Abstract

Background: Research has been studying the relationships between drug use and the risk of suffering psychopathological disorders. This study analyzed the relationships existing between this use and certain psychotic disorder risk variables: hallucination, schizotypy and cognitive fusion. Method: Several screening questionnaires on drug use (CAGE), a questionnaire on “cognitive fusion” (TAFS), another on hallucination proneness (LSHS-R) and another on schizotypy (O-LIFE-R) were given to a sample of 308 students at the University of Almeria with a mean age of 19.51 years (SD= 2.11). Results: The results found show how cognitive fusion is positively related to use of cannabis and cocaine, the scores on the schizotypy scale correlated positively with use of alcohol and cannabis, and the scores on a hallucination proneness correlated positively to use of cannabis. Regression equations were found that predicted the use of these substances from the variables of vulnerability to suffering from schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Conclusions: The results show an association between drug use and the risk variables studied.

Keywords

Drug use, cognitive fusion, schizotypy, hallucinations, schizophrenia.