Implicit and Explicit Memory Bias in Opiate Dependent, Abstinent and Normal Individuals

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of current research was to assess implicit and explicit memory bias to drug related stimuli in opiate Dependent, abstinent and normal Individuals. **Method:** Three groups including opiate Dependent, abstinent and normal Individuals (n=25) were selected by available sampling method. After matching on the base of age, education level and type of substance use all participants assessed by recognition task (explicit memory bias) and stem completion task (implicit memory bias). **Results:** The analysis of data showed that opiate dependent and abstinent groups in comparison with normal individual had implicit memory bias, whereas in explicit memory only opiate dependent individuals showed bias. **Conclusion:** The identification of explicit and implicit memory governing addiction may have practical implications in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of substance abuse.

Keywords: Substance Abuse, Addiction, Memory Bias, Implicit Memory, Explicit Memory

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