

Critical Article Appraisals

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Karakaş, A. & Ersöğütçü, F. (2016). Social Functioning and Self-Esteem of Substance Abuse Patients. *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing*, 587-592.

The objective of the study is precisely stated. The study examines the level of social functioning and self-esteem amongst individual diagnosed with substance abuse.

Limitations of the study

Previous researches focused biological on the effect of addiction hence insufficient material for researching the psychosocial aspect. The lack of sufficient materials causes temporary and

Problem, Formulation, Measurement, Conceptualization and Operationalization

The study explains the cause and symptoms of substance abuse quoting the level of prevalence in 2012 noting that the most abused substance is marijuana, amongst 15-16 year olds known to be from Europe and Turkey. This is a public health issue with relation to morality, morbidity and other diseases and their subsequent implication to the society and economy. The concepts cite the vital social issues that affect social function, interpersonal relations and personal independence, which indicate serious consequences on social values. Therefore, the research aims at understanding the relation in esteem, social functioning and substance abuse through assessment of public policies. Consequently, the psychiatric nursing can assist in nursing different stages of drug abuse.

Measurement

The study is a descriptive analysis of on a social demographic evaluation. It utilizes the Coppersmith self-esteem scale CSI and Social Functioning Scale SFS that were the major factor

for determining data collection and consequent analysis to determine percentages, averages, standard deviation and Pearson's correlation.

Sampling

The population comprised of 249 patients who were under the rehabilitation program, but only 203 patients who comply with the standards of the research criteria and those that willingly participated in the study

Design

The study investigated personal characteristics and characteristics regarding substance abuse and family assets through a social demographic questionnaire. The questionnaire was structured starting with the introduction questions about marital status, age, education and type of substance abuse, the duration of use, first use of the substance and family background and assets. The data were then subject to the Coppersmith self-esteem scale designed for inventorying between a variety of age groups. Such that the twenty-five question contained two multiple answers and short answers about the world-view description of behavior in the society and ability to tolerate several conditions whereby the scale establishes the level of internal inconsistencies as depicted through number of conditions and affirmative response. On the other hand, the Social Functioning theory SFS developed was useful comparing relations of social withdrawal, interpersonal functioning, social activities, independence competence, recreation and performance at work validating the reliability. The scale was useful in validating and reliability of rehabilitation, counselling and education and progress in social functioning.

Data Analysis and Results

The use of SPSS was critical to the analysis of social demographics and determining introductory characteristics and the demographic distribution of the sample population. The

Pearson's correlation analysis was key in illustrating the correlation between self-esteems and social function across the population demographics and other variable like duration and age of use of substances.

The results indicate that the average self-esteem among the patients stand at 50.97 ± 18.01 . On the other hand, Social Functioning Scale is 115.76 ± 22.41 . Additionally, there is an enormous correlation of ($p=0.001$) between the self-esteem of the patient to the age when one first used the substance. Similarly, there is a significant correlation ($p<0.005$) social-cultural functioning and the duration of substance use. The clinicians reported that there is a positive and significant correlating between self-esteem and social functioning amongst the individuals diagnosed with drug and substance abuse.

Implication of the results

The study concludes that the substance abuse among patients influences medium self-esteem and their social functioning. The study asserts that there is a concise correlation between self-esteem and social functioning and social functioning. Therefore, personalized counselling is more appropriate for enhancing self-esteem and improving social function.

Relevance of the articles to the client

Notably, the study addressed only basics to the objective of influencing Courtney decision. The study illustrates the need for personalized care among most Marijuana users among males hence inconveniences Courtney situation with concern to her addiction rate to a variety of drugs. Even though the study sufficiently demonstrates the relations between the esteem and social functioning among drug users; the study only samples the males whereas Courtney is a woman and mother. Figuratively, there might exist vast differences between responsive of

women under drugs as compared to men, hence dealing with males only is not essential and has little relevance to Courtney's case.

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