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of an Integral Recovery from Addiction The Importance of Empathy and Resiliency Among African American Men in Long-term Recovery from Substance Use Disorders The Experience of Recovering from Co-dependency Recovery and Well-being in Sport and Exercise Study Guide for Understanding Nursing Research Getting Back to Normal The RPC Sulphation Roast-metals Recovery Process, Summary Report A Research on the Process of Earlier Recovery of Tropical Rain Forest After a Large Scale Fire in Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia Living Outside Mental Illness Sport, Recovery, and Performance Perceptions of Motivation in the Recovery Process Among African American Women with Children Changing Lives Through Changing Stories Empty Chairs Wellman-Lord SO₂ Recovery Process-flue Gas Desulfurization Plant

Recovery and Wellness Sep 08 2021 Learn to harness the process of recovery from mental illness for use in the transformative healing of your OT clients! This informative book for occupational therapists describes the Recovery Model from theoretical and experiential perspectives, and shows how to use it most effectively. It examines the major constructs of the model, describes the recovery process, offers specific OT approaches to support recovery, and provides guidelines for incorporating wellness and recovery principles into mental health services. This unique book you will show you: how recovery--in this case from schizophrenia--can be used as a transformative healing process the challenges and benefits of a dual role as a mental health professional and a consumer of mental health services the story of one occupational therapist's journey of discovery in relation to her own mental illness why treating mental illness as a medical problem can be

counterproductive to recovery three different teaching approaches--the executive approach, the therapist approach, and the liberationist approach--and how they lead to dramatically different outcomes the vital relationship between occupational therapy and recovery and wellness--with an enlightening case study how to use the Adult Sensory Profile to evaluate and design interventions for sensory processing preferences a system for monitoring, reducing, and eliminating uncomfortable or dangerous physical symptoms and feelings how to establish partnerships between mental health researchers and persons with psychiatric disabilities

Service Recovery in E-services Dec 11 2021 The Internet has changed the platform for how services are delivered. In the absence of one-to-one personal interactions between a service provider and a customer, failures unique to e-service are bound to occur. E-service failures are likely to result in unsatisfied customers. Therefore, a recovery system is important to tilt the balance of satisfaction/dissatisfaction to a more favorable condition. An e-service recovery process is an important operational process to affect this change. It is in a sense, a second chance to gain/retain loyal customers by rectifying e-service failures. Equity Theory and Exchange Theory were the theoretical bases for how customers' perceptions transitioned from loss and unfairness to equity and satisfaction after an e-service recovery. This study investigated the relationships between e-service recovery processes attributes (compensation, respond speed, and apology) and perceived justice constructs (interactional, distributive, and procedural), and examined the relationship between perceived justice and e-service recovery satisfaction. Data from a community of students and knowledge workers in a Mid-western university was collected to analyze the effects of these constructs in service recovery processes for the

purpose of designing recovery policy. The study used MANOVA and Multiple regressions for hypotheses testing. The results indicate that all service recovery process attributes had a significant main effect on all perceived justice variables. This suggests that the different levels of compensation, response speed, and apology will impact a customer's perception of perceived justice. There is also a marginally significant interaction effect for compensation and apology. This significant interaction effect could indicate that the positive impact of an apology as part of a service recovery process could be intensified when accompanied by monetary compensation. Furthermore, the findings indicate that perceived justice (interactional justice, distributive justice, and procedural justice) are significant drivers of satisfaction in an e-service recovery. There was also a significant interaction effect with distributive justice and procedural justice in predicting e-service recovery satisfaction. The result suggests that when compensation is given, customers perceive that the e-service provider is following the rules and regulations in providing compensation in exchange for their losses. This helps transition the customer to a more equitable and satisfied state. The study also supports past research in traditional services by finding that all three perceived justice predictors were significant drivers of recovery satisfaction and that at least one interaction was significant in predicting e-service recovery satisfaction. In addition, another contribution from this study is the development of a new e-service recovery satisfaction scale. Lastly, this study contributes to the emerging stream of research on e-service recovery processes and satisfaction, and the empirical results further delineate the role of social justice in e-service recovery.

Empty Chairs Nov 17 2019 This research study is a heuristic investigation of the experience of relapse for recovering

alcoholic women. the heuristic research model was utilized as the conceptual framework for the study. Inherent in the model is the provision for maximum use of qualitative, experiential data. the design of the investigation involved six major components: the autobiographical connection to the experience of relapse and a statement of the guiding question; a review of the related research literature; a presentation of the research theory, design, and methodology; a description of the processes, methods, and procedures that were employed; an analysis and synthesis of the data; and a summary of the study, its implications and outcomes. Seven recovering women plus the researcher were participants in the heuristic investigation. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and personal documents. Organization and analysis of the data were processed using guidelines by Moustakas (1990) for handling data heuristically. Eleven core themes emerged from the data: (1) Lack of identification with other alcoholics or with self as alcoholic, (2) Knowing she would drink again, (3) Anger, (4) Seeing the self as failure, (5) Need for attention, (6) Fear, (7) Hopelessness/despair, (8) Acceptance, (9) Relapse ended with connection to others, (10) Responsibility/accountability, and (11) Relapse as part of recovery process. Findings suggested that the experience of relapse included what came before and after the actual drinking, that relapse was a process rather than an event, and that relapse occurred as part of the recovery process itself. Implications and outcomes of the study were presented and the study findings were compared to prior research. Suggestions for future studies were described and limitations of the study were discussed.

Living Outside Mental Illness Mar 22 2020 Schizophrenia is widely considered the most severe and disabling of the mental illnesses. Yet recent research has demonstrated that many people afflicted with the disorder are able to recover to a significant

degree. *Living Outside Mental Illness* demonstrates the importance of listening to what people diagnosed with schizophrenia themselves have to say about their struggle, and shows the dramatic effect this approach can have on clinical practice and social policy. It presents an in-depth investigation, based on a phenomenological perspective, of experiences of illness and recovery as illuminated by compelling first-person descriptions. This volume forcefully makes the case for the utility of qualitative methods in improving our understanding of the reasons for the success or failure of mental health services. The research has important clinical and policy implications, and will be of key interest to those in psychology and the helping professions as well as to people in recovery and their families.

Wellman-Lord SO2 Recovery Process-flue Gas

Desulfurization Plant Oct 17 2019

Drugs, Crime, and the Recovery Process Feb 13 2022

[Abstract] This thesis explores the question, "What is the experience of transitioning from drug addiction and criminality to becoming a productive member of society?" The heuristic research model, qualitative in nature, was used for the design and construction of this thesis. Major phases of heuristics utilized included: immersion, incubation, illumination, explication, and a creative synthesis. The heuristic research model allows the author to be part of the study and was chosen for this purpose. The study examines the subjective nature of seven co-researchers who have broken their bonds with both chemical dependency and criminality then went on to become productive members of society. The co-researchers ranged in age from 38 to 74 years old and included four white males, two black males, and one white female. The co-researchers have all previously been incarcerated due to crimes related to their drug addictions. All co-researchers shared descriptive data relating to

their journey to recovery which were recorded, transcribed, and synthesized. Six major themes arose from this investigation. These are: 1. Behavioral problems occurring in adolescence; 2. Development of a criminal lifestyle; 3. Admittance of personal failure; 4. Seeking help from others; 5. Finding ways to contribute to society; 6. Experiencing a sense of gratitude for the recovery process. The implications and applications of this research can be used by mental health professionals who treat addictive disorders, and by chemically dependent offenders who are seeking a better way to live drug and crime free. Suggestions for ways to identify adolescents "at risk", for developing addictive disorders, are also made.

Changing Lives Through Changing Stories Dec 19 2019

The Experience of Recovery from Chemical Dependency Feb

25 2023 Findings of the project included the fact that the women's emerging sense of self in recovery was now enabling them to make better choices of partners. the purpose of the study was to develop an understanding of women's experiences of the impact of relationships in their recovery. Recent research suggests that there are significant differences in the ways that men and women experience relationships (Miller & Stiver, 1997). Because of the influence of men's and women's different developmental experiences on their approach to relationships, the importance for counselors and others in the chemical dependency field to understand how women's relationship differences may influence the recovery process becomes clear. the research was accomplished by a structured, open-ended interview conducted with 12 women in recovery from chemical dependency for two years or more. the interview addressed each woman's experience of addiction and her journey through the recovery process. the method of the research was a qualitative human science approach based on the heuristic model of Clark

Moustakas (1990) and is phenomenological in orientation. the interview was grounded in the interpretation of female development as expressed by Miller (1986, 1991) in relational theory. Most co-researchers felt that their recovery and personal development had been supported and, to a large extent, made possible by means of relationships with others.

Modeling the Restaurant Service-recovery Process Oct 09 2021

This study aims to investigate restaurant customers' attitudinal and behavioral responses, with a focus on relationship quality and customer characteristics in the service-recovery process. Sixteen scenario-based types of service-recovery strategies (i.e., 4 types of compensation x 2 types of apology x 2 conditions of empowerment) along with a given service failure (i.e., foreign items in food) were provided to 774 participants recruited from nationwide online panels. Structural equation models were also performed to examine the formation of customers' attitudinal and behavioral patterns and to ascertain differing responses according to customer characteristics. The results reveal that one-time compensation at the point of incident, cue-based apologies, and empowered servers are the most effective service-recovery strategies. It also appears that passive complainers perceived better distributive fairness and interactional fairness, while active complainers had higher intentions to recommend. Especially, the findings show the significant mediating role of relationship quality between recovery satisfaction and behavioral intentions, and the moderating role of tendency to complain in the overall process of the service recovery. These research findings are expected to provide practitioners with updated data that point to better managerial practices and more appropriate service-recovery strategies.

A Research on the Process of Earlier Recovery of Tropical Rain

Forest After a Large Scale Fire in Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia

Apr 22 2020

Comparative Effectiveness Jul 06 2021 Comparative

Effectiveness: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's Process for Awarding Recovery Act Funds and Disseminating Results

Study Guide for Understanding Nursing Research Jul 26

2020 Study Guide includes a brief introduction, a Key Terms exercise, Key Ideas exercises, and the popular Exercises in Critique for each chapter, with answer keys in the back of the text.

Perceptions of Motivation in the Recovery Process Among African American Women with Children Jan 20 2020 Substance

abusing women with children are a diverse group, but some of them are among the most disadvantaged individuals in the United States. These women are in dire need of effective treatment modalities in order to sustain sobriety. Using a quantitative research design, this study examines the perception of motivation in the recovery process among African American women with children. Through research surveys these women identify the motivating factors necessary for successful treatment outcomes. Scales were created to measure extrinsic motivators, intrinsic motivators, and barriers to treatment.

Factors examined included attendance at twelve step meetings, church attendance, court mandates, family support, assistance from Children's Services Workers, participation in residential and outpatient treatment programs, training in life skills such as assertiveness, stress management, effective communication, vocational skills, and parenting, and intrinsic spiritual beliefs. The study also examined barriers to treatment such as lack of transportation, child care, employment, housing and money.

Recovery from Severe Mental Illnesses Mar 14 2022

Research on Alcoholics Anonymous and Spirituality in

Addiction Recovery Aug 19 2022 It was once taken for granted that peer-assisted groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous had no “real” value in recovery from addiction. More recently, evidence-based medicine is recognizing a spiritual component in healing—especially when it comes to addiction. The newest edition of *Recent Developments in Alcoholism* reflects this change by focusing on the 12-step model of recovery as well as mindfulness meditation and other spiritually oriented activity. More than thirty contributors bring together historical background, research findings, and clinical wisdom to analyze the compatibility of professional treatment and nonprofessional support, day-to-day concepts of relapse prevention, the value of community building in recovery, and much more. Among the topics covered: (1) How and why 12-step groups work. (2) The impact of the spiritual on mainstream treatment. (3) The impact of AA on other nonprofessional recovery programs. (4) AA outcomes for special populations. (5) Facilitating involvement in 12-step programs. (6) Methods for measuring religiousness and spirituality in alcohol research. Whether one is referring clients to 12-step programs or seeking to better understand the process, this is a unique resource for clinicians and social workers. Developmental psychologists, too, will find *Volume 18—Research on Alcoholics Anonymous and Spirituality in Addiction Recovery* a worthy successor to the series.

Spiritual Abuse Recovery Apr 03 2021 What factors contribute to active Christians in ministry leaving their church and becoming exiting statistics? Every year dedicated Christian people leave churches because of spiritual abuse. The stories of people who left their home church because of a negative and hurtful experience paint a picture of a widespread occurrence which beckons consideration by church leaders and church

congregants alike. Spiritual abuse, the misuse of spiritual authority to maltreat followers in the Christian Church, is a complex issue. This book shows how people processed their grief after experiencing spiritual abuse in their local church and how they rediscovered spiritual harmony. Their spiritual journey shows how one may grow through this devastating experience. This book offers a thoughtful look at the topic of spiritual recovery from clergy abuse through the eyes of those who have experienced it. It invites church leaders to consider this very real dysfunction in the Church today and aims to demonstrate a path forward to greater freedom in Christ after a season of disillusionment with church leadership.

The Impact of Rock-bottom Experiences on the Alcohol Recovery Process Jun 17 2022 Although some evidence exists that African Americans have acknowledged higher numbers of alcohol problems than Caucasians, very little research exists on the factors that may influence the effectiveness of treatment among African Americans, such as readiness to change, coping behaviors, and quality of life (Conigliaro et al., 2000). The present study is focused on understanding the psychological processes involved in the recovery process for African Americans and the influence that results from the relationships that may exist between rock-bottom experiences, readiness to change, and religiosity. The body of research on the notion of "rock-bottom" and the combined impact that readiness to change and religious beliefs may have on alcohol recovery are quite limited. The overall aim of this study was to examine the impact that experiencing "rock-bottom" has on one's readiness to change and in turn on one's ability to stay abstinent from alcohol after treatment. Religious beliefs and practices were examined in the proposed model as a potential moderator. The sample was comprised of 168 African-Americans who participated in Project

MATCH, a national multi-site random clinical trial funded by NIAAA. This study was a secondary analysis of the data from this project. The analysis was conducted using path analysis. The findings showed a positive, significant relationship between rock-bottom experiences and awareness of the drinking problem. The study also revealed readiness to change as a significant predictor of post-treatment abstinence from alcohol. Readiness to change was also found to have a significant inverse relationship with post-treatment alcohol abstinence self-efficacy. This relationship was moderated by religion. Clinically, these findings suggest that processing experiences and feelings associated with "hitting rock-bottom" may be useful in raising clients awareness of the dire impact that their alcohol use has had on their lives and may combat precontemplative denial. In addition when trying to motivate aftercare clients for change, highlighting recent alcohol-related losses and increasing their awareness of their drinking problem may be effective. Future research is needed to further understand the aspects of religion that play a role in the recovery process for African Americans and the gender differences that may exist.

The Process of Recovery for People Diagnosed with Personality Disorder Oct 21 2022 The study investigates the process of recovery for people diagnosed with personality disorder. This is related to the application of the new meaning of recovery from mental illness as explored by members of The Haven which, as the service setting for the study, addresses the problems of a client group that suffers significant social exclusion, known to impact on demand for health and other public services. It aims to examine efforts which attempt to reverse this social exclusion as an aspect of the recovery process. An earlier inquiry by the author yielded a new understanding of the diagnosis of personality disorder as defined

by service users, and contributed to a change in the national agenda when the Department of Health responded by providing new national guidance and funding for pilot projects throughout the country. This resulted in The Haven, the service context for this current study. As yet, internationally, there is no agreed rationale of recovery for those diagnosed with personality disorder and few researchers have sought the views of service users regarding the issue. The following study is the first internationally known research about personality disorder and recovery. A Participatory Action Research approach was chosen for this study and The Haven Research Group, comprised of the author and Haven clients, formulated proposed research questions and conducted Focus Groups and Individual Client Interviews with 66 participants, over a period of three years. The group has been concerned with the effectiveness of The Haven as a recovery tool from the perspective of service users and carers. An examination of emerging themes, and the interplay between themes, gives insight into what participants consider to be the key steps to recovery for someone with a personality disorder diagnosis. From this thematic analysis a map is proposed of the journey of recovery for people with the diagnosis. Findings offer contributions to knowledge in terms of the service model and propose a new construct regarding recovery in personality disorder. This is defined as a journey of small steps highlighting recovering as a process, rather than recovery as a goal, leading to the emergence of the new concept of Transitional Recovery. As an alternative to the historically sequential path of rehabilitation and proposed recovery, this study offers a new, socially inclusive way of working with people who have a personality disorder diagnosis where they may choose to retain a haven while continuing to develop and progress on their chosen path in the wider world.

Recovery from Addiction as a Joint and Gendered Project

Feb 01 2021 This qualitative study described the process of addiction recovery as it unfolded within close relationships and delineated the ongoing impact of gender on this process. The sample included five dyads that identified as being in a close-relationship and at least one of whom that self-identified as being in addiction recovery. The guiding research questions underlying the process included, "how do persons in close-relationships form and enact joint goals of addiction recovery?" and, "how are addiction-recovery projects gendered?" Data was collected using the qualitative action project method and participants were asked to describe how they came to view themselves as in recovery, what they were doing together to achieve recovery goals and how they each viewed his or her gender as impacting the ongoing process. Processes were identified and clarified in the form of joint projects and were monitored over approximately three months. Data analysis was based on the processes outlined as part of the qualitative action-project method (Young, Valach, & Domene, 2005) and informed by Stake's (2005) instrumental case study method. The research findings yielded five detailed action-theoretically informed narrative descriptions of each dyad's recovery project including the impact of gender on each case. Assertions about the addiction recovery process and the gendered nature of recovery were presented at the end of each case (Stake, 1995). Five overall (key) assertions about addiction recovery, as experienced by these participants, were drawn from a cross case analysis. Findings identified that addiction recovery was an inherently relational process and that when relationship goals and processes were going well these could supercede recovery goals and processes. The findings also identified that addiction recovery was gendered and gender role flexibility was identified as

helpful for addiction recovery. Assertions drawn from the study indicated that addiction recovery would lose it.

Addiction Recovery Management Jan 24 2023 Addiction Recovery Management: Theory, Research, and Practice is the first book on the recovery management approach to addiction treatment and post-treatment support services. Distinctive in combining theory, research, and practice within the same text, this ground-breaking title includes authors who are the major theoreticians, researchers, systems administrators, clinicians and recovery advocates who have developed the model. State-of-the art and the definitive text on the topic, Addiction Recovery Management: Theory, Research, and Practice is mandatory reading for clinicians and all professionals who work with patients in recovery or who are interested in the field.

Compulsion and Recovery (C and R) Research Dec 31 2020
When I began the Compulsion and Recovery Research Project in 1992, I did so in response to the schism between professionals who were leaders in the addiction recovery field. Known as the D and A Debate, this schism resulted in changes in government policy, funding and service provision, causing great confusion to people suffering with addictions. It was described by the media as 'addiction treatment now a battleground'. As a family therapist specialising in addictions recovery, I became concerned about this battle between leaders in the recovery field and its impact on the community. I had experience in running halfway houses for people recovering from addictions and knew that abstinence with AA worked. I embarked on a research project which used a dialectic/narrative method inquiry method, interviewing leaders in the conflict and others who contributed progressive ideas to recovery. This process aimed at ensuring there was validity, rigour and ethics in the research process. Importantly as a result of this inquiry, I came to believe that the Drug and Alcohol

Debate (D and A Debate) protagonists need not dogmatically defend their own model to the point of being in conflict, as all their treatments work, and it was valid to concede that different models work for different people in different stages of their recovery - 'whatever works works, and not to be judged by others'. (Nicotine Anonymous The Book, 1992:113)

Hearing the Voice of Addiction: A Case Study Jun 05 2021 Over fifty years of nation-wide research in addiction recovery indicate that varying levels of severity respond to different treatment approaches (e.g., Winick, 1962; Sobell & Sobell, 1996; Dawson et al., 2005; Willenbring, 2010). A dearth of detailed follow-up interviews with program graduates has led to an area of previously unexamined research of the addiction recovery process. This study investigated client perceptions of his lived experience of various treatment approaches and whether or not recovery program professionals made flexible adjustments to incorporate best practices and adjust for the needs and obstacles specific to the individual client in treatment planning and execution. Detailed input from a case study involving a patient recently discharged from recovery programs in the San Francisco Bay Area was utilized to suggest program factors that are helpful or program factors that lead to a hindrance in sustained addiction recovery. These data indicated a gap between research findings and in vivo application of newly researched best practices. Study results highlighted that distinctions between levels of addiction severity include more expansive, contingent levels of dual-diagnosis. Further, the data indicated that social services such as ombudsmen and licensed clinical social workers, improved medical services, and psychotherapy provide a holistic approach that may play a more important role in addiction recovery than drug counseling or peer support groups. Case study results indicate that a primary

contributor to continued relapse is that underlying causes, which were the etiology of the clients' substance use, are being left untreated. Ultimately, it was found that incorporation of patient feedback presents the potential to increase successful recovery treatment outcomes of retention and relapse prevention post discharge.

Recovery and Well-being in Sport and Exercise Aug 27 2020

Bringing together the world's leading experts, this multi-disciplinary collection examines both the psychological and physiological dimensions to recovery from sport. Featuring chapters on overtraining, sleep, the relationship to injury, as well as the role of stress, this volume illustrates how performance, both as an individual and within of a team, can be better managed through understanding the recovery process. It also covers the impact of travel on performance, as well as guidance on measurement and training. Based upon the contemporary models of recovery and performance in different scientific disciplines such as medicine, neuroscience, psychology, and sport science, expert contributors also explore implications for applied and strategic interventions to retain and stabilize performance ability. This is a must-have resource for students and scholars across the sports sciences as well as any coach interested in the latest research. This book in this new series is essentially a new edition of the book Sports, Recovery, and Performance under a new title, Recovery and Well-being in Sport and Exercise. Even though there is a large overlap between the 2018 book and this first book of the series, several modifications have been made: some chapters were omitted, new chapters were added, and some chapters have been substantially updated and revised.

The RPC Sulphation Roast-metals Recovery Process, Summary Report May 24 2020

Contracts and Grants for Cooperative Research on Enhanced Oil and Gas Recovery and Improved Drilling Methods; Progress Review Sep 20 2022

Surface Phenomena in Enhanced Oil Recovery Apr 15 2022 It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I present to the international scientific community this collection of papers presented at the symposium on Surface Phenomena in Enhanced Oil Recovery held at Stockholm, Sweden, during August 20-25, 1979. It has been an exciting and exhausting experience to edit the papers included in this volume. The proceedings cover six major areas of research related to chemical flooding processes for enhanced oil recovery, namely, 1) Fundamental aspects of the oil displacement process, 2) Micro structure of surfactant systems, 3) Emulsion rheology and oil displacement mechanisms, 4) Wettability and oil displacement mechanisms, 5) Adsorption, clays and chemical loss mechanisms, and 6) Polymer rheology and surfactant-polymer interactions. This book also includes two invited review papers, namely, "Research on Enhanced Oil Recovery: Past, Present and Future," and "Formation and Properties of Micelles and Microemulsions" by Professor J. J. Taber and Professor H. F. Eicke respectively. This symposium volume reflects the current state-of-art and our understanding of various surface phenomena in enhanced oil recovery processes. The participation by researchers from various countries in this symposium reflects the global interest in this area of research and the international effort to develop the science and technology of enhanced oil recovery processes.

Getting Back to Normal Jun 24 2020

Comparative Effectiveness Nov 10 2021 "The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) provided \$1.1 billion to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for comparative effectiveness research (CER),

which is research that compares different interventions and strategies to prevent, diagnose, treat, and monitor health conditions. Of this amount, HHS's Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) received \$474 million to support and disseminate the results of CER. GAO was asked to describe issues including the (1) process and criteria AHRQ used to award Recovery Act funds for CER, including steps to coordinate CER awards with other HHS entities in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort; and (2) plans AHRQ has for disseminating the results of CER it funded under the Recovery Act. To address these objectives, GAO reviewed relevant documentation, including AHRQ's policies and procedures for selecting the recipients of grants; internal documents that describe the award of Recovery Act grants and contracts; and Recovery Act contractors' work plans. GAO also analyzed AHRQ data on the number and type of grants and contracts awarded Recovery Act CER funds. GAO interviewed AHRQ officials on the selection of Recovery Act CER grantees and contractors, including coordination with other HHS agencies that received Recovery Act CER funds, and the plans the agency has to disseminate the results of CER funded"

Sport, Recovery, and Performance Feb 19 2020 Bringing together some of the world's leading experts, this multi-disciplinary collection examines both the psychological and physiological dimensions to recovery from sport. Featuring chapters on overtraining, sleep, the relationship to injury, as well as the role of stress, the book illustrates how performance, both as an individual and within of a team, can be better managed through understanding the recovery process. Also including chapters discussing the impact of travel on performance, as well as guidance on measurement and training, this is an important book for students and scholars across sports science as well as

any coach interested in the latest research.

Partnering for Recovery in Mental Health Mar 02 2021

Partnering for Recovery in Mental Health is a practical guide for conducting person and family-centered recovery planning with individuals with serious mental illnesses and their families. It is derived from the authors' extensive experience in articulating and implementing recovery-oriented practice and has been tested with roughly 3,000 providers who work in the field as well as with numerous post-graduate trainees in psychology, social work, nursing, and psychiatric rehabilitation. It has consistently received highly favorable evaluations from health care professionals as well as people in recovery from mental illness. This guide represents a new clinical approach to the planning and delivery of mental health care. It emerges from the mental health recovery movement, and has been developed in the process of the efforts to transform systems of care at the local, regional, and national levels to a recovery orientation. It will be an extremely useful tool for planning care within the context of current healthcare reform efforts and increasingly useful in the future, as systems of care become more person-centered. Consistent with other patient-centered care planning approaches, this book adapts this process specifically to meet the needs of persons with serious mental illnesses and their families. *Partnering for Recovery in Mental Health* is an invaluable guide for any person involved directly or indirectly in the provision, monitoring, evaluation, or use of community-based mental health care.

Understanding the Process of Recovery from Heroin

Addiction Jul 18 2022 There is increasing recognition that

recovery from heroin addiction is possible but there is limited understanding of the recovery process and of how services can support people in that process. At present, most of the research

concerning recovery from heroin addiction comes from the United States where the treatment system is very different to that in the UK. This study aimed to gain a better understanding of the recovery process from the perspective of people who are in recovery from heroin addiction, with the aim of informing service development and delivery in the South Wales area. This study employed a grounded theory qualitative methodology to analyse data collected from ten interviews with people in recovery from heroin addiction in the South Wales area. The results revealed four core categories: i) initiating recovery, including the triggers for recovery and what helps; ii) maintaining recovery, consisting of thought changes, lifestyle changes and the role of supportive networks; iii) the reality of recovery, encompassing the process of recovery and obstacles faced; and iv) service provision, encompassing current problems, how support needs can be met and how wider needs can be addressed. The findings highlighted some important considerations for the development of services specifically designed to meet the needs of this client group, thus facilitating long term stable recovery. The findings are reviewed in relation to the wider literature regarding recovery from heroin addiction. Implications for clinical practice and service delivery are also reviewed, and suggestions provided for how services can incorporate recovery-orientated principles. Suggestions for future research are also considered.

Recovery of People with Mental Illness: Philosophical and Related Perspectives Aug 07 2021 It is only in the past 20 years that the concept of 'recovery' from mental health has been more widely considered and researched. Before then, it was generally considered that 'stability' was the best that anyone suffering from a mental disorder could hope for. But now it is recognised that, throughout their mental illness, many patients develop new

beliefs, feelings, values, attitudes, and ways of dealing with their disorder. The notion of recovery from mental illness is thus rapidly being accepted and is inserting more hope into mainstream psychiatry and other parts of the mental health care system around the world. Yet, in spite of conceptual and other challenges that this notion raises, including a variety of interpretations, there is scarcely any systematic philosophical discussion of it. This book is unique in addressing philosophical issues - including conceptual challenges and opportunities - raised by the notion of recovery of people with mental illness. Such recovery - particularly in relation to serious mental illness such as schizophrenia - is often not about cure and can mean different things to different people. For example, it can mean symptom alleviation, ability to work, or the striving toward mental well-being (with or without symptoms). The book addresses these different meanings and their philosophical grounds, bringing to the fore perspectives of people with mental illness and their families as well as perspectives of philosophers, mental health care providers and researchers, among others. The important new work will contribute to further research, reflective practice and policy making in relation to the recovery of people with mental illness. It is essential reading for philosophers of health, psychiatrists, and other mental care providers, as well as policy makers.

The Experience of Recovering from Co-dependency Sep 27 2020 This study addresses the question, "What is the Experience of Recovering from Co-Dependency?" A co-dependent is a person who has, from living in an addictive family system, adopted many painful behaviors resulting in heavy focus on others, with little or no focus on self. This research project was born out of the researcher's interest in understanding her own experience of recovering from the effects of living with

alcoholism. It was done by her studying her own recovery process, as well as that of 12 co-researchers, women and men from their mid 20's to late 50's. The heuristic research model was used, in which knowledge of the phenomena in question is sought from lived experience. The literature review brought out the fact that researchers are only beginning to study the effects of substance abuse and the addictive process on family members, and that much more work in this area is necessary. Material for the project was gathered through various formats, including journaling, attending 12 step support groups and a tape recorded, open-ended, unstructured session where each co-researcher discussed what the recovery process has been like for her/him. The sessions were transcribed and the descriptive data revealed three stages of recovery with various themes in each stage. The depth of the addictive nature of the co-dependent came out in the interviews, as well as the seriousness of the condition. Many talked of the slowness of recovery, that it is a lifetime process involving much pain as well as pleasure. Also often mentioned were the importance of support groups and therapy. j A creative synthesis was presented which conveys the essence of this human experience of the loss of self and the struggle to regain it. Implications were discussed including the cost to society of leaving co-dependents untreated.

Narratives of Recovery from Mental Illness May 16 2022

Narratives of Recovery from Mental Illness presents research that challenges the prevailing view that recovery from 'mental illness' must take place within the boundaries of traditional mental health services. While Watts and Higgins accept that medical treatment may be a vital start to some people's recovery, they argue that mental health problems can also be resolved through everyday social interactions, and through peer and community support. Using a narrative approach, this book

presents detailed recovery stories of 26 people who received various diagnoses of 'mental illness' and were involved in a mutual help group known as 'GROW'. Drawing on an in-depth analysis of each story, chapters offer new understandings of the journey into mental distress and a progressive entrapment through a combination of events, feelings, thoughts and relationships. The book also discusses the process of ongoing personal liberation and healing which assists recovery, and suggests that friendship, social involvement, compassion, and nurturing processes of change all play key factors in improved mental well-being. This book provides an alternative way of looking at 'mental illness' and demonstrates many unexplored avenues and paths to recovery that need to be considered. As such, it will be of interest to researchers, academics and postgraduate students in the fields of psychiatry, psychology, nursing, social work and occupational therapy, as well as to service providers, policymakers and peer support organisations. The narratives of recovery within the book should also be a source of hope to people struggling with 'mental illness' and emotional distress

The Importance of Empathy and Resiliency Among African American Men in Long-term Recovery from Substance Use Disorders Oct 29 2020 Substance use disorder (SUD) is one of the most critical public health issues in the United States (Campbell-Sills et al., 2018). Research on factors influencing SUD recovery is lacking, primarily those related to the roles of empathy and resiliency in long-term SUD recovery. Empathy refers to the ability to share emotions and understand what another individual is going through. Resiliency is a process that refers to adaptation and adjustment in the face of adversity, challenges, and hardships. A gap in exploration of these factors in SUD exists for scholars and practitioners. This study aimed to

help fill this gap by exploring the roles and importance of empathy and resiliency in African American men in long-term recovery (10+ years). One research question guided the study: How do African American men in long-term recovery from SUD experience empathy and resiliency in their recovery process? The study was grounded in the theoretical frameworks of cognitive empathy, social cognitive theory, resiliency, and narrative constructionism. A qualitative narrative inquiry model was used with open-ended interview questions and a sample of 15 African American men with 10 or more years in recovery from SUD. All participants described their experiences extensively, and representative quotes are presented. The data were analyzed with narrative analysis. The qualitative data analysis and coding yielded four emergent themes: (a) the cycle of relapse and shame makes resiliency very hard to attain; (b) detachment leads to a lack of cognitive empathy; (c) trust, love, and understanding lead to cognitive empathy; and (d) resiliency is influenced by the capacity to understand self and others. It is recommended that future research be conducted with larger, more heterogeneous populations and include clinicians and the families of people with addictions. Quantitative studies could also be conducted to supplement and triangulate the qualitative findings. The current study's findings add to the literature on SUD and recovery, and the results will inform future treatment approaches and best practices. With clinicians' greater knowledge of the roles, importance, and impact of resiliency and empathy, treatment methods can be designed to emphasize these factors and thus improve substance users' recovery outcomes.

The Experience of an Integral Recovery from Addiction Nov 29 2020 [Abstract] This study utilized the heuristic model of qualitative research to explore the question, "What is the experience of an integral recovery from addiction?" The

heuristic method was used because the model allows the researcher to incorporate personal experience. The six phases of the heuristic process were exercised: initial engagement, immersion into the research question, incubation, illumination, explication, and a creative synthesis. A review of the current and relevant literature revealed no previous research studies on integral recovery from addiction. The research data was obtained through a series of comprehensive interviews with seven researchers who ranged in age from 33 to 59. The data was organized by using the heuristic research method and revealed six main themes. They are: 1) there is no single cause to addiction, or single solution to integral recovery; 2) individual therapy is an essential part of integral recovery, followed by a desire to help others and contribute to society; 3) AA/NA or a similar support/self-help group is an essential part of integral recovery; 4) following your "daimon", or life calling, is an essential part of integral recovery; 5) those in integral recovery are more likely to be autonomous worldcentric individuals who are not easily influenced by others, open to change, and less likely to trade one addiction for another less harmful one (caffiene, nicotine, work, TV, sex, etc.); and 6) integral recovery works, and the risk of relapse appears much greater if an integral approach is not taken. The data in this research can be beneficial to addicts, friends or family of addicts and anyone working in the substance abuse field (counselors, therapists, public health specialists, medical professionals, etc.). This research study provides the reader with strong insights into the complexities of addiction and the necessity for taking an integral approach to recovery.

The Disaster Recovery Process Dec 23 2022

Psychological Recovery Nov 22 2022 This book offers a succinct model of recovery from serious mental illness,

synthesizing stories of lived experience to provide a framework for clinical work and research in the field of recovery. • Places the process of recovery within the context of normal human growth and development • Compares and contrasts concepts of recovery from mental illness with the literature on grief, loss and trauma • Situates recovery within the growing field of positive psychology – focusing on the active, hopeful process • Describes a consumer-oriented, stage-based model of psychological recovery which is unique in its focus on intrapersonal processes

Comparative Effectiveness May 04 2021

Addiction Recovery Jan 12 2022 This doctoral study focuses on a relational approach to recovery as an addition to the dominant individualized interpretations of addiction recovery. It explores the (enabling or disabling) role of social networks and broader societal contexts in which recovery processes are embedded, without disregarding the deeply personal nature of addiction recovery in terms of building a meaningful life. This dissertation is based on the Recovery Pathways (REC-PATH) research project, a longitudinal and multi-country cohort study designed to map pathways to drug addiction recovery. Rooted in the policy, quantitative and qualitative research phases of the REC-PATH project, this study uncovers contextual dynamics at play in addiction recovery. Grounded in first-person accounts of recovery from drug use problems, we critically investigate the complex and ambiguous roles that interpersonal relationships, life circumstances, support services and structural factors might play throughout recovery processes. Conceptualizing addiction recovery as a relational process of change has implications for how practice, policy and research are organized. This dissertation thus provides tools for students, practitioners and policymakers who want to contribute to developing recovery-supportive environments that include attention to the contextual

dimensions of recovery.

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