

Drugs and Crime

Code: 100467
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500257 Criminology	OB	3	2

Contact

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Use of languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Other comments on languages

If they are international students attending the course, the language of the course could be modified (from Catalan to Castilian).

Teachers

Miguel Casas Brugué
Esther Martinez Membrives
Yolanda Pardo Cladellas

Prerequisites

English reading: moderate level.

Objectives and Contextualisation

The aims of the course are:

- to provide an overview of the current state of substance use according to several observatories and reports at national, European and global levels;
- to introduce basic concepts related to drugs and substance-related disorders (intoxication, tolerance, withdrawal, and so on);
- to provide a biopsychosocial view on the various mechanisms involved in the addictive behavior, with particular emphasis on the most relevant scientific findings from basic and applied perspectives;
- to know the effects of the main families of drugs on various body systems and their effects on cognitive and volitional abilities;
- to know methodologies and evaluation tools that allow to have a global vision of the history and the current situation of drug dependence of the person;
- to introduce the existing outpatient therapeutic alternatives and the most relevant current pharmacological treatments;

- to study the relationship between addictive behavior to drugs and criminal behavior, and to learn various theoretical approaches and types of crimes associated.

The formative aims of this course will correspond to:

"The use of methodologies of the research area to analyze the information in a specific context and to evaluate the results so that the application of these methodologies allows to carry out specialized studies at master's and doctoral level."

"The transmission to the specialized public and society in general the contributions to solve situations in the area of drug addiction with the goal of prevention and social integration".

Skills

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Analysing the conflict and criminology by using the criminological theories and their psychological and sociological foundations.
- Drawing up an academic text.
- Identifying existing social resources to intervene in the conflict and criminality.
- Respectfully interacting with other people.
- Students must demonstrate they comprehend the criminological theories.
- Using the evaluation techniques of criminogenic risk and needs of a person in order to decide an intervention proposal.
- Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
- Working autonomously.
- Working in teams and networking.

Learning outcomes

1. Ability to analyse and summarise.
2. Applying the criminological theories.
3. Applying the scientific criminological knowledge to the delinquency analysis.
4. Appropriately choosing the social resource for each professional intervention case.
5. Drawing up an academic text.
6. Inferring the intervention models in accordance with a previous needs assessment.
7. Respectfully interacting with other people.
8. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
9. Working autonomously.
10. Working in teams and networking.

Content

SECTION 1. Conceptual basis

1. Current status of alcohol and drugs consumption
2. Drugs: definition and concepts related

SECTION 2. Mechanisms explaining drug addiction

3. Individual and social influences in drug addiction
4. Neurobiology of drug addiction
5. Drug addiction: learning and conditioning

SECTION 3. History, mechanisms of action, effects of drugs and crime

6. Alcohol
7. Cannabinoids
8. Psychostimulants
9. Opioids

10 Drug Design

SECTION 4. Evaluation, diagnosis and treatment

- 11. Psychological assessment
- 12. Therapeutic Alternatives

SECTION 5. Criminological aspects

- 13. Relationship between drugs and crime
- 14. Types of crimes associated with drugs

These blocks will be divided between lectures and seminars. The first day of class a schedule will be provided.

Methodology

The methodology is as follows:

Theoretical classes.

- T1. Current state of alcohol and drugs consumption
- T2. Drugs: Definitions and concepts related
- T3. Individual and social influences in drug addiction
- T4. Neurobiology of drug addiction
- T5. Drug addiction: Learning and conditioning
- T6. Alcohol (two Sessions)
- T7. Cannabinoids
- T8. Psychostimulants (two Sessions)
- T9. Opioids
- T10. Club drugs
- T11. Relationship between drugs and crime
- T12. Criminal typologies related to drugs

Seminars.

- S1. Scientific databases and search of articles about drugs
- S2. References manager and social network for scientists
- S3. Guide for reading scientific articles
- S4. Molecules that hook
- S5. Biological and environmental variables and addictive behavior
- S6. Addictive behavior and conditioning
- S7. Design of a research proposal
- S8. Data analysis and interpretation in empirical studies on drugs
- S9. Legalization of cannabis
- S10. Alcoholics Anonymous
- S11. Oral communication of a research proposal
- S12. Psychological assessment in drugs
- S13. Case study
- S14. Therapeutic alternatives for people with drug addiction

Tutorials. The student can request individual or group tutoring about any of the aspects that configure its learning.

The seminars 4, 5, 6, 9 and 11 are associated with group work that students must submit the following week at the seminar (excepting for the seminar 11 that will be submitted the same day). The works qualified as "unfit" will be returned to be changed.

All the information will be exhibited on the Moodle platform.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Type: Directed			
Lectures	22.5	0.9	3, 2, 4, 6
Specialized seminars (SESP)	22.5	0.9	3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 1, 8, 9
Type: Autonomous			
Self-study hours, preparation of global works, readings	92	3.68	3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 1, 9, 10

Evaluation

To pass the course, it is necessary a minimum grade of 5 on each one of the two parts in which the course is divided: a) material for study of the themes 1 to 6 and of the seminars 1 to 8; B) material for study of the themes 7 to 15 and of the seminars 9 to 14 (except seminar 11).

The students will have two opportunities to pass each of the two parts: the first, in the continuous assessment and the second in the final test of synthesis.

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

During the course there will be two midterm exams. The dates will be communicated to the students on the first day of class. If students pass the two exams (minimum mark of 5) they will pass the subject. In case students fail in one or both exams they will have the opportunity to pass the subject through a final exam. Multiple choice of 5 questions and only 1 valid answer will be used as a method of examination,

A correction will be applied to discard the random hits [$\text{Corrected score} = (\text{hits} - (\text{errors} / 4))$] that will be transformed into a note that can vary between 0 and 10.

After each examination, the students will have a period of 24 hours to send, through Moodle, comments or complaints about the questions, which will be analyzed by the professors before publishing the provisional list of grades. Subsequently, once the list has been published, an exam review session will be convened, to be announced at least two days in advance through Moodle.

FINAL EXAM

Students who have not passed the subject through continuous assessment will have the right to attend a final exam. The date of the final exam will be communicated on the first day of classes. The exam will consist of two parts: a) First part of theory and seminars; and b) Second part of theory and seminars. Each student should only be tested for the part that has not passed in the continuous assessment.

The characteristics of the exams as well as the formula to calculate the mark will be the same as those of the continuous evaluations.

After each examination, the students will have a period of 24 hours to send, through Moodle, comments or complaints about the questions, which will be analyzed by the professors before publishing the provisional list of grades. Subsequently, once the list has been published, an exam review session will be convened, to be announced at least two days in advance through Moodle.

Students who have already passed the entire subject or a part of it in the continuous evaluations and who want to present themselves to improve one or more parts of the course can do so as long as they communicate it to the coordinator of the course, through Moodle, with three days of advance. In no case the final mark may be inferior to the mark obtained in the midterm exams.

Students who have not passed the course through continuous assessment and who on the day of the final test

of synthesis do not present themselves to the examination or exams of the parts not passed, will be qualified as "Not evaluable"

FINAL NOTE OF THE SUBJECT

Final grade = (First midterm exam * 0.55) + (Second midterm exam * 0.45) + (bonus of 0.20 points on the final note for each seminar group work delivered).

This formula will only be applied if each of the two parts of the subject has been approved.

Students will not obtain a mark in the seminar in case they fail to attend.

Fraudulent conduct

An student that cheat or attempt to cheat in the exam will get a 0, losing the right to a second chance. Plagiarism will be assess on individual basis, and in the most extreme cases the student will get a 0 in the final mark and he/she will lose the possibility of a second chance.

Evaluation activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Global reports of the seminars	Each report bonus 0.20 points	10	0.4	3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7, 1, 8, 9, 10
Objective evaluation written test	100%	3	0.12	3, 2, 4, 6, 1

Bibliography

1. RECOMMENDED BIBLIOGRAFY

Basic concepts in drug addiction

Fernández-Teruel, A. (2008) Farmacología de la conducta: De los psicofármacos a las terapias psicológicas. Bellaterra, Barcelona: Servei de Publicacions de la UAB. (Capítol 10: "Farmacología de la adicción y las sustancias de abuso")

Golstein, A. (1995). Adicción. Barcelona: Ediciones en Neurociencias.

Golstein, A. (2003). Adicción: de la biología a la política de drogas. Barcelona: Ars Mèdica.

Koob, G. F. (2006). Neurobiology of addiction. Londres: Elsevier Academic Press.

Lorenzo, P., Ladero, J.M., Leza, J.C. y Lizasoain, I. (2009). Drogodependencias. Farmacología, patología, psicología, legislación. Madrid: Editorial Médica Panamericana.

Snyder, S. H. (1993). Drogas y Cerebro. Barcelona: Prensa Científica.

Explanatory mechanisms of drug use

Domjan, M. & Burkhard, B. (1994). Principios de Aprendizaje y Conducta. Madrid: Debate.

Graña, J.L. (1994). Conductas adictivas: teoría, evaluación y tratamiento. Madrid: Debate

Snyder, S. H. (1993). Drogas y Cerebro. Barcelona: Prensa Científica.

Characteristics and effects of various drugs

Golstein, A. (1995). Adicción. Barcelona: Ediciones en Neurociencias.

Feldman, R.S., Meyer, J.S., & Quenzer, L.F. (1997). Principles of Neuropsychopharmacology. Sunderland, Massachusetts: Sinauer Associates, Inc.

Lorenzo, P., Ladero, J.M., Leza, J.C., & Lizasoain, I. (2009). Drogodependencias. Farmacología, patología, psicología, legislación. Madrid: Editorial Médica Panamericana.

Publicacions of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) (<https://www.drugabuse.gov/es/informacion-sobre-drogas>)

Evaluation, diagnosis and treatment

Díaz-Morán, S. & Fernández-Teruel, A. (2013). Integración e interacciones entre los tratamientos farmacológicos y psicológicos de las adicciones: una revisión. Anales de Psicología, 29 (1): 54-65.

Garrido, V. (1993). Técnicas de tratamiento para delincuentes. Madrid: Centro de Estudios Ramón Areces.

Graña, J.L. (1994). Conductas adictivas: teoría, evaluación y tratamiento. Madrid: Debate

Manuals and guides of Socidrogalcohol (
<http://www.socidrogalcohol.org/manuales-y-guias-clinicas-de-socidrogalcohol.html>)

Criminological aspects

Bennett, T. & Holloway, K. (2005). Understanding drugs, alcohol and crime. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

Carrasco, J.J. & Maza, J.M. (2008). Manual de Psiquiatría Legal y Forense. Madrid: La Ley-Actualidad, S.A.

Cohen, P. J. (2004). Drugs, addiction, and the law: policy, politics, and public health. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

Fuertes, J.C. & Cabrera, J. (2007). La salud mental en los tribunales. Madrid: Arán Ediciones.

Garrido, V., Stangeland, P., & Redondo, S. (2006). Principios de Criminología. 3ª edición. Valencia: Editorial Tirant lo Blanch.

2. LINKS OF INTEREST

<http://www.aspb.es/quefem/atenciodroga.htm> (Agència de Salut Pública. Pla d'acció sobre drogues de Barcelona)

<http://www.socidrogalcohol.org/> (Sociedad Científica Española de estudios sobre el alcohol, el alcoholismo y las otras toxicomanías)

<http://www.pnsd.msc.es/> (Plan Nacional sobre Drogas)

<http://www.who.int/es/> (Organización Mundial de la Salud)

<http://www.nida.nih.gov/> (National Institute on Drug Abuse)

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/> (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction)

<http://www.criminologia.net/> (Sociedad Española de Investigación Criminológica)

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html> (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

<http://www.irefrea.org/> (Institut Europeu de Estudios en Prevención)

<http://www.incb.org/> (International Narcotics Control Board)

* The most basic books for the follow-up of the subject have been underlined.