued substance abuse at least for one year, did not relapse after discontinuation and did not have history of relapse (group of non-relapsed addicts). All cases were assessed using controlled clinical interview form, religious orientation scale and religious behavior questionnaire. Regarding the results of religious orientation scale, there were highly significant differences between the two groups. Concerning the internal religious orientation, there were highly significant differences between the two groups where the group of relapsed addicts showed (below average) level, while the group of non relapsed addict showed (above average) level. Regarding external religious orientation, there were no significant differences between the two groups where the two groups showed (above average) level. Regarding the total degree of religious orientation scale, there were highly significant differences between the two groups, where the group of relapsed addicts showed below average level, while that non relapsed addicts showed average level. This means that the relapsed addicts have a deficiency in religious orientation scale more than non relapsed addicts and this may points to the role of religions orientation as prospective factors against relapse. While regarding results of Religious behavior questionnaire: (A) Religious practice dimension: (1) Worship practice: There were a highly significant difference between the two groups where the group of relapsed addicts showed little worships practice (prayer, fasting, giving poor taxis, supplication, reading Quran, following Quran rules, and following Prophet's traditions) Than the group of (non relapsed addicts). (2) Morals: There were highly significant differences between the two groups where the group of relapsed addicts showed more tendencies towards bad morals and less tendency toward good morals than group of non relapsed addicts. There were highly significant differences between the two groups regarding the total sum of practice showed less at group of relapsed addicts than non relapsed addicts. (B) Cognitive dimension: There were highly significant differences between the two groups regarding knowledge about Islamic pillars knowledge of what is allowed and what is prohibited, and religion as a group belonging, perception of religious symbols, religion as Faith belonging and religion as thought belongs where the group of relapsed addicts had less knowledge than group of non relapsed addicts. Regarding religious affects dimension, there were no significant differences between the two groups according to religious effect : Effect towards religiosity in general, effect towards religious beliefs, effect towards religious practices and effect towards religious authority. The two groups showed close results.