Applications of Positive Psychology to Substance Use Disorder

Positive Psychology

Positive psychology (PP) is a science of positive subjective experience, positive individual traits and positive institutions. It strives to improve the quality of life, and prevent mental and physical illness that can arise when life appears depleting and overwhelming. PP centers on individuals possessing qualities and characteristics that can allow them to flourish in times of stress and in times of happiness. PP uses empirical research to determine factors and actions that lead to individual well-being, positive outlook and thriving communities.

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Positive psychology treatment approaches are emerging around the world and expanding the conceptual framework in which addiction is treated. Positive psychology recognizes recovery may be understood as a function of moving toward a positive adaptation in life. Research in the treatment of addiction and positive psychology widens our focus from reducing dysfunctional behaviors to creating meaningful and positive experiences that lead to a positive life.

Research shows that alcohol-dependent persons have an increased responsiveness to the affectivity of stress and alcohol craving. Positive affect (i.e., positive emotional state) shows an association with lower stress and reduced alcohol craving, while negative affect (i.e., negative emotional state) is subsequently associated with higher alcohol craving. Furthermore, Ciarrocchi and Brelsford (2009) found that coping with emotions using substances was related to decreased well-being and increased emotional stress, while a sense of purpose in life and positive affect related negatively with the use of substances for emotional coping. Therefore, individuals with alcohol dependence may increasingly benefit from cultivating more positive emotions in order to regulate responses to stress.

Although not many studies have been published to date, current research provides themes geared toward improving substance abuse recovery, such as establishing “recovery capital.” Incorporating more recovery capital—spirituality, life meaning and social support—into substance abuse individuals’ everyday lives generates a greater likelihood of positive recovery outcomes.

Varying Characteristics

Positive psychology research aims to identify specific characteristics that may be different between substance abuse and non-substance abuse populations. The constructs of hope and life purpose may be lacking in individuals who develop and continue to experience psychiatric symptoms and substance abuse. A small study found that hope significantly correlates with purpose in life and social support, and a lack of hope contributes to increased psychiatric symptoms among individuals who are 6 months or more into recovery. Furthermore, regardless of the amount of alcohol or drug use, Ciarrocchi & Brelsford, (2009) found parallels between purpose in life and positive affect related negatively with the use of substances for emotional coping. Therefore, individuals with alcohol dependence may increasingly benefit from cultivating more positive emotions in order to regulate responses to stress.

Some researchers have proposed that spirituality and social support may be underlying factors to positive substance abuse outcomes. Though research on Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) is challenging because of the somewhat limiting practice of anonymity, one analysis indicates strong affiliates of the AA program tend to display strong psychological benefits. Members of AA with at least one year of sobriety and a high score on an AA Affiliation Scale presented significant links to gratitude, optimism, spirituality and purpose in life, regardless of length of sobriety.
Character Strengths and Virtues in Recovery

Research on personal principles suggests that certain moral and character strengths may prevent pathology and increase resiliency to challenges in life.° In positive psychology, moral strengths (called virtues) are positive traits related to moral behavior and a good life.° These comprehensive virtues are courage, justice, humanity, temperance, wisdom and transcendence. Positive psychology studies virtues, as well as character strengths, in order to identify common factors for prevention and recovery from alcohol and drug addiction.

One of the character strengths that may be especially helpful to enact in the recovery process from substance abuse is grit. Substance use disorders are chronic conditions and require consistent and sustained effort to deal with life-long adversities. Grit is the trait-level ability to be persistent and focused in the pursuit of long-term goals, which may promote sustained recovery.10, 11 Studies have shown that people with high levels of grit persevere through difficult tasks and obstacles in their attempt to reach long-term goals.10, 11

Interventions

Therapeutic modalities in positive psychology (called positive psychotherapy, or PPT) are concerned with building personal strengths. In addiction treatment, PPT is a process of building a positive, satisfying and reinforcing life in recovery.12 Specific positive psychotherapeutic techniques are designed to further three components of happiness and recovery: positive emotion, engagement and flow, and meaning in life. Possessing these positive factors creates an opportunity to build a foundation for a successful life in recovery from alcoholism and addiction.13 PPT attempts to amplify the intensity and duration of positive emotions about the past, present and future. Creating engagement in life and finding flow means involvement and absorption in work, intimate relations and leisure activities.14 Building a meaningful life brings a sense of satisfaction from belonging to or serving something bigger than oneself. Positive interventions by definition build pleasure, engagement and meaning.

Building positive emotion, engagement and meaning may actually counter the disorder itself. Tugade & Fredrickson (2004) found that positive emotions induced in the lab were related to more rapid dissipation of negative emotions, and even reversed the cardiovascular aftereffects of negative emotion.13 A positive psychological intervention of clinically depressed patients in 1995 showed that positive emotion displayed counteractive effects to psychological disorders.14 Participants in a 15-week intervention study met weekly to read about and apply strategies for increasing their satisfaction in various domains of life. After the study concluded, psychological measures of the clinically depressed patients showed that more than half of them no longer met the diagnostic criteria of the disorder.15

Furthermore, even simply talking about positive psychotherapy components can promote recovery. A small sample of 10 at-risk adolescents with issues of substance misuse was given Interventions in positive psychology to substance use, addiction and recovery research.16 A research study tested the impact of gratitude on positive affect and alcohol use. Individuals with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) from an outpatient treatment setting participated in a mixed-methods randomized control intervention for 14 days. Every day participants were required to write three good things (TGT) that happened in a day and why they happened. Data was collected by daily web surveys and then followed by telephone or in-person interviews at the end of the intervention and at intervals post-intervention. Over the course of the 14-day intervention, negative affect decreased while activated positive affect (e.g., feeling calm) increased significantly in the TGT group as compared to the control group.7 This study suggests that incorporating gratitude into those diagnosed with AUD may have a positive impact on recovery, and frequent moments of gratitude might be beneficial for lasting recovery.7

Prevention

Prevention research tells us there may be human strengths that act as buffers against mental illness and problematic behaviors. These traits are precisely what positive psychology aims to reinforce. Learned optimism—the idea of learning to dispute self-defeating and catastrophic thoughts, can act as a preventative trait toward depression and anxiety in children and adults.17 Building buffering strengths such as courage and perseverance, increasing optimism and hope, raising self-esteem, and increasing confidence in the ability to problem-solve and achieve goals are identified as therapeutic factors that promote recovery.2 The concept of increasing personal buffering strengths to prevent psychopathology applied toward the field of addiction and recovery may be valuable to future research on substance abuse prevention.

References


