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1 You are walking down the street when somebody stops you and speaks to you. What does he want you to do?

- A give him directions
- B give him an address
- C take him somewhere

2 You hear someone talking on a public telephone. Who is she talking to?

- A her employer
- B another employee
- C a doctor

3 You hear part of a radio news report. Where is the reporter?

- A in a conference hall
- B outside a building
- C in a hotel

4 You hear someone on the radio describing her career. How does she feel?

- A content
- B frustrated
- C jealous

5 You hear part of a radio report. Who is speaking?

- A a policeman
- B a motoring expert
- C a car driver

6 You hear someone talking on the telephone. What is he doing?

- A giving advice
- B expressing disapproval
- C trying to persuade

7 You hear two people discussing the local bus service. What's their opinion of it?

- A The service is unreliable.
- B The fares are too high.
- C The journeys are very slow.

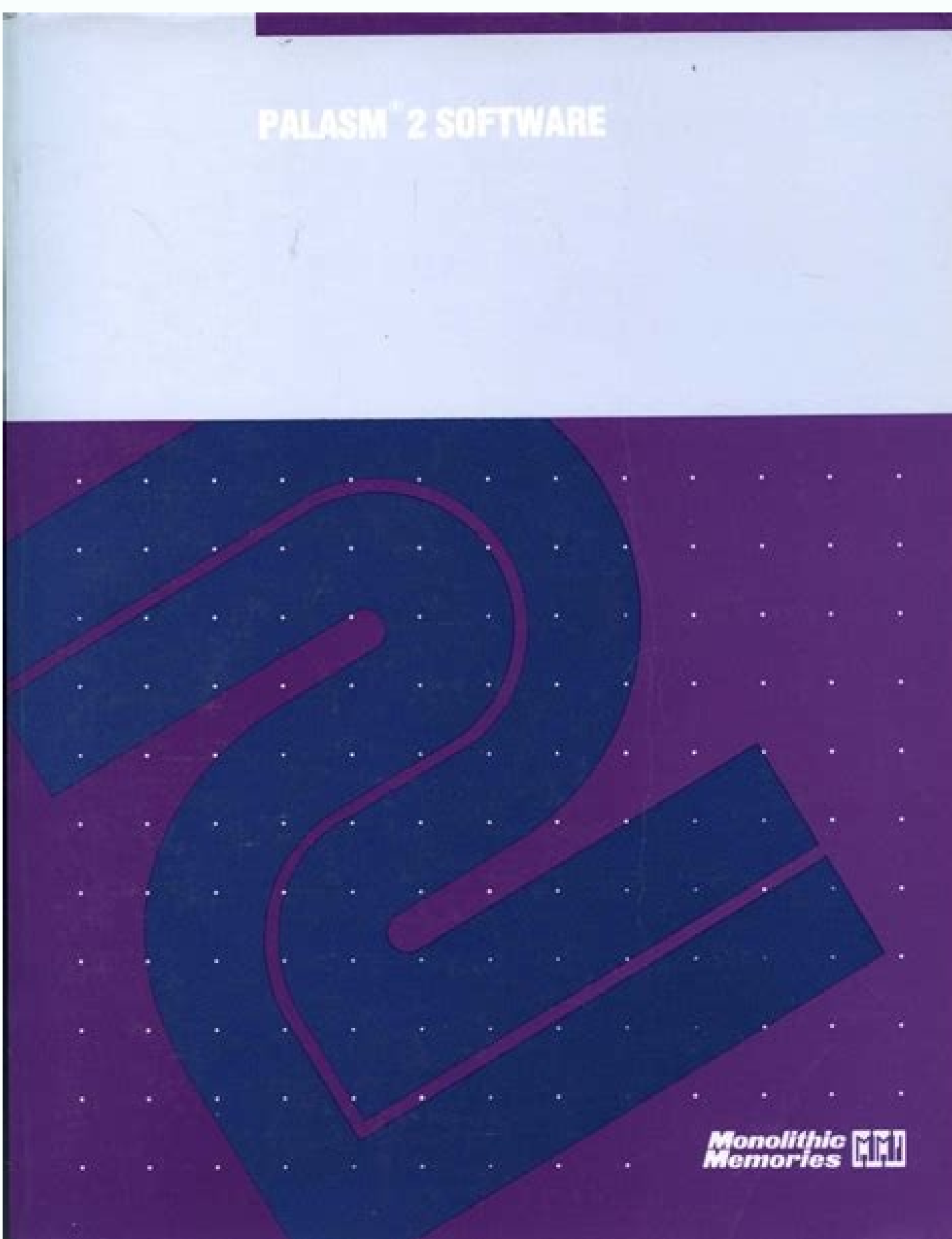
8 You hear part of an interview with a sportsman. What is the situation?

- A He has just won a match.
- B He is about to play.
- C He has decided to retire.

CEB's SHL-style Basic Checking Question Preview

In each row you must identify and select the two sets of characters that are identical. You have 2 and a half minutes to complete the test.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Qs109##	Qs09##	Qs09##	Qs09#	Qs9##
2	6935,50	6395:50	6935:50	6935:50	6395:50
3	1.1M..0	1.1M..0	1.1:M.0	1.1.M.0	1.1M.0
4	RSQR0%0	RSQR0%0	RS8Q0%0	RSQR%0	RSQS%0
5	{7ADYEI!}	{7ADYEI!}	{7ADYEI!}	{7ADYEI!}	{7ADYEI!}
6	52 + ^*05	52 + ^*5	53 + ^*5	52 + ^*5	52 + \$15
7	GPS: =7W	GPS: =9W	GPS: =7W	GPS: =7W	GPS: =7W
8	LP#51	LP#59	PL#59	LP#59	LP#59
9	SR,no;20,NR	SR,no;20,NR,	SR,no;20,NR	SR,no;20,MR	SR,no;20,NR
10	RAMGAUKER	RAGMAUKER	ROMAGAUKER	RAMGAUKER	RAUKER



3. $(5 + 7^3) \div 7 \times 7$	4. $(2 - 7) - 8 - 3$
5. $(6 + 7^2) + 1$	6. $4^3 - (2 + 2^3) \times 5$
7. $(6 - 1 + 7)$	8. $(3^2 - 3^2) + 5$
9. $(7 + 8 - 4^2) \times 2 + 1$	10. $6 - (8 + 3^3) - 4$
11. $(3 + 3 \times 6 + 3^2 - 3)$	12. $(7 + 2^3) \times 9$
13. $(3 \times 6) - 5$	14. $6 \times (2 \div 1) \div 1$
15. $(2^3 - 9 - 8) \div 3 \times 3$	16. $2^3 \div (7 \div 7 \div 8)$
17. $(6 + 6^2) \times 3$	18. $(3 + 1) \times 8 \times 4$
19. $(7^3 \times 4) + 7$	20. $6^2 - 3 \times (3^2 \times 2) + 5$



San Francisco Chronicle. 13 (1): 19. Retrieved on 2010-08-17 ^ Alcoholics Anonymous (4th ed.) . ^ a b c d e f "Fatal overdoses, fraud plague Florida's booming drug treatment industry". These include, but are not limited to AA, Narcotics Anonymous, Cocaine Anonymous and Al-Anon.[33] One recent study suggests the importance of family participation in residential treatment patient retention, finding "increased program completion rate for those with a family member or significant other involved in a seven-day family program".[34] Brain implants Patients with severe opioid addiction are being given brain implants to help reduce their cravings, in the first trial of its kind in the US . ^ a b Alfred W. www.aapb.org/files/publications/biofeedback/2007/biof_winter_pilot_study.pdf. Behavioral treatment, therefore, necessarily requires individuals to admit their addiction, renounce their former lifestyle, and seek a supportive social network that can help them remain sober. 8 March 2017 . ^ Beck AT, Wright FD, Newman CF, Liese BS (16 January 2001). Both drugs may be used as maintenance medications (taken for an indefinite period of time), or used as detoxification aids.[22] All available studies collected in the 2005 Australian National Evaluation of Pharmacotherapies for Opioid Dependence suggest that maintenance treatment is preferable,[22] with very high rates (79-100%) [22] of relapse within three months of detoxification from levo-a-cetylmethadol (LAAM), buprenorphine, and methadone.[22][23] According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), patients stabilized on adequate, sustained doses of methadone or buprenorphine can keep their jobs, avoid crime and violence, and reduce their exposure to HIV and Hepatitis C by stopping or reducing injection drug use and drug-related high risk sexual behavior. Behavior models exist for both working with the person using the substance (community reinforcement approach) and their family (community reinforcement approach and family training). "Motivational incentives research in the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network". ISSN 1476-7392. 14 (3): 195-216. SAMHSA, "Opium History, 1858 to 1940". ^ Ferri M, Amato L, Davoli M (July 2006). 17 (5): 731-741. doi:10.3389/pspyg.2017.01688 . ^ Smith M (2020). Reuters. Monograph Series No. 52. It focuses on how discrimination, poor quality of life, lack of opportunity and other problems common in marginalized communities can make them vulnerable to addiction.[80] The Psycho-Dynamic Model looks at trauma and mental illness as a precursor to addiction. Quadrant Four often involves facing the harsh consequences of drug use such as unemployment, legal discrepancies, or eviction.[45] The use of integral theory aims to break the dichotomy of "using" or "not using" and focuses instead on emotional, spiritual, and intellectual growth, along with physical wellness.[46] Criminal justice Drug rehabilitation is sometimes part of the criminal justice system. SMART Recovery. doi:10.1177/1550059415605686. doi:10.1111/j.1360-0443.1981.tb03232.x. PMID 6947809. Neuropsychopharmacology. Self-efficacy refers to one's ability to deal competently and effectively with high-risk, relapse-provoking situations. Frontiers in Psychiatry. Neuropsychoaanalysis. ^ "What is the Recovery Model in Addiction?". ^ "Quantitative Electroencephalography-Guided Versus Scott/Peniston Neurofeedback With Substance Use Disorder Outpatients" (PDF). Kelly (2016). "A Primer on Integral Theory and its Application to Mental Health Care". Though the authors expected the two-factor theory to be the most effective, it actually proved to be deleterious in the outcome. pp. 114-125. Retrieved 8 October 2007 . ^ McPherson C, Boyne H, Willis R (2017). Retrieved on 2010-08-17 . ^ Dynes G, Gillman MA (May 1994). PMID 16856072. Clinical EEG and Neuroscience. S2CID 34971632. "Effectiveness of neurofeedback training as a treatment for opioid-dependent patients". 18 (2): 263-77. 62 (6): 735-50 . ^ Webb L (July 2012) . ^ Marlatt GA (1985). Archived from the original on 4 April 2007. 84 (8 Pt 1): 516. 47 (3): 188-95. S2CID 6931394. Furthermore, Marlatt stresses some decisions—referred to as apparently irrelevant decisions—may seem inconsequential to relapse, but may actually have downstream implications that place the user in a high-risk situation.[66] For example: As a result of heavy traffic, a recovering alcoholic may decide one afternoon to exit the highway and travel on side roads. 7 October 2021. ISBN 978-1-57230-659-2. "Barriers to substance abuse treatment in rural and urban communities: counselor perspectives". 23 May 2015. PMID 16538654. drugabuse.gov. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney. 9. ^ a b c "Principles of Effective Treatment". ^ a b Klein JW (July 2016). It is hypothesized specific drugs facilitate specific fantasies and using drugs is considered to be a displacement from, and a concomitant of, the compulsion to masturbate while entertaining homosexual and perverse fantasies. It gives importance to the human agency in overcoming addiction and focuses on self-empowerment and self-reliance.[57] It does not subscribe to disease theory and powerlessness.[58] The group meetings involve open discussions, questioning decisions and forming corrective measures through assertive exercises. Recovery from Addiction: A Practical Guide to Treatment, Self-Help, and Quitting on Your Own. Good Heart Recovery. 32 (2): 195-204. Cognitive Theory of Substance Abuse. "The place of volition in addiction: differing approaches and their implications for policy and service provision". ^ Stitzer ML, Petry NM, Peirce J (June 2010). 76 (4): 347-61. Once this has been achieved, the counselor coordinates with the addict's family to support them in getting the individual to drug rehabilitation immediately, with concern and care for this person. Research has shown that most patients need at least three months of treatment and longer durations are associated with better outcomes[3] Prescription drug addiction doesn't discriminate. Roth; William L. ^ Khantizian EJ (1 January 2003). S Afr Med J. PMID 20722354. 49 (5): 492-512 . ^ a b c d e f Mattick RP; Digiusto E; Doran CM; O'Brien S; Shanahan M; Kimber J; Henderson N; Breen C; Shearers J; Gates J; Shakeshaft A; NEPOD Trial Investigators (2004). ISBN 978-1-134-92780-7. 19 June 2019. Once a permissive set of beliefs have been activated, then the individual will activate drug-seeking and drug-ingesting behaviors . ^ "What are Behavioral Models of Addiction?". 18 October 2021. It is more effective for patients with high motivation and some addicts use it only for high-risk situations.[27] Patients who wish to continue drinking or may be likely to relapse should not take disulfiram as it can result in the disulfiram-alcohol reaction mentioned previously, which is very serious and can even be fatal. [26] Nitrous oxide, also sometimes known as laughing gas, is a legally available gas used for anesthesia during certain dental and surgical procedures, in food preparation, and for the fueling of rocket and racing engines . ^ "National Evaluation of Pharmacotherapies for Opioid Dependence (NEPOD) Report of Results and Recommendations". S2CID 34770367. "Humanistic Psychology in Addiction Treatment | Non-12-Step Resources". International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy. Additionally, homosexual content is not implicated as a necessary feature in addiction.[citation needed] Relapse prevention An influential cognitive-behavioral approach to addiction recovery and therapy has been Alan Marlatt's (1985) Relapse Prevention approach.[65] Marlatt describes four psycho-social processes relevant to the addiction and relapse processes: self-efficacy, outcome expectancy, attributions of causality, and decision-making processes . ^ Hayes S. "The recovery model and complex health needs: What health psychology can learn from mental health and substance misuse service provision". Partnership for Drug-Free Kids - Where Families Find Answers. White; John F. 38 (Suppl 1): S61-9. Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research. doi:10.1080/15294145.2003.10773403. Methadone and buprenorphine are maintenance therapies intended to reduce cravings for opiates, thereby reducing illegal drug use, and the risks associated with it, such as disease, arrest, incarceration, and death, in line with the philosophy of harm reduction. Retrieved 7 February 2020. Drug and Alcohol Review. The Morning News. PMID 30126452. 40 (3): 151-61 . ^ "Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)> ^ "Motivational Interviewing". Objectives of the SMART Recovery programs are:[59] Building and Maintaining Motivation, Coping with Urges, Managing Thoughts, Feelings, and Behaviors, Living a Balanced Life, Remaining opium production shifted south of the Chinese border into the Golden Triangle region.[94] Indonesia In 2015 the National Narcotics Board (Indonesia) was pushing for pushing compulsory drug treatment for people with drug dependence.[95][96] See also Coerced abstinence Drug policy of the Soviet Union Dual diagnosis Florida shuffle Low-threshold treatment programs Self-medication Sober living environment Sober Coach Recovery Baclofen References ^ a b "Investigation Uncovers Fraud by California Rehab Clinics - Partnership for Drug-Free Kids - Where Families Find Answers". Retrieved 6 January 2012. S2CID 44838398. Once craving has been activated, permissive beliefs ("I can handle getting high just this one more time") are facilitated . ^ Scott WC, Kaiser D, Othmer S, Sideroff SJ (7 July 2009). Considering that nicotine and other psychoactive substances such as cocaine activate similar psycho-pharmacological pathways,[68] an emotion regulation approach may be applicable to a wide array of substance use. doi:10.1037/teo0000056 . ^ "Photos: Drugs addiction - a big challenge for Taliban government". ^ Bandura, A. "An assessment of an automated EEG biofeedback system for attention deficits in a substance use disorders residential treatment setting". Journal of Clinical Psychiatry. Archived from the original on 13 December 2012. PMC 1383570. On such occasions, two treatment plans are needed with the mental health disorder requiring treatment first. PMC 1986793. The International Journal of Psycho-Analysis. Processes of treatment for drug dependency The examples and perspective in this article may not represent a worldwide view of the subject . ^ "In Pictures: Afghan drug underworld in the Taliban's crosshairs". Treatment includes medication for depression or other disorders, counseling by experts and sharing of experience with other addicts[1] Psychological dependency Psychological dependency is addressed in many drug rehabilitation programs by attempting to teach the person new methods of interacting in a drug-free environment. doi:10.1002/haat.1172. Supporters of the Moral Model view drug use as a choice, even for those who are addicted, and addicts as people of bad character.[77] Disease Model of addiction frames substance abuse as "a chronic relapsing disease that changes the structure and function of the brain".[78] Research conducted on the neurobiological factors of addiction has proven to have mixed results, and the only treatment idea it offers is abstinence.[79] The Socio-Cultural Model tries to provide an explanation of how certain populations are more susceptible to substance abuse than others. doi:10.3109/10826084.2014.860749. The suit challenges court-ordered 12-step programs; Constitutionality of forced participation in the program is questioned. doi:10.1007/s11469-016-9712-0. PMID 20307797. doi:10.3109/10826084.2014.891615. Both these models have had considerable research success for both efficacy and effectiveness. ISBN 978-1-893007-16-1. In particular, patients are generally encouraged, or possibly even required, to not associate with peers who still use the addictive substance. Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. "Cognitive Models of Addiction Recovery | K12 Academics". Retrieved 25 November 2018. "Neurofeedback Effects on Evoked and Induced EEG Gamma Band Reactivity to Drug-related Cues in Cocaine Addiction". doi:10.1177/1359105311425276. People convicted of minor drug offenses may be sentenced to rehabilitation instead of prison, and those convicted of driving while intoxicated are sometimes required to attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.[47] There are a great number of ways to address an alternative sentence to a drug possession or DUI case; increasingly, American courts are willing to explore outside-the-box methods for delivering this service. 15 (4): 933-941. Commonwealth of Australia. PMID 22021273. PMID 24611846. Retrieved 25 February 2021. "Cognitive factors in the relapse process". The general intent is to enable the patient to confront substance dependence, if present, and stop substance misuse to avoid the psychological, legal, financial, social, and physical consequences that can be caused. PMID 23605225. 30 (9): 1751-63. 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theory of 'drug addiction': unconscious fantasies of homosexualities, compulsions and masturbation within the context of maternal processes". Surgery followed with doctors making a small hole in the skull to insert a tiny 1mm electrode in the specific area of the brain that regulates impulses such as addiction and self-control. If this individual can employ successful coping strategies, such as distracting himself from his cravings by turning on his favorite music, then he will avoid the relapse risk (PATH 1) and heighten his efficacy for future abstinence. 48 (2): 142–164. Opponents also contend that it lacks valid scientific evidence for claims of efficacy.[54] However, there is survey-based research that suggests there is a correlation between attendance and alcohol sobriety.[55] Different results have been reached for other drugs, with the twelve steps being less beneficial for addicts to illicit substances, and least beneficial to those addicted to the physiologically and psychologically addicting opioids, for which maintenance therapies are the gold standard of care.[56] SMART Recovery SMART Recovery was founded by Joe Gerstein in 1994 by basing REBT as a foundation. S2CID 225605587. doi:10.1007/s10484-015-9281-1. "The recovery model and complex health needs: what health psychology can learn from mental health and substance misuse service provision". ^ Amodia D (January 2006). 76 (Pt 6): 1121–42. ^ William Cloud; Robert Granfield (2001). According to NIDA, effective treatment must address medical and mental health services as well as follow-up options, such as community or family-based recovery support systems.[7] Whatever the methodology, patient motivation is an important factor in treatment success.[citation needed] For individuals addicted to prescription drugs, treatments tend to be similar to those who are addicted to drugs affecting the same brain systems. It was reported in 2018 1.3 million drug addicts were treated in China's compulsory detox centers.[92][93] Compulsory drug rehabilitation has a long history in China: The Mao Zedong government is credited with eradicating both consumption and production of opium during the 1950s using unrestrained repression and social reform.[94] Ten million addicts were forced into compulsory treatment, dealers were executed, and opium-producing regions were planted with new crops. ^ "Guide to Rehab Without Insurance". PMID 25894106. ^ Webb L (1 July 2012). S2CID 243153343. Stigmatization of drug use, the War on Drugs and criminalization, and the social determinants of health should all be considered when discussing access to drug treatment and potential barriers. ISSN 1606-6359. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2011.05.020. ISSN 1091-1359. PMID 18029124. "Understanding Addictive Vulnerability: An Evolving Psychodynamic Perspective". Such approaches are the quintessential features of Twelve-step programs, originally published in the book Alcoholics Anonymous in 1939.[51] These approaches have met considerable amounts of criticism, coming from opponents who disapprove of the spiritual-religious orientation on both psychological[52] and legal[53] grounds. "Are different therapeutic perspectives important in the treatment of alcoholism?". Retrieved 1 November 2017. 4 (173): 173. As with any cognitive-behavioral therapy, homework assignments and behavioral exercises serve to solidify what is learned and discussed during treatment.[citation needed] Emotion regulation and mindfulness A growing literature is demonstrating the importance of emotion regulation in the treatment of substance use. ^ "What is recovery? ^ a b Carmody TP, Vieten C, Astin JA (December 2007). "Effects of an EEG biofeedback protocol on a mixed substance abusing population". So doing results in what Marlatt refers to as the Abstinence Violation Effect, characterized by guilt for having gotten intoxicated and low efficacy for future abstinence in similar tempting situations. Psychological Science. PMID 33448417. S2CID 224948883. 29 (1): 17–25. ^ Guerrero E, Andrews CM (December 2011). 10 (1): 125–62. Rogers believed the presence of these three items, in the therapeutic relationship, could help an individual overcome any troublesome issue, including but not limited to alcohol use disorder. 31 (3): 455–69. McCoy. doi:10.1038/sj.npp.1300753. Counselors should be able to recognize how addiction affects the whole person and those around him or her.[50] Counseling is also related to "Intervention"; a process in which the addict's family and loved ones request help from a professional to get an individual into drug treatment.[citation needed] This process begins with a professionals' first goal: breaking down denial of the person with the addiction. These medications include bupropion and nortriptyline.[25] Bupropion inhibits the re-uptake of nor-epinephrine and dopamine and has been FDA approved for smoking cessation, while nortriptyline is a tricyclic antidepressant which has been used to aid in smoking cessation it has not been FDA approved for this indication.[25] Acamprostate, disulfiram and topiramate (a novel anticonvulsant sulphonated sugar) are also used to treat alcohol addiction. ^ "A jail by another name: China labor camps now drug detox centers" ISSN 1557-1874. "Mindfulness-based interventions: an antidote to suffering in the context of substance use, misuse, and addiction". This conceptualization renders the individual essentially powerless over his or her problematic behaviors and unable to remain sober by himself or herself, much as individuals with a terminal illness are unable to fight the disease by themselves without medication. PMC 3650238. S2CID 143711390. "Neurofeedback training for opiate addiction: improvement of mental health and craving". PMC 6102909. 22 March 2021. Alcoholics Anonymous World Services. Kinsella M (May 2017). ^ Heather N, Best D, Kawalek A, Field M, Lewis M, Rotgers F, Wiers RW, Heim D (4 July 2018). ^ Horrell T, El-Baz A, Baruth J, Tasman A, Sokhadze G, Stewart C, Sokhadze E (July 2010). Quadrant Two focuses on building self-esteem and a feeling of connectedness, sometimes through spirituality. Four main Behavioral Models of addiction exist: the Moral Model, Disease Model, Socio-Cultural Model and Psycho-dynamic Model.[76] The Moral Model of addiction theorizes that addiction is a moral weakness and that it is the sole fault of the person for becoming addicted. Archived from the original (PDF) on 21 August 2017. The International Journal of Neuroscience. A systematic review of the evidence". Substance Use and Abuse, 2nd Edition: Everything Matters. PMID 21680111. Psychology of Addictive Behaviors. Surprisingly, client-centered therapy proved most effective. ^ Pickard H (July 2020). International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction. Otherwise, this person will be asked to leave and expect no support of any kind until going into drug rehabilitation or alcoholism treatment. "The Effectiveness of Visual Short-Time Neurofeedback on Brain Activity and Clinical Characteristics in Alcohol Use Disorders: Practical Issues and Results". ^ "NIDA InfoFacts: Treatments Approaches for Drug Addiction| National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)". doi:10.3389/fpsy.2013.00173. PMID 13441877. ISBN 1-59385-176-6. Journal of Psychoactive Drugs. 76 (1-2): 13–6. The New England Journal of Medicine. (1999). doi:10.1037/adb0000016. doi:10.1080/10911351003673310. (2020). doi:10.1186/s13722-018-0120-6. 119 (1-2): e13-22. Archived from the original on 6 February 2008. ^ Pharmacotherapies National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). The four quadrants corresponding with each in Integral Theory are Consciousness, Behavior, Culture and Systems [44] Quadrant One deals with the neurological aspect of addiction, Journal of Ethnopharmacology. "Recovery and the Good Life: How Psychiatric Survivors Are Revisioning the Healing Process". Los Angeles(CA), USA. doi:10.1111/1467-9280.00138. Journal of Humanistic Psychology. ^ Moos RH, Moos BS (June 2006). PMID 24611820. p. 269. doi:10.1080/02791072.2007.10399889. In California, there are movements and laws regarding this matter, particularly the California Insurance Fraud Prevention Act (IFPA) which declares it unlawful to unknowingly conduct such businesses.[citation needed] Under the Affordable Care Act and the Mental Health Parity Act, rehabilitation centers are able to bill insurance companies for substance use treatment.[86] With long wait lists in limited state-funded rehabilitation centers, controversial private centers rapidly emerged. [86] One popular model, known as the Florida Model for rehabilitation centers, is often criticized for fraudulent billing to insurance companies.[86] Under the guise of helping patients with opioid addiction, these centers would offer addicts free rent or up to \$500 per month to stay in their "sober homes", then charge insurance companies as high as \$5,000 to \$10,000 per test for simple urine tests.[86] Little attention is paid to patients in terms of addiction intervention as these patients have often been known to continue drug use during their stay in these centers.[86] Since 2015, these centers have been under federal and state criminal investigation.[86] As of 2017 in California, there are only 16 investigators in the CA Department of Health Care Services investigating over 2,000 licensed rehab centers.[87] By Country Afghanistan In Afghanistan since the Taliban took power in 2021, they have forced drug addicts into compulsory drug rehab.[88][89][90][91] China As of 2013 China has compulsory drug rehabilitation centers. NYU Press. 41 (3): 170–7. ^ Dehghani-Arani F, Rostami R, Nadali H (June 2013). According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 45 percent of people with addiction have a co-occurring mental health disorder.[citation needed] Behavioral models Main article: Community Reinforcement Approach and Family Training Behavioral models make use of principles of functional analysis of drinking behavior. "Treatment barriers identified by substance abusers assessed at a centralized intake unit". 39 (4): 499–508. ^ Pullen E, Oser C (June 2014). PMID 20976131. S2CID 35574165. There have also been several deaths related to ibogaine use, which causes tachycardia and long QT syndrome. "Analgesic nitrous oxide for addictive withdrawal". National Institute on Drug Abuse Abuse. ^ Duffy, James D. "The Integrated Recovery Model for Addiction Treatment and Recovery". 10 (3): 214–17. The Recovery Village. ^ Glavin C (6 February 2014). Treatment orientation, amount of care, and 1-year outcomes". Treatment starts with a series of brain scans. Rehab Near Me. Retrieved 7 February 2020. The Atlantic. pubs.niaaa.nih.gov. The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (3): CD005032. doi:10.1111/j.1530-0277.1999.tb04149.x. PMID 10195829. ^ Arani FD, Rostami R, Nostratabadi M (July 2010). Motivational interviewing, which is designed to increase patient motivation to change behavior and enter treatment.[9] Motivational incentives, which uses positive reinforcement to encourage abstinence from the addictive substance.[10] EEG Biofeedback augmented treatment improves abstinence rates of 12-step, faith-based, and medically assisted addiction for cocaine, methamphetamine, alcohol use disorder, and opioid addictions. [11][12][13][14][15][16][17][18][19][20] Treatment can be a long process and the duration is dependent upon the patient's needs and history of substance use. This treatment is for those who have failed every other treatment, whether that is medicine, behavioral therapy, and/or social interventions. PMID 25180558. ^ White WL (March 2012).

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