

Approaches to the Study of the Status and Trends of Drug Abuse, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Drug Users

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Of particular importance for assessing microsituation and its development, as well as the effectiveness of state anti-drug policy at various levels, has effective state monitoring system that would not only monitor the current status, but also by determining the level of individual indicators, criteria and indicators to determine possible changes in the strategic perspective and proactively develop and implement appropriate measures. Develop a set of indicators, criteria and indicators for the status and development of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances aims at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-drug policies with the increased use of information and analytical capabilities and promote functional application of the tools of this system. Its creation is based on a specialized system for the collection, processing and storage of information, analysis and forecasting of tendencies of development of the drug situation, as well as appropriate productive and timely prevention of the negative dynamics of the considered processes. To achieve this goal, the authors proposed to use the ontology-related method of forming a set of relevant indicators, criteria and indicators. The development of such a complex will provide, on the one hand, the strengthening of the coordination of the impacts of administrative structures and controls the processes of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and on the other, will be an effective instrument of management effectiveness and sustainability of anti-drug policies at different levels.

Key words: Drug abuse, prevention, rehabilitation, resocialization, the set of indicators, criteria, indicators, consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances of ontology-oriented method.

The condition and tendencies of development of the drug situation in the Russian Federation reflect the increase in non-medical consumption and illicit drugs such as heroin,

cocaine, various Amphetamine stimulants, psychoactive substances with psychotropic effects on consumers. This, in turn, poses a serious threat to national security and, to a considerable extent, the health of the population due to the influence of these processes on the spread of viral hepatitis and HIV infection. Effective anti-drug policy involves two activities: the supply control and combat demand (Bobrov, 2006). Offer

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something that relates to the crime, problems which are engaged in law enforcement, customs, services, controlling the street sale. And by combating the demand is engaged in civil society with the support of the state medical and social services, as these issues are medico-social character. This raises the need to establish and make timely, balanced and comprehensive measures, contributing to a significant reduction in non-medical drug use and further consequences of their consumption, the development of drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the destruction of the financial and organizational information mechanisms narkodilera networks. In some subjects of the Russian Federation is experiencing growth in the manufacturing and distribution of drugs from local raw materials, as well as medicinal drugs are sold free and containing narcotic substances. Particularly relevant to the problem of drug addiction to become depressed areas of Russia, in castasterone in which the economy is in decline. (Kryukova *et al.*, 2015) in Addition, in recent times, there are new types of psychoactive substances, which are not related to drug, but form the dependence of their use. Poor organization of medical care for patients with addiction, their medical and social rehabilitation, and prevention of drug use. Still slightly used potential of religious and public organizations (web-portal , 2014).

The problem of developing a set of indicators, criteria and indicators for evaluation of drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances was raised repeatedly, reflected in the strategic documents of the state anti-drug policy (Brune *et al.*, 2013).

Method

The relevance of the scientific issues raised in this article, is determined by the formation of new and development of existing areas monitoring of the drug situation at the national, regional and municipal levels, evaluation of drug abuse prevention, drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the development of an appropriate set of indicators, criteria and benchmarks, as well as methods of ontology-related approach, based on building conceptual schema

and formalization processes, build the corresponding model, able to adapt to changing external and internal environment of the system. The ontology-based approach allows you to create one for use in a machine-interpretable range of core concepts of the study area and to determine the relationships between them, which, in turn, promotes the efficient use of General information stakeholders or software agents. Develop a set of indicators, criteria and indicators for evaluation of drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the basis of creating ontology defines a set of data and their structure for use by other programs that expands the scope of its use.

The Central idea that is inherent in the concept of formation of the complex indicators, criteria and indicators for evaluation of drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Nsipp), - creation information and functionally comprehensive methodology to investigate the situation (in terms of drug prevention, the effectiveness of rehabilitation and resocializare), its development in prospect and retrospect, to make information services and ensuring management decisions, and to ensure the usability of the respective service.

Today, in practice there is a necessity for a deeper study of the dominant tendencies of development of the drug situation, in particular, the system state changes of drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the analysis of the conditions of its maintenance and improvement (Golosov *et al.*, 2008). Methods of ontology-driven development of complex indicators, criteria and indicators of this system are valuable for problem areas of socio-economic development, as the final values of the observed values of the indicators have reached the maximum (minimum) permissible limits are alarming symptom. As a result, the set of indicators, criteria and indicators of development of the drug situation is considered as a systematic study, the purpose of which is the active support of the described processes, trends in their behavior and development, as well as information support for the management decisions within the framework

of anti-drug policy. A systematic study is understood in this case as an alternative to one-sided and fragmentary consideration of the dynamic indicators of drug use in a particular system of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers Nsipp, contrary to the essence of a comprehensive analysis of socio-economic processes. At the same time, a comprehensive and integrated study of a set of interrelated aspects and factors of development of the drug situation is “key” to understanding the processes and trends in the integral coverage.

The proposed ontology-oriented method of forming an appropriate set of indicators, criteria and indicators for research status and development of these processes is explained by the need for understanding of the new knowledge acquisition and, as a consequence, formation of the “intellectual space” process evaluation system not only at the level of theoretical understanding of the problem, but also on the empirical level. The usefulness of the information, its accuracy, adequacy, accessibility and usability to ensure the effectiveness of the decisions taken in the framework of anti-drug policies are the prerequisites for the design of complex indicators, criteria and indicators for assessment. The increment of knowledge on the status and trends of development of the drug situation and to develop a sustainable practice-oriented recommendations to ensure the effectiveness of anti-drug policies will be successful in the current situation, if the monitoring system and information support of management decisions and research processes will be very active. Thus, it is understood intensification not only information exchange between a range of indicators, criteria and indicators with analysts, but also the intensity of the applied methods and tools, in particular the ontology-oriented. (Heimer *et al.*, 2007)

RESULTS

Description of the current state of drug use, prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration

The situation with drug abuse and other dependencies in the Russian Federation looks as follows (the content of the International Drug Policy Consortium, 2014). In 2013 compared with 2012 5 units (up to 96) reduces the number of

narcological dispensaries. Over the past four years the number of such clinics decreased by 33.3%, which is one third of the index in 2009. In some cases, this decrease was associated with an increase in scale dispensaries due to their associations. However, in General there is a decrease in the capacity of these organizations, which affects the reduction of their number, i.e. reduced throughput outpatient part institutions narcological system. At the same time until 1845 units (0.9%) increased the number of organizations that have the appropriate offices and departments, which is a positive factor, as the appropriate drug treatment provided in a multidisciplinary medical organizations helps to increase the availability of care to the population with substance abuse. Against this background of positive dynamics decreased by 7 units, the number of adolescent substance abuse offices (branches) to 252 (-2,7%). Today there are four rehabilitation center. Developing processes of medical care for addictology at the psychiatric and narcological institutions through the creation of outpatient departments. On today, there are 52 such offices with the orientation of medico-social rehabilitation. In addition, there are day hospitals providing rehabilitation assistance to addicts, which is a significant resource, which increases the possibility of timely rehabilitation work. Develop rehabilitation centres (18%) and inpatient departments of medical-social rehabilitation (88%), which are part of the specialized organizations. Distinctive is the fact that the rehabilitation model, typical for specialized treatment organizations, consisting of a complex of rehabilitation services for substance abuse patients on the basis of the variation of different modes of stay (inpatient, outpatient and semi-permanent), more effective, and in demand by patients than the model of inpatient rehabilitation used in independent rehabilitation centers.

3% decreased the number of patients hospitalized with substance abuse disorders, and in absolute numbers, the decline was from 626,4 thousand people to 607,6 thousand people. Almost did not change the average length of hospital stay, which was 14.5 days in 2013 compared to 14.4 days in 2012. As you can see, this shows the stabilized at a low level. The average duration of inpatient stay closely connected with the standards of specialized medical drug treatment. A comparative

analysis of standard and actual values for this indicator suggests that these standards for certain groups of diseases are not met. In particular, the terms are not respected duration of treatment patients (alcohol and drug terms 50% lower on psychoactive substances - 28.5% peshotan - 32÷50%). These data attest to the inadequacy of assistance and increasing of the probability of recurrence.

Security specialists have not changed (0,38 per 10 thousand population). Decreased ratio of plurality, indicating a positive trend. Today this ratio is 1.7. This coefficient implies two negative components. On the one hand, it shows a lack of specialists of this profile and not covered with the need for personnel qualifications, and on the other, this congestion doctors is reflected in the quality of medical care addicts. In addition, the observed dynamics of growth overload physicians per the post of psychiatrist-narcologist for outpatient techniques (+35%), mainly due to an increase visits for prevention. The share of preventive visits for the same office psychiatrist-narcologist in 2013 amounted to 64%, at the same time, the number of visits for the treatment and rehabilitation has not changed. This increase is primarily due to the increase in the number of preventive appeals on the basis adopted by the Ministry of health documents, make such visits are mandatory for a number of positions and professions. Thus, it is necessary to separate the functions of specialists associated with the treatment and conduct mandatory surveys in the process of medical examinations (Kruk, 2011).

In General, statistical data indicate a very low security institutions psychotherapeutic help the psychotherapist.

According to statistical reports for the past five years (2009-2013) the number of specialists was set at a very low level and in 2013 is represented by the following values: Main indicators of substance abuse services in the Russian Federation in 2012-2013; UN Office on Drugs and Crime, 2007).

- a) 12.0 thousand registered patients had one therapist;
- b) 2.0 thousand a psychologist;
- c) 5.0 thousand - one specialist in social work;
- d) about 4.0 thousand - one social worker.

In 2013 increased the number of patients

on the basis of inpatient rehabilitation programs (CRP), was 26.6 thousand people, which is 0.7% higher than in 2012 (26.4 thousand people). The proportion of such patients from the number of retired patients was 4.4%, which is 0.2% more than in 2012 (4,2%). At the same time increased the proportion of patients who completed the rehabilitation process (79,5% in 2012 to 80.6% in 2013). Outpatient rehabilitation is aimed 59% of patients on the number of successfully completed inpatient treatment (12,7 thousand people). The number of patients enrolled in an outpatient rehabilitation program (APR) was 92.6 thousand people, which is almost equal to the level of 2012 (95,2 thousand people). After the inpatient rehabilitation phase for the ambulatory assistance 54% of patients who were recommended such rehabilitation, and successfully completed outpatient rehabilitation phase in 2013, 48% as opposed to 52% in 2012.

According to the court decision in 2013 narcological assistance was provided to 10.7 thousand patients with alcoholism, drug addiction and substance abuse. Of this amount, 98% of scheduled mandatory treatment, including in 2013 68.7 per cent completed mandatory or alternative treatment, abandoned and illegally stopped - 22.7%, and 8.6 % had stopped treatment for other reasons (death, change of residence etc). Just in 2013 was conducted by 5.5% more examinations, which amounted to almost 2.2 million people In General, in comparison with 2012, cases of intoxication under the influence of alcohol installed 4.6% more recorded cases of drug use has not changed, but the substance use there is a significant increase of 23%.

Therapeutic drug treatment and / or rehabilitation of public institutions narcological assistance is anonymous. Over the last two years the number of applicants for specified use decreased by 12% (from 184,35 to 161,6 thousand people). A large share of the applicant (95,3%) were citizens with alcoholic disorders, 4,4% of the patients who use drugs and only 0.3% of users of narcotic substances. This trend shows a negative situation, because in 2013 the number of patients with substance abuse disorders amounted to about 2% of the total population, what about 2012 is lower by 3.4%. In the majority of patients with alcoholism, 18,9% are drug addicts and abusers of narcotic

substances, and 1.0% are drug addicts and people who use non-narcotic substances. In the last 10 years there has been a tendency to reduced the primary disease alcoholic psychosis, compared with 2004 decreased by 2.3 times.

Researched statistical data indicate a decreasing trend indicators on alcoholism, including General and primary morbidity. The decrease of registered drug addicts to 227,2 people per 100 thousand inhabitants (-2% relative to the values 2012), which in absolute terms amounted to 325671 people. Registered number of drug users

(including patients and harmful consequences), in 2013 recorded at 371,8 per 100 thousand inhabitants, which is 0.7 people. less than the value of 2012. The absolute value was 532895 people. Most patients suffer from opiate dependence (82,4%). The next group is patients with polydrug abuse and dependent on other drugs (8,3%), and 7.3% of patients with dependence on cannabis, in fourth place patients with dependence on psychostimulants and 2.0%. Trends in the number of patients with dependence on different types of drugs are presented in fig. 1.

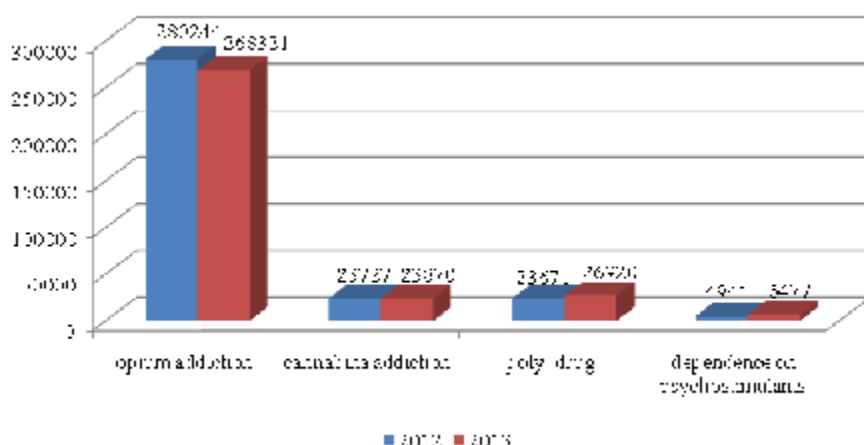


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the number of patients on the drugs, person

The data of figure 1 show that the highest growth rates characteristic of persons suffering from polydrug use (+14%) and dependence on psychostimulants (+31%), which indicates the absence or failure of preventive measures. It should be noted the decrease in primary disease of addiction by 9% relative to the level of 2012, representing 12.6 per 100 thousand inhabitants. Since 2007 the value of the specified index decreased and amounted to a total of 39%, which was associated with a decrease in the number of newly hospitalized patients with opioid dependence, in other cases, the observed increase in primary uptake. In General use, it can be noted such trends. The most common is opium addiction, which has been declining in recent years. She replaced cannabinoid and polydrug use, for which the number of General and primary morbidity is increased. Significantly increased the number of patients suffering from substance dependence and similar drugs.

In 2013 was registered 11,0 thousand individuals diagnosed with substance abuse, which is 17% more than the value of 2012 and 7.7 per 100 thousand inhabitants. The primary incidence of substance abuse small to 0.5 persons per 100 thousand inhabitants, and the value of this indicator relative to 2012 has not changed. Studied trends indicate possible changes in the structure of consumption of drugs of various kinds, which indicates the need for epidemiological studies not only drugs, but also consumer groups, as well as the factors that contribute to transition from one drug to another.

Fig.2. Number of persons hospitalized in specialized hospitals, person Shown in figure 2, the number of hospitalized most concentrated in the patients with opiate dependence (76,4%), next is the consume of 15.4%, 4,4% - dependent on stimulants and 3.8% of persons suffering from dependence on cannabis. Figure 3 shows the

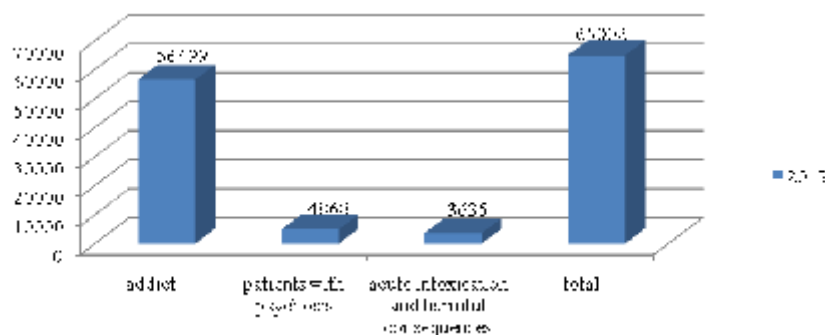


Fig. 2. Presents the number of persons hospitalized in specialized hospitals kinds of diseases

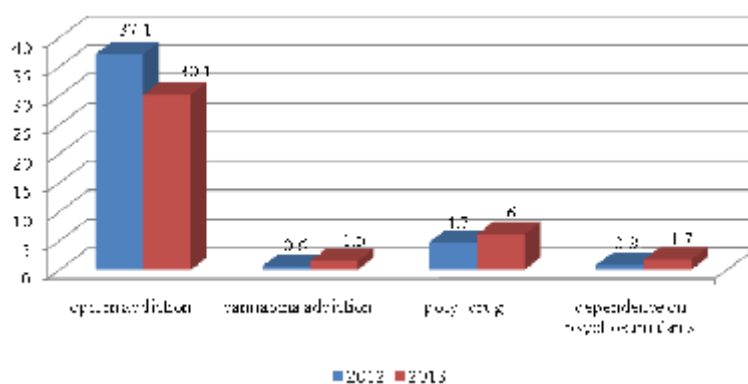


Fig. 3. Dynamics of hospitalization by type of drug, per 100 thousand inhabitants.

dynamics of hospitalization by type of dependency.

Over the last five years the trend growth of hospitalization of patients with various psychoses, developing under the influence of drugs. This trend is particularly noteworthy because this growth is measured by the times - the absolute number of drug users in five years increased 6-fold (from 782 people in 2009 to 4868 people in 2013), and the relative rate changed to +2,85 per 100 thousand inhabitants (from 0.55 to 3.4, respectively). Specialists of a number of subjects of the Russian Federation (Siberia, the Urals and the Volga region) in 2013 to celebrate the growth of consumption MDVP (Methylenedioxypyrovalerone - substance stimulating properties) sold as bath salts, anti-rodent and fertilizer for plants. Regional experts believe that the growth of psychosis and the number of times patients is associated, primarily, with this stimulant.

Consider the level of remission and cessation of monitoring persistent improvement

or recovery (figure 4). These indicators are key used to characterize the efficiency of the operation of the substance abuse system

In General, there is a speaker to a decrease in all the selected groups. Another trend indicators have withdrawals from observations. Here, on the contrary, there is an increase in groups of patients and under preventive supervision within 2,3÷4,1%.

The different trends, reflecting qualitative characteristics help addicts demonstrates the feasibility of increasing the objectivity of the used indicators, and thus require the development of a set of indicators, criteria and indicators of the real situation and trends in the system of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In addition, in accordance with the standards of care developed for outpatient treatment of patients with drug disorders include conducting appropriate tests and psychological consultation only in the period of exacerbation, i.e. within 90 days, and for persons on outpatient

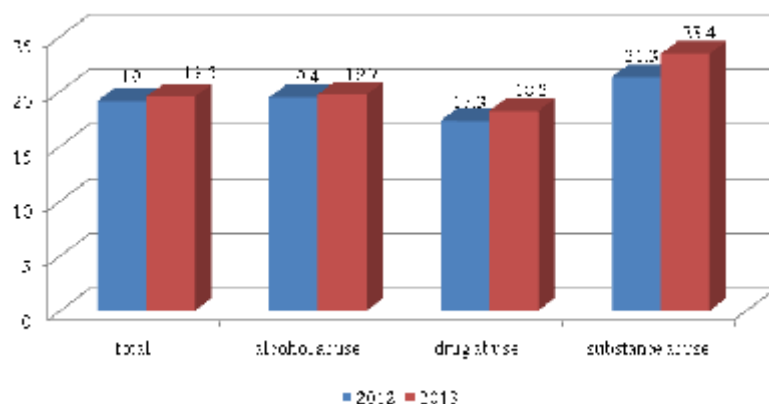


Fig. 4. Is an Indicator of remission of nosological groups of 100 patients average annual contingent of people

rehabilitation programs and in remission, these standards are not available, the procedures of the study patients on remitting period, do not include testing for alcohol, drugs and psychoactive substances, as well as psychological testing. Thus, the objectivity and relevance of the indicators of remission in the process of evaluating the effectiveness of drug treatment, drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is reduced and requires the development of a new set of indicators, criteria and indicators for evaluation and monitoring by using the methods of the ontology.

Scientific and practical results

Thus, there are several parameters that characterize the state and development of the drug situation and the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation Nsipp based on the study of the dynamics of the following indicators (Larsen and Larsen , 2010):

- The number of persons who first used drugs for non-medical purposes, per 100 thousand population;
- The number of persons involved in a program of comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration;
- The proportion of those who completed the course of the comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration, achieved stable remission (>2 years) to the total those who course of the comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration;
- The number of companies of all legal forms

of organization involved in providing comprehensive services for rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances included in the National system of comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

- The proportion of families consisting of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, received social services in social service agencies citizens of the total number seeking families specified category;
- the proportion of families consisting of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, signed social contracts and improve their living standards, of the total number of families that signed social contracts.

However, for a real understanding of the processes involved with the situation and effective system of rehabilitation and prevention of these indicators is clearly not enough. It should be noted that the re-socialization out of the question, its success is virtually ignored, and this problem is almost not reflected in scientific and practical research. In order to study and have an opportunity to influence the existing situation it is necessary to use a much greater range of indicators, and, in our opinion, not only performance, but certain indicators which change will signal the error in the system, as well as criteria for the limiting value of an indicator and reflects

the maximum and minimum possible level of decline or growth. For effective formation of the complex, the authors propose the following procedure: (Mendelevich, 2006)

- a) identify the main causes and factors development of drug dealing and drug use in the world and in the Russian Federation, including the study of the macro-economic, micro-social, mental, economic factors contributing to the possible involvement of the population in the group of consumers Sipv (including by gender, age, social status, and other parameters);
- b) to formalize the processes in the system of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers Nsipp based on the construction of its conceptual schema, which includes a formal description of a conceptual model evaluation system drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers Nsipp means of conceptual modeling (conceptual data model), suggesting the formation of a semantic network of interconnected according to certain rules notions and concepts. Thus, the conceptual schema is represented as a system of interrelated concepts that are necessary and sufficient to describe a system of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and its evaluation, built using the basic principles create a conceptual schema based on the ontology;
- c) to form a data structure containing all relevant classes of objects in the system drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers Nsipp, the relationship between its elements and rules (tolerance limits) improving the efficiency of functioning of the system itself, and when it formirovanii you should consider previously investigated the factors and reasons for the development of drug dealing and drug use in the world and in the Russian Federation identified the structure of consumers Nsipp, domestic and foreign experience of organization and holding of monitoring of the drug situation.

In the practical use of complex indicators, criteria and indicators for evaluation of drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers Nsipp developed on the basis of the application of ontology-based method, can be solved in many applied problems. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1999) In particular:

- a) reduce the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by creating a National system of comprehensive drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- b) improvement of the regulatory framework of the comprehensive drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug users;
- c) inclusion of drug users in the program of comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration, effective information about existing programs and the creation of a system for identifying and motivating drug users to participate in programs of rehabilitation and reintegration;
- d) determine the status and development of drug prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- e) creation on the basis of statepublic partnership regional systems comprehensive drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug users;
- f) scientific and methodological, informational, organizational support systems drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
- g) activation activity on the formation of negative public attitudes towards drug use, organization and implementation of an active anti-drug propaganda, illegal advertising of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, increase knowledge of the population about the negative impact of drug use on the body and health, raising awareness about the responsibility involved in their dissemination;
- h) formation through mass media effective

- information policy to educate the public in matters of drug use;
- i) increasing work with risk groups of non-medical drug use, organization and implementation of appropriate preventive measures;
- j) enhancing the effectiveness of the system of early detection of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the use of annual surveys;
- k) provision of state support, the creation of conditions and incentives for the development of volunteer youth anti-drug movement, the activities of public organizations and associations against drugs and drug prevention, creation of conditions for public involvement in anti-drug activities.

DISCUSSION

Scientific study of the phenomena of addiction, ways and means of their prevention and the delivery of effective medical-social and psychological-psychotherapeutic assistance to drug addicts, methods, and technologies for complex rehabilitation and integration into society has its own history, reflected in the developed today, theoretical concepts and models of their practical implementation. (Oleynik, 2007).

Today in the world practice of social rehabilitation and prevention of relapse in drug addicts can distinguish five main approaches: medico-social, socio-cultural, information, learner-centered, alternative activity. Many authors review the current Russian programs of prevention of drug addiction, come to the conclusion that the results of their implementation are not optimistic. The problems of drug abuse and addiction is dedicated to the many works of domestic and foreign science, examining it from different angles. In particular, on problems of performance evaluation used methods of rehabilitation and resocialization worked E. Larsen, M. Petit, P. Sabbi, E. Smith, K. Horne, N. Bobrov, E. Brun, A. Golosov, L. Dement'eva, N. Fine, L. Miroshnichenko, V. Moskalenko, T. Rhodes, Y. bench hammers, L. Savchenko, E. Abolnikov, E. Eidemiller and other Reasons and factors involving the population in the group of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic

substances their works dedicated K. Rogers, K. Irwin, C. Johnson, A. Sukharev, E. Brun, E. Eidemiller, Century, Justices, P. Shabanov, O. Stackelberg and others (Mirzayanau, 2012; Paoli L, 2002; Smith, 1993; Sprintc and Eryshev, 2012; Shabanov and Stackelberg, 2000; Vernon Johnson, 2012).

Despite so much attention of science to the problem of drug addiction and quite extensive theoretical, empirical and methodological material accumulated on the issue of her research, they do not provide insight into the prevention of drug abuse, rehabilitation and reintegration of consumers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. At the moment there is no clear-cut set of indicators, criteria and indicators which could be rapidly, convenient, and on the basis of appropriate services to a one-time assessment and monitor changes in the drug situation and to evaluate the effectiveness of anti-drug policy. This problem requires special attention, the application of new modern methods of designing appropriate instruments, and which is of ontology-oriented approach.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we note the following trends of drug use, prevention, rehabilitation and re-socialization. So in the system of substance abuse services marked the continuation reduce substance abuse clinics, including those that have dedicated inpatient units. Continued reduction in the capacity of these organizations. The number of specialists and security of their population has stabilized, however, due to the increase in prophylactic applications, the increased load on the medical office of addiction psychiatrists working in the clinics, it is necessary to optimize the organization of the work network. The number of psychologists, social workers and specialists in social work is still at a low level. The provision of the rehabilitation of the network and number of drug patients frames corresponding qualification insufficient, there is a shortage of therapists. There is a decrease in the availability of drug treatment services, especially outpatient, despite the centralization and consolidation of its structure, significantly the development potential of rehabilitation in a drug treatment service. During

the study period there is a decline in the number of registered and admitted drug addict patients, including patients with alcoholic psychosis, while significantly increasing the number of illness caused by the consumption of drugs and non-narcotic substances, as well as the number of patients with dependence on psychostimulants and cases of poly-drug abuse.

Studies of existing trends on the use of performance indicators, drug treatment services, drug abuse prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of *nakopitelya* testify to the legacy of the mechanism and the set of indicators that will require changes in the system of monitoring of these processes and evaluation of this system. It is necessary to improve the existing standards of medical and social assistance to addicts and procedures governing the establishment of remission and recovery based on the data of objective examination of patients, to develop a set of interrelated indicators, criteria and indicators of the real state of the system and current processes, on the basis of ontology-oriented approach.

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