Effects of water treatment on repeating drug use and job performance among employees: A business case study

Walter H White¹ and Joaquin Guzman²

¹Center of Enhanced Treatments, USA
²Sinaloa Foundation, Mexico

Statement of the Problem: The drug use presents many problems for the users. Majority of the drug users are employed during or at least in the initial stages of their addiction. The drug use among employees presents many problems for the business owners including lower efficiency and job performance, trust between employee and employers, and decreasing chance of promotion. Many employers seek to eliminate or replace the employees those have drug use. This is done to ensure higher job performance. However, the employers have spent money and time to train these employees and eliminating them may not be in the best interest of the companies. The Sinaloa Foundation which is active in pharmaceutical industry, have very strict rules on drug use among its employees. Any employee with drug use problem will face termination. However, it might be beneficial for the employers to invest in rehabilitation of such employees. In this paper, we present the results of using aquatic treatment on the employees with substance dependency in recurrent drug use and job performance. The case study was carried out with instruction of Center of Enhanced Treatments (CET) using 35 participants of Sinaloa Foundation. The treatment included aquatic inhalation relatedly, i.e. 5 times, for a short period of time, i.e. up to 10 min, depending on the substance dependency of the participants. The number of days that the participants stayed drug free and their job performance was recorded after two weeks from the treatment. The results are presented in Figure 1. The results suggest that the longer the treatment the more the participants stay away from drug use. However, this relationship plateaus after 3 minutes. On the other hand, the job performance of the participants peaks with treatments around 2 minutes. Effectively, the job performance of the participants with longer than 4-minute treatment is negligible. These preliminary results seem to suggest that the optimum duration for the treatment is around 2-3 minutes. In the future work, we will study the overall effects of the treatment of the heath being of the participants and the financial gain of the company from implementing treatment approach instead of elimination approach.

walter.white.cet@gmail.com