

Abstract:

Background: Within one year after the end of treatment the relapse occur in 20-80% of clients. In case of methamphetamine results indicate that after six months appear relapse in 36% of clients and from 7 to 19 months after cessation of treatment relapse occur in rest of 15% of them. These situations include the occurrence of craving by clients in therapy and after undergoing of therapy too. Craving during abstinence from 20 to 120 weeks indicate 60-70% of abstinence clients. In recent years become useful method for data collection - a method of Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA). This method collects data from clients in real time in their natural environment via smartphones.

Aim: The aim of this work is to investigate the possibilities and limits of application of the method (EMA) with the help of smartphones in terms of residential treatment for clients addicted to methamphetamine.

Sample: 12 patients in mid-term hospital treatment which use smartphone with EMA application focused on craving.

Methods: Semi-structured interview with patients, other patients and staff about smartphones/EMA application and how influence the treatment.

Results: Most of patients, co-patients and staff didn't have problem with the presence of smartphones in the residential treatment. Functioning in the treatment was not affected and some of patients gain interesting findings.

Conclusion: We obtain important feedback from patients about imperfections and mistakes in smartphone application.

Keywords: Ecological Momentary Assessment - craving - smartphone - relapse prevention