

Novelties in additive manufacturing and bio-printing

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Abstract

The abstract presents an outline of psychodrama therapy that is particularly useful and applicable to the treatment of Alcohol Dependence Syndrome in an inpatient setting. This research is particularly to explore the effect of Psychodrama Therapy on the insight of Alcohol Dependence Syndrome patients. This therapy will help the patients to express painful past situations related to addiction, to explore the personal origins of addiction, to practice situations that cause fear and anxiety about leaving rehab/hospital, to improve interactions with others under the supportive environment of role-playing and to engage in groups sessions that teach interpersonal skills, and allow participants to give and receive support and understanding. While trying to motivate subjects to change their drinking behaviour, it is important to help them perceive the discrepancy between their present behaviour and their personal goals. Psychodrama can be the most effective and innovative group therapy that is different from other widely used psychotherapies. This research will be explore the possibilities of increasing the recovery rate and working innovatively on the precipitating factors. This therapy is helpful on its own, which will encourage patients to talk and make sense of the things they feel, things that have happened and things that are currently happening in their lives. This can allow them to take the insights they gain through psychodrama therapy and explore them further. Psychodrama, an experiential sort of therapy, allows those in treatment to explore issues through action methods (dramatic actions). This approach incorporates role playing and therefore the social psychology to assist people gain greater perspective on emotional concerns, conflicts, or other areas of difficulty during a safe,

trusted environment. People seeking therapy may find psychodrama to be beneficial for the event of emotional well-being also as cognitive and behavioral skills. Moreno described psychodrama because the "scientific exploration of truth through dramatic method." The approach, which is grounded in principles of creativity, spontaneity, combines sociometry, social psychology, and role theory in order to evoke cognitive, emotional, and behavioral responses in those in treatment and help them achieve new perspective through better understanding of their roles in life, the ways they interact with others, and things that may be creating challenges or restricting change in their lives. Through psychodrama, people in treatment are often ready to develop their use of language and perspective as they use action methods to explore past, present, or future occurrences. Because psychodrama can help people see themselves and their situations from an outdoor perspective, the psychodrama session often becomes a secure place for people to explore new solutions to difficulties or challenges, whether they are rooted in outside causes or past situations. A session is usually executed in three phases: the warm-up phase, the action phase, and therefore the sharing phase. Through role and drama-based play, the protagonist and other participants develop insight into past issues, present challenges, and future possibilities. The goal of the warm-up phase is to assist establish trust, group cohesion, and a way of safety among members. Without trust, group members may not feel comfortable performing action methods or exploring raised issues or conflicts. One technique often utilized in warm-up is role presentation, where members of the group adopt a particular role so as to introduce themselves. Because in psychodrama, members of the group often act out roles in

other members' lives, this system can help provide insight to those within the group. As the members get to understand each other, one member may volunteer to act because the psychodrama protagonist, or the most focus of the psychodrama. In the action phase, the protagonist—with the therapist's help—creates a scene supported significant events within the protagonist's current life. The therapist directs the session, while other group members function auxiliary egos, or individuals from the protagonist's life. The rest of the group members act as an audience. During the sharing phase, the director shifts back to a therapist role so as to facilitate the processing of the scene. Processing the meaning of the emotions and emotions that have come to light is believed to be essential for transformation to occur. The sharing phase provides time for a gaggle discussion about the events that happened within the action phase. The audience might consider, among other topics, how their thoughts or observations could have an impact on the protagonist's ways of interacting or relating with others? The training and certification process in psychodrama is governed, within the us, by the American Board of Examiners in Psychodrama, Sociometry, and group therapy. Individuals who wish to pursue certification must first have a master's degree in a related field, complete a minimum of 780 hours of training with Board-certified individuals, have 52 weeks of supervised, professional practice in psychodrama, sociometry, and group psychotherapy, and participate in 40 supervised sessions of fifty minutes each. Those seeking training must also participate in professional activities like continuing education workshops, throughout the certification process and once certified. Professionals who offer the psychodrama approach typically report the effectiveness of the practice supported anecdotal experiences of working with groups and experiencing the transformations. However, there's little inquiry so far supporting the impact of psychodrama. Over the past decade there has been a shift to supply more inquiry demonstrating the effectiveness of psychodrama in motivating change within the participants' lives. Current research in psychodrama focuses on the

impact of group trust and safety and therefore the effectiveness of the sharing phase. Because psychodrama places heavy emphasis on trust and safety, counselors generally prescreen and prepare group members for the psychodrama process. The purpose of prescreening is vital to psychodrama and any sort of group therapy because it ensures the group members are hospitable performing on sensitive issues. If an individual is decided to be not ready for a psychodrama method, the therapist is ethically sure to refer this person for individual therapy. Selecting individuals who would be a good fit in a group together may become a time-consuming process for the counselor.