

THE RELATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF SENSATION SEEKING AND APPROACHES TO CONFRONT WITH IT AMONG ADDICTS UNDER PRESERVER TREATMENT BY METHADONE

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Abstract

The goal of this research was to evaluate the level of sensation seeking, approaches to deal with it among addicts under preserver treatment by methadone in Rasht city. The method of this research is a type of togetherness. Data base consist of all addicts under preserver treatment by methadone that refer to region 1 and 2 centers for quit addiction of Rasht city in the second half of 2013. The sample of research consists of 150 individuals who choose by chance (randomly). to collect the data Lazarus ` questionnaire of approaches to confront with stress and Zuckerman`s questionnaire of level of sensation seeking have been used. To analysis the data of research the multi variable regression test (focal unity) has been used. the statistical result analysis shows that as a whole there is meaningful relation between level of sensation seeking , contrastive approaches among addicts who are under preserver treatment with methadone ($p < 0/05$) . between contrastive approach based on excitement and problem , level of sensation seeking and contrastive approach based on problem there is no relation ($p > 0/05$) . This finding can be noticed in preventing interfere and treatment of individual who relevant to narcotics.

Key word: Level of sensation seeking, approaches to confront with stress, addicts under preserver treatment by methadone

1. Introduction

Sensation seeking is a trait that defined based on the need to excitement and various, complicated, experience and also the desire to do risks and physical, social, legal, fiscal dangers. (Zuckerman, 1994). The research shows that, the people who can't control their impulsion might become permanent narcotic consumer and adolescences who are sensation seeking looking for narcotics more (Lukasiewics & colleague, 2008).

One of factors that can interfere in narcotics consumption is stress and pressure. Stress is because of individual and environment connection. When individual understand the environment as a threat or challenge because feeling danger tries stress. Addiction is a physical, psychological, social, and spiritual disease (Galanter, 2006). In the field of relation to narcotics, some factors like psychological, social, familial, ecological involved. (Magid, V., Colder, C. R., Stroud 2009).

Addiction to narcotics is result of regular consumption drug or intoxicated narcotics that lead to feel unable to quit or cannot or don't want to stop consumption narcotics and if want to usually become poisoning. In medicine addiction come with the word relevant to narcotics and the one who is addict is relevant to narcotics from psychological and physical aspect (Moradi 2002).

Different variable effects on creation and continuation and treatment relevant to narcotics. In clinical research there are some variables in the field of relevancy to narcotics divided to four groups:

A) Cultural- social environment b) inter personal elements c) psychological – behavioral factors d) genetics-biological factors (New comp, & Richardson, 2000, Letiri , 1985 , Newcomp ,1995) .

Based on facing orientation , the main reason of addiction is only encountering with opium . When someone experience psychological pressure , endorphin exude and increase the pain tolerance . Some researcher believed that using heroin and other opium lead to long term collapse of biochemical set that make endorphin . according to this view , addict because of this drug lose the natural system of soothing and want to continue the opium .

Adaptive orientation is a way of communication, in which both person and environment regard as an important factor for emerging addiction : personal features (expectation , concerns , and such ...) and circumstances and person faced with , especially those create psychological pressure next to each other , affects drug and his /her reaction to drugs .

Zuckerman as an ideologist of sensation seeking defines sensation seeking as a need with neural – biological source, having various and new , and complicated feeling and experiences . (Zuckerman, 1994).

Believed that sensation seeking as a dynamic personality component, can shape differently during life time and people depends on type of sex and their experiences, portrate in to multiple shape. Confrontation as a psychological process, called cognitive and behavioral attempt for solving the stressful circumstances . according to Zuckerman one of reason for reinforcing drug consumption by sensation seeker is the low level of mono amin enzyme oxidize that allow them to experience more effect in comparison with those who those who have higher mono amin enzyme oxidize there is a believe that says most of overactive children become sensation seeker. (Rio 2003).

Confrontation encase efforts , such as function inter psychological axis , is for controlling environmental request, and has two applications , adjustment unpleasant excitement and applying the function to change and improve the challenging problem (- Lazarus & Folkman)

The present research is going to specify whether there is a relation between the level of sensation seeking and approaches to confront with stress among addicts under preserver treatment by methadone.

Definition of Sensation Seeking

The scale of sensation seeking Zuckerman (1980) that prepare for using experts and psychologist in field of sensation seeking trait Zuckerman defined sensation seeking as a trait that its characteristics, seeking excitement and new , various, complicated experience , and desire to refer physical , social and fiscal dangers is because of these experiences . He divided sensation seeking in to four aspects .

Sensation seeking, adventure: desire to do physical activity combined with speed, danger, freshness.

Experience seeking: seeking new experience through taking trips, music, art, or diverse life style with individual who have similar attitude.

Disobeying restraints: desire to be active, protesting with social manner and preferring unpredictable sensation.

Sensitive toward monotony: avoiding from repeated experiences, common jobs and predictable individual. Moreover Zuckerman explained sensation seeking as a need for individual to reach an optimal temptation level. According to Zuckerman high sensation seeker in inflammation, is higher than those who don't have this characteristic, Zuckerman emphasis that high sensation seeker show the best performance in high level of mind inflame. Many researcher reach to this conclusion that sensation seekers through participating dangerous activity try to reach their low level inflame to an optimal level. Presumably low levels of inflammation are looking for provocations which are new and dangerous for normal individual and create unpleasant anxiety.

Sensation seeker prefers activity which is provocative. Behavior like choosing evocative jobs, misuse narcotics, venturesome driving. Totally the activity which is dangerous has been chosen. Seeking danger is relevant with sensation seeking but it is not considered as an internal motivation. Sensation seekers accept excitement because through that reach to inflammation nor do the danger because of the danger itself (Zuckerman 1994).

Sensation Seeking and Misuse Narcotics

One of personality features which is related to dangerous behavior is sensation seeking that come with other features like weak regulation, being impulsive, fashionable, and negative high affection (anonymous alcoholic unity 2004), low danger perception (Rolison & Scherman 2005), and control center (Zuckerman and Eysenck, 1978), are involved in dangerous behaviors. Different study survey the relation between level of sensation seeking and dangerous behaviors.

The Sidroze and colleague research (2009) is one of those studies that through the role of personality in tendency to venturesome behavior of 293 students find out high sensation seeking in addition to increasing tendency to drinks and narcotics lead to aftermath consumption like engaging in dangerous sexual relation and committing crimes.

Definition of Confronting:

Rpty (1999) considers application of the behavioral and cognitive strategies for reduction stress and development of Defensive skills. Chan (1998) defines Confronting as a public & conscious reaction and known stressful factor. Tylor (1997), in other definition, believed that confronting is a psychological concept includes the process needs control that they are assessed beyond of individual sources and include practical and psychological attempts to control internal and external needs and the conflict between them.

Folkman and Lazarus defined Confronting as a practical complex process that it changes as a function from individual assessment and stressful situations and include individuals' active cognitive and behavioral efforts. According to Folkman and Lazarus, confronting is a dynamic process that by nature of stressful situations can change over time. Thus confronting can be conceptually defined as process of managing internal and external demands that are overwhelming or beyond individual resource is assessed (quoting Gonzales et al, 2001). Lazarus and Folkman (1980) classified confronting strategies into two categories: 1. Confronting strategy focused on problem 2. Confronting strategy focused on excitements

Dimensions of Confronting

Active Confronting (problematic): Active Confronting is defined as a process of active steps to eliminate stress by modifying the effects of stress. Active Confronting involves starting direct action, increasing individual efforts and effort to act in an intelligent style. What to be used as active Confronting is very similar to what Lazarus and Folkman (1984) used a problem oriented confronting (Carver et al, 1989).

Seeking social support for emotional reasons (positive emotion): It includes trying to get moral support, sympathy or justification and approval for the individual's perceptions and actions. Seeking social support for emotional reasons can be defined as the ability of speaking with others about life stressors. Sources of empathy is considered as an asylum for air individual's feeling. (Carver et al, 1989).

Seeking social support could focus on the emotions and outflow excitement that may be related psychological and behavioral strategies such as denial and apathy. This strategy can be had both adaptive and non-adaptive components while other Confronting strategies occur along with it, belonging this strategies to these classes is effective (Bayen, 2004). The ability of talking with others can be helpful in reducing stress (Feldman and Bell, 1991; quoted Heyman and Sinha, 2009).

Emotions and their outflow (negative emotion): The tendency to focus on the distress or discomfort (non-equilibrium) that the person is experiencing and expressing emotions associated with distress (Carver et al, 1989). Carver and colleagues (1989) contended that although this confronting strategy may sometimes be functional such as the mourning for a loved one missing, but focus on negative emotions (in long-term) can be prevented adaptation and conformity (Marks, 2004).

Behavioral Indifference (negative emotion): Reduction the person's effort to deal with the stressors to which the person stops his effort to reach goal because of the stressor intervention. Indifferent behavior is reflected in the phenomenon of despair. Theoretically, indifference behavior occurs most often when people are waiting for the results of poor Confronting (Carver et al, 1989). Indifferent behavior is related to phenomena such as distress and most likely occurs when people are waiting for the results of poor Confronting (Bayen, 2004).

Mental indifference (negative emotion): It includes a wide variety of activities to distract person's attention from thinking about behavioral dimensions or goal that may interfere with the stressor. Techniques which reflect mental indifference include using alternative activities to isolate thinking from a problem, dreaming, escaping through sleep or escaping through other activities such as watching TV (Carver et al, 1989).

Interpret and the positive reinterpret (positive emotion): Lazarus and Folkman (1984), this tendency (in their language, positive reappraisal) was considered a type of emotion-focused Confronting. This confronting considers the management and control emotions of helplessness are considering to address the stressor and control.

The strategy is to try to understand the positive aspects of a problem often confronted with extraordinary stressors such as trauma or major lacks is used (Aldovin and Yan Cora, 2004).

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Deny (negative emotion): Denying is an answer often appears in the preliminary assessment. Denying is controversial. Brznyt (1983), Cohen and Lazarus (1973) and Wilson (1981) expressed that Denying is useful that is causing the failure is minimized and facilitates Confronting, while Matyuzv et al (1983) suggested that Additional problems are created, and sometimes resulted in denial, ignoring the stressor is useful manner.

Deny the reality of events causes them to be more serious, resulting in a fight that must happen eventually makes it more difficult. Of Levin and colleagues (1987) deny the early stages of a stressful event is useful but difficult and slow to deal later (Carver et al, 1989).

Reception (positive emotion): Accept is a functional Confronting response which during a person accepts the reality of a stressful situation. Accept a stressor as a fact occurs in the initial assessment. Accepting the lack of an active Confronting strategy is associated with a secondary assessment (Carver et al, 1989).

Turning to religion (positive emotion): Costa and McCaree (1986) suggest that Confronting tactics is important for many people. Turning one's religion under stressful conditions may be varied reasons: religion may be as a source of emotional support, a tool for positive reinterpretation and growth, or it is considered as an active Confronting tactic with a stressor (Carver et al, 1989). Religious Confronting in the face of uncontrollable stressors or groups with lower socioeconomic status are more useful (Aldovin and Yan Cora, 2004).

Narcotic abuse (negative emotion): A form of emotion-focused Confronting strategy that use forms of alcohol, drugs (Aldovin and Yan Cora, 2004). Substance abuse as a Confronting style is not effective in the long run, as it tries to avoid the reality of the situation resulted in an increase in negative emotions associated with the position (hereto, 2004). Substance abusers and controls to manage emotional pain, sadness and anxiety, substance use, and is aimed at achieving emotional stability (Su, Rafynv, Robbins, Allianz and Khantzyan, 2008). Consistent with our hypothesis

that therapy Khantzyan (2003) Substance abuse recovery tool for emotional adjustments Khvdtskyny painful emotional states (Su et al, 2008).

Three categories of confronting performance for drug use is assumed, first, drug, in regulating emotion with increased positive affect and decreased negative affect acts. Second, the drug is used for distraction. For example, alcohol can be used for escape from self-awareness and smoking to reduce boredom. The third function of Confronting, increase performance, increases to a nicotine concentration performance (Hayshmn, 1999, as quoted by Brandon et al, 2004).

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Rostami et al (2012) in their study as predicting Confronting strategies with stress base on personality traits addicted to dynamic drug showed that there is a negative relationship between the personality dimension neuroticism and Confronting with stress,.

In his research as effective in preventing the return of matrix models and increases their coping skills in opiate-dependent individuals showed significant differences between the two groups increased coping skills posttest and follow the steps there.

Cooper and colleagues (2007) showed in the research that people taking the drug are often a variety of reasons, and the reasons determine underlying of whether consumers tend to abuse drugs or not. The emphasis of this study was on alcohol consumption but the finding was suitable patterns for other drugs. Study of alcohol consumption patterns show that the drug for two reasons distinct consumer Ndyl the mood and are: increasing Emotional experiences positive and less negative mood, such as depression and anxiety. According to this model, to deal with people who use drugs are more likely to experience complications encountered. To test this model, the various indicators to assess factors such as mood, expectations, sensation seeking adolescent and adult samples were used.

Walter and colleagues (2008) Psychological responses to drug cues before and after methadone intake in heroin-dependent patients were reviewed. The study involved 16 patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment. Results showed that the daily consumption rate of methadone craving, negative affect, and cortisol levels are reduced. Findings as well as food cravings that lead to drug use and no prior drug use significantly increases.

Hath (2009) with examination the relationship between personality features, seeking excitement and gender differences in tendency to risky behaviors such as drug abuse, alcohol and sex relations without safety at the 47 student (22 female, and 25-male) revealed that Agreeableness and low in conscientiousness bisexual orientation and extraversion, sensation seeking has an important role in women.

Yanvytzky (2010) examined the direct and indirect effects of seeking excitement (a personality trait) in the use of drug by adolescents. This research suggests that sometimes or even often, the impact of seeking excitement in use of drug, through association with deviant peers or taking drugs is mediated. Analysis of results confirmed the assumptions. Also, it was shown that different factors may be high sensation seeking adolescent drug use can lead to side.

Chen, Liu and LOEWE (2010) research on the Confronting strategies and drug addiction have demonstrated a negative relationship between problem-focused Confronting strategies and emotion-focused and avoidant Confronting strategies are positively.

Martin et al (2011) in a study comparing the behavior of sensation seeking, impulsivity, Gary and risky tasks against two groups of individuals with severe drug dependence and normal people that have found sensation seeking, and impulsivity in the casting of a significant positive correlation material .

Tychmn and colleagues (2011) examined a sample of 1900 persons 19-14 years old teen sensation seeking, alcohol and substance abuse for 12 months showed that sensation seeking, most of depression and anxiety found that substance and impact sensation seeking among participants who avoided starting materials were not identical.

Livestock and colleagues (2011) conducted a comparative study on the relationship between impulsivity and sensation seeking 62 individuals newly Gary alcohol with 68 people who had consumed alcohol for a long time to achieve results that people who consume alcohol Recently they have started a long time compared to those who consume alcohol, impulsivity and sensation seeking had a great cast.

Yang and Tang (2012) reached the conclusion confronting styles of personality traits that are related to drug addiction, alcohol and marijuana, and negative Confronting styles than the problem solving, orientation anticipant drug addiction.

Conti and Frmyka (2013) in their study have shown that the drug and alcohol addiction and problem-focused Confronting style, there is a negative relationship.

Therefore, the present study the association between sensation seeking and Confronting strategies among drug users on methadone maintenance treatment is done. On the same basis the following hypothesis: between sensation seeking and confronting strategies among drug users on methadone maintenance treatment are related.

2. Research Method

Population, Sample and Sampling

It is a correlation study. The population consists of all addicts under treatment with methadone addiction treatment centers in Rasht regions 1 and 2 in the second half of 2013 that number is about 280. Between regions 1 and 2 Shhrrsht addiction centers, individuals are chosen randomly and the sample consisted of 150 individuals who have been appointed by Morgan. Data collection for this study is a field. For this purpose, we identify and compare the views of addicts addiction centers takers and questionnaires were administered.

Research Tools

One. Zuckerman sensation seeking scale: Zuckerman sensation seeking scale culture change, depending on the terms of Article 40 is one of two components of the subject matter be required to make choices. Scale is the subject of two pages containing 40 items from 1 to 4 with two words, A and B in the matter,. This scale is also an answer. Subjects to be honest after reading the article in one of the squares to mark any matter.

Grading Method:

After the participants completed the questionnaires we use the test button. The test material consists of two components that must be subject to one of these two components is answered. If his response is consistent with the scoring key for each grade will receive a coordinated response key. After counting the test scores ranged from zero to 40 can be, the person is sensation seeking.

This score can then be explained by the mean and standard deviation scale. For example, participants will have the thrill of average, below average, low, very low, high, medium, high and very high, respectively. Total variance equal to 5772/8, the total variance test 93/38, Average Test 02/21, the standard deviation of the scale, 24/6, the validity of test 781/0 and the standard error of the test, 92/2 is.

Named parameters:

Factor 1 of the Articles 29, 26, 24, 22, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 12, 11, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 238, 37, 35, 34, 33, 32, 30, 39 and 40 are concentrated. The following factor is that most of the sensation seeking scale

is accounted for. This scale is a scale factor times the single sensation seeking (first factor) on the 26-item scale has 40 items.

Articles 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, 30, 35, 37, 38, the second factor measures. The second factor has been allocated 10 of the 40 scales. The name is seeking an experienced agent. The third factor, Articles 6, 7, 8, 20, 26 holds. This is a factor of 5.

Article 5 of the test is devoted to this cause. Adventure is the name of the sub-agent. The fourth factor, which consists of Articles 1, 4, 13, 14, 26, 28, 6 materials covers the entire article. This retailer is taking the name of boredom. The fifth factor of 2, 4, 21, 30, 38 are in the fifth article of the test material covers. The name of the retailer is seeking a variety of factors. The sixth factor that articles 25, 28 covers, two of the test material to the accounts. This sub-factor is called the escape from inhibition.

In the following table, the first column is marked with the phrase Score represents the raw score on the test Zuckerman sensation seeking changes to the culture, the second column represents the relative frequency (F), third column represents the cumulative frequency (CF1), the fourth column represents a lower density than the center frequency of the band (CF2), ranked fifth column represents the percentage (Centile), the sixth column represents the standard score (zscore) and finally the last column represent standard scores ((TScale) T) is. In this table, for example, a raw score of 39 corresponds to the 10th percentile z 373/3 and T score equal to 7/83 is.

Given the level of sensation seeking scores	
Sensation seeking scale test subjects' scores	Test score
So low	6.1
low	13-7
Lower than the average of	18-14
Medium	21-19
Above-average	26-22
high	33-27
Very high	40-34

Lazarus Confronting Strategies Questionnaire: a test of Article 66 is based on the Inventory Confronting by Lazarus and Flkmm (1985) has a wide range of thoughts and actions of people inside or outside of stress when exposed to conditions that are will be evaluated. In some cases their situation, such as medical research or provides a practical test as a stressful situation. This test has 8 subscales : direct Mqabl^o , distancing , self-control , seeking social support , accepting responsibility , escape-avoidance , planning , problem solving and positive reappraisal . 16, 50 In other words, how words are misleading test Mqabl^o individuals are evaluated.

Grading Method

Confronting Strategies Inventory revised on several occasions is different Confronting strategies. First, how the original answer as yes / no, the revised version of the phrase on a 4-point Likert response scale is given (from 0 = never to 3 = very much, I did not use it I) and second, the additional terms and obscure removed or replaced with other words and some phrases such as

meditation have been added to the questionnaire. The following rating scale to obtain the following expressions shall grade all together to the desired scale.

Statements relating to the following scale:

1. Direct Mqabl: 6, 7, 17, 28, 34, 46
2. Distance: 12, 13, 15, 21, 41, 44
3. Self-control: 10, 14, 35, 43, 54, 63, 64
4. Seeking social support: 8, 18, 22, 31, 42, 45
5. Responsibility: 9, 25, 29, 51
6. Escape Avoidance: 11, 16, 33, 40, 47, 50, 58, 59
7. Scheduling problem: 1, 26, 39, 48, 49, 52
8. Positive reappraisal: 20, 23, 30, 36, 38, 56, 60

Psychometric Properties

Components factor analysis of the questionnaire showed that all scales of this test, the two main clusters of emotion-oriented approaches to face (confront confrontation, avoid saving, restraint and escape-avoidance) and problem-oriented (seeking social support, accountability, resolve the issue prudent and positive Bazbravrd) are placed. The questionnaire was administered without time limit while the subjects are asked to imagine situations in which the experience of confronting strategies used, based on the question of, multiple-choice scale respondents.

Validity: This test is standardized on a sample of 750 middle-aged couples. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the scale was reported as follows: direct Mqabl subscale = 0/70, the distance scale = 0/61, self-control subscale = 0/70, seek social support subscale = 0/76, the scale of responsibility = 66/0, escape-avoidance subscale = 0/72, problem solving, planning subscale = 0/67 and positive reappraisal subscale = 0/79, which indicates that these values are appropriate reliability test.

In a study unit on 763 male and female students in grades two and three public high schools in Tehran , the Confronting strategies questionnaire using internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) 0/80 , respectively.

The results of principal components analysis and varimax rotation showed that the scale factor or load factor of 10 Confronting strategies more than 0/3 is up (Mousavi Nasab ; Taghavi , 2007).

The data of this study with correlation tests and multiple regression (canonical correlation) and were analyzed using spss software.

3. Findings

Hypothesis: the level of sensation seeking and confronting strategies (emotion-focused and problem-focused) Is there a relationship between addicts treated with methadone

Predictor variables and the criterion	1	2	3
Levels of sensation seeking	-	**0/647	** 0/110
Confronting strategies	Emotion-focused	-	0/093
	Problem-focused		-

P**<0/01

p*<0/05

Results Table 1 shows that: 1 - the level of sensation seeking and emotion-focused Confronting strategies, there is a significant positive correlation (P<0/01, r =0/647). 2 - Between sensation seeking and problem-focused Confronting strategies, and there is a significant negative

relationship ($P < 0.01$, $r = -0.110$). 3 - the level of emotion-focused Confronting strategies and problem-focused Confronting strategies, there is no significant relationship ($P > 0.05$).

In Figure 1 the variable distribution of sensation seeking and confronting strategies (internal and external) are presented in client charts. As can be seen, increasing the level of sensation seeking clients with a direct relationship between emotion-focused Confronting strategies but with little negative relationship problem oriented Confronting strategies

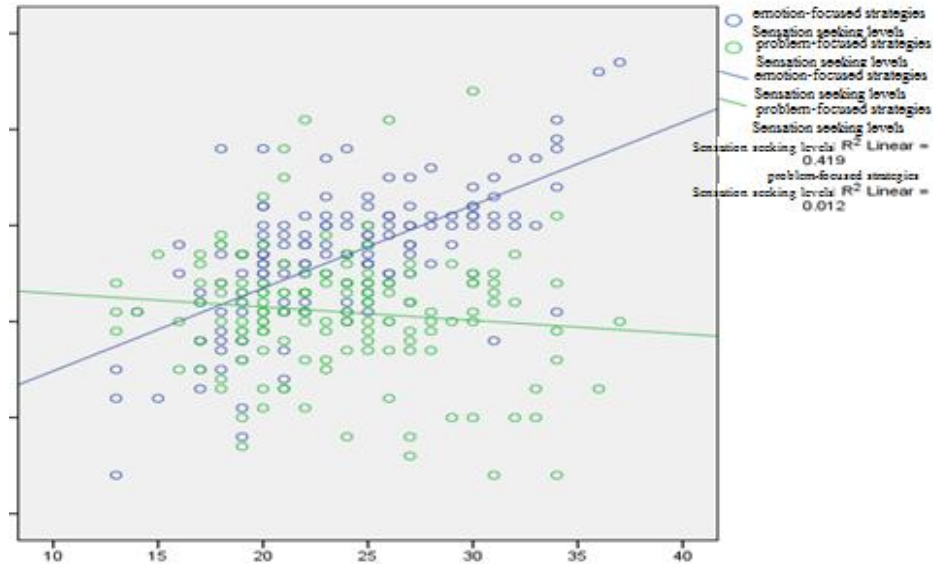


Figure 1: Distribution of variable levels of sensation seeking and emotion-focused and problem-focused Confronting strategies

Table 2: canonical correlation between sensation seeking and confronting strategies

	canonical correlation	Squared canonical correlation	Wilks Lambda test,	Chi-square test	df	Sig
1	0/670	0/448	0/552	87/449	2	0/000

Table 2, the Wilks Lambda test shows significant canonical correlation. According to the above results, the correlation between the canonical variables and components of sensation seeking, Confronting strategies (emotion-focused and problem-focused) is statistically significant ($P < 0.01$, $r = 0/670$). These canonical correlation coefficient set ($r^2 = 0/448$), more than 44% of the variance criterion, a strategy to explain to clients.

Table three : Focal index analysis of togetherness predictable variables

Standard focal index		
Square of amount	Amount of construction	Variable
		<u>predictable Variable</u>

0/448	0/670	level of sensation seeking
		Criteria Variable
0/418	0/647	approaches to confront sensation
0/012	0/111	approaches to confront problem

As can be seen in Table 3, the correlation between the variables of sensation seeking and emotion-focused Confronting strategies more general index (0/30). Thus, there was a time, as part of the core variables are

In this study, canonical correlation variable levels of sensation seeking (0/670) Maximum load factor as a predictive variable. Criterion variables also vary from emotion-focused Confronting strategies (0/647) has the highest loadings. The result of the above table also shows the values of the square that represents the percent of variance that is explained by the principal variables.

In that case, the predictor variables and the criterion variable levels of sensation seeking, more than 44 percent to more than 41% of the variance in emotion-focused Confronting strategies explain canonical correlation. Thus, with regard to the results of this study confirm the hypothesis and the conclusion that "the level of sensation seeking methadone treatment for addicts and emotion-focused Confronting strategies, there is a positive and significant relationship. But the levels of sensation seeking and problem-focused Confronting strategy, client relationships were not statistically significant.

4. Discussion and conclusions

Hypothesis: the level of sensation seeking and Confronting strategies (emotion-focused and problem-focused) among drug users on methadone maintenance treatment are related.

Results of correlation and multiple regression analyzes (Tables 1 and 2) showed that the level of sensation seeking and Confronting with stress (emotion) among addicts undergoing methadone maintenance therapy relationship positive and significant ($P < 0/05$).

But despite the negative relationship between sensation seeking and problem-oriented approach, the focus of this relationship was not significant. These findings partially results Farnam (2013) , Rostami et al (2012) , Srglzaryy (2004) , Jafari M. (2003) , Chen et al (2010) , Martin and McLean (2011) , Yan and Tang (2012) and Conti and formica (2013) is common .is positive . Also, Yang and Tang (2012) found that compared to negative Confronting styles of problem solving biased predictor of the drug.

The following findings can be explained assuming that the emotion-focused Confronting strategies and patterns of unhealthy ways to cope with stressful situations (Hassini et al, 2001). However, it is believed that the essence of problem-oriented Confronting strategies for situations controllable and uncontrollable situations and emotion-focused Confronting are more suitable for (Lazarus and Folkman; 1,984th).

Thus, it is possible to have the situation under control efforts targeted people believe it will be effective in overcoming problems. On the other hand, low sense of control, emotional turmoil adds. However, since the methods of Confronting; procedure cognitive - behavior that one client to avoid, eliminate, reduce, or control stressors uses

Thus, these strategies often consciously and to meet internal and external demands are used. In addition, Confronting strategies of three functions, including providing required information

concerning the environment, process the information and to preserve the independence and freedom in applying those skills in a (you and Fyst, 1998).

From this perspective, the findings of the present study is noteworthy that the Drmanjvany showed higher scores on problem-focused Confronting strategies had lower scores on the sensation seeking and vice versa. This basically means that the estimated population of events is more important than the events themselves. In other words, neither the event nor the environment cannot stress to determine any individual, but the individual's perception of the situation and its severity will determine the stress.

These include injury perception, action, and potential challenges an individual's perceived ability to cope with them. Studies in the field of stress has emphasized that what makes their health risk behavior with stress, but one method of assessment of stress and ways to cope and manage it (Trmyl and King, 1996).

Overall, the findings of this study are consistent with several studies in this area suggest that the dimensions of sensation seeking and Confronting strategies for predicting drug abuse, frequency of consumption, and the recurrence rate of treatment completion among drug users is very important (Ball , 1998).

5. Limitations of the study

No hesitation in working with clinical samples, there are many problems and limitations in the generalizability of the results should be of interest to researchers.

- 1 - limited implementation of the research community for addicts undergoing methadone maintenance treatment in Rasht.
- 2 - Limitations of the research sources related to the issue of a new variable.
- 3 - Restrictions on the possible causal conclusions because the study design was correlational.
- 4 - Lack of control over the level of motivation of the client understand how to complete the questionnaires and the amount of questions.

6. Suggestions for Further Research.

- 1 - The researchers recommended that in future research, possible measurement tools to perform research on other groups of drug users; the more accurate the results can be generalized to the population of drug users.
- 2 - Since credibility of their assessment tools to the integrity and accuracy of information subjects and also depends on the level of education, it is proposed to increase the accuracy and integrity of information on Clinical Research addition of self- methods, Alamkan and even from data collection methods used.
- 3 - Positive or negative correlation between the variables in this study may be due to other reasons; the cross-sectional study cannot be realized. Therefore, it is recommended, if possible, such as case studies or experimental designs used in this context.
- 4 - Other variables such as lifestyle, sources of support, and so are not investigated in this study. The researchers recommended further research on the relationship of these factors to consider in your research.

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