

Subject card

Subject name and code	Addictions - lecture, PG_00134392						
Field of study	Criminology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2026/2027		
Education level	Bachelor's studies		Subject group		Optional subject group		
Mode of study	part-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	2		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	4		ECTS credits		1.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		credit		
Conducting unit	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Marcin Szulc				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	10		0.0		15.0	25
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the issues of diagnosing addiction to psychoactive substances according to the DSMV and ICD-11 classifications, selected theoretical concepts of addiction, and the types of psychoactive substances and the ways they affect the body, along with their health consequences. Methods of therapeutic and preventive interventions will also be discussed.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[KRYML3_UW01] In advanced level is able to use theoretical knowledge of criminology and related disciplines to analyze, interpret and solve problems related to criminology	Familiar with the terminology used in psychology and its application in related disciplines. Has in-depth knowledge of the psychological factors that determine human behavior (emotions and motivation, personality, temperament, and intelligence).	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYML3_WG04] Has advanced knowledge of the role of state bodies in counteracting socio-pathological phenomena, especially crimes, the internal structure of these bodies and their competencies	Appreciates the importance of psychological sciences for the development of the individual and proper relationships in society, has a positive attitude towards acquiring knowledge in the field of the studied scientific discipline and building one's own work skills	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYML3_WG02] To an advanced degree, he knows the terminology and key concepts of law, criminology and related sciences, including law, psychology and sociology, to the extent related to the studied major	Has deepened skills in observing, diagnosing, rationally assessing complex psychological situations and analyzing the motives and patterns of human behavior	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[KRYML3_WG06] Has advanced knowledge of the problems of perpetrators and victims of crime, including the causes of socio-pathological behavior, factors affecting victimization, measures to prevent secondary victimization, as well as the duties and powers of these persons during criminal proceedings	Can use and integrate theoretical knowledge in psychology and related disciplines to analyze complex psychological, educational, support, and therapeutic problems, as well as diagnose and design practical activities.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
Subject contents	1. Definition of terms and diagnosis of addiction - addiction, psychological dependence, physical dependence, tolerance, withdrawal syndrome, relapse, detoxification, abstinence, harmful use, risky use, harm re-education, prevention - criteria for diagnosing addiction syndrome according to the DSM-V and ICD-10 codifications - nosological and extra-nosological approaches to addiction (addiction as a disease and addiction as a symptom of a disease) - co-occurrence of psychoactive substance use and mental disorders, characteristics of patients with dual diagnosis 2. Effects of selected groups of psychoactive substances - harmfulness of psychoactive substances - central nervous system depressants, CNS stimulants, opiates and opioids, cannabinoids, hallucinogens, inhalants - health consequences of marijuana use in light of research - characteristics of new drugs, so-called "legal highs" - The risks of using psychoactive substances - Experimenting with drugs as a risky behavior in the context of developmental norms 3. Theories of psychoactive substance addiction - The key role of the reward system in the mechanism of addiction (incentive sensitization theory, allostasis theory) - Biological theories (genetic, neurological, biochemical) - Psychological theories (psychoanalytic, behavioral, affective-cognitive, individual characteristics theories, interpersonal bond theories, systemic theories) - Social theories of addiction - Societal attitudes towards addiction - Van Dijk's interactive model of addiction 4. Addiction prevention 5. Addiction treatment - The principles of the AA community - The Minnesota program - Motivational interviewing - Methadone maintenance therapy - Therapeutic community 6. Medical use of psychoactive substances - The use of preparations made from natural and synthetic cannabis compounds - Manipulating information about marijuana in the media		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	100	60.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	Baran-Furga H., Steinbarth-Chmielewska K. (2012) Zespoły uzależnień od substancji psychoaktywnych. W: P. Jabłoński, B. Bukowska, J.C. Czabała (red.) Uzależnienie od narkotyków. Podręcznik dla terapeutów. Krajowe Biuro do Spraw Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii s.51-72 Baran-Furga H., Steinbarth-Chmielewska K. (2012) Konsekwencje zdrowotne używania substancji psychoaktywnych W: P. Jabłoński, B. Bukowska, J.C. Czabała (red.) Uzależnienie od narkotyków. Podręcznik dla terapeutów. Krajowe Biuro do Spraw Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii s.73-86 Bukowska B. (2012) Psychologiczne mechanizmy uzależnienia przegląd teorii i modeli. W: P. Jabłoński, B. Bukowska, J.C. Czabała (red.) Uzależnienie od narkotyków. Podręcznik dla terapeutów. Krajowe Biuro do Spraw Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii s.73-86 s.127-144 Hall W, Degenhardt L (2009) Adverse health effects of non-medical cannabis use. Lancet, 374, 1383-1391. Kostowski W. (2006) Podstawowe mechanizmy i teorie uzależnień. Alkoholizm i Narkomania, Tom 19: nr 2, 139-168 Szukalski B. (2012) Charakterystyka środków psychoaktywnych. W: Uzależnienie od narkotyków. Podręcznik dla terapeutów. Krajowe Biuro do Spraw Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii s. 35-50 Szulc M. (2013) Konsekwencje zdrowotne używania marihuany w świetle badań oraz propozycja ujednolicenia stanowiska psychologów wobec problemu legalizacji konopi, sformułowana w oparciu o Kodeks Etyczny Zawodowy Psychologa. Alkoholizm i Narkomania 2013, Tom 26, nr 4, 381-401 Wojnar M., Brower K. J. (2012) Neurobiologiczne mechanizmy uzależnienia. W: P. Jabłoński, B. Bukowska, J.C. Czabała (red.) Uzależnienie od narkotyków. Podręcznik dla terapeutów. Krajowe Biuro do Spraw Przeciwdziałania Narkomanii s.105-126
	Supplementary literature	Arendt M, Rosenberg R, Foldager L, Perto G, Munk-Jørgensen P (2007) Psychopathology among cannabis-dependent treatment seekers and association with later substance abuse treatment. Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 32, 113-119. Barnes, G. M., Hoffman J. H., & Welte, J. W. (2006). Effects of parental monitoring and peer deviance on substance use and delinquency. Journal of Marriage and Family, 68(4), 1084-1104.
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	W podejściu pozamedycznym uzależnienie to: A/ choroba B/ zaburzenie C/ choroba przewlekła D/ objaw choroby 110 / 5 000 From a non-medical perspective, addiction is: A/ a disease B/ a disorder C/ a chronic disease D/ a symptom of a disease	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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