Introduction
It has been considered that the concept of addiction can be analysed in terms of the biological, social or psychological process, or some combination of these.

Among the health determinants and problems affecting the community, those derived from life style with its biological, social, psychological and cultural determinants are of primary importance.

The harm that is done by individuals who are engaged in addictive behaviour to themselves and their social environment has been found very serious.

This module provides the opportunity to examine some of the various factors related to addictions and possible beneficial intervention, from prevention to treatment.

Learning Objectives
By the end of this module the student will be able to:

• Define what addiction is and its types.
• Describe the difference between addiction and dependency.
• Describe the sociological and psychological factors that have been associated to the increase of the risk of an addiction.
• Describe examples which illustrate programs that have been demonstrated effective in the prevention of addictions.
• Describe the types of intervention that have been demonstrated effective in the treatment of drug and behavioural addictions.

Learning Activities
Problem-based Learning
The exploration of three problems or situations relevant to the learning objectives of this module will be carried out.

Lectures
Experienced professionals in the subject of addictions will present two lectures integrating some of the complexities in this area.

Other
The students will go on guided visits at units or centres in which treatment of addictions is carried out.
Evaluation
Formative Assessment
Problem-based Evaluation Exercise (PBL examination)

ECTS Credits
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