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## A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW PROTOCOL OF RECOVERY SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR WOMEN WITH DRUGS ADDICTION

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### A B S T R A C T

**Introduction:** The women with drugs addictive were increasing significantly. As consequence, the recovery was needed to make a better quality of life. In the recovery process they needed social support to prevent relapsing. This study to review how the experience of the women with drugs addiction in their recovery process.

**Methods:** This study used database in early 2011 until 2021, there were BMC, CINAHL, ClinicalKey for Nursing, Embase, Emcare, Emerald Insight, Gale OneFile: Nursing and Allied Health, Informit, Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database, Medline, Nursing & Allied Health, Proquest, Psycarticles, Psycinfo, Public Health Database, Pubmed, Pubmed Central (PMC), Scencedirect, Scopus, and Wiley Online Library. The inclusion articles were qualitative original research dan research subject is relevant with the interest of this study. This study will use meta-aggregation for the analysis method.

**Result:** Discussion of result will be made

**Conclusion:** Conclusion and recommendations will be made

### INTRODUCTION

The women with drugs addiction are an iceberg. The drugs users which is in prison, there were 714.000 and 35% were users. Hal tersebut juga terjadi di Indonesia (UNODC, 2018). There are 782 of Indonesia women is drugs abuser and drugs dealer (Kemenpppa, 2016). National of Narcotic Organisation in Indonesia writes that the women drugs addiction is higher than men both in rural and urban area (BNN, 2019). Because of this incidence, the drugs abusers need to recover for better life. They use community-based intervention, such as recovery capital. Recovery capital refers to the sum of resource that individuals can draw upon to initiate and sustain processes od addiction recovery (Irvine et al., 2001) . However, the recovery processes is not as simple as imagined, the client should have inner strength to hold on in abstinence (Harrison et al., 2020). Besides, they also need social support both spiritual, emotional and real support, such as housing, money, and food (Boroumandfar et al., 2020; Elms et al., 2018; Rahmati et al., 2019). They need social support from their peers, families, and church families (Boroumandfar et al., 2020; Carrico et al., 2017; Piacentine, 2013; Rahmati et al., 2019). Social support gives them motivation to recover from the addiction. Less of social support will decrease the optimism and self-esteem (Birtel et al., 2017). Nowadays, there is no relevant review about the social support for woman with drugs addiction which have been published. Because of that, it is necessary to write the review about the experience of social support to evaluate the social support which is received by the women with drugs addictive

### METHOD

**Type of studies.** The articles of qualitative method will be included, such as descriptive narrative, phenomenology, and ethnography. These original articles published about woman who received social support in recovery phase of drugs abuse will be included. However, the alcohol and other addictive substance such as nicotine; and mothers who were delivery a baby will be excluded. **Types of patients.** This study also has criteria inclusion for the participants, such as drugs addictive women, experienced in initial recovery, abstinent, aged between 18 – 65 years, without limits on race, nationality, and religion, and recovery phase (initial, short-term, and long-term recovery); did not have double diagnose both HIV/ AIDS and mental disorder. **The Electronic Searches.** The articles will be reached out in BMC, CINAHL, ClinicalKey for Nursing, Embase, Emcare, Emerald Insight, Gale OneFile: Nursing and Allied Health, Informit, Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database, Medline, Nursing & Allied Health, Proquest, Psycarticles, Psycinfo, Public Health Database, Pubmed, Pubmed Central (PMC), Scencedirect, Scopus, and Wiley Online Library. All published in qualitative study with these inclusions and exclusions criteria. **Selection of literature.** The example of the strategy will be drawn in Scencedirect Journal the table 1, including the terms and keywords. The selection of literature will be selected by the authors. They have to screen based on title and the criteria, both inclusions and exclusions. **Assessment of quality of literatures.** The quality of the articles will be checked with JBI Qualitative Critical Appraisal. This method evaluates the association of research methodology with philosophical perspective, research question, the methods used to collect data,

the analysis data, and the interpretation of result. Besides, the statement locating the research and vice-versa, the voice of the participants, ethical clearance, and the research report are the critical analysis which is JIB had.

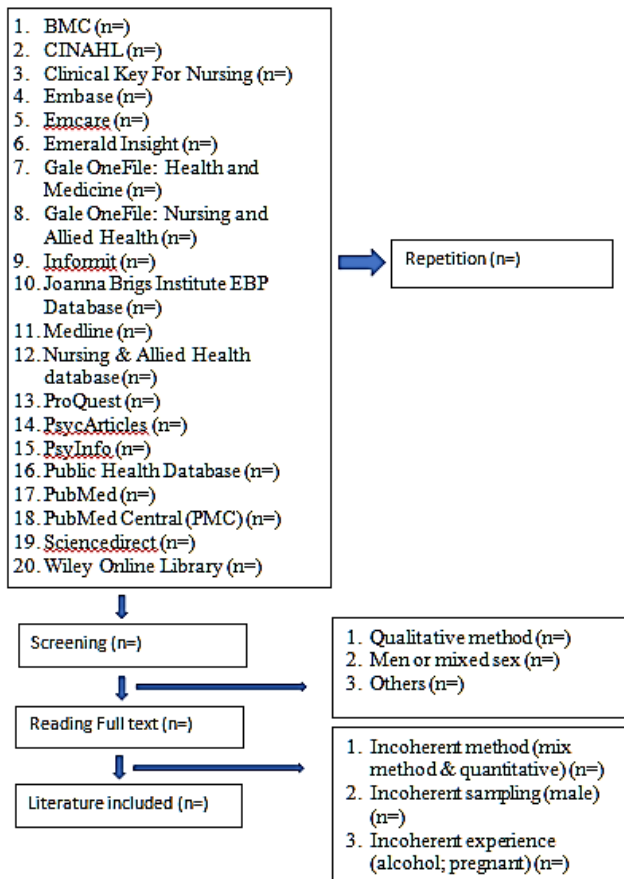


Figure 1. Flow Diagram of literature retrieval

**Data extraction.** Data will be explained in a table which contain of number, author's name, years, methods, the aims, and the results. The method will explain the participants and research qualitative design. Moreover, the authors will explain the participants characteristic including age, the length of abstinence, and the types of drugs.

**Data Analysis.** A Meta-aggregation will be used to answer the aim of the study. The writer will be applied conventional content analysis.

## DISCUSSION

The meta-aggregation is used in this study to identify the support system that the drugs users got. Today, women with drugs users are rarely in qualitative study including about support system. In recent years the women drugs addiction is still rare. Even though, they are high risky in violence, like physical, physiological, and sexual. To decrease this risk, they need recovery, but some of them get less support system both family and friends. Social support is needed to increase their motivation, optimism, and their confidence. This study will be discussed about the experience how they social support is.

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