

Patient Education Projects

Patient Education

4-22-2022

Debunking Medical Myths: Addiction Vs Choice

Chayton Fivecoat

Wayne State University School of Medicine, gh1158@wayne.edu

Hannah O'Brien

Wayne State University School of Medicine, gb1190@wayne.edu

Alexandra Hay

Wayne State University School of Medicine, hi4676@wayne.edu

Sofia Howson

Wayne State University School of Medicine, hh7761@wayne.edu

Catrina Stephan

Wayne State University School of Medicine, gn8169@wayne.edu

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/pat_edu_proj



Part of the Curriculum and Instruction Commons, Medical Education Commons, and the Public Health

Commons

Recommended Citation

Fivecoat, Chayton; O'Brien, Hannah; Hay, Alexandra; Howson, Sofia; Stephan, Catrina; and Stevenson, Nicholas, "Debunking Medical Myths: Addiction Vs Choice" (2022). Patient Education Projects. 316. https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu/pat_edu_proj/316

This Infographic is brought to you for free and open access by the Patient Education at DigitalCommons@WayneState. It has been accepted for inclusion in Patient Education Projects by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@WayneState.

uthors		
nayton Fivecoat, Hannah O'Brien, evenson	Alexandra Hay, Sofia Howson, Catrina Stephan,	and Nicholas

ADDICTION CHOICE

Addiction is NOT a choice.

Addiction is influenced by many factors including an individual's genetics, environment and upbringing.

INHERITED GENES

Substance abuse and dependence are more influenced by inherited genes than any outside environment, as shown by studies of twins.





GENETIC MUTATIONS

Studies suggest that genetics have a role in addiction. When genes are modified, it is clear that some genetic factors can affect how effective treatment of addiction is. Certain genetic mutations respond better to pharmacological treatment of substance use disorders.

NEIGHBORHOOD

Living in a neighborhood that is disordered generally increases several health risk behaviors. Exposure to community violence is positively associated with early age use of alcohol and marijuana.





CHILDHOOD

Problematic parent-child interactions and parental drugs correlated with higher levels of substance use than in children with more supportive and monitoring parents.

- Bauer IE, Soares JC, Nielsen DA. The role of opiodergic genes in the treatment outcome of drug addiction pharmacotherapy: A systematic review. The American Journal on Addictions. 2015;24(1):15-23. doi:10.1111/ajad.12172
 Copeland-Linder, N., Lambert, S.F., Chen, YF. et al. Contextual Stress and Health Risk Behaviors Among African American Adolescents. J Youth Adolescence 40, 158-173 (2011). https://doi.org.proxy.lib.mayna.edu/10.1007/s10964-010-9520-y
 Otten R, Mun CJ, Shaw DS, Wilson MB, Dishion TJ, A developmental cascade model for early adolescent-onset substance use: the role of early hildhood stress. Addiction. 2019;114(2):86-334. doi:10.1111/ajad.12172
 Rhee SH, Hewitt JK, Young SE, Corley RP, Crowley TJ, Stallings MC. Genetic and environmental influences on substance initiation, use, and problem use in adolescents. Archives of General Psychiatry. 2003;60(12):1256.
- doi:10.1001/archpsyc.60.12.1256
 Sullivan TN, Kung EM, Farrell AD. Relation between witnessing violence and drug use initiation among rural adolescents: Parental monitoring and family support as protective factors. Journal of Clinical Child & Discourse (Child & Discourse) and (Clinical Child & Dis