

**Assessment of the Scientific Validity, Reliability and
Normalization of APS, AAS and MAC-R Tests for Spotting
Vulnerable Individuals Exposed to Drug Abuse Among the Male
High School Students in the City of Tehran**

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Abstract:

Bearing in mind the growing trend of drug abuse in societies, the application of appropriate tools for identifying drug abusers and those who are exposed to the high risk of drug abuse is one of the basic requirements of the current Iranian society. At the moment, the only way for identifying drug addicts is the use of morphine- detecting kits that examine the person's urine and is based on a medical model. It only indicates the existence of morphine in urine and cannot be relied upon as a certain method for detecting the person's addiction. Within this framework, it seems necessary to use psychological tests for identifying individuals that are exposed to the risk of drug abuse. Based on this necessity and with the aim of normalization and preparation of three sub-scales of addiction acknowledgement scale

(AAS), addiction potential (APS) and Mac Andrew Alcoholism Scale Revised (MAC.R) from the Minnesota Multi-Phasic Personality Inventory a questionnaire is prepared comprising ۹۰ questions. The plan was conducted among ۱۰۰۰ male high school students of Tehran using the random sample-taking from ۴ districts (۷,۵,۳,۱۸) as well as ۲۰۰ volunteers who seek to give up addiction. The following questions were raised:

۱. Does the addiction test for identifying students exposed to addiction risk enjoy reliability?
۲. Does the AAS scale aimed at identifying students that suffer from drug abuse enjoy reliability?