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Chairman Message



Mohammad Taghi Joghataie, PhD,
Chairman

Dear Friends, Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the organizing committee, it would be our great pleasure to invite all of you to participate in the 13th International Addiction Science Congress (ASC) in Tehran; August 21-23, 2019.

Cellular and Molecular Research Center of Iran University of Medical Sciences and Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies of Tehran University of Medical Sciences as the main organizers of the conference invites all scientists and experts in this field around the world especially regional countries to share their last findings and viewpoints in the areas. The program of the ASC2019 congress with the theme of towards science-based decisions offers an opportunity of learning in an environment with both theoretical and practical approach. Our scientific program covers the latest achievements and current status of the field, with applied learning opportunities. In addition to the scientific program, you will find opportunities to explore one of the most beautiful capitals of Islam, Tehran. I believe with your participation in this conference will be a fruitful collaboration environment.

Sincerely yours,

Scientific Secretary Message

Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar, MD,
Scientific Secretary



Dear addiction scientists, policy-makers and activists,
I would like to welcome you to the 13th International Addiction Science Congress carried out in Tehran, Iran. The congress is organized jointly by several large universities and Institutes. Yearly, it has been attended by more than 1000 Iranian addiction experts and tens of International scientists from a variety of disciplines. The scientific program includes plenary lectures, symposia, workshops, oral presentations and poster sessions. It is carried out in seven concurrent sessions. The theme of this year's congress is "Towards Science-based Decisions". Hundreds of new findings and talks will be presented during this large event and we wish the discussions would move us forward in our understanding of addiction science and our response.

Addiction and in a broader term, substance use disorder, is one of the complex and challenging problems of the human beings. It is a result of a combination of the changes in our environment and the genetic predisposition. Despite the advancements in the science of brain and behavior, there are still many gaps in the required knowledge for effective control of addiction. We need to use all of the available knowledge and expertise and work hand in hand to promote decision-making process, policy making and planning. Let us be united together.

Congress Board



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Executive Committee

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Let Us Curb This Destructive Fire!

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Cellular and Molecular Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences

Faculty of Advanced Medical Technologies, Iran University of Medical Sciences

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Colleagues

Ministry of Health and Medical Education

Ministry of Co-operation, Labor and Social Welfare Judiciary

State Welfare Organization of Iran

Iran Drug Control Headquarter

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Iranian Legal Medicine Organization

Iranian Psychotherapy Association

Iranian Anatomical Sciences Association

Iran Psychology and Counseling Organization

Substance Abuse Treatment Centers Society

Congress 60

Rebirth Society

Iranian Life Quality Improvement Association

Congress Awards

Prevention Award

State Welfare Organization of Iran



Harm Reduction Award

Ministry of Health and Medical Education



Addiction Medicine Award

EZAMA



Best Oral and Poster Presentation Award

Faran Shimi Pharmaceutical Co.



Rehabilitation Award
DST Award

Congress 60



Special Groups Award

Iranian Life Quality Improvement Association



Quality of Life Award

Rebirth Society



Plenary Lectures in ASC2019

Day 1, Wednesday, August 21, 2019

13:30-15:00, Hall 1

Mohammad Reza Zarrindast
I.R. of Iran



Morphine-Like Effect of Tramadol

Department of Pharmacology, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Hamid Sarami
I.R. of Iran



Future of Drugs in the Country

Director General of Research and Training, Iran Drug Control Headquarter

Wadih Maalouf
Lebanon



Open Source Family Skills Programmes for The Prevention of Substance Use and Other Negative Social Outcomes: New Programmes and Evolving Experiences

Ph.D. in Epidemiology and Biostatistics at John Hopkins School of Public Health UNODC Prevention Unit, Vienna, Austria

Afarin Rahimi Movaghar
I.R. of Iran



International Drug Control and the National Needs

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Plenary Lectures in ASC2019

Day 2, Thursday, August 22, 2019

10:30-12:30, Hall 1

Hamed Ekhtiari
I.R. of Iran



How Neuroscience Can Reshape Addiction Medicine

Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran
University of Medical Sciences

Valentina Lorenzetti
Australia



Global Neuroimaging Consortia in Addiction: Findings, Progress
and Challenges

School of Psychology, Australian Catholic University, Australia

Yonghui Li
China



Modification on Addictive Memory with Virtual Reality
Technologies

Director and Senior Staff Specialist, Drug and Alcohol
Services, South East Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD),
NSW Health

Plenary Lectures in ASC2019

Day 1, Wednesday, August 21, 2019

15:30-17:00, Hall 1

Azarakhsh Mokri
I.R. of Iran



Future Challenges of Maintenance Treatments
Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran
University of Medical Sciences

Ali Farhoudian
I.R. of Iran



Electric Nicotine Delivery Systems: Advantages and Disadvantages
Substance Abuse and Dependence Research Center,
University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences

Alireza Norouzi
Lebanon



A Discursive Perspective to Opioid Maintenance Treatment
Programs in Iran
Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies, Tehran
University of Medical Sciences

Michael Schaub
Switzerland



Internet Interventions for the Reduction of Substance Misuse:
Where Is The Evidence?
Scientific Director of the Swiss Research Institute of Public
Health and Addiction ISGF, WHO Collaborating Center,
associated with the University of Zurich

Plenary Lectures in ASC2019

Day 3, Friday, September 7, 2018

10:00-11:30, Hall 1

Mohammadreza Mohammadi
I.R. of Iran



The Most Successful Treatment for Addicted People; Full-Scale Treatment and Lifestyle Change

Psychology and Psychiatry Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Mohsen Roshanpajouh
I.R. of Iran



Explanation of Social Function and the Necessity of Paradigm Shift for Prevention and Control of Social Problem and Addiction

Department of Addiction Studies, Iran University of Medical Sciences

Mehrdad Ehterami
I.R. of Iran



Prioritization of Prevention Strategies in Female and Marginalized Addiction Two Cases For Review of Systemic Approach in Constraints Theory

State Welfare Organization

Farid Barati
I.R. of Iran



Rehabilitation; The Missing Link Of Treatment And Recovery In Addiction

State Welfare Organization



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PROGRAM

13th Annual International Addiction Science Congress

Razi Hall, Tehran, Iran, August 21-23, 2019

Wednesday, 21 August

Time / Hall	Title	Speaker
Wed 8:00-10:00 Hall 1	Panel: Health System Response to Substance Use	
	Chairs: Alireza Raeisi, Ahmad Hajebi, Mehdi Shadnoosh, Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar, Hamid Sharifi	
	Overview on the World Drug Report-2019	Alireza Raeisi
	New Approaches towards Harm Reduction in Substance Use in the Ministry of Health of Iran	Ahmad Hajebi
	Policy and Programs on Substance Use Treatment in the Ministry of Health of Iran	Mehdi Shadnoush
	Evidence-Based Approaches for Reducing Drug Related Harm	Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar
	Mapping and Population Size Estimation for Person Who Inject Drugs (PWID) in Iran	Hamid Sharifi
Wed 8:00-10:00 Hall 2	Discussion	
	Panel: Drug Abuse, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Prisoners	
	Chairs: Mehrzad Tashakorian, Keyvan Mokhtari, Amjad Azizi, Reza Shafaati	
	Indications & Consideration of Addiction Drugs Prescription in Prisoners	Mehrzad Tashakorian Bahman Ebrahimi
	Addiction & Co-Infection In Prisoners	Keyvan Mokhtari Mohammad Nazari Pouya
	Addiction & New Approach of Medical Treatment (Pilot Study in Central Prison of Kordestan Province)	Amjad Azizi
	Psychotherapy, Peer Education & Role of NGOs in Drug Abuse in Prisons	Reza Shafaati
Wed 8:00-10:00 Hall 3	Discussion	
	Panel: Addiction Recovery Path (ARP) Project: An Interdisciplinary Collaboration for Addiction Medicine	
	Chairs: Mohammad Ali Oghabian, Amir Hossein Batouli, Hossein Dezhakam, Hamed Ekhtiari	
	What Happens to The Brain During Recovery: An Introduction to Addiction Recovery Path (ARP) Project	Sepideh Bakht

Wednesday, 21 August

Wed 8:00-10:00 Hall 3	Behavioural Tasks to Track Addiction Recovery	Hosna Tavakoli
	Resting-State fMRI to Track Addiction Recovery	Soheil Zarei
	Monetary Incentive Task to Track Addiction Recovery	Alireza Valyan
	Stop-Signal Task to Track Addiction Recovery	Mehran Zare-Bidoky
	Cue-Reactivity Task to Track Addiction	Peyman Ghobadi
	Neuropsychological Assessments to Track Addiction Recovery	Hamideh Ali Nazari
	Discussion	
Wed 8:00-10:00 Hall 4	Oral Presentations: Psychology	
	Chairs: Maryam Rasoulia, Mohammad Kazem Atef Vahid, Rabert Farnam, Tachara Karimi, Sara Azad, Simin Bashardoost	
	Internet Addiction and Its Relationship with Drug Addiction in The Students of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences, 2016.	Arezoo Vahabi
	Validation of The Persian Version of The Smartphone Addiction Scale among Tehran University Students in Iran	Ali Kheradmand
	The Persian Version of 12-Item Problematic Cellular Phone Use Questionnaire (Pcpu-Q): A Factor Analysis	Habibeh Ahmadipour
	Structural Model for Explaining Substance Abuse Trends in Adolescents Based on Neurocognitive Executive Functions of The Brain and Integrative Self-Knowledge Variables	Nahid Majidi
	Investigation of Impulsivity in Internet Addict Persons Before and After Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	Babak Sattari sefidan jadid
	The Comparison of Mental Health in The Extreme and Ordinary High School Users of Computer-Video Games	Morteza Abazari

Wednesday, 21 August

**Wed
8:00-10:00
Hall 4**

Key Population Size Estimation with NSUM to HIV Prevention Activities	Sakine Narouee
Methadone Maintenance Treatment and Depression Among Patients In Tehran	Mahshid Molooki
The Contribution of Emotional And Cognitive Dysfunctions to Reflection Impulsivity in Male Abusers of Methamphetamine	Hashem Jebraeili
Chemical Analysis of Traditional Hand-Made Herbal Slimming Products for The Detection of Hidden Drugs	Maryam Akhgari


Oral Presentations: Biology 1

Chairs: Maryam Zahmatkesh, Ameneh Rezayof, Mehdi Mehdizadeh, Tara Rezapoor, Mohammad Salehi, Mina Mojtabaei

**Wed
8:00-10:00
Hall 5**

Interaction of Metoclopramide With Induction of Polycystic Ovary Due to Morphine in Rat	Marzieh Mohammadi
In Vitro and In Silico Studies of A118 g Missense Mutation in Association with Opioid Addiction Among Northern Iranians Underwent Methadone Treatment	Alireza Sharafshah
The Effect of Curcumin on Functional and Structural Alterations of The Liver in Rats after MDMA Consumption	Leila Chodari
Alterations of Pi3k {Phosphatidylinositol 3 Kinase (Pi3k)} Protein Kinase B /AKT Gene Expression During Buprenorphine Modulated Methamphetamine Addiction in Rat	Reza Shahbazi ilekhchi
The Effect Essential Oil of The Nigella Sativa on Nicotine Induced Cell Death in Pc12	Hossein Zhaleh
A Cross-Sectional Study in the Assessment of Rolling the Diurnal Cortisol Activity in Methamphetamine Addicts with and without Adverse Childhood Experiences	Bijan Pirnia

Wednesday, 21 August

Wed 8:00-10:00 Hall 5	Alteration in The Lateral Paragigantocellular Neuronal Activity in Morphine Dependent Rats Following Adolescent Opiate Exposure	Sara Sabuee
	Alteration in Orexin Type One Receptor Expression Following Opiate Dependency in Rats Locus Coeruleus Nucleus	Niloofer Aghajani
	Interaction Between Ventral Hippocampal Glutamatergic and Mediodorsal Thalamic Dopaminergic Systems in Nicotine-Induced Anxiogenic-like Behaviours	Seyedeh Leila Mousavi
Wed 10:00-10:30	Tea and Cookies Break 	

Wednesday, 21 August

Opening Ceremony

**Wed
10:30-12:30
Hall 1**

Congress President

Mohammad Taghi
Joghataie

Congress Scientific Secretary

Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar

Secretary General of Iran Drug Control
Headquarters

Eskandar Momeni

Deputy of Research and Technology, MOH

Reza Malekzadeh

Tehran Provincial Governor

Anoushirvan Mohseni
Bandpei

State Welfare Organization President

Vahid Ghobadi Dana

**Wed
12:30-13:30**

Pray and Lunch Break



Wednesday, 21 August

Plenary Talks 1-4

Wed
13:30-15:00
Hall 1

Morphine-Like Effect of Tramadol

Mohammadreza
Zarrindast

Future of Drugs in the Country

Hamidreza Sarami

Open Source Family Skills Programmes for
The Prevention of Substance Use and Other
Negative Social Outcomes: New Programmes
and Evolving Experiences

Wadih Maalouf

International Drug Control and the National
Needs

Afarin Rahimi Movaghar

Wed
13:30-15:00
Hall 2

**Workshop: Standardising Clinical,
Cognitive And Imaging Assessment Of
Addiction: Limitations And Directions For
Future Work**

Valentina Lorenzetti

Wed
15:00-16:30
Hall 1

**Panel: Questions and Answers with Director Generals of Drug Control
Headquarter**

**Chairs: Hamid Jomepour, Samad Nariman, Shahram Dastranj,
Mohammad Tarahomi, Abdollah Nazari**

Director General of Treatment and Social
Supports

Hamid Jomepour

Director General of Cultural and Prevention
Affairs

Samad Nariman

Director General of Supply Reduction Office

Shahram Dastranj

Director General of Office on Legal and
Judicial Affairs

Mohammad Tarahomi

Director General of Office on Development of
Partnerships and NGOs

Abdollah Nazari

Wed
15:00-16:30
Hall 2

Panel: Hepatitis C Elimination in Iran

**Chairs: Afarin Rahimi Movaghar, Maryam Alavi,
Amir Ali Sohrabpour, Hossein Poustchi**

Wednesday, 21 August

**Wed
15:00-16:30
Hall 2**

HCV Elimination in Iran, Overview	Amir Ali Sohrabpour
An Intervention to Improve HCV Testing, Linkage to Care, and Treatment among People Who Use Drugs in Tehran, Iran: The ENHANCE Study	Maryam Alavi
ENHANCE Short Film Screening	
An Intervention to Increase HCV Diagnosis and Treatment Uptake among People in Custody in Gorgan, Iran	Hossein Poustchi
Discussion (Question & Answer), Attendees: Dr. Amir Ali Sohrabpour, Dr. Maryam Alavi, Dr. Hossein Poustchi, Mehri Nouri (INCAS- Psychologist), Akbar Lotfi (Peer Support Worker, Re-Birth Charity Society)	

**Wed
15:00-16:30
Hall 3**

Panel: Chinese Academy of Science Talks; Neuroscience and Addiction Medicine

Chairs: Abbas Haghpourast, Hamed Ekhtiari, Jianjun Zhang, Xijing Chen

The Role of Noradrenaline Circuit in Morphine Memory Reconsolidation	Jianjun Zhang
Imbalance of Dopamine Receptors and the Adaptive Changes of L-type Calcium Channels Regulate Cocaine-seeking Habit	Fang Shen
Music Therapy for Substance Use Disorders: A Cochrane Meta-analysis	Xijing Chen
Discussion	

**Wed
15:00-16:30
Hall 4**

Meeting (Q & A): Key Neurocognitive Interventions Which Make Us Immune to Addictive Behaviors


Chairs: Majid Nili Ahmadabadi, Azarakhsh Mokri, Ali Farhoudian, Reza Daneshmand, Peyman Hasani Abharian

**Wed
15:00-16:30
Hall 5**

Panel: Smoking Cessation With Drug Abuse Treatment; A New Approach

Chairs: Gholamreza Heydari, Mohsen Roshanpajouh, Homan Narenjiha

Wednesday, 21 August

Wed 15:00-16:30 Hall 5	International Experiences	Homan Narenjiha
	Iran Experience	Gholamreza Heydari
	Establishment Challenges	Mohsen Roshanpajouh
	Discussion	
Wed 15:00-16:30 Hall 6	Panel: Sexual Addiction	
	Chairs: Mostafa Heidari, Fatemeh Sadat Bateni, Ladan Fatah, Siamak Rostamian	
	Social Media Training	Mostafa Heidari
	Educating Susceptible Groups	Fatemeh Sadat Bateni
Wed 15:00-16:30 Hall 7	Parent Training	Ladan Fatah
	Training Psychologists	Siamak Rostamian
	Discussion	
	Panel: The Importance of The Function of Drug Treatment Centers in Advancing Harm Reduction and Reducing Demand	
Wed 15:00-16:30 Hall 7	Chairs: Mehran Ghahramani, Armin Mohammadi, Amin Afshar, Reza Rad Godarzi	
	Harm Reduction and Its Goals	Mehran Ghahramani
	The Effectiveness of Maintenance Treatment in Reducing Harm	Armin Mohammadi
	The Tasks and Priorities of The Treatment of Addiction in Drug Treatment Centers	Amin Afshar
Wed 16:30-17:00	The Success Rate of The Drug Treatment Centers in Achieving the Goals Set	Reza Rad Godarzi
	Discussion	
	Tea and Cookies Break 	
	Panel: Neurocognitive Aspects of Addiction: Intervention (English Panel)	
Wed 17:00-18:30 Hall 1	Chairs: Yonghui Li, Xijing Chen, Valentina Lorenzetti, Hamed Ekhtiari	
	Targeting Cortical Oscillations with Transcranial Alternating Current Stimulation (tACS): Challenges and Future	Nastaran Malmir

Wednesday, 21 August

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 1**

What Can Neuroimaging Data Say about Responders and Non-Responders to TMS in Drug Users?

Hosna Tavakoli

How to Predict Inter- and Intra-Individual Variability in Response to tDCS Based on Brain Trait and Brain State: A Randomized Cross-Over Trial among Methamphetamine Users?

Ghazaleh Soleimani

Introducing Integrative Neurocognitive Program for Obesity and Overweight

Tahereh Mahdavi

Future Oriented Cognition as Cognitive Intervention

Mehdi Fakhimi

Decision-Making as a Target of Neurocognitive Interventions in Addiction

Alireza Valyan

Combination of Neuromodulation Techniques (tDCS) and Mindfulness in Adolescents Drug Users

Jaber Alizadehgoradel

Targeting Functional Connectivity by tDCS During Drug Cue Exposure

Mehran Zarebidoky

Discussion

Panel: Gaming Disorder as A New Clinical Entity: From Prevention to Diagnosis and Treatment

Chairs: Afarin Rahimi Movaghar, Rabert Farnam, Marzieh Hamzezadeh, Maral Mardaneh, Hossein Rafiee Manesh

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 2**

Result of Iranian Focus Group in Prevention Internet Addiction

Marzieh hamzezadeh

Iranian Prevention Package in Internet Addiction

Maral Mardaneh

Screening and Diagnosis Instrument in Gaming Disorder

Hossein Rafiee Manesh

Iranian Package for Game Addiction

Rabert Farnam

Discussion

Wednesday, 21 August

Oral Presentations: Alcohol

Chairs: Mohammadreza Sargolzaei, Farbod Fadaie, Hafez Bajoghli, Hamed Bahari, Nader Molavi, Nasrin Bagheri

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 3**

Alcohol Addiction and Abuse: An Evolutionary Perspective	Farbod Fadaie
University Student Perceptions of Alcohol Use in Iraq and Insights for Public Health Policy	Mustafa Al Ansari
Perspectives on the Alcohol Abuse among the Referred Cases to The Legal Medicine Center of Ardabil (North-West of Iran), 2017	Mahmoud Abbasi
Long-Term Alcohol Consumption Promotes Changes in B-Defensin Isoform Gene Expression to The Epididymis of Rats	Maryam Sadeghzadeh
Fatal Methanol Mass Poisoning in Iran: A Review on The Current Evidences	Kambiz Soltaninejad
Epidemiology of Fatal Alcohol Poisoning in Tehran During April 2018-2019	Pardis Shojaei
Alcohol Treatment Systems in Muslim Majority Countries: Alcohol Treatment Policy in Iran	Basma Alansari
Substance Abuse as A Spandrel of Evolution	Hafez Bajoghli
Prevalence of Alcohol Consumption among Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) Clients in Golestan Province, Northern Part of Iran	Ahmad Danesh

Oral Presentations: Harm Reduction

Chairs: Marzieh Farnia, Mehrzad Tashakorian, Setareh Mohsenifar, Sadegh Shairazi, Ebrahim Ghodoosi, Siamand Anvari

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 4**

Comparative Study of Psychological, Social, and Spiritual Health of Men Who Consume Injectable and Non-Injectable Drugs Who Are Referring to Addiction Treatment Centers in Gorgan	Fateme Jafarian
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Wednesday, 21 August

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 4**

The Impact of Income Inequality in HIV Testing among People Who Inject Drugs in Tehran, Iran: A Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition	Bahram Armoon
Correlation of Methamphetamine Use with High-Risk Sexual Behaviors among People Who Inject Drugs in Iran: Results from Bio-Behavioral Surveillance Survey in 2014	Jasem Zarei
The Prevalence and Associated Factors with Substance Use among Homeless Youth in Kerman	Mehrdad Khezri
Sexually Transmitted Infections Symptoms among People Who Inject Drugs in Iran.	Ghazal Mousavian
Early Sexual Intercourse among People Who Inject Drugs: A Nationwide Bio-Behavioral Surveillance Survey 2014	Fatemeh Tavakoli
Factors Associated with Injecting Related Risk Behaviors among People Who Inject Drugs: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Study	Elahe Ahounbar
A Quick Survey of The Prevalence of HIV Infection in Open Source Hangouts with the Help of Outreach Groups in The Mashhad 2019	Ali Mohammad Hosseinpour
Uptake and Correlates of Opioid Substitution Treatment among People Who Inject Drugs in Iran	Mehran Nakhaeizadeh
Providing Harm Reduction Service to High-Risk Consumers through Mobile Clinics Mashhad University of Medical Sciences on 1397	Fatemeh Kabiri
Economic Disparity Associated with Receptive Syringe Sharing in People Who Inject Drugs in Tehran: Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition Analysis	Mehdi Noroozi

Wednesday, 21 August

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 4**

The Prevalence of HIV in Injecting Drug Users (IDUS) in Iran After 2005: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	Jamileh Rahimi
Determining the Factors Associated with Sustained Remission among Opioid Dependents Who Have Been Treated by Medication Assisted Treatment	Omid Massah Choolabi
Evaluation of Performance of the Substance Abuse Treatment Units in Holly Mashhad City in 1391 (2012): A System Process Study.	Mohammad Ali Sobhanifar

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 5**

Panel: From Persian Medicine Manuscript to Basic and Clinical Evidence of The Prevention and Treatment of Addiction

Chairs: Mohsen Naseri, Farzaneh Ghaffari, Morteza Mojahedi, Mohammadbagher Saberi Zafarghandi, Seyed Rohollah Mossavyzade

General Prevention and Treatment of Addiction from The Perspective of Persian Medicine	Mohsen Naseri
Introduction of Persian Medicine Manuscript on Opium Addiction and Withdrawal Methods	Farzaneh Ghaffari
The Effect of Mizaj on Mental Health, Its Importance in The Prevention and Treatment of Addiction	Morteza Mojahedi
A Review of The Basic and Clinical Studies Performed on Hab O-Shefa	Mohammad Bagher Saberi Zafarghandi
Spirituality Is the Fourth Dimension of Human Health, Its Role in The Treatment of Addiction	Seyed Rohollah Mossavyzade

**Wed
17:00-18:30
Hall 6**

Workshop: RCT in addiction **Jaleh Gholami**

Thursday, 22 August

Time / Hall	Title	Speaker
Thur 8:00-10:00 Hall 1	Panel: Quality Improvement of Addiction Treatment Program in Iran Chairs: Mahdi Shadnoush, Hamid Jomepour, Farid Barati Sedeh, Mehrzad Tashakorian, Michael Schaub, Alireza Noroozi	
	Addiction Treatment Programs: Paved Path and Future Directions	Mahdi Shadnoush
	DCHQ Policies and Programs for Quality Improvement of Addiction Treatment Programs in Iran	Hamid Jomepour
	Necessity Of Putting More Emphasize on Psychosocial Dimensions of Treatment	Farid Barati Sedeh
	Implementing Opioid Maintenance Treatment Protocols in Prison: Achievements and Challenges	Mehrzad Tashakorian
	Building Consensus on Quality Standards of Drug Treatment: European Perspective	Michael Schaub
	System Level Approaches for Improvement of Treatment Program	Alireza Noroozi
Thur 8:00-10:00 Hall 2	Discussion	
	Panel: The Role of Schools in Primary Prevention of Addiction Chairs: Samad Nariman, Alireza Kazemi, Nader Mansourkiaei, Farhad Taremian, Robabe Noori	
	The Policies and Regulations for Field of Addiction Prevention in Schools	Alireza Kazemi
	The Role of Schools in the Primary Prevention of Addiction	Nader Mansourkiaei
	Update on International Experiences in Addiction Primary Prevention within Target Setting of School	Farhad Taremian
Thur 8:00-10:00 Hall 3	The Function of Life Skills Trainings in Addiction Prevention among School Students	Robabe Noori
	Discussion	
	Panel: A Century of Drug Legislation and Policy Making in Iran: A Historical Analysis Chairs: Amin Afshar, Mohammad Binazadeh, Emran Mohammad Razaghi	
	Legislative History of Drug Control in Iran	Amin Afshar
	Historical Analysis of Legislative Trend	Mohammad Binazadeh
	Social Analysis of Legislative Trend	Emran Mohammad Razaghi
	Overall Analysis of Drug Policy Making in Iran	All Panel Members

Thursday, 22 August

Thur
8:00-10:00
Hall 4

Panel: Substance Abuse Case Managements; Capacities and Challenges of Iranian Social Workers (Iran Association of Social Workers)

Chairs: Seyed Hasan Mousavi Chalack, Amir Moghannibashi Mansourieh, Mehdi Sarvi Hampa

A Review on Theories of Case Management	Amir Moghannibashi Mansourieh
Report of Case Management of Substance Users in Ghods City	Mehdi Sarvi hampa
Experience of Social Work Case Management in Hormozgan	Neda Hashemifar
Experience of Social Work Case Management in Kerman	Monireh Baloochi
Experience of Social Work Case Management in Kermanshah	Mandana Javaheri
Experience of Social Work Case Management in Gillan	Kobra Rad Ajpisheh
Discussion	

Thur
8:00-10:00
Hall 5

Panel: Treatment protocol and Tobacco Cessation Counseling

Chairs: Seyed Mojtaba Yasini, Mohammadhadi Farahzadi, Ghasem Dastjerdi, Farzad Farhoodi

Epidemiology of Tobacco Addiction	Seyed Mojtaba Yasini
Pharmacotherapy for Tobacco Addiction	
Description of Tobacco Cessation Sessions Screening and Measurement	Mohammadhadi Farahzadi
Determine the Treatment Strategy	
Specify the Treatment Date Decide to Change	Ghasem Dastjerdi
Optimization of Treatment Plan	Farzad Farhoodi
Prevention of Relapse	
Discussion	

Thur
8:00-10:00
Hall 6

Panel: Neurocognitive Aspects of Addiction: Assessment (English Panel)

Chairs: Hamed Ekhtiari, Valentina Lorenzetti, Jianjun Zhang

Neurocognitive Models of Addiction: From Vulnerability Assessments to Treatment Strategies	Mehran Zare-Bidoky
Cue Induced Craving in Addiction Medicine: Neurocognitive Bases and Implications for Clinical Practice	Arshya Sangchooli

Thursday, 22 August

Thur
8:00-10:00
Hall 6

The Parallels Between Food Addiction and Drug Addiction	Meghedi Vartanian
Design Challenges of Cue Reactivity Tasks	Peyman Ghobadi
A New Biomarker in Addiction Science?	Soheil Zarei
Resting State Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging	
Tracking Addiction Recovery Using Neuroimaging: Addiction Recovery Path (ARP) Project	Sepideh Bakht
Default Mode Network Dysfunction in Drug Users: A Resting State Study	Sara Jafakesh
Mental Time Travel into The Past in Cannabis User: An fMRI Study	Parnian Rafei
Discussion	

Thur
8:00-10:00
Hall 7

Panel: New Findings on Health Psychology in Addiction	
Chairs: Ali Farhoudian, Peyman Abharian, Mohammad Seirafi, Mehri Amiri, Ghasem Rajabi	
A Good Therapeutic Relationship for Drug dependents with Psychosomatic Comorbidities	Ali Farhoudian
Cognitive Rehab in Addiction	Peyman Abharian
Preventing Addiction in Children and Adolescents with a View to Health Psychology	Mohammad Seirafi
Systematic Model in The Treatment of Addiction	Mehri Amiri
Global Burden of Disease Attributable to Mental and Substance Use Disorders 1990-2017	Ghasem Rajabi
Discussion	

Thur
10:00-10:30

Tea and Cookies Break



Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 1

Plenary Talks 5-7	
How Neuroscience Can Reshape Addiction Medicine	Hamed Ekhtiari
Global Neuroimaging Consortia in Addiction: Findings, Progress and Challenges	Valentina Lorenzetti
Modification on Addictive Memory with Virtual Reality Technologies	Yonghui Li

Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 2

Workshop: Buprenorphine Treatment of Opioid Dependence: Advantages and Challenges	Faranshimi Pharmaceutical Co.
Chairs: Mohammad Salehi, Reza Daneshmand, Alireza Noroozi, Mohammadreza Haddadi	

Thursday, 22 August

Oral Presentations: Psychological Treatment

Chairs: Mehrdad Eftekhari, Mehrdad Ehterami, Hamid Reza Taheri Nakhost, Reza Shirali, Jafar Mirzaei, Shadi Jazayeri

**Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 3**

Development and Uptake of a Mobile-App for Congress 60 Recovery Educations	Mohammad Salehi
Effectiveness of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy Based on Mindfulness on Loneliness, Tolerance of Ambiguity and Emotional Distress in Addicts	Mahmudreza Roohanifar
Effect of Dialectical Behavior Therapy on Emotion Regulation and Distress Tolerance in People Under Methadone Therapy	Mohamad-amin Karimi
Effectiveness of Mindfulness-Based Relapse Prevention in Methadone-Treated Patients: Determine the Mediating Role of Impulsivity in Relapse Prevention	Vahid Hajjalani
Effectiveness of HIV/AIDS Group-based Skill Building Intervention on Health-related Quality of Life (HRGOL) in Iranian Drug Abuser Men	Arman Latifi
The Effectiveness of Acceptance and Commitment (ACT) Therapy on Marital Adjustment in Patient Undergoing Methadone Treatment	Hossein Moradian
Experience of OT-Assisted Treatment Combined with Congress 60 Mutual Help Groups in a Specialized Drug Treatment Center	Hassan Ghafouri
Effectiveness of Combining the Islamic Spirituality Therapy and Mindfulness on Stress and Distress Tolerance of Addicts	Roghieh Nooripour
Evaluating the Effectiveness of Compulsory and Non-Compulsory Residential Care Programs on Life Satisfaction, Emotional Regulation and Mental Health in People with Substance Abuse Disorder	Mahdey Malekimoghaddam

Thursday, 22 August

**Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 3**

The Effect of Therapeutic Community (TC) on Improving the Quality of Life of Addict Prisoners Treated in the Central Prison of Tehran

Meysam Shiraliyan

The Effectiveness of Cognitive Computer Rehabilitation on Improving Inhibitory Response in People with Heroin Abuse

Akram Abbariki

Addiction Psychological Recovery: A Content Analysis

Mehrnoosh Inanlou

Evaluating the Effectiveness of the «Redirect» Plan to Improve the Quality of Life of Addicts in the Rehabilitation Phase

Narges Hedayati

The Effectiveness of Mindfulness-based on Cognitive Therapy (mBCT) in Reducing Psychological Distress among Addicts

Ali Ghaedniay Jahromi

Oral Presentations: Addiction in Women

Chairs: Masoumeh Maarefvand, Gelareh Mostashari, Seyed Vahid Shariat, Roya Noori, Mahshid Babayan, Hossein Sotoodeh

**Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 4**

High Risk Behaviors and Pattern of Substance Abuse Among Addicted Women

Hanieh Jormand

Investigate Effectiveness of Cognitive – Behavioral Group Therapy on Attachment Styles, Personality Characteristics and Self- Efficacy of Drug -Dependence Women Sex Under the Influence of Alcohol and Drugs among Female Sex Workers in Iran

Faeze Eskandari

Pregnancy Outcome in HIV Positive Women with Addiction: Result from a Retrospective Cohort Study

Soheil Mehmandoost

A Survey of Frequency of Substance Abuse in Pregnant Women Admitted to Esfahan Hospitals in 2017

Farzad Gheshlaghi

Prevalence of Injection Drug and Its Associated Risk Factors among Sex Workers

Neda SoleimanvandiAzar

Social Determinants Associated with Risky Sexual Behaviors among Women Sex Worker in Tehran

Neda SoleimanvandiAzar

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**Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 4**

The Effectiveness of a Model-Based Intervention on Prevention Human Papillomavirus in Drug Dependent Women	Mansoureh Jamshidimanesh
Cancer Pain and Addiction: a New Experience of Addiction in Women with Breast Cancer	Manijeh Firoozi
The Effect of Excess Use of Mobile Phone During Pregnancy on Weight and Health Condition of Infants: Systematic Review	Reza Saeidi
Relation to Addiction, Emotional Loneliness and Differentiation in Female Students of Physical Education at Gorgan Azad University in Academic Year 2019-2020	Aysoneh Pordan
The Effect of Life Skills Training on Improving the Family Function of Female Teachers With Addicted Husbands	Esmail Esmaily
The Study of Social Factors Affecting the Tendency of Women to Opiate Drugs	Esmail Esmaily

**Thur
10:30-12:30
Hall 5**

Oral Presentations: Biology 2	
Chairs: Mohammadreza Zarrindast, Nasim Vosoughi, Ali Shahbazi, Peyman Abharian, Soodeh Esmaeili, Mohammad Esmaeil Alipoor	
Adolescent Nicotine Exposure Alters the Responses of Periaqueductal Gray Matter Neurons to Formalin Injection	Fatemeh Khaluzadeh
Prenatal Methamphetamine Exposure Could Cause Chronic Abnormalities in Epigenome Associated with Autistic Like Behavior, an Extended Follow Up Study	Arvin Haghighatfard
Signal Transduction of Improving Effects of Ibudilast on Methamphetamine Induced Cell Death	Hossein Zhaleh
To Consider the Effect of Ritalin Abuse On the Changes of the Enzyme Dopamine Beta Hydroxylase in Prefrontal Cortex and Serum Corticosterone and Anxiety in Gondectomized Male and Female Rats.	Samira Danyali

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Thur 10:30-12:30 Hall 5	The Effect of Cannabis Sativa on Brain Tissue in Rat: Behavioral and Histological Changes	Farshid Parsa
	Ameliorative Effect of Curcumin Pretreatment against Morphine-Induced Inhibitory Memory Impairment	Khatereh Kharazmi
	Influence of Cannabidiol Administration on Markers of Cell Proliferation and Neurogenesis During Extinction Period in Methamphetamine Dependence Rats	Yasaman Razavi
	Neuroprotective Effect of Ghrelin in Methamphetamine-Received Male Rats	Solmaz Fallahi
	The Distinct Role of Glia Cell on Drug Addiction	Neda Yazdanfar
Thur 10:30-12:30 Hall 6	Workshop: How to Write an Abstract for Conferences? Jaleh Gholami	
Thur 10:30-12:30 Hall 7	Panel: Guided Self-Change Chairs: Mehran Zarghami, Ebrahim Mousavi, Fatemeh Taghizadeh	
	Guided Self-Change, what is it? Conceptual Framework & Key Elements	Mehran Zarghami
	Working with clients session by session	Ebrahim Mousavi
	GSC experience in Iran- Efficacy of Guided self-change on Pulmonary Health Variables of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Fatemeh Taghizadeh
	Case Examples	All Panel Members
Thur 12:30-13:30	Pray and Lunch Break  	
Thur 13:30-15:00 Hall 1	Panel: Use and Use Disorder in Iran: Current Situation and Some Trends During the Last Two Decades Chairs: Hamid Reza Sarrami, Hassan Rafiey, Mohsen Roshanpajouh, Hooman Narenjiha, Fardin Alipour, Saeid Madani Ghahfarokhi	
	The Big Picture and Some Apparent Contradictions	Hamid Reza Sarrami
	Rapid Situation Assessment-2018	Hassan Rafiey
	Household Survey-2015	Mohsen Roshanpajouh
	Four Waves of Rapid Situation Assessment: A Look at Method of Three Previous Waves	Hooman Narenjiha
	Four Waves of Rapid Situation Assessment: A Look at Method of the Last Wave	Fardin Alipour

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Thur 13:30-15:00 Hall 1	Four waves of Rapid Situation Assessment: A Look at the Trends in Results	Saeid Madani Ghahfarokhi
	Discussion	
Thur 13:30-15:00 Hall 2	Panel: Neuroscience-informed Training and Rehabilitation for Addiction (NIPE and NEAT Packages)	
	Chairs: Ali Farhoudian, Alireza Noroozi, Tara Rezapour, Hamed Ekhtiari	
	Promises and Challenges in Cognitive Training in Addiction Medicine	Hamed Ekhtiari
	NIPE/NEAT as a Cognitive Training/ Rehabilitation Packages	Tara Rezapour
	Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour for Cognitive Education in Drug Addiction	Elham Sharifi
	Personal Experiences of Running NIPE	Mohammad Barzegari
	Personal Experiences of Running NIPE	Nastaran Malmir
	Why Do We Need New Neuroscience Informed Interventions in Addiction Medicine	Alireza Noroozi
	Potentials to Join NEAT and NIPE Trials	Hamed Ekhtiari
	Discussion	
Thur 13:30-15:00 Hall 3	Panel: Iran National Drug Policies; Towards an Integrated Response	
	Chairs: Soodabeh Rezvani, Bita Vahdani, Fatemeh Azizmohammadi, Iman Rahimpour, Saeed Sefatian, Mohammad Naeeminezhad	
	The Criminological Study of Addiction and NA Groups	Soodabeh Rezvani
	Alternatives to Punishment for Drug-Using Offenders	Bita Vahdani
	Legal Support of People with Addiction in the Light of Government's Human Rights Obligations	Fatemeh Azizmohammadi
	Iran Legislative Policy about Harm Reduction: Interaction or Conflict	Iman Rahimpour
	Modifying Criminal Policies for Drug Crimes: Basis and Effects	Mohammad Naeeminezhad
	Iran Policies Towards Drugs: Current Situation and Future Directions	Saeed Sefatian
	Discussion	

Thursday, 22 August

**Thur
13:30-15:00
Hall 4**

Panel: Internet and Cyberspace Addiction to Children and Adolescents

Chairs: Ebrahim Nikaaein, Reza

Mohammad Babaei, Mahdi Hasani, Homa Rezaee

Addiction, Teens and Cyberspace	Ebrahim Nikaaein
Sociology of Internet and Cyberspace	
Addiction to Children and Adolescents (Socialization Process)	Reza Mohammad Babaei
Addiction, Teens and Cybercrime Damage	Mahdi Hasani
Treatment of Addiction to The Internet and Cyberspace	Homa Rezaee
Discussion	

**Thur
13:30-15:00
Hall 5**

Panel: Detoxification of Opiates

**Chairs: Nader Charkhgard, Mohammad Javad Morabbi,
Shahram Nadery**

Tramadol in Opioid Detoxification, Buprenorphine in Opioid Detoxification	Nader Charkhgard
Rapid Opioid Detoxification & Clonidine in Opioid Detoxification	Mohammad Javad Morabbi
New Treatments in Opioid Detoxification	Shahram Nadery
Discussion	

**Thur
13:30-15:00
Hall 6**

Panel: Sociological Aspects of Addiction

**Chairs: Mazdak Daneshvar, Simin Kazemi, Payam Roshanfekr, Omid
Zamani, Seyed Ali Shafiee**

Sociology of Alcohol Consumption in Iran	Simin Kazemi
Feminizing Addiction; Fact and Doubts	Payam Roshanfekr
Social Stigma & Discrimination Related to Drug Use Rehab & Treatment	Omid Zamani
Sociological Reflection on The Treatment of Addiction in Iran	Seyed Ali Shafiee
Discussion	

**Thur
13:30-15:00
Hall 7**

Workshop: Novel Pharmaceutical Approaches For Personalized Smoking Cessation

Cosar Pharmaceutical Co.

Chairs: Milad Behrouzi - Fateme Daraee

Thursday, 22 August

Plenary Talk 8-11

Thur
15:00-16:30
Hall 1

Future Challenges of Maintenance Treatments	Azarakhsh Mokri
Electric Nicotine Delivery Systems: Advantages and Disadvantages	Ali Farhoudian
A Discursive Perspective to Opioid Maintenance Treatment Programs in Iran	Alireza Noroozi
Internet Interventions for the Reduction of Substance Misuse: Where Is the Evidence?	Michael Schaub

Panel: Population Size Estimation of Hidden Populations: Methods and Models

Chairs: Ali Akbar Haghdooost, Mohammad Reza Baneshi, Hamid Sharifi, Nima Ghalekhani

Thur
15:00-16:30
Hall 2

Population Size Estimation among Hidden Population: Principles, Overview of the Methods and Limitations	Ali Akbar Haghdooost
Network Scale-Up (NSU) Principles and Experiences in Iran	Mohammad Reza Baneshi
Experience of the Country in Other Methods of Size Estimation Merge the Results of Different Methods	Hamid Sharifi - Nima Ghalekhani
Discussion	

Panel: Hormones and Substance Abuse

Chairs: Ali Yoonessi, Nasim Vouseoghi, Mohammad Hasan Novin, Nader Charkhgard

Thur
15:00-16:30,
Hall 3

Hormones and Addictive Behaviors	Ali Yoonessi
Oxytocin and Addiction	Nasim Vouseoghi
The Role of Neuropeptide Y in Drug Seeking and Compulsive Drug Taking	Mohammad Hasan Novin
The Role of Testosterone Level on The Withdrawal Syndrome	Nader Charkhgard
Discussion	

Thur
16:30 - 17:00

Tea and Cookies Break



Thursday, 22 August

Thur 17:00-18:30 Hall 1	Panel: Preventive Interventions Approaches among Vulnerable Teenagers and Youths	
	Chairs: Monir Arezoumandi, Hossein Bigdeli, Gelareh Mostashari, Zahra Saberi, Mehri Amiri	
	Study on Systematic Treatment of Substance Abuse among Adolescents	Hossein Bigdeli
	A Small trial on the Quick Fix Intervention Manual	Gelareh Mostashari
	The Role of Educational Systems in Preventing Addiction in Children	Zahra Saberi
	Health Behavior Models (Health Psychology) in Preventing Addiction in Children	Mehri Amiri
Thur 17:00-18:30 Hall 2	Panel: The Role of Workplaces in the Primary Prevention of Addiction	
	Chairs: Samad Nariman, Iraj Ismaeili, Roya Noori, Davood Mirzaei Moghaddam	
	Report on KAAJ Program for the Prevention of Addiction	Iraj Ismaeili
	Updates on International Achievements in the Field of Primary Addiction Prevention in Workplaces	Roya Noori
	The Role of a Healthy Lifestyle in the Prevention of Addiction in Workplaces	Davood Mirzaei Moghaddam
	Discussion	
Thur 17:00-18:30 Hall 3	Panel: Future Challenges of Maintenance Treatments	Temad Pharmaceutical Co.
	Chairs: Azarakhsh Mokri - Ali Farhoudian - Alireza Noroozi - Reza Daneshmand - Masoumeh Kanaani	
Thur 17:00-18:30 Hall 4	Panel: Neuroscience of Addiction	
	Chairs: Hamed Ghazvini, Ali Siahposht Khachaki, Hassan Abbassian, Behzad Garmabi	
	Behavioral Perspectives of Drug Addiction in Animal Models	Hamed Ghazvini
	The Electrophysiological Properties of Nucleus Accumbens and Morphine-induced Conditioned Place Preference : The Role of Glutamatergic System	Ali Siahposht Khachaki
	Cannabinoids , Addiction and the Brain	Hassan Abbassian
	Circadian Clock, Reward and Addictive Behavior	Behzad Garmabi
	Discussion	

Thursday, 22 August

Panel: Women Substance Abuse

Chairs: Hadi Tanha, Farzad Nazemi, Maliha Baihaghi, Hussein Ghasemi

**Thur
17:00-18:30
Hall 5**

Introduce to Women & Gender Substance Abuse in The World	Hussein Ghasemi
Psychological Intervention to Women Substance Abuse	Hadi Tanha
Pharmacological Intervention to Women Substance Abuse	Farzad Nazemi
Treatment Service for Substance Abuse that are Responsive to Gender	Maliha Baihaghi
Discussion	

Oral Presentations: Epidemiology

Chairs: Abbas Motevalian , Morteza Naserbakht, Jaleh Gholami, Sara Jafari, Mehri Amiri, Hayede Saberi

**Thur
17:00-18:30
Hall 6**

Factors Associated with Waterpipe Smoking among Male Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Study	Hamid Abasi
Assessment of Tobacco, Drug and Alcohol Use among the Iranian Youth	Asiyeh Pirzadeh
Using the Capture-Recapture Method to Estimate the Population Size of Injecting Drug Users in Sanandaj	Khaled Rahmani
Study of Methamphetamine Use in Patients Referred to Emergency Ward of General Hospital at North of Iran in 2017	Pezhman Hadinezhad
Estimating Social Network Size Using Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM) in Iranshahr, Sistan and Baluchestan Province, Iran	Sakine Narouee

**Thur
19:30-22:00
Hall 1**

Gala Dinner Ceremony


Friday, 23 August

Time / Hall	Title	Speaker
Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 1	Panel: From Theory to Demand and Harm Reduction Programs in Iran: Is It Applicable or Necessary at All?	
	Chairs: Morteza Khajavi, Emran Mohammad Razzaghi, Mohammad Binazadeh, Hassan Rafiey	
	Dysfunctions of Theory Development Institutions in Demand Reduction Programs	Morteza Khajavi
	Neoliberalism in Harm & Demand Reduction Programs	Emran Mohammad Razzaghi
	Epistemic Uncertainty in Drug Control: A Good Text in a Displaced Context	Mohammad Binazadeh
	Theory for the Practice of Reducing Burden of Addiction: Why? And How?	Hassan Rafiey
Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 2	Panel: Drug Treatment Centers: Opportunities and Challenges	
	Chairs: Fatemeh Khoshnevisan, Aziz Mohammadi, Mohammadreza Jalali, Mehran Ghahramani	
	Achievements of Drug Treatment Centers	Fatemeh Khoshnevisan
	The Challenges of Health Centers	Aziz Mohammadi
	Leakage of Agonist Drugs	Mohammadreza Jalali
	The Role of Centers in The Future of Addiction Treatment	Mehran Ghahramani
Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 3	Panel: Trends in Alcohol Availability, Use and Treatment	
	Chairs: Basma Al-Ansari, Bitva Vahdani, Shiva Soraya, Sara Sadeghipour, Milad Behrouzi, Alireza Noroozi	
	Trend of Alcohol Consumption in Developing Countries with a Special Focus on Muslim Majority Countries (MMCs)	Basma Al-Ansari
	Iran MoH Programs to Establish Specialized Alcohol Treatment Programs in the Country	Bitva Vahdani
	Harm Reduction for Alcohol Use Disorder	Shiva Soraya

Friday, 23 August

Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 3	Inpatient Alcohol Treatment: Pilot Project in Psychosomatic Ward if Taleghani Hospital	Sara Sadeghipour
	Different Aspects of Practical Pharmacotherapy with Acamprosate for Alcohol Use Disorder	Milad Behrouzi
	Report on Out-Patient Treatment of Alcohol Dependence in INCAS Psychiatric Clinic	Alireza Noroozi
	Discussion	
Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 4	Panel: NA & Persons Receiving Medication-Assisted Treatment	NA
Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 5	Oral Presentations: Prevention	
	Chairs: Farid Barati, Saeed Madani, Anousheh Safarcherati, Azadeh Olyiai, Hooman Narenjiha, Hamze Ganji	
	Comparison of Tendency Towards Addiction and Delinquent Behaviors and Aggression in Drop Out Adolescents and Student Adolescents	Behnaz Zaal
	The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy on Loneliness in Children with Addicted Parents	Atousa khosravi farsani
	Comparison of Three Decades of Counter Narcotics Programs in The Country and Analysis of SWOT Status	Mohamad Akbari
	The Most Effective Measures for Preventing of Addiction from Sights of Workers in Industrial Zone of Assaluyeh	Ali Mohammadi
	The Effectiveness of a Community- driven Prevention Program of Substance Use in Adolescents: 5 Years Follow-Up	Zohreh Fathian Dastgerdi
	Introducing A Coping Package on Substance Abuse Prevention Based on The Living Area for Children	Morteza Malmir
	Evaluation of a Selective Parenting Program for Patients Receiving Methadone Maintenance Treatment and Their Spouse	Leila Jamshidi

Friday, 23 August

Fri 8:00-9:30 Hall 5	Immunization of Children Against Addiction (A Preventive Model)	Behnaz Zaal
	Investigation the Effectiveness of Strengthening Families Program (SFP) Education on Using Appropriate Coping Strategies and Reducing Readiness of Addiction in Adolescent Girls and Boys	Maryam Niroomandi
	Introduction of Practical Strategies for Controlling Hookah Consumption in Iranian Women Regarding the Causes Associated with the Onset and Persistent Use of Hookah	Shirin Shahbazi Sighaldeh
Fri 9:30-10:00	Tea and Cookies Break 	
Fri 10:00-11:30 Hall 1	Plenary Talks 12-15	
	The Most Successful Treatment for Addicted People; Full-Scale Treatment and Lifestyle Change	Mohammadreza Mohammadi
	Explanation of Social Function and the Necessity of Paradigm Shift for Prevention and Control of Social Problem and Addiction	Mohsen Roshanpajouh
	Prioritization of Prevention Strategies in Female and Marginalized Addiction Two Cases For Review of Systemic Approach in Constraints Theory	Mehrdad Ehterami
Fri 10:00-11:30 Hall 2	Rehabilitation; The Missing Link of Treatment and Recovery in Addiction	Farid Barati
	Panel: Ph.D of Addiction Studies; Introduction, Mission and Prospect	
	Chairs: Kamyar Gani, Amin Afshar, Mohammad Hadi Farahzadi, Emran Mohammad Razzaghi, Maral Mardaneh	
	Introduction of Ph.D Of Addiction Studies	Kamyar Ghani
	Addiction Studies Ph.D , Previous Graduates and Career Prospect	Amin Afshar

Friday, 23 August

Fri
10:00-11:30
Hall 2

Fields of Studies on Addiction Studies Ph.D

Mohammad Hadi
Farahzadi

Addiction Studies: Needs and Demands

Emran Mohammad
Razzaghi

Discussion

Fri
10:00-11:30
Hall 3

Panel: The Role of Universities in the Primary Prevention of Addiction

Chairs: Samad Nariman, Mansouresadat Sadeghi, Hamidreza Peyravi, Hamid Yaghoubi

The Role of Universities in the Primary Prevention of Addiction

Mansouresadat
Sadeghi

Updates on International Experiences in Addiction Prevention in Target Setting of University

Hamidreza Peyravi

Function of Life Skills Trainings in Addiction Prevention among University Students

Hamid Yaghoubi

Discussion

Fri
10:00-11:30
Hall 4

Panel: Electroencephalographic Approach in Addiction; New Scopes

Chairs: Farhad Taremian, Seyed Ruhollah Hosseini, Alireza Faridi, Masoud Nosratabadi

Brain Higher Cognitive Dysfunctions in Addiction: EEG-Based Approach

Farhad Taremian

Brain Functional Connectivity in Addiction

Seyed Ruhollah
Hosseini

LORETA Z-Score Neurofeedback Training in Addiction

Alireza Faridi

Brain Stimulation Techniques in Addiction

Masoud Nosratabadi

Fri
10:00-11:30
Hall 5

Workshop: Opium Tincture-assisted Treatment: One Decade of Experiences

**Faranshimi
Pharmaceutical Co.**

Chairs: Mohammad Salehi, Reza Daneshmand, Alireza Noroozi

Friday, 23 August

Fri 10:00-11:30 Hall 6	Workshop: Managing Common Side Effects of Agonist Drugs (1)	Helen Seifollahi
Fri 10:00-11:30 Hall 7	Workshop: Embracing Gender Differences In The Study Of Addiction: Necessary Steps To Advance Neuroscientific Research And Theories	Valentina Lorenzetti
Fri 11:30-11:45 Hall 1	Gifts of Addiction and Recovery in My Life With Performance of Khorasan Maghami Music Titled O`God (Yahoo)	Manouchehr Heydari
Fri 11:45-13:00 Hall 1	Panel: Congress 60; A Unique Approach for Bio-psychosocial Intervention in Addiction	
	Chairs: Alireza Noroozi, Omid Massah, Reza Daneshmand, Hossein Dejakam, Mohammadali Shahraki, Mohsen Maghari	
	Oral Presentations: Mortality	
	Chairs: Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar, Abdolrazagh Barzegar, Ardeshtir Khosravi, Mohammad Reza Ghadirzadeh	
	Undercount of Drug-Related Death Registration in Iran: A Qualitative Study for Causes and Recommendations	Masoudeh Babakhanian
	An Estimation of Drug-Related Deaths in Iran Using the Capture-Recapture Method	Masoudeh Babakhanian
	Mortality Related to Drug Use in Iran	Jaleh Gholami
Fri 11:30-13:00 Hall 2	Pattern of Use/Abuse of Tramadol and Methadone in Postmortem Cases Referred to The Legal Medicine Center in Ardabil, Iran, 2017.	Mahmoud Abbasi
	Study of Predictive Factors for Treatment Outcomes n Opioid Poisoned Patients	Amirhossein Rismanchian
	Is Implementation of Drug Decriminalization Policy Associated with National Drug-Related Deaths? A Cross-National Comparative Analysis	Toktam Paykani

Friday, 23 August

Panel: Objectives of Maintenance Treatment in Addiction: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

Chairs: Ali Shafiee, Mohammadreza Jalali, Nader Charkhgard, Emran Mohammad Razaghi

**Fri
11:30-13:00
Hall 3**

The Goals of the Health System Are to Establish Existing Centers and Function Centers Based on Those Goals

Ali Shafiee

Pathology of Centers from the Point of View of Its Health System and Its Pathology

Mohammadreza Jalali

Potential Capacity of Centers in The Future of The Health System

Nader Charkhgard

Future Scenarios of the Centers and the Implications of Each of Them

Emran Mohammad Razaghi

Discussion

Panel: Autumn in Youth....and Spring will Come

Chairs: Mona Eslami, Faezeh Gholamian, Elham Shirazi, Seyed Yaser Mousavi

**Fri
11:30-13:00
Hall 4**

Prevalence and Clinical Course of Adolescent Substance Use in Iran

Mona Eslami

An Analytic View of Adolescent Substance Abuse

Faezeh Gholamian

Substance Use in Adolescents: Special Peculiarities

Elham Shirazi

Placement Criteria and Treatment Planning for Adolescents with Substance Use Disorders

Seyed Yaser Mousavi

Discussion

Friday, 23 August

Oral Presentations: Pharmacological Treatment

Chairs: Hamidreza Ahmadvani, Mohammad Ghadiri, Behbood Aghazadeh, Sadegh Niazadeh, Malek Mirhashemi

**Fri
11:30-13:00
Hall 5**

Determination of The Characteristics Mechanism of DST Drug Abusing Recovery Method on The Prevention of Relapse	Masoud Haji Rasouli
Comparison of The Effect of Gradual Reduction (DST) and Methadone Maintenance Therapy (MMT) on the Craving and Mental Health of Opiate Dependent Patients	Leila Tavoosi
The Effects of Crocin Supplementation on Mental Health Parameters, Metabolic and Genetic Profiles in Patients Under Methadone Maintenance Treatment, A Randomized Clinical Trial	Amir Ghaderi
Thyroid Hormone Treatment Alleviates the Impairments of Neurogenesis, Mitochondrial Biogenesis and Memory Performance Induced By Methamphetamine	Seyedeh Masoumeh Seyedhosseini Tamijani
The Efficacy of Atomoxetine in The Treatment of Methamphetamine Dependence During Methadone Maintenance Therapy	Ali Rabiey
Effect of Vitamin D on Severity of Morphine Dependence in the Conditioned Place Preference Model in Rat	Mahbubeh Saeedfar
Assessment of Cognitive Functions in Patients in Maintenance Treatment with Methadone or Buprenorphine	Nazanin Sadegh Amal Nikraftar
Riluzole for Treatment of Men With Methamphetamine Dependence: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial	Mohammadhadi Farahzadi
Effect of Metformin on Nicotine Withdrawal Syndrome Reduction and Nicotine Abstinence Increasing, A Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Trial; the Results of 12-Month Follow-Up	Bijan Pirnia

Friday, 23 August

Fri 11:30-13:00 Hall 5	Evaluation of In Vitro And In Vivo Correlation of Extended-Release Microspheres Contain Naltrexone	Milad Behrouzi
	Risperidone Treatment of Methamphetamine Induced Psychosis	Arash Mohagheghi
	The Comparison of Mental Health in Opium-Addicted Men Before and After Methadone Therapy in Patients Referred to Addiction Treatment Centers of Semnan from January 2017 to July 2018	Mohammad Reza Ghadirzadeh
Fri 11:30-13:00 Hall 6	Workshop: Managing Common Side Effects of Agonist Drugs (2)	Helen Seifollahi
Fri 13:00-13:30 Hall 1	Closing Ceremony	



P A N E L S

13th Annual International Addiction Science Congress

Razi Hall, Tehran, Iran, August 21-23, 2019

Wed, 8:00-10:00, Hall 1

Health System response to substance use

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Overview on the World Drug Report-2019	Dr. Alireza Raeisi , Deputy for Public Health, Ministry Of Health
2	New Approaches Towards Harm Reduction in Substance Use in the Ministry of Health of Iran	Dr. Ahmad Hajebi , Director General of Department for Mental Health & Substance Abuse
3	Policy and Programs on Substance Use Treatment in the Ministry of Health of Iran	Dr. Mehdi Shadnoosh , Head of Organ Transplant Administration and Disease Treatment Center
4	Evidence-Based Approaches for Reducing Drug Related Harm	Dr. Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar , Professor of Psychiatry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences
5	Mapping and Population Size Estimation for Person Who Inject Drugs (PWID) in Iran	Dr. Hamid Sharifi , Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Kerman University of Medical Sciences
6	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr Alireza Raeisi, Email Address: dr.alirezaraeisi@gmail.com

Secretary: Dr. Ahmad Hajebi, Email Address: hajebi.ahmad@gmail.com

Abstract:

The propagation of the simplistic viewpoint stating fixed trends of substance use across the world in the recent years has led to an unwanted decrease in the necessary sensitivity on the issue of prevention and management programs for substance use. New international policy and action plans have elucidated this viewpoint thoroughly in this regard, for the prevention of masking of the existing evidence.

It has been proven that although the population using psychoactive substances has not relative risen extensively throughout the past decade, but:

- The emersion of new psychoactive substances that are neither under forensic control, nor the adverse effects of and interventions for are clearly defined, is a serious challenge for health systems.

- The pattern of substance use is an everchanging phenomena. For instance, for years, opioids used to be only a substance prominently problematic in eastern countries, but unexpectedly, in the two years of 2015 and 2016, life expectancy rates actually decreased because of rising cases of semi-synthetic opioid intoxication (mostly due to Fentanyl).

- Polysubstance use of substances (mostly stimulants and opioids) is also a growing challenge, and we can claim that the different variations of these type of substances has never been as diverse as the recent years. Due to the problems mentioned above, health systems worldwide are in need of new and creative approaches for drug use prevention and management. The adoption of a new realistic and non-biased view, designing evidence-based and cost-effective interventions for reducing the negative socio-economic and health impacts of this “most challenging depravity of modern age” is strictly necessary. The Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran has put forward various actions for the prevention, management and harm reduction of substance use across the country.

Wed, 8:00-10:00, Hall 2

Drug Abuse: Treatment & Rehabilitation of prisoners

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Indications & Consideration of addiction drugs prescription in Prisoners	Dr. Mehrzad Tashakorian (M.D) General director of health & treatment of I.R. Iran Prison Organization Dr. Bahman Ebrahimi (Pharmacist) Deputy director general of health & treatment of I.R. Iran Prison Organization
2	Addiction & Co-infection in Prisoners	Dr. Keyvan Mokhtari (M.D) Health care & treatment expert of health & treatment office of I.R. Iran Prison Organization Dr. Mohammad Nazari Pouya (M.D) Health care & treatment expert of health & treatment office of I.R. Iran Prison Organization
3	Addiction & new approach of medical treatment (pilot study in central prison of Kordestan Province)	Dr. Amjad Azizi (M.D) Head of health & treatment department of the general directorate of Prisons of Kordestan Province)
4	Psychotherapy, Peer Education & role of NGOs in drug Abuse in Prisons	Reza Shafaati (bachelor) of psychology Mental health expert of health & treatment of I.R. Iran Prison Organization
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Mehrzad Tashakorian, Email: Mehrzadtsh@yahoo.com

Secretary: Keyvan Mokhtari

Abstract:

Prisons are an important setting for control of addiction, high risk behaviors & also harm reduction. I.R. Iran Prison Organization has new approach for treatment of addiction by serving a new modeling package of treatment, Rehabilitation & social support.

Wed, 8:00-10:00, Hall 3

Addiction Recovery Path (ARP) project: An Interdisciplinary Collaboration for Addiction Medicine

No.	Title	Presenter
1	What happens to the brain during recovery: an introduction to Addiction Recovery Path (ARP) project	Sepideh Bakht Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
2	Behavioural Tasks to Track Addiction Recovery	Hosna Tavakoli Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
3	Resting-State fMRI to Track Addiction Recovery	Soheil Zarei Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
4	Monetary Incentive Task to Track Addiction Recovery	Alireza Valyan Allameh Tabatabaei University, Tehran, Iran
5	Stop-Signal Task to Track Addiction Recovery	Mehran Zare-Bidoky Shahid-Sadoughi University of Medical Science and Health Service, Yazd, Iran
6	Cue-Reactivity Task to Track Addiction Recovery	Peyman Ghobadi Shahed University, Tehran, Iran
7	Neuropsychological Assessments to Track Addiction Recovery	Hamideh Ali Nazari Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran

Abstract: Current research on the etiology of addiction as a brain disease are not sufficient for effective treatment. The nature of neuro-cognitive processing of drug craving as an emotional response to drug cues and the inhibition of this response is the main focus of current research in the field. Therefore, the study of neuro-cognitive aspects of craving and inhibition using brain imaging technologies is the focus of this research. To our knowledge there is not sufficient evidence about this issue in the heroin users. In this study we aim to examine the short-term and long-term effects of three major treatments for heroin addiction available in Iran: Abstinence-based treatment, Methadone Maintenance Treatment and Opium Tincture Treatment on the structure and patterns of brain activity in heroin users. One hundred and twenty heroin users who have claimed to be ready for treatment, will be recruited from treatment centers (40 participants for each treatment group). Participant will be brain scanned in four time-points: 1. Before treatment, 2. One month after the beginning of the treatment, 3. At 3rd month of treatment and 4. 6 months after the beginning of treatment. They will also answer to a complete battery of psychological and cognitive tests. The results of this study will shed a new light on the effectiveness of treatment strategies and will be very useful for policy makers in this field.

Wed, 15:00-16:30, Hall 2

Hepatitis C elimination in Iran

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	HCV elimination in Iran, overview	Dr Amir Ali Sohrabpour Head of Hepatitis Network
2	An intervention to improve HCV testing, linkage to care, and treatment among people who use drugs in Tehran, Iran: the ENHANCE study	Dr Maryam Alavi Digestive Diseases Research Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences
3	ENHANCE short film screening	
4	An intervention to increase HCV diagnosis and treatment uptake among people in custody in Gorgan, Iran	Dr Hossein Poustchi Digestive Diseases Research Institute, Tehran University of Medical Sciences
5	Discussion (Question & Answer), Attendees: Dr. Amir Ali Sohrabpour, Dr. Maryam Alavi, Dr. Hossein Poustchi, Mehri Nouri (INCAS- psychologist), Akbar Lotfi (peer support worker, Re-Birth Charity Society)	

Chair: Dr Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar

Secretary: Dr Maryam Alavi

Abstract: Globally, it is estimated that 71 million people are living with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, of whom 10-20% would develop advanced liver disease complications. In 2015, 475,000 deaths were attributed to HCV-related liver disease. One of the most significant breakthroughs in clinical medicine in recent decades is the development of highly effective, well-tolerated, simple, and short-duration HCV direct acting antiviral (DAA) therapies. Advances in HCV therapeutics have led to a commitment from all member states of the World Health Organization (WHO), including Iran, to eliminate HCV as a public health threat by 2030. WHO HCV elimination targets include increasing HCV treatment uptake from 1% in 2015 to 80% and reducing new infections by 80%. Global elimination of HCV as a public health threat requires scale up of HCV treatment and provision of HCV care and support to many people. In Iran, in an environment of limited resources yet expensive diagnostics and treatments, focused program response design and efficiency in program delivery are essential to ensure that public health programs can do more with less. In recent years, domestic production of DAA treatments, innovative models of HCV care, and utilization of the existing infrastructure for addiction care have increased HCV diagnosis and treatment among people who use drugs. However, most people with HCV remain undiagnosed and have limited access to HCV care. Our ongoing efforts towards HCV elimination require greater collaboration between various stakeholders, including representatives from fields of addiction. In this session, we will discuss Iran's efforts to increase HCV diagnosis and treatment, challenges to scale-up HCV treatment programs, and the path to HCV elimination.

Wed, 15:00-16:30, Hall 5

Smoking cessation with drug abuse treatment; A new approach

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	International experiences	Dr. Homan Narenjiha University of welfare & rehabilitation sciences
2	Iran experience	Dr. Gholamreza Heydari Shahid Beheshti university of medical sciences
3	Establishment challenges	Dr. Mohsen Roshanpajouh Iran university of medical sciences
4	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Gholamreza Heydari, Email: ghrheydari@yahoo.com

Secretary: Behrouz Almasinia

Abstract: Nicotine addiction is rarely regarded with the same urgency as drug narcotics abuse in the scope of public health. Yet, with the rise of cigarette consumption within developing countries reaching epidemic levels, the specter of widespread smoking-related morbidity and mortality remains a looming public health crisis. The intersection of these “dual addictions” is particularly problematic for Iranian health officials. Tobacco usage is very common among those addicted to drugs and especially among opiate abusers, who constitute the majority of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s addict population. Among this group 60%–90% are smokers. This phenomenon of dual addictions has been noted in studies around the world. Nonetheless, it is clear that the elimination of nicotine dependency is crucial for the successful treatment of drug addiction. Doctors, clinicians and public health experts should become aware of the relationship between addiction to nicotine and opium derivatives in order to better provide for the social costs of public health.

Many of opium abusers would like to quit smoking but there is a challenge to accept that smoking cessation can be added to treatment for drug abuse.

Wed, 15:00-16:30, Hall 6

Sexual addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Social media training	Mostafa Heidari PhD of health psychology , assistant professor of Islamic Azad university of Garmsar
2	Educating Susceptible groups	Fatemeh Sadat Bateni Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, school of Behavioral Sciences, Razi Educational and Therapeutic Center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences
3	Parent training	Ladan Fatah Department of nursing, faculty of nursing and midwifery, Tehran medical sciences, Islamic Azad University
4	Training psychologists	Siamak Rostamian PhD Student of psychology, department of Medical Sciences, lecturer of Islamic Azad University of Garmsar ,
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Mostafa Heidari, Email: dr.heidari20sh@gmail.com

Secretary: Siamak Rostamian, Email: siamakrostamian1369@gmail.com

Abstract: Sexual addiction is the subject of interest in recent years, despite the wide range of similar titles, little attention has been paid to this disorder and its prevention strategies. In this discussion, we are going to discuss practical and knowledge-based approaches to reducing the incidence of sexual addiction and evaluate it from different aspects. Preventive interventions in this disorder can be considered in different areas:

- 1- Educating Susceptible groups, including teenagers, especially on the use of the Internet, which reduces the chances of becoming sexually addicted to the Internet
- 2- Parent training on monitoring of media activities, social networks and used websites, as well as emphasis on the proper attachment of parents and children and the proper family structure.

- 3- Social training on controlling and screening social media which make tendency to sexual addiction and Training on AIDS prevention skills that prevents sex addiction.
- 4- Training social and communication skills and enhancement of self-esteem strategies
- 5- Training psychologists in the diagnosis and screening of sex addiction and the study of groups that has comorbidity, like depression, anxiety

Wed, 15:00-16:30, Hall 7

The importance of the function of drug treatment centers in advancing harm reduction and reducing demand

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Harm reduction and its goals	Dr. Mehran Ghahramani (Representative of addiction therapists)
2	The effectiveness of preservative therapy in reducing harm	Dr. Armin Mohammadi (Representative of addiction therapists)
3	The tasks and priorities of the treatment of addiction in drug treatment centers	Dr. Amin Afshar (MD, PhD Candidate of Addiction Studies, TUMS)
4	The success rate of the drug treatment centers in achieving the goals set	Dr. Reza Rad Godarzi (MD, Psychiatrist)
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Armin Mohammadi, Email: Armin52@gmail.com

Abstract:

There have been many gains in global harm reduction programs since its inception, With the AIDS epidemic, these programs also changed. The introduction of preservative therapies, especially agonists, has brought about the effectiveness of harm reduction programs with a great deal of development and effectiveness. Regarding the prevalence of injecting drug use in Iran and its role in the AIDS epidemic, harm reduction programs in Iran began with special attention to agonist preservative treatments, the efficacy of these treatments has been fully proven. About 7,000 drug treatment centers have played a special and irrefutable role as the executive arm of the Ministry of Health. In the present panel, we plan to discuss the importance, efficiency, and effectiveness of these centers in reducing harm and reducing demand.

Wed, 17:00-18:30, Hall 1

Neurocognitive Aspects of Addiction: Intervention (English Panel)

No.	Title	Presenter
1	Targeting cortical oscillations with transcranial alternating current stimulation (tACS): Challenges and future	Nastaran Malmir Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iran
2	What can neuroimaging data say about responders and non-responders to TMS in drug users?	Hosna Tavakoli Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
3	How to predict inter- and intra-individual variability in response to tDCS based on brain trait and brain state: A randomized cross-over trial among methamphetamine users?	Ghazaleh Soleimani Amirkabir University of Technology (AUT), Tehran, Iran
4	Introducing Integrative neurocognitive program for obesity and overweight	Tahereh Mahdavi Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
5	Future oriented cognition as cognitive intervention	Mehdi Fakhimi Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
6	Decision-making as a target of neurocognitive interventions in addiction	Alireza Valyan Allameh Tabatabaei University, Tehran, Iran
7	Combination of neuromodulation techniques (tDCS) and mindfulness in adolescents drug users	Jaber Alizadehgoradel Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran
8	Targeting functional connectivity by tDCS during drug cue exposure	Mehran Zarebidoky Shahid-Sadoughi University of Medical Science and Health Service, Yazd, Iran

Abstract: Individuals with substance use disorders (SUD) exhibit different deficits both in neural and behavioral basis. The investigations in the field of addiction neuroscience, made advances in our understanding of the substrate of addiction, as a result improvement of the treatments. Based on shreds of evidence in the last two decades, neuroscience-based interventions including neuromodulation and cognitive interventions have been promising hopes for treatment in the addiction medicine. However, there are still obstacles on the way of these methods to be powerful tools in the hand of clinicians. In this panel, we intend to introduce several types of neuromodulation and cognitive intervention in the treatment of substance use disorders and get to know their challenges. We also plan to discuss the predictive models in practical ways and discover that how they could guide us to the right intervention protocols in the individual level. We hope that these sorts of discussions will raise the interest of associated communities to collaborate for developing these tools for clinical practice in addiction medicine.

Wed, 17:00-18:30, Hall 2

Gaming Disorder as A New Clinical Entity: From Prevention to Diagnosis and Treatment

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Result of Iranian focus group in prevention internet addiction	Dr Marzieh hamzezadeh
2	Iranian prevention package in internet addiction	Dr Maral Mardaneh
3	Screening and diagnosis instrument in gaming disorder	Dr Hossein Rafiee Manesh
4	Iranian package for game addiction	Dr Rabert Farnam
5	Discussion (answer & question)	

Chair: Dr Afarin Rahimi Movaghar

Secretary: Dr rabert farnam

Abstract: Digital games are the most popular and growing type of game specially in young population. In the other side gaming disorder were approved in research part of DSM5 but approved as a diagnostic criteria in ICD11. Nowadays excessive gaming is an important public issue around the world including Iran

What is the solution?

In panel we present the Result of Iranian focus group in prevention internet addiction and Iranian prevention package in internet addiction. and also Screening and diagnosis instrument in gaming disorder and finally Iranian protocol in game addiction will be present

Wed, 17:00-18:30, Hall 5

From Persian Medicine manuscript to basic and clinical evidence of the prevention and treatment of addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	General prevention and treatment of addiction from the perspective of persian medicine	Dr. Mohsen Naseri Traditional medicine clinical trial research center, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran.
2	Introduction of persian medicine manuscript on opium addiction and withdrawal methods	Dr. Farzaneh Ghaffari School of Traditional Medicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3	The effect of <i>mizaj</i> on mental health, its importance in the prevention and treatment of addiction	Dr. Morteza Mojahedi School of Traditional Medicine Babol University of Medical Sciences, Babol, Iran.
4	A review of the basic and clinical studies performed on Hab o-Shefa	Dr. Mohammad Bagher Saberi Zafarghandi Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
5	Spirituality is the fourth dimension of human health, its role in the treatment of addiction	Dr. Seyed Rohollah Mossavyzade Assistant Professor ,Department of Islamic Education, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran
6	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Mohsen Naseri, Email: naseri@shahed.ac.ir

Secretary: Dr. Abdolali Moosavyzadeh, Email: alimoosavy@yahoo.com

Abstract

The school of Persian Medicine has a comprehensive approach to physical and psychological aspects and considers health as a priority. Along with the spread of drug addiction in Iran during the Safavid era, Iranian scientists have also come up with scientific and precise methods to prevent and cure this problem. For example, the first scientific book on the treatment of opiate addiction has been written by Iranian scholars. Currently, extensive research on traditional Iranian therapies in the field of addiction and psychological and spiritual aspects of human health with scientific methodology is ongoing. In this panel, after some brief explanations about the generalities and history of addiction treatment from the viewpoint of Iranian medicine, the results of some researches are presented.

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 1

Quality Improvement of Addiction Treatment Program in Iran

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Addiction treatment programs: Paved path and future directions	Dr. Mahdi Shadnough Director of Center for Management of Organ Transplantation and Disease Affairs
2	DCHQ policies and programs for quality improvement of addiction treatment programs in Iran	Dr. Hamid Jomepour Director General of Treatment and Social Support, Drug Control Headquarter
3	Necessity of putting more emphasize on psychosocial dimensions of treatment	Dr. Farid Barati Sedeh Deputy of Center for Addiction Prevention and Treatment, State Welfare Organization
4	Implementing opioid maintenance treatment protocols in prison: Achievements and challenges	Dr. Mehrzad Tashakorian Director General of Treatment and Health, Prison Organization
5	Building consensus on quality standards of drug treatment: European perspective	Dr. Michael Schaub Associate Professor at the University of Zurich, Scientific Director of the Swiss Research Institute of Public Health and Addiction ISGF
6	System level approaches for improvement of treatment program	Dr. Alireza Noroozi Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Tehran University of Medical Sciences
7	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Mehdi Shadnoosh Email: mshadnough@gmail.com

Secretary: Alireza Noroozi Email: a_r_noroozi@yahoo.com

Abstract:

For centuries, opioids have been main problematic drug of use in Iran. In 1990s, the only pharmacotherapies for opioids treatment available in the country were clonidine and symptomatic medications (e.g. non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, tricyclic antidepressants, benzodiazepines and...) for withdrawal management and

naltrexone for relapse prevention. In response to HIV epidemic among people who inject opioids in late 1990s, the country adopted a harm reduction policy and methadone maintenance treatment services became available through specialized out-patient drug treatment centers in 2002.

Since then, the number of certified outpatient drug treatment centers, known as methadone clinics, increased dramatically and has reached to more than 7500 across the country. Buprenorphine and tincture of opium treatment programs were introduced to the network of out-patient drug treatment centers in 2006 and 2011, respectively.

While there is evidence suggesting positive impact of Iran drug treatment program, particularly opioid maintenance treatments, on high risk drug-related behaviors (e.g. injecting drug use and sharing syringes and paraphernalia) and HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs, there are concerns regarding this program including limited provision of psychosocial services, and diversion and misuse of opioid agonist medications. In many geographical areas the number of out-patient drug treatment centers are more than it is recommended by national protocol, while in few areas access to the services still is a challenge. Furthermore, inappropriate expansion of the program has led to shortage of GP workforce in other settings.

The situation resulted to forming national working groups to develop strategies for promotion and quality improvement of national outpatient addiction program. In this panel we are going to reflect on the necessity and process of developing a strategic quality improvement plan and discuss future directions of the program from perspective of national stakeholders.

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 2

The Role of Schools in Primary Prevention of Addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	The Policies and Regulations for Field of Addiction Prevention in Schools	Dr. Alireza Kazemi Cultural and Training Deputy, Ministry of Education
2	The Role of Schools in the Primary Prevention of Addiction	Dr. Nader Mansourkiaei Ministry of Education, University Professor
3	Update on International Experiences in Addiction Primary Prevention within Target Setting of School	Dr. Farhad Taremian Psychologist, University professor
4	The Function of Life Skills Trainings in Addiction Prevention among School Students	Dr. Robabe Noori Psychologist, University Professor
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 3

A century of drug legislation and policy making in Iran: A historical analysis.

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Legislative History of Drug Control in Iran	Amin Afshar MD, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Neuroscience & Addiction Studies, School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences
2	Historical Analysis of Legislative Trend	Mohammad Binazadeh MD, Practicing physician & Addiction researcher, Mashahir clinic, Tehran
3	Social Analysis of Legislative Trend	Emran M Razaghi Department of Psychiatry, school of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences
4	Overall Analysis of Drug Policy Making in Iran	All Panel Members
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr Emran Razaghi, Email: emran.razaghi@gmail.com

Secretary: Dr Amin Afshar, Email: drafshar@live.com

Abstract: A century of drug legislation and policy making in Iran: A historical analysis.

Modern drug legislation and policy making in Iran dates back to 1909. During the past 110 years, Iran has practiced a wide range of approaches to management and control of its huge drug problem. A remarkable characteristic of Iran's long-lasting policy making is its abrupt switches between opposite approaches with less apparent justification. Although drug policies are supposed to benefit substance users and the community, many of those policies appear to be in conflict with that rationale. In this symposium we review historical events and landmarks that have played a role in relevant legislations and policies. By reviewing appropriate cultural, historic, economic, social, and political conditions, panel members will try to decipher possible reasoning behind those policies. The panel would further integrate the century old process of Iran's legislative endeavor and provide a pattern for Iran's drug policy making.

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 4

Substance Abuse Case Managements; Capacities and Challenges of Iranian Social Workers (Iran Association of Social Workers)

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	A review on theories of case management	Amir Moghannibashi Mansourieh Iran Association of Social Workers
2	Report of case management of substance users in Ghods city	Mehdi Sarvi hampa Iran Association of Social Workers
3	Experience of social work case management in Hormozgan	Neda Hashemifar Iran Association of Social Workers, Hormozgan Branch
4	Experience of social work case management in Kerman	Monireh Baloochi Iran Association of Social Workers, Kerman Branch
5	Experience of social work case management in Kermanshah	Mandana Javaheri Iran Association of Social Workers, Kermanshah Branch
6	Experience of social work case management in Gillan	Kobra Rad Ajpishch Iran Association of Social Workers, Gillan Branch
7	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Seyed Hasan Mousavi Chalak

Secretary: Mehdi Sarvi Hampa, mehdi.sarvihampa@gmail.com

Amir Moghannibashi Mansourieh, amir.moghani@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Responding to the needs of ex-substance users during recovery process requires a comprehensive contribution involving various separate service givers since services are often provided by different governmental agencies as well as NGOs. In order to integrate all the services into a package to ensure a cohesive cooperation between centers and society, a coordinator to play the role of center of gravity. Case manager can undertake such a role in working with substance users, especially following discharge from centers.

Case management in addiction field in Iran is relatively new, however it has a

history of several decades in the world. During this panel, the speakers will discuss the role of social workers in case management of substance users in Iran and challenges they encounter to take on this process. First, some theoretical arguments in the field of case management, particularly in addiction will be put to review its principles, components, and history. Then, some practical projects will be reported, including a nation-wide project that was carried out in 11 provinces for one year, under a cooperation between Iran Association of Social Workers and the Judiciary System, Social and Crime Prevention Deputy. Another experience in a city of Tehran will be offered implemented by a social work clinic, as well. The speakers will explain the process and elaborate some of the successes, failures as well as limitations and challenges they faced on the ground. Since case management in addiction field in Iran is still young, findings of the practitioners can be interesting for the professionals. Moreover, the report of work in Tehran may illuminate discrepancies of work in the capital in comparison to other parts of the country. Finally, alongside lessons learnt of the project managers, some practical suggestions to modify the process to rectify the possible mistakes will be shared.

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 5

Treatment protocol and Tobacco Cessation Counseling

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Epidemiology of tobacco addiction pharmacotherapy for Tobacco Addiction	Seyed Mojtaba Yasini Research Center of Addiction and Behavioural Sciences, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran
2	Description of Tobacco cessation sessions screening and measurement determine the treatment strategy	Mohammadhadi Farahzadi Research Center of Addiction and Behavioural Sciences, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran
3	Specify the treatment date decide to change	Ghasem Dastjerdi Research Center of Addiction and Behavioural Sciences, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran
4	Optimization of treatment plan prevention of relapse	Farzad Farhoodi Research Center of Addiction and Behavioural Sciences, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Prof. Seyed Mojtaba Yasini, Smya1960@gmail.com

Secretary: Dr.Mohammad hadi Farahzadi, h.farahzadi@ssu.ac.ir

Abstract:

Due to the high incidence of tobacco dependence disorder in both genders and in each region of the country, also comorbidity of tobacco dependence disorder and dependence for other addictive substances, a comprehensive and complete protocol is essential for tobacco dependence treatment. Since there is no comprehensive guide for tobacco cessation in scientific and executive programs of Ministry of Health and the welfare organization, the present protocol is developed by Nicotine Dependence Clinic of CAMH and to be used by medics, psychia-



trists, psychologists and counselors in the treatment centers. This Panel is a lecture with group work of 2 hours. Training session's titles include the epidemiology of tobacco addiction, screening, measuring and determining the treatment strategy, deciding to change, optimizing the treatment plan, preventing relapses and drug treatments. Video projector, auto, paper, pointer and microphone are required tools. This panel was previously designed and performed at Addiction and Behavioral Sciences Center Research in Yazd University of Medical Sciences. It will be held as a training workshop on June 30th and 31st. The workshop teachers have a history of organizing the International Congress of Addiction and high risk Behavior as scientific and executive secretary, executive secretary of the attached workshops in Yazd, 2017.

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 6

Neurocognitive Aspects of Addiction: Assessment

No.	Title	Presenter
1	Neurocognitive models of addiction: From vulnerability assessments to treatment strategies	Mehran Zare-Bidoky Shahid-Sadoughi University of Medical Science and Health Service, Yazd, Iran
2	Cue induced craving in addiction medicine: Neurocognitive bases and implications for clinical practice	Arshya Sangchooli School of medicine, Tehran University of Medical sciences, Tehran, Iran
3	The parallels between food addiction and drug addiction	Meghedi Vartanian University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
4	Design challenges of cue reactivity tasks	Peyman Ghobadi Faculty of Engineering, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Shahed University, Tehran, Iran
5	A new biomarker in addiction science? Resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging	Soheil Zarei Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
6	Tracking Addiction Recovery Using Neuroimaging: Addiction Recovery Path (ARP) Project	Sepideh Bakht Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
7	Default mode network dysfunction in drug users: a resting state study	Sara Jafakesh University of Technology, Shiraz, Iran
8	Mental time travel into the past in cannabis user: an fMRI study	Parnian Rafei University of Tehran, Iran

Abstract: Addiction has long been debated among scientists and they strived to both define and assess this phenomenon in the brain. The field has seen many promising signs of progress and there emerged different assessment tools targeting both cognitive and neural aspects. Neuroscience has played a significant role in improving the evaluation of addiction with the help of introducing various assessment tools to capture abnormalities in the brain compared to normal people

and different tasks to target deficits or functions specific to addiction population. Furthermore, proposed are models to describe different dimensions of addiction from susceptibility to become an addict even from childhood, to changes in the brain due to addiction which helps phenotyping people and categorizing them as a result of the deficits they have cognitive functions and abnormal activation in different brain regions. Not only do these assessments and models prove to be important per se, but also they inform the treatment strategies, predict the outcome of the interventions, and help the clinicians track the improvements of their patients. In this panel, we will talk about the general neurocognitive models of addiction based on recent findings which will let the delegates familiarize with the most famous viewpoints in the field. We also seek to provide the delegates with two common way of assessing brain dysfunctions and the challenges we face to apply it in practice, namely cue-induced craving with the aid of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and resting-state fMRI (rs-fMRI). We hope that this panel can provide new insights to both researchers and practitioners about neurocognitive assessments in addiction and how it can be applied in a real day practice.

Thur, 8:00-10:00, Hall 7

Good Therapeutic Relationship for Drug dependents with Psychosomatic Comorbidities

No.	Title	Lecturer
		Ali Farhoudian
1	Physician Relations - Patient and Psychosomatic Addiction	Department of Psychiatry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran & Substance Abuse and Dependence Research Center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran
		Peyman Abharian
2	Cognitive Rehab in addiction	MD- PhD in cognitive neuroscience, Assistant Professor, Institute for Cognitive Science Studies, Brain and Cognition Clinic, Tehran, Iran
		Mohammad Seirafi
3	Preventing addiction in children and adolescents with a view to health psychology	Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Karaj
		Mehri Amiri
4	Systematic model in the treatment of addiction	Ph.D Candidate in Health Psychology, State Welfare Organization, Tehran, Iran
		Ghasem Rajabi
5	Global burden of disease attributable to mental and substance use disorders 1990-2017	Ph.D Candidate in Health Services Management, Dept. of Health Economics and Management, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.
6	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Peyman Abharian, abharian1972@yahoo.com

Secretary: Mehri Amiri

Abstract:

Health psychology is the study of psychological and behavioral processes in health, illness, and healthcare. It is concerned with understanding how psychological, behavioral, and cultural factors contribute to physical health and illness. Psychological factors can affect health directly. For example, chronically

occurring environmental stressors affecting the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis, cumulatively, can harm health. Behavioral factors can also affect a person's health. For example, certain behaviors can, over time, harm (smoking or consuming excessive amounts of alcohol) or enhance health (engaging in exercise). Health psychologists take a biopsychosocial approach. In other words, health psychologists understand health to be the product not only of biological processes (e.g., a virus, tumor, etc.) but also of psychological (e.g., thoughts and beliefs), behavioral (e.g., habits), and social processes (e.g., socioeconomic status and ethnicity).

A specialty applying psychological principles to the scientific study of health, illness, and health related behaviors. It is specifically aimed towards a broader understanding of health, illness, recovery, and the impact of each on human life. Knowledge developed in this field includes psychological, social and cultural influences on the development, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of ill and injured people. Health psychologists are also interested in the prevention of illness and injury and in health policy formation.

By understanding psychological factors that influence health, and constructively applying that knowledge, health psychologists can improve health by working directly with individual patients or indirectly in large-scale public health programs. In addition, health psychologists can help train other healthcare professionals (e.g., physicians and nurses) to take advantage of the knowledge the discipline has generated, when treating patients. Health psychologists work in a variety of settings: alongside other medical professionals in hospitals and clinics, in addiction treatment centers, in public health departments working on large-scale behavior change and health promotion programs, and in universities and medical schools where they teach and conduct research.

Thur, 10:30-12:30, Hall 7

Guided Self-Change

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Guided Self-Change, What is it? Conceptual Framework & Key Elements	Mehran Zarghami , Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, AND Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Addiction Institute; Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran
2	Working with clients session by session	Ebrahim Mousavi , Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran
3	GSC experience in Iran- Efficacy of Guided self-change on Pulmonary Health Variables of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	Fatemeh Taghizadeh , Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Addiction Institute, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran
4	Case Examples	Mehran zarghami , Ebrahim Mousavi, Fatemeh Taghizadeh, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Mehran Zarghami, Mehran.zarghami@gmail.com

Secretary: Fatemeh Taghizadeh, fatemehtaghizadeh93@gmail.com

Abstract: Guided self-change (GSC) is a modified cognitive-behavioral motivational intervention that was first designed to help alcoholics to identify and to utilize their abilities to solve their dependency problem. This culture-sensitive treatment approach has been applied successfully to a variety of individuals, couples or groups who have problematic alcohol/substance abuse. Patients undergoing GSC allocate less time to learning and training than cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) since they are presented in their self-treatment manual.

Thur, 13:30-15:00, Hall 1

Use and use disorder in Iran: current situation and some trends during the last two decades

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	The Big Picture and Some Apparent Contradictions	Hamid Reza Sarrami Drug Control Headquarter
2	Rapid Situation Assessment-2018	Hassan Rafiey University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation
3	Household Survey-2015	Mohsen Roshanpajouh Iran Medical University
4	Four Waves of Rapid Situation Assessment: A Look at Method of Three Previous Waves	Hooman Narenjiha University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation
5	Four Waves of Rapid Situation Assessment: A Look at Method of the Last Wave	Fardin Alipour University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation
6	Four waves of Rapid Situation Assessment: A Look at the Trends in Results	Saeid Madani Ghahfarokhi University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation
7	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Hamid Reza Sarrami, hamid.sarrami@yahoo.com

Secretary: Hassan Rafiey, hassan441015@gmail.com

Abstract: Always, there have been a big debate on the magnitude of drug problem in Iran. After four waves of Rapid Situation Assessment (RSA) and some other epidemiologic studies during the last two decades, now the country is in a position that can have a wide perspective to appraise the situation. Similarities and differences among the studies, either in samples or other aspects of the methods and results, some trends in prevalence and patterns of use and addiction, and what they really denote and connote on the problem and its solution will be discussed in a panel whose members are key researchers of the field.

Thur, 13:30-15:00, Hall 2

Neuroscience-informed Training and Rehabilitation for Addiction (NIPE and NEAT Packages)

No.	Title	Presenter
1	Promises and Challenges in Cognitive Training in Addiction Medicine	Hamed Ekhtiari Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iran
2	NIPE/NEAT as a Cognitive Training/ Rehabilitation Packages	Tara Rezapour Institute for Cognitive Science Studies (ICSS), Tehran, Iran
3	Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour for Cognitive Education in Drug Addiction	Elham Sharifi University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
4	Personal Experiences of Running NIPE	Mohammad Barzegari Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran
5	Personal Experiences of Running NIPE	Nastaran Malmir Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iran
6	Why do we need new neuroscience informed interventions in addiction medicine	Alireza Noroozi Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iran
7	Potentials to join NEAT and NIPE Trials	Hamed Ekhtiari Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iran

Abstract:

Recent advances in human cognitive neuroscience have shed light on clinical interventions in addiction medicine. This panel will mainly focus on neuroscience-informed interventions that targets not only cognitive training in the basic level (including cold cognitive functions) but also in more advanced level progress towards increasing self-awareness in substance users. During the first part of the panel, the promises and challenges in the field of integrating cognitive training interventions in addiction medicine will be discussed and a roadmap for the future of this field will be provided. The next part of the panel will be devoted to introduction of the new developed training programs including NEAT and



NIPE. These two programs have been developed for substance users in order to ameliorate cognitive deficits and to provide educational materials which are based on neuroscience evidences. In the next part of this panel, two samples of clinical experiences from using NIPE program in outpatient clinical centers will be explained and the feedbacks received from the therapists will be discussed. The panel will end up by addressing the importance of neuroscience informed interventions in addiction medicine as a supplementary therapeutic intervention as well as discussing about the opportunities for interested clinicians/treatment centers to participate in new collaborations.

Thur, 13:30-15:00, Hall 3

Iran National Drug Policies: Towards an Integrated Response

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	The criminological study of addiction and NA groups	Dr. Soodabeh Rezvani Assistant Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology Kharazmi University and Attorney at Law
2	Alternatives to punishment for drug-using offenders	Dr. Bitā Vahdani Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Senior Officer of Mental Health and Addiction, Ministry of Health
3	Legal support of people with addiction in the light of government's human rights obligations	Dr. Fatemeh Azizmohammadi Legal Counsellor, Presidential Administration of Iran
4	Iran legislative policy about harm reduction: Interaction or conflict	Dr. Iman Rahimipour Assistant Professor of Criminal Law and Criminology, Yazd University
5	Modifying criminal policies for drug crimes: basis and effects	Dr. Mohammad Naeeminezhad Judge in Yazd City & PhD Student of Criminal Law and Criminology, Shiraz University
6	Iran policies towards drugs: current situation and future directions	Dr. Saeed Sefatian Expert in Addiction, Director of IRSA Addiction Science Institute
7	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Saeed Sefatian, Email: saeed.sefatian@gmail.com

Secretary: Dr. Fatemeh Azizmohammadi, Email: ftm.azizmohamadi@gmail.com

Abstract:

Criminology started as science of studying crimes through identifying causes of crimes and deviations. At early stages of development, the main question of criminology was the cause of crime commitment. In order to respond to this question, criminology used methods in other scientific fields and inter-disciplinary approaches. Mainstream criminology focuses on finding causes of social problems (e.g. addiction) and correctional interventions to decrease recidivism. Nonetheless, the criminological approaches are diverse and complex. To explain the function of mutual-help groups in addiction (e.g. narcotic anonymous), different theories

in criminology could be used which include restorative justice, social prevention and protective factor. In the talk titled "the criminological study of addiction and NA groups", we will discuss these theories and its application to NA groups in Iran. Bridges between the criminal justice system and the treatment system might provide more effective and less costly alternatives for imprisonment for drug using offenders. To prevent recidivism and develop the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system while ensuring proportionality, countries could adopt drug policies for referring drug using offenders to appropriate alternatives to coercive sanctions such as education, treatment, rehabilitation, aftercare and social reintegration. The talk titled "alternatives to punishment for drug using offenders" will find significant new and diverse experience and evidence accumulation of the alternatives to punishment which are available across the world to varying degrees and with inconclusive evaluations suggesting positive results. Drug use is a complex social and health phenomenon involving the drugs which are used, the people using them, the context in which they are acquired and used, and the social construction of drug use by society and by governments. Drug use is not uncommon; nonetheless it is a yet controversial behavior which elicits extreme public debates. Discourse about drug use is often polarized, emotional, and divisive. This is most evident in the approaches used or proposed to control drug use and the risks and harms associated with its use and control. Despite this, there is almost no discourse about the human rights of people who use drugs and what are the government's human rights obligations in the light of legal principles and political - legal system. In one the talks in this panel, titled "legal support of people with addiction in the light of government's human rights obligations", the issue will be discussed. Public protection has become a key theme of much recent criminal justice legislation and policy aimed at the effective management of high-risk offenders. Harm reduction policy during more than three decades in the world to reduce the risk of abnormal behavior. Harm reduction is a health-centered approach that seeks to reduce the health and social harms associated with drug use, without necessarily requiring that users abstain. In the talk titled "Iran legislative policy about harm reduction: interaction or conflict" by descriptive-analytical method, describe interaction or conflict Iran legislative policy with harm reduction approach. This talk proposes "bill of decriminalizing from drug law and treatment of drug abuse," and its amended should be put on the agenda. Firstly, policy-makers should decriminalization to use of some low-risk drugs because relevant authorities can with action freedom to implement harm reduction policy, and secondly, the behavior of all drug users should be diversion to access to drug user. Thirdly, age of drug users descend thus policy-makers should be consider youth in harm reduction programs.

Thur, 13:30-15:00, Hall 4

Internet and Cyberspace Addiction to children and adolescents

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Addiction, teens and Cyberspace	Ebrahim Nikaein , Managing Director of the Foundation of Donya ye Ayande. Tehran, Iran
2	Sociology of Internet and Cyberspace Addiction to children and adolescents (Socialization Process)	Reza Mohammad Babaei , University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3	Addiction, teens and Cybercrime damage	Mahdi Hasani , Department of health services management, school of health management and information sciences, Iran university of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran
4	Treatment of addiction to the Internet and Cyberspace	Homa Rezaee , University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran
5	Discussion (answer & question)	

Chair: Ebrahim Nikaein

Secretary: Reza Mohammad Babaei

Abstract:

Internet and Cyberspace addiction to children and adolescents is a complex subject; in which the socio-psychosocial perspective considers it one of the most critical issues facing modern societies. Also, there is something that is very important to us: protecting our children, the most vulnerable in societies. We are concerned about dangerous events like addiction, kidnapping, abuse, Exploiting, Bullying, Corrupting, Distracting, Gambling and Pornography on the Internet and more recently We have been exploring ways to protect children in cyberspace. The present panel is an investigation into the phenomenon of the internet and Cyberspace addiction as a social problem facing the information and communications age. Internet addiction, social networking and online gaming have become as a problem for children, Teens and youth in developed and developing societies. This is one of the unpredictable results of the expansion of communication networks.

Such a phenomenon proves to have already involved a myriad of dysfunctions for the individual, the family, and the society. Evidences indicate that the internet and Cyberspace addiction does exist in Iran, too. Although the usage is attributed to most of the adolescent, young users are determined to be normal. Moreover, the addictive use of the internet among some of the adolescent and the youth is associated with problems such as evading social responsibility, social isolation, lack of social support, and inefficient job and educational performances. The above-mentioned problems bear direct relationship with the internet addiction, while the latter has an adverse effect on the feeling of self-worthiness.

Finally, we cannot express the importance and Value of public and specialized education and informing. We need adults to be educated on child psychology and Sociology. This could be through universities, community colleges, ngo's, nonprofit organizations and yes, even online.

Adults need to have a good understanding of what it means to raise and educate children. If the adults are educated in child psychology, sociology and health issues, then perhaps we might have less violence and abuse against children, which might lessen the dangers in cyberspace.

Children are precious; they are our future and even now. As citizens of the world, we also need people like them to take on "Children in Cyberspace". It now takes a World to raise children. Every person must do his or her part to save our children in cyberspace.

Thur, 13:30-15:00, Hall 5

Detoxification of opiates

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Tramadol in Opioid Detoxification, Buprenorphine in Opioid Detoxification	Dr. Nader Charkhgard (MD, PhD Candidate of Addiction Studies, TUMS)
2	Rapid opioid detoxification & Clonidine in Opioid Detoxification	Mohammad Javad Morabbi (MD, PhD of Addiction Studies)
3	New treatments in Opioid Detoxification	Dr. Shahram Nadery (MD, PhD Candidate of Addiction Studies, TUMS)
4	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Shahram Naderi

Secretary: Dr. Mohammad Javad Morabbi

Abstract:

Opioid use disorder (OUD) is a significant public health problem. There are different approaches for Supervised withdrawal (ie, detoxification) from opioids using. Approaches to harm reduction in the treatment of addiction have led to more attention in the health system to maintainer treatments, and detoxification treatments have been neglected. While detoxification has been very effective in some patients, moreover the general satisfaction of patients with these treatments is high.

In this panel, we review the role and effectiveness of several drugs in opioid detoxification, and the latest findings and studies on Supervised withdrawal (ie, detoxification).

Thur, 13:30-15:00, Hall 6

Sociological aspects of addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Sociology of Alcohol Consumption in Iran	Simin Kazemi, MD, Ph.D in Sociology Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences
2	Feminizing addiction; fact and doubts	Payam Roshanfekr, Ph.D. in Health Sciences (Specialty in Social Determinant of Health), Assistant Professor, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Social welfare Management Research Center.
3	Social stigma & discrimination related to drug use rehab & treatment	Omid Zamani, MD, MPH Affiliated Researcher, HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV Surveillance, Kerman, Iran Member of Medical and Health Sociology Scientific Group, Iranian Sociological Association
4	Sociological reflection on the treatment of addiction in Iran	Seyed Ali Shafiee, MD, PhD in Addiction Studies
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr Mazdak Daneshvar

Secretary: Dr Mazdak Daneshvar

Abstract:

This panel is provided by the Medical and Health Sociology Scientific Group, Iranian Sociological Association to reflect on some sociological aspects of drug and alcohol use and response to it. We will discuss some social constructs such as gender issues, stigma, the role of health system, communities, and individual agents, and what can be done to better respond to social transformations in this regard.

Thur, 15:00-16:30, Hall 2

Population size estimation of hidden populations: methods and models

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Population Size Estimation among Hidden Population: principles, overview of the methods and limitations	Ali Akbar Haghdooost HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences
2	Network Scale-Up (NSU) principles and experiences in Iran	Mohammad Reza Baneshi Modeling in Health Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences
3	Experience of the country in other methods of size estimation	Hamid Sharifi/ Nima Ghalekhani HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences
4	Merge the results of different methods Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Ali Akbar Haghdooost, ahaghdooost@gmail.com

Secretary: Mohammad Reza Baneshi, rbaneshi2@gmail.com

Abstract:

In this panel we will review the methods on size estimation among hidden population. Dr. Haghdooost will present the importance of size estimation among these groups. He also will review different methods of size estimation and limitations of them. In the second presentation, Dr. Baneshi will talk about the principles and also the experiences of the country on NSU in different projects, estimation of size abortion and also different high-risk behaviors. In the third presentation, Dr. Sharifi and Dr. Ghalekhani will talk about different other methods of size estimation, e.g. capture-recapture, multiplier, mapping and ... also he will talk on merge of the results of different methods.

Thur, 15:00-16:30, Hall 3

Hormones and Substance Abuse

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Hormones and Addictive Behaviors	Dr. Ali Yoonessi (Assistant Professor, Tehran University of Medical Sciences)
2	Oxytocin and Addiction	Dr. Nasim Vouseoghi (Assistant Professor, Tehran University of Medical Sciences)
3	The Role of Neuropeptide Y in drug seeking and compulsive drug taking	Dr. Mohammad Hasan Novin (MD, PhD Candidate of Addiction Studies, TUMS)
4	The role of testosterone level on the withdrawal syndrome	Dr. Nader Charkhgard (MD, PhD Candidate of Addiction Studies, TUMS)
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Nasim Vouseoghi

Abstract:

Several factors contribute to the tendency, consumption, and recurrence of substance abuse. A wide range of factors, such as environment, family, cognition, comorbidities, stress, genetics, and etc. are involved in drug addiction. Among all these factors, the important role of hormones has largely been neglected. Hormones are, in some cases, a starting point in the use of substances, and hormonal imbalance could make people vulnerable for addiction or affect craving and relapse in drug abusers. In this panel, we have aimed to discuss the role of hormones in substance abuse and share the latest achievements in this area.

Thur, 17:00-18:30, Hall 1

Preventive Interventions Approaches among Vulnerable Teenagers and Youths

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Study on Systematic treatment of substance abuse among adolescents	Dr. Hossein Bigdeli University professor
2	A Small trial on the Quick Fix Intervention Manual	Dr. Gelareh Mostashari UNODC Senior expert
3	The Role of Educational Systems in Preventing Addiction in Children	Dr. Zahra Saberi Welfare organization expert
4	Health Behavior Models (Health Psychology) in Preventing Addiction in Children	Mehri Amiri Ph.D Candidate in Health Psychology, State Welfare Organization
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Monireh Arezoumandi, Arezoomandi523@yahoo.com

Secretary: Soraya Rahmani, sry.rahmani@gmail.com

Abstract: Children and youth are one of the most vulnerable groups at the risk of substance abuse. In this regard, there are many programs designed for prevention among this group within the specific principles. Various researches has shown that a combination of bio, psycho social, environmental factors lead to substance abuse. In this panel treatment of substance abuse among children with the preventive approach and a solid comprehensive view to this subject shall be discussed. These Subjects include adherence of treatment in children with substance abuse and surveying approaches, pedagogical models, health psychology models and introducing systematic interventions among the vulnerable youth who are Substance abusers.

Thur, 17:00-18:30, Hall 2

The Role of Workplaces in the Primary Prevention of Addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Report on KAAJ Program for the Prevention of Addiction	Dr. Iraj Ismaeili University professor
2	Updates on International Achievements in the Field of Primary Addiction Prevention in Workplaces	Ms. Roya Noori University Professor, Researcher in the Field of Addiction Primary Prevention
3	The Role of a Healthy Lifestyle in the Prevention of Addiction in Workplaces	Dr. Davood Mirzaei Moghaddam Sociologist, University professor, Expert in Addiction Filed
4	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Thur, 17:00-18:30, Hall 4

Neuroscience of Addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Behavioral perspectives of drug addiction in animal models	Dr. Hamed Ghazvini psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Addiction Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences
2	The electrophysiological properties of nucleus accumbens and morphine-induced conditioned place preference : the Role of Glutamatergic system	Dr. Ali Siahposht Khachaki psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Addiction Institute, Department of Psychiatry, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences
3	Cannabinoids , Addiction and the brain	Dr. Hassan Abbassian Addiction Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences
4	Circadian clock, Reward and Addictive Behavior	Dr. Behzad Garmabi Addiction Research Center, Shahroud University of Medical Sciences
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Hamed Ghazvini, hamedghazvini@ut.ac.ir

Secretary: Dr. Ali Siahposht Khachaki, a.siahposht@mazums.ac.ir

Abstract: Addiction, the most severe form of substance use disorder, is a chronic brain disorder molded by strong biological factors that has devastating consequences to individuals and to society. In recent years, animal models in addiction research have been developed to discover neuroscience of drug addiction. Different drugs (cannabinoids, opiate,..) can impact on brain region that have more crucial roles in addictive behavior including rewarding system. In this point of view, the cellular and molecular processes responsible for addiction which are distinct from those underlying tolerance and physical dependence, has important roles in the clinical and basic approach. Moreover, a key aspect of recent addiction neurobiological studies is to identify the neurocircuits, as well as neuroadaptive of circadian rhythm which can have profound health consequences, including the development and progression of addiction. Both animal and humans studies indicate extensive bidirectional relationships between the circadian system and drugs of abuse. Taking together, this panel reviews the major developments in animal studies to understand the neurocircuitry of reward and anti-reward relevant to addiction, and the molecular advance of circadian rhythm in this field.

Thur, 17:00-18:30, Hall 5

Women substance abuse

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Introduce to women& Gender substance abuse in the world	Hussein Ghasemi (M.A in psychology, prison psychologist)
2	Psychological intervention to women substance abuse	Hadi Tanha M.A in psychology, prison psychologist)(
3	Pharmacological intervention to women substance abuse.	Farzad Nazemi (MD, PhD of psychiatry)
4	Treatment service for substance abuse that are responsive to gender	Maliha Baihaghi (M.A in psychology, prison psychologist)
5	Discussion (answer & question)	

Chair: Hussein ghasemi

Secretary: Maliha baihaghi

Abstract: in most countries of the world, the circumstances of women are very different from those of men. This is also reflected in their experience of substance use problems. Women's substance use problems are more stigmatized and less likely to be acknowledged then mens.as a result, much less is known about the prevalence and patterns of women's substance use, and their treatment needs. Women with substance use problems also experience significant barriers to accessing treatment, and are believed to be underrepresented in treatment settings. Culture taboos and stigma mean their substance use problems are often not a acknowledged by themselves, their families or helping professional who could support them in seeking treatment. Women are more likely than men to use pharmacological drug both medically and non-medically.in term of physiological differences, there is evidence that women, in comparison men (more quickly dependence a number of illicit substances, may engage in more HIV-risk behaviors and higher mortality rates). we will discuss around the panel for about: different circumstances of women those of men. Pregnant & parenting using substance, societal condemnation, trauma experience, mental illness, fewer resources (education, employment, income...) Treatment service, Psychological intervention, Pharmacological intervention, and

Fri, 8:00-9:30, Hall 1

From theory to demand and harm reduction programs in Iran: is it applicable or necessary at all?

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Dysfunctions of Theory Development Institutions in Demand Reduction Programs	Morteza Khajavi University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation
2	Neoliberalism in Harm & Demand Reduction Programs	Emran Mohammad Razzaghi Tehran Medical University
3	Epistemic Uncertainty in Drug Control: A Good Text in a Displaced Context	Mohammad Binazadeh Independent
4	Theory for the Practice of Reducing Burden of Addiction: Why? And How?	Hassan Rafiey University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Morteza Khajavi

Secretary: Hassan Rafiey, Email: hassan441015@gmail.com

Abstract: Some failures in drug programs in Iran raised doubts about the theories beyond them, dysfunctions in theory-developer institutions, and/ or even the very necessity of applying theories developed in neoliberal world to our country with so much different culture and social context. Some argue that a kind of epistemic uncertainty in the field resulted to this pervasive inconsistent and disintegrated policies. The other, less radical, explanation emphasizes on our poor skills in translating knowledge to practice. These and other opinions in response to the problem will be discussed in panel.

Fri, 8:00-9:30, Hall 2

Drug treatment centers: Opportunities and Challenges

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Achievements of Drug Treatment Centers	Dr. Fatemeh Khoshnevisan (Representative of addiction therapists)
2	The challenges of health centers	Dr. Aziz Mohammadi (Representative of addiction therapists)
3	Leakage of agonist drugs	Dr. Mohammadreza Jalali (Representative of addiction therapists)
4	The role of centers in the future of addiction treatment	Dr. Mehran Ghahramani (Representative of addiction therapists)
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Mohammadreza Jalali

Secretary: Dr. Fatemeh Khoshnevisan

Abstract:

More than a decade since the commencement of drug treatment centers in Iran, establishing these centers was a clever and successful step to reduce harm in Iran.

Maybe after that it's time to take a look at the past, evaluating its successes and looking forward to these successes. Along with the satisfaction of these successes, the problems and challenges of the past have been scrutinized carefully and eliminate these problems in order to promote the delivery of substance abuse patients. Then discuss the future of drug abuse, its treatment and the functions of the drug treatment center.

Fri, 8:00-9:30, Hall 3

Trends in Alcohol Availability, Use and Treatment

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Trend of alcohol consumption in developing countries with a special focus on Muslim Majority Countries (MMCs)	Basma Al-Ansari MIPH, Doctoral Candidate, Addiction Medicine, Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney
2	Iran MoH programs to establish specialized alcohol treatment programs in the country	Dr. Bita Vahdani Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, Senior Officer of Mental Health and Addiction, Ministry of Health
3	Harm reduction for alcohol use disorder	Dr. Shiva Soraya Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Iran Psychiatric Hospital, Tehran, Iran
4	Inpatient alcohol treatment: Pilot project in psychosomatic ward of Taleghani Hospital	Dr. Sara Sadeghipour Psychiatric Resident, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences
5	Different aspects of practical pharmacotherapy with Acamprosate for Alcohol Use Disorder	Dr. Milad Behrouzi Cosar Pharmaceutical Co.
6	Report on out-patient treatment of alcohol dependence in INCAS psychiatric clinic	Dr. Alireza Noroozi Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies (INCAS), Tehran University of Medical Sciences
7	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Alireza Noroozi, Email: a_r_noroozi@yahoo.com

Secretary: Dr. Sara Sadeghipour, Email: dr.sarasadeghipour@gmail.com

Abstract:

An increasing trend of alcohol consumption has been reported in developing countries. Islam prohibition of alcohol use is a protective factor for its use in Muslim Majority Countries (MMCs), nonetheless an increasing trend of alcohol use has emerged in MMCs due to aggressive marketing of alcohol industry and globalization. In Iran, there is a total ban on consumption, production, and trade of

alcohol for Muslim citizens; however, homemade and imported alcoholic beverages are available via illegal market. According to a nation-wide household study in 2010-2011, prevalence of last year diagnosis of alcohol dependence and abuse were 0.6% and 0.3%, respectively with a higher prevalence among men, young adults, single, and urban areas. It has been shown that alcohol use is associated with a number of harms including violence and injuries in Iran. Moreover, incidences of epidemics of methanol poisoning have been reported in different cities in the country.

In response to alcohol use and its-related harms, Iranian Ministry of Health has developed a joint multi- sectoral policy aimed to reduce alcohol consumption by 10% between 2015 and 2025 through three main strategies including (a) integration of alcohol screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment in primary health care, (b) non-substance specific primary prevention programs in Community Health Centers (e.g. parenting training, life skills training and...) and (c) treatment programs, aimed at improving access to evidence-based alcohol treatment services.

Few specialized public-owned alcohol treatment programs have been established in Iran since 2015. These services include inpatient services in psychosomatic ward or specialized dual diagnosis ward of governmental psychiatric hospitals and out-patient, community-based intensive alcohol treatment services provided in psychiatric clinic of Iranian National Center for Addiction Studies. In this panel, we are going to present increasing trend of alcohol use in MMCs and report on results of pilot projects of specialized alcohol treatment in inpatient and out-patient public-owned settings.

Fri, 10:00-11:30, Hall 2

Ph.D of Addiction Studies: Introduction, Mission and Prospect

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Introduction of Ph.D of Addiction Studies	Kamyar Ghani Ph.D. Candidate In Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical sciences. AND The University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences
3	Addiction studies Ph.D , previous graduates and career prospect	Dr. Amin Afshar Ph.D. Candidate in Addiction Studies, Tehran University of Medical sciences.
4	Fields of studies on Addiction studies Ph.D	Dr. Mohammad Hadi Farahzadi Ph.D. of Addiction Studies Head of research center of Addiction and Behavioral science
5	Addiction Studies: Needs and Demands	Dr. Emran Mohammad Razzaghi, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences
6	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Emran Mohammad Razzaghi, Email: razaghie@sina.tums.ac.ir

Secretary: Maral Mardaneh Jobehdar, Email: mardaneh.m@gmail.com

Abstract: Addiction Studies is a field of study that related to the most areas of addiction sciences such as substance use and behavioral addiction, the most important mission of this major is filling the gap between existing knowledge and produce new Knowledge about harm reduction and demand reduction and establish it in the real world. researches in this field may range from Medicine, Psychology, and Psychotherapy, Sociology, Anthropology, Economy to the basic sciences such as biology, neurobiology, neuropharmacology, genetic, toxicology, neuroimaging and study on brain changes. The goal of this symposium is the introduction of PhD of Addiction Studies. Strengths point, and discussion about the perspective of this major for aficionados.

Fri, 10:00-11:30, Hall 3

The role of Universities in the Primary Prevention of Addiction

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	The Role of Universities in the Primary Prevention of Addiction	Dr. Mansouresadat Sadeghi University professor, The Ministry of Science, Research and Technology
2	Updates on International Experiences in Addiction Prevention in Target Setting of University	Dr. Hamidreza Peyravi Head of Students Counselling Center, University of Tehran
3	Function of Life Skills Trainings in Addiction Prevention among University Students	Dr. Hamid Yaghoubi University professor
Discussion (Question & Answer)		

Fri, 10:00-11:30, Hall 4

Electroencephalographic approach in addiction; new scopes

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Brain higher cognitive dysfunctions in addiction: EEG-based approach	Farhad Taremián Substance Abuse and Dependence Research Center University of Social welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences
2	Brain Functional connectivity in addiction	Seyed Ruhollah Hosseini Substance Abuse and Dependence Research Center University of Social welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences
3	LORETA Z-Score neurofeedback training in addiction	Alireza Faridi Department of Clinical psychology and Addiction Studies Zanajan University of medical Sciences
4	Brain Stimulation techniques in addiction	Masoud Nosratabadi Substance Abuse and Dependence Research Center University of Social welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr Farhad Taremián, fa.taremián@uswr.ac.ir

Abstract: The brain regions and neural processes that underlie addiction overlap extensively with those that control cognitive functions, including learning, memory, and decision making. The full extent of substance' impact on cognitive functions is not yet known, but researches indicate that addicted individuals have alterations in brain regions including the striatum, prefrontal cortex, amygdala, and hippocampus. In parallel, studies using neuromodulation techniques such as transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), neurofeedback, and transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) have demonstrated promising effects in modulating cognitive and motor functions. Recently, in order to promote the effectiveness of technological treatments, the tendency to apply the EEG based resting state functional connectivity and graph analysis has been enhanced. This approach considers the functional connectivity of brain as the networks of interactions among specialized areas. So, the aim of this panel is a review of brain addiction networks and application of EEG in conceptualization and treatment planning of addiction.

Fri, 11:45-13:00, Hall 1

Congress 60; A Unique Approach for Bio-psychosocial Intervention in Addiction

Substance dependence is a bio-psycho-social problem. In other words, biological, social and psychological aspects, all together evolve basis of tendency toward drug abuse. Therefore, a comprehensive therapeutic program must respond to all of these dimensions. Congress 60 (charity community of human revival) is an addiction recovery community and Iranian NGO that tries to provide and integrate psychosocial and pharmaceutical interventions. The program consists of group therapy sessions, community-based contributions and pharmacotherapy which is called Dezhakam Step Time method (DST).

At this symposium, we hope to present a brief constellation of Congress 60 approach to Addiction recovery which has been published as a book entitled "14 articles". We also present an evaluation of DST method at our symposium.

Fri, 11:30-13:00, Hall 3

Objectives of maintenance treatment in addiction: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	The goals of the health system are to establish existing centers and function centers based on those goals	Dr. Ali Shafiee (MD, PhD of Addiction Studies)
2	Pathology of centers from the point of view of its health system and its pathology	Dr. Mohammadreza Jalali (Representative of addiction therapists)
3	Potential Capacity of Centers in the Future of the Health System	Dr. Nader Charkhgard (MD, PhD Candidate of Addiction Studies, TUMS)
4	Future scenarios of the centers and the implications of each of them	Dr. Emran Mohammad Razaghi (Department of Psychiatry, Tehran University of Medical Sciences)
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Dr. Emran Mohammad Razaghi

Secretary: Dr. Nader Charkhgard

Abstract:

Today there are more than 7,000 drug abuse treatment centers in Iran, Due to the crowded population of these centers and their families, the audience of this therapeutic system will be 3,000,000 people. Therefore, these health centers that have potential capacity (employed, equipment, and population covered) to meet health needs can no longer be regarded as maintenance centers alone, and have other responsibilities for these centers to fulfill. Health-centered goals for today and planned for the country for tomorrow, and a road map for future health needs of the country. In this panel, we plan to review and critique the past treatment of drug use, we will define the more effective and dynamic role of prevention and treatment for today, and talk about the future of addiction treatment and the role of drug abuse treatment centers and a roadmap for Draw it.

Fri, 11:30-13:00, Hall 4

Title of Panel: Autumn in Youth....and Spring Will Come

No.	Title	Lecturer
1	Prevalence and Clinical Course of Adolescent Substance Use in Iran	Mona Eslami Iran Drug Control Headquarters
2	An Analytic View of Adolescent Substance Abuse	Faezeh Gholamian Tehran University of Medical Science
3	Substance use in adolescents: Special peculiarities	Elham Shirazi Iran University of Medical Science
4	Placement Criteria and Treatment Planning for Adolescents With Substance Use Disorders	Seyed Yaser Mousavi Zanjan University of Medical Science
5	Discussion (Question & Answer)	

Chair: Elham Shirazi, shirazi_elham@yahoo.com

Secretary: Seyed Yaser Mousavi, drsymousavi@gmail.com

Abstracts:

In 1395, the number of students in the country was 13.2 million, there were pre-primary, primary, secondary and secondary schools of 300 thousand, 6.7, 1.3 and 2.2 million, respectively. In a review of the studies conducted between 1379 and 1383, the number of opiate addicted students was estimated to be between 6-10,000 people. In this study, alcohol and then opium and cannabis were the most commonly used substances in the students. In a national survey of 2538 middle school and high school students from 10 provinces of the country during the 1384-85 academic year, the prevalence of drug use, smoking, alcohol, other substances, opium, heroin, cannabis and methamphetamine (crystal) was 8.18% 14/7,% 9/8,% 2/5,% 1/4,% 0/3,% 0/6 and% 3%. In this study, the prevalence of any drug, cigarette, alcohol, other substances, opium, heroin, cannabis and glass was 11.2%, 7.4%, 1.6%, 1.5%, 9.0% 0.03%, 0.5% and 0.2%, and the prevalence of any substances, cigarettes, alcohol, other substances, opium, heroin, cannabis and glass was 6.6%, 4.4%, 3/6 %, 0/9%, 0/3%, 0/2%, 0/4% and 0/2% respectively. In this study, the prevalence of drug use in boys, students with poor educational status,

older ages and students with a history of drug use in their families was significantly higher. In another study in 1386 in high school students in Tehran (573 boys and 551 girls), the prevalence of illicit drug use in boys (10.1%) was significantly higher than girls. Data presented in the annually book of drug control headquarters in 1394 :The prevalence study on drug use among high school students in the fourth grade of high school in 1382 revealed a prevalence of drug abuse of 0.5%. A similar study in 1390 showed that the prevalence of substance abuse in students was 1%. According to the results of the recent study, 1.5% of the students said that one of their family members uses drugs. % 14/3 of the sample group were smokers. 1/9% of students have used opium at least once. The risk of smoking, hookah, and alcohol is greater than the risk of developing other substances. The highest incidence of drug use is observed at the age of 15. Students' risk aversion in the field of drug use has increased from 1% to 1.5% in the research year 1382. The study of addiction prevalence, commissioned by the Jihad Academy in 1390, estimated that the number of addicts was 1.325 million (2.65% of the population aged 15-64), of which 90.7% were males and 9.3% were women. In this study, the average age of onset of drug use was 21.19 years, in which the type of illegal substance was not specified. ۱۳,۶were in the age group of 15-19 years old.

Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood. The most important characteristic of adolescence is desire for autonomy and control of life. Drug addiction among teens and adolescents has become a public health concern. Pseudoautonomy scale, meaning that participants' self-reported defensive withdrawal and rebellious nonconformity, and displays of anger and cheating, made impressive improvements. In addition, Pseudoautonomy was the only characteristic able to discern dropouts from retainees. In adolescence there is an imbalance between early emerging subcortical "bottom-up" systems that express reactivity to motivational stimuli, and later developing "top-down" cognitive control regions, which includes executive functions. Development of the subcortical brain regions is curvilinear with a peak from 13-17, but the top-down cortical regions (prefrontal regions), show a linear pattern of development into young adulthood. The imbalance between these developing systems leads to vulnerability of cognitive processes to incentive reward-based modulation and thus an increased susceptibility to the motivational properties of substances. Therefore, SUDs can be increased among those who begin drug use early. Adolescent-onset SUD, interferes with the achievement of normal adolescent developmental tasks.

Comorbidity with other psychiatric disorders is the rule rather than exception in

adolescents with SUDs. Adolescents may be given the drugs for free by friends or relatives and they use illicit substances as experimentation. Polysubstance use is the rule (rather than exception) in adolescents and they may use despite the continued existence or worsening of SUDs' problems. Variability in quantity and frequency of adolescent substance use is great and adolescents may report of abstinence as well as periods of rapid acceleration of use and heavy use. Adolescents do not self-refer for treatment and are often ambivalent and relatively unmotivated for treatment. They are often pressured into treatment by family, school, or court and thus only a minority of adolescents who need substance use treatment receive it. Treatment planning for adolescents with substance use disorders (SUDs) begins with a comprehensive assessment and case formulation that informs the appropriate selection of treatment setting, objectives, and curriculum, including length of stay, intervention modalities, and intensity of the interventions provided. Placement should emerge from an individualized assessment. Placement decisions require consideration of the risk of progression, determination of treatment service needs, and then consideration of where and how those services should be effectively and safely delivered. One of the productive trends moving the field of adolescent addiction treatment forward has been the development, refinement, and implementation of standardized treatment matching guidelines, with the goal of finding the optimal fit between patient needs and treatment available. The American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria, 2nd Edition—Revised (ASAM PPC-2R) has become the standard in the field. In addition to its function as an algorithm for level-of-care placement decisions, it is also a guideline for treatment matching and treatment planning in general.

NOTE:

