Addiction to internet games

Shaik Ali Hassan^{1*}, Sumit Bhateja², Geetika Arora³, Francis Prathyusha⁴

¹Dental Surgeon, ²HOD, ³Reader, ⁴MDS, ¹Dept of Dentistry, ^{1,4}Francis Maxillofacial and Dental Clinic, India, ²Manav Rachna Dental College, Haryana, India, ³Inderprastha Dental College and Hospital, Uttar Pradesh, India

*Corresponding Author: Shaik Ali Hassan

Email: alishaikhassan@gmail.com

Abstract

In the 2000s, online games became popular, while internet game addiction studies appeared, outlining the negative consequences of excessive gaming, the prevalence and associated risk factors. Establishment of a special care center in Southeast Asia, the US and Europe reflects the growing need for professional help. It is said that only by understanding the appeal of Internet gaming, context, and correlate neurobiologic internet game addiction phenomenon can be understood comprehensively. The purpose of this study is to provide insight into the current perspective on the internet game addiction using a holistic approach, taking into account the mass appeal of online games, the context of internet gaming addiction, and related neuroimaging findings, and current diagnostic framework adopted by the American Psychiatric Association. The study cited shows that the context of the individual is a significant factor that marks the dividing line between excessive gaming and gaming addiction, and the context of a game can get is important for players, depending on their life situation and gaming preferences. In this review article it is emphasized more on how addiction of internet games occurs, causes, clinical diagnosis, how to reduce it

Keywords: Internet Games, Addiction, Multiplayer Online games, Computer games.

Introduction

Web gaming is a blasting business sector. In 2012, more than one billion people played PC games, which fuelled the 8% development of the PC gaming industry in the equivalent year.1 An ongoing report by the statistical surveying organization Niko Partners has assessed the People's Republic of China's internet gaming market at \$12 billion in 2013.2 Massively Multiplayer Online games (MMOs) offer the likelihood to play along with numerous different players and can be separated dependent on game substance and player experience. An inactive profile examination of review information from 4,374 Hungarian web based gamers (91% male, mean age 21±6 years) showed that the most conspicuous MMOs were pretending games, first-individual shooters, continuous system, and other games.³ Firstindividual MMO shooter games depend on expertise since they require great response time and consideration, and rivalry is a key part of these games. Continuously MMO methodology games, players arrange groups, build up their aptitudes, and play for status in the game.4

Greatly Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPGs), then again, show up quite compelling to players since they offer an assortment of motivators for play comparative with other game kinds. Of all internet gamers, 46% play MMORPGs, 3 affirming their situation as the most mainstream web based games. MMORPGs are down universes possessed by a great many players simultaneously (hugely multiplayer) with no spatial or transient limits since they are played on the web, and they permit players to embrace different virtual personas opposite their symbols (job playing). Today's most famous MMORPG is "Universe of Warcraft", the most recent game in Blizzard's Warcraft arrangement, arranged in the dreamland of Azeroth that is populated by individuals from the restricting groups of the Alliance and the Horde. According to an ongoing report

distributed by the Entertainment Software Association,⁷ World of Warcraft's expansion "Calamity" was among the main five selling PC games in 2011. In 2013, 8,000,000 players inundated themselves in the realm of Azeroth,⁸ unmistakably showing the game's mass intrigue. The game tailors to most age gatherings, both genders, and different player interests and preferences,⁶ making it a MMORPG example of overcoming adversity second to none.

Internet games, for example, World of Warcraft fulfill different gaming inspirations. The examination by Yee9 of 3,000 MMORPG players' gaming inspirations uncovered that MMORPGs permit players to accomplish game objectives, be social, and inundate in the game. Every one of these variables is made out of a number of subcomponents as particularized by the gamers. To begin with, accomplishment remembers progressing for the game, specifically advancing through step up, procuring status and force in the game, the game's mechanics, including the opportunities for improving game play, and rivalry, including testing and ruling others.⁹ Notoriety and esteem from the gaming network for gaming accomplishments are further key variables inspiring players to keep playing. The game mechanics or auxiliary qualities have been asserted to fortify the conceivably addictive characteristics of games on the grounds that they add to commencement, improvement, and upkeep of gaming.¹⁰

Evaluating web based gaming dependence in kids and youths is pertinent for a few reasons. Concerning formative psychopathological discoveries, apparently addictions will in general include antecedents inside the time of puberty (Hawkins and Fitzgibbon, 1993). Likewise, it is generally basic that substance conditions create in early adulthood (APA, 2000). Accordingly, anticipation endeavors must be set up that target young people who have their first encounters with addictive substances and practices during their pubescence. During this timeframe, the pre-adult is

stood up to with an assortment of cumulated stressors, for example, physical and hormonal changes, just as movements in close to home estimation and conviction frameworks. Parental impact is lessened while the friend bunch acquires significance. Companion weight may prompt an assortment of issues (Silbereisen and Kastner, 1998) that may eventuate in the advancement of neurotic practices, for example, synthetic and social addictions (Wölfling and Müller, 2009). 14-16

Young people may utilize web based games as a method of adapting to stressors and gaming can turn into a broken media-centered adapting methodology (Thalemann, 2009). 17-¹⁹ Also, connections between tricky gaming and the manners by which young people adapt to stressors and dissatisfactions have been accounted for (Wölfling, Thalemann, and Grüsser, 2008). For example, hazardous gamers mess around altogether more as often as possible than non-risky gamers as a response to outrage and dissatisfaction. In this way, they seem to utilize gaming as a procedure for feeling guideline so as to diminish negative sentiments.20 This appears to be especially tricky on the grounds that those young people who play internet games unnecessarily are probably going to get minimal opportunity to really create sound methods of adapting to stressors since they are continually busy with playing web based games.²¹ Along these lines, their psychosocial advancement might be altogether weakened. The predictable shutting out of and inactive adapting to distressing encounters is a technique that might be effective for the time being. In any case, saw from a drawn out point of view, it might constrain the possibility to have key encounters that are vital for building up a defensive method to adapt. For this situation, it shows up more probable that once new stressors show up, young people keep on utilizing dreamer and media-centered ways of dealing with stress. This outcomes in an endless loop (Wölfling and Müller, 2009).²²⁻

Causes of game addiction

Computer games are intended to be addictive utilizing best in class social brain research to keep you snared. Games are vivid encounters that furnish you with a high measure of dopamine, and overexposure to this degree of incitement can make auxiliary changes your mind.²⁵ You start to face a daily reality such that you anticipate moment delight. Games are vivid to such an extent that it's anything but difficult to play for quite a long time and hours without seeing that a moment has passed by. They permit you to get away and see quantifiable improvement. They are social and make a domain where you have a sense of security and in charge. Game engineers additionally send manipulative game plan highlights, for example, in-application buys, micro transactions, and plunder boxes that a few governments have announced unlawful - on the grounds that they are a type of betting. Gaming habit exists since game organizations are billion-dollar ventures and the more individuals they have snared on games, the more cash they make. ^{26,27}

Clinical diagnosis

Following about too many years of exploration, the American Psychiatric Association has now formally perceived Internet Gaming Disorder as a condition that requires thought by clinicians and scientists. In June 2013, Internet gaming issue showed up in the supplement of the refreshed variant of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders (DSM-5) for the first time.²⁸ It remains close by the main other social dependence, i.e., neurotic betting, arranging it plainly inside the demonstrative class of Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders. Web gaming issue has pulled in front of different practices that can get addictive, for example, exercise^{29,30} work ³¹ and shopping.³²

As of not long ago, analysts have comprehended Internet enslavement or Internet gaming compulsion as like either motivation control issue as a rule or obsessive betting specifically,³³⁻³⁵ substance dependence,^{36,37} or a mix of the two.^{38,39} This has prompted the advancement of numerous psychometric instruments, each estimating various angles related with Internet gaming issues and addiction.⁴⁰⁻⁴⁸ The assortment of conceptualizations utilized for Internet gaming fixation have prompted an analytic problem driving a few specialists to scrutinize its existence, and have called for normally settled upon standards which increment unwavering quality across studies and backer satisfactory and strong treatment.

Under the new DSM-5 system, Internet gaming issue alludes to the "determined and repetitive utilization of the Internet to take part in games, regularly with different players, prompting clinically critical weakness or misery as demonstrated by (at least five) in a year period.⁴⁹ The symptomatic rules are a distraction with gaming, withdrawal side effects, resistance (i.e., investing more energy gaming), absence of control, loss of different premiums, use regardless of negative results, trickery, state of mind change, and losing a relationship, work, and correspondingly significant parts of life. From a general wellbeing point of view, an official determination of Internet gaming dependence is important for various reasons. To start with, it will empower people who experience the ill effects of related side effects to request proficient assistance, diminishing horribleness rates, hospitalizations, and potential legitimate and clinical problems.⁵⁰ Second, the determination may diminish boundaries to mind and blemish concerning open impression of dangerous Internet and gaming use. Third, the determination will bolster research efforts.⁵² Fourth, an analytic classification will give the fundamental impetus to human services and protection suppliers to create, test, and money sufficient treatment. Eventually, people who require proficient consideration on account of generous misery, enduring, and singular debilitation must be helped in a suitable way.⁵³ Accordingly, an official analysis of Internet gaming enslavement is basic for various reasons, further stressing the need to completely recognize and use it.

Warning signs

- 1. Preoccupation with video games. People think about the previous game activity or anticipate next game play; Game became a dominant activity in daily life.
- Withdrawal symptoms when the game is taken. These symptoms are usually described as irritability, anxiety, boredom, cravings, or sadness.
- Tolerance the need to spend increasing amounts of time involved in the video game. This may be motivated by the need to complete more complex, time-consuming or difficult goal to achieve satisfaction and / or reduced fears losing.
- 4. Failed attempt to control participation in video games.
- 5. Loss of interest in previous hobbies and entertainment as a result of, and with the exception of video games.
- Continued excessive use despite knowledge of the game of psychosocial problems. Individuals continue to play despite a negative impact.
- 7. Having deceived members of the family, therapist, or others about their game.
- 8. Using games to escape or alleviate negative mood (e.g., feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety).
- 9. Has jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, educational or career opportunity because of his participation in the video game.

If there are any five (or more) of the following warning signs in a 12-month period, you may have an addiction and should seek the help of a professional immediately. 54-56

Health risk

Lifestyle: Hours spent sitting at the computer or in front of the device can take a toll on the young man's body. Lack of physical exercise involved in video games has led to public health problem of weight, poor posture, and increased risk of type 2 diabetes in children and adolescents America.

Lack of social involvement: Though video games require engaging with others in a computerized environment, they do not always prepare children for the reality of socializing with their peers. Learning how to interact with others in real-world settings is an important social skill that may be overlooked by people who spend too much time playing games.

Problems with concentration and attention: There is some concern that the quick movement and fast paced action of video games promote players lost concentration. Children who spend a lot of time playing video games may be less interested in reading a book, for example, which require more focused attention, prolonged.

Avoid developmental tasks: Adolescence is a time of self-discovery and personal development. To be a mature adult who can take on the challenges of life, teenagers need to learn how to deal with painful emotions and socially awkward experience. When used properly, the fantasy roleplaying video games can help children learn and apply the valuable character who can help them in their interactions with others. But when a video game is used as an escape mechanism,

allowing children to avoid growing developmental challenges.

Increased aggression or violence: Children and adolescents who devote much time to play video games that focus on fighting, fighting, or violence may show more signs of aggression than those who do not play this game. Parents should be aware of the contents of video games, which are subject to a rating system similar to that applied to the film. Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) guidelines and rankings for popular games is based on the age of the player, as well as educational resources for parents and parents postgame controls.

Seizures and repetitive stress injury: The British Medical Journal (BMJ) published an article about the risks of video games for players who have epilepsy or other seizure disorders. Graphic flashing, light, and color displays video games can trigger seizure activity in some players. There is also evidence that the compulsive game playing can lead to repetitive stress injury of the wrist or hand.⁵⁷⁻⁶⁰

Treatment option

Video games have a tremendous impact - both positive and negative - on cultural attitudes, psychological development, and lifestyle choices of children and adults. While these games can be seen as a risk to the physical or emotional health of the players, they have also been promoted as an effective educational tool and has even been used for physical or cognitive rehabilitation in a clinical setting. However, for individuals who have become trapped in a cycle of compulsive gaming, video games can be destructive. The popularity of video games has created a new awareness of the problem of compulsive gaming, which in turn has led to the development of treatment programs for addictive process. Treatment for addiction to video games focused on behavior modification therapies, such as Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), that guide clients away from the obsessive thought patterns and habits obsessive addiction. Group therapy is a valuable source of motivation and moral support, particularly for individuals who have lost contact with friends or colleagues as a result of their game addiction. Family or marriage counseling can help educate people about the disorder beloved home and create a more stable environment.

Depending on the severity of the addictive behavior and co-occurrence of medical or other psychiatric condition, video game addiction can be treated on an inpatient or outpatient basis. Inpatient facilities offer 24-hour supervision in a supportive, structured environment, which may be beneficial for individuals who have not been able to control their use of video games. Outpatient treatment, which includes intensive outpatient programs and partial hospitalization programs (PHPs), offering more flexibility for individuals who cannot enroll in hospitalization due to personal responsibility or highly motivated to recover from addictive behavior. 61-63

Conclusion

In current perspective on Internet gaming addiction has shown that research has progressed significantly over the last decade, leading to a larger evidence base that includes important findings from neuroimaging studies. Furthermore, it shows that contextual factors play an important part in our understanding of internet game addiction as a holistic phenomenon. It is suggested that the official diagnosis of Internet gaming addiction should consider embedding of problematic behavior in the context of individual, games and practice games, as well as the social and cultural environment as a broader meaning or behavior obtained from the gaming context. The holistic approach adopted here not only highlights the empirical research confirms neurobiological correlates of internet gaming addiction and the formation of early diagnosis, but also emphasizes the need for in depth understanding the meaning, context, and practices associated with the game. In the end, a holistic understanding will benefit individuals who seek professional help for online gaming becomes problematic as more targeted treatment approach and consequently more efficacious.

Source of Funding

None.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

- PC Gaming Alliance. PC Gaming Alliance releases two member-exclusive reports covering all aspects of the stilldominant PC gaming industry Available from: http://pcgamingalliance.org/press/entry/pc-gamingalliance-releases-two-member-exclusive-reports-covering-pcgamingAccessed July 31, 2013.
- Takahashi D. China's PC online game market to hit \$11.9B in 2013 Available from: http://venturebeat.com/2013/05/02/chinas-pc-onlinegame-market-to-hit-11-19b-in-2013/Accessed August 22, 2013
- Nagygyörgy K, Urbán R, Farkas J, Mark D Griffiths.
 Typology and sociodemographic characteristics of massively multiplayer online game players. Int J Hum Comput Interact. 2013;29:192–200.
- 4. Rice RA. MMO Evolution. Raleigh, NC: Lulu Press; 2006.
- Kuss DJ, Louws J, Wiers RW. Online gaming addiction? Motives predict addictive play behavior in massively multiplayer online role-playing games. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw.* 2012;15(9):480–5.
- Kuss DJ. For the Horde! How Playing World of Warcraft Reflects our Participation in Popular Media Culture. Saarbrücken, Germany: LAP Lambert Academic Publishing; 2012.
- Entertainment Software Association Essential facts about the computer and video game industry 2012Available from: http://www.theesa.com/facts/pdfs/esa_ef_2012.pdfAcces sed October 15, 2013.
- Goldfarb A. World of Warcraft loses 1.3 million subscibers. Down to 8 million 2013Available from: http://uk.ign.com/articles/2013/05/08/world-of-warcraft-loses-13-million-subscribersAccessed July 30, 2013.
- Yee N. Motivations for play in online games. Cyberpsychol Behav. 2007;9(6):772–5.

- King DL, Delfabbro P, Griffiths MD. Video game structural characteristics: a new psychological taxonomy. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2010;8:90–106.
- Buchman DD, Funk JB. Video and computer games in the 90s: Children's time commitment & game preference. Children Today, 1996;24(1): 12-15, 31.
- Buhrmester D, Furman W, Wittenberg MT, Reis HT. Five domains of interpersonal competence in peer relationships. J Personal Soc Psychol. 1988;55(6):991-1008.
- 13. Buss AH, Perry M. The Aggression Questionnaire. *J Personal Soc Psychol*.1992;63(3):452-9.
- Caillois R. Man, play and games. Paris: Simon and Schuster. 1961.
- Caplan SE. Problematic Internet use and psychosocial wellbeing: development of a theory-based cognitive-behavioral measurement instrument. *Computers Hum Behav*. 2002;18(5):553-75.
- Castells M. The rise of the network society. Oxford: Blackwell.1996;1.
- Chan PA, Rabinowitz T. A cross-sectional analysis of video games and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in adolescents. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*, 2006;5(1):16-26.
- Charlton JP. A factor-analytic investigation of computer 'addiction' and engagement. Br J Psychol. 2002;93(pt3) 329-344
- Charlton JP, Danforth IDW. Distinguishing addiction and high engagement in the context of online game playing. *Computers* in Hum Behav. 2007;23(3):1531-48.
- Chen SH, Weng LC, Su YJ, Wu HM, Yang PF. Development of Chinese Internet Addiction Scale and its psychometric study. *Chin J Psychol*. 2003;45(3):279-94.
- Chiu SI, Lee JZ, Huang DH. Video game addiction in children and teenagers in Taiwan. CyberPsychol Behav. 2004;7(5):571-81
- Choi D, Kim H, Kim J. A cognitive and emotional strategy for computer game design. J MIS Res, 2000;10: 165-87.
- Choi DS, Kim J. Why people continue to play online games: In search of critical design factors to increase customer loyalty to online contents. *Cyberpsychol Behav*, 2004;7(1):11-24.
- Choo H, Gentile DA, Sim T, Li D, Khoo A, et al. Pathological video-gaming among Singaporean youth. *Ann AcadMed Singapore*. 2010;39(11):822-9.
- Liu C, Liao M, Smith DC. An empirical review of Internet addiction outcome studies in China. Res Soc Work Pract. 2012;22:282–92.
- King DL, Delfabbro PH, Griffiths MD, Gradisar M. Assessing clinical trials of Internet addiction treatment: a systematic review and CONSORT evaluation. *Clin Psychol Rev*. 2011;31(7):1110–16.
- Adams J, Kirkby R. Exercise dependence: a problem for sports physiotherapists. Aust J Physiother. 1997;43(1):53-8
- Griffiths MD, Szabo A, Terry A. The exercise addiction inventory: a quick and easy screening tool for health practitioners. *Br J Sports Med*. 2005;39:e30.
- Andreassen CS, Griffiths MD, Hetland J, Pallesen S. Development of a work addiction scale. Scand J Psychol. 2012;53(3):265–72.
- Clark M, Calleja K. Shopping addiction: a preliminary investigation among Maltese university students. *Addict Res Theory*, 2008;16:633–49.
- Dongdong L, Liau A, Khoo A. Examining the influence of actual-ideal self-discrepancies, depression, and escapism, on pathological gaming among massively multiplayer online adolescent gamers. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc* Netw. 2011;14(9):535–9.
 - 32. Gentile DA, Choo H, Liau A, et al. Pathological video game use among youths: a two-year longitudinal study. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(2):E319–29.

- Kwon J-H, Chung C-S, Lee J. The effects of escape from self and interpersonal relationship on the pathological use of Internet games. *Community Ment Health J.* 2011;47(1):113– 21
- 34. Bear S, Bogusz E, Green DA. Stuck on screens: patterns of computer and gaming station use in youth seen in a psychiatric clinic. *J Can Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 2011;20(2):86–95
- Skoric MM, Teo LLC, Neo RL. Children and video games: addiction, engagement, and scholastic achievement. Cyberpsychol Behav. 2009;12(5):567–72.
- Charlton JP, Danforth IDW. Distinguishing addiction and high engagement in the context of online game playing. *Computers Hum Behav*. 2007;23(3):1531–48.
- Kim MG, Kim J. Cross-validation of reliability, convergent and discriminant validity for the Problematic Online Game Use Scale. Computers Hum Behav. 2010;26(3):389–98.
- King DL, Delfabbro PH, Zajac IT. Preliminary validation of a new clinical tool for identifying problem video game playing. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2011;9(1):72–87.
- Salguero RAT, Moran RMB. Measuring problem video game playing in adolescents. *Addiction*. 2002;97:1601–6.
- Rooij AJV, Schoenmakers TM, Eijnden RJJMVD, Vermulst AA. Videogame Addiction Test (VAT):validity and psychometric characteristics. Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw. 2012;15(9):507–11.
- Demetrovics Z, Urban R, Nagygyorgy K, Farkas J, Griffiths MD et al. The development of the Problematic Online Gaming Questionnaire (POGQ) PLoS One. 2012;7(5):e36417.
- 42. Gentile D. Pathological video-game use among youth ages 8 to 18: a national study. *Psychol Sci.* 2009;20(5):594–602.
- Choo H, Gentile DA, Sim T, Li D, Khoo A et al. Pathological video-gaming among Singaporean youth. *Ann Acad Med Singapore*. 2010;39(11):822–9.
- Lemmens JS, Valkenburg PM, Peter J. Development and validation of a game addiction scale for adolescents. *Media Psychol.* 2009;12(1):77–95.
- Batthyány D, Müller KW, Benker F, Wölfling K. Computer game playing: clinical characteristics of dependence and abuse among adolescents. Wien Klin Wochenschr. 2009;121(15-16):502-9.
- Rehbein F, Kleimann M, Mößle T. Prevalence and risk factors of video game dependency in adolescence: results of a German nationwide survey. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw.* 2010;13(3):269–77.
- 47. Yee N. The psychology of MMORPGs: emotional investment, motivations, relationship formation, and problematic usage. In: Schroeder R, Axelsson A, editors. Avatars at Work and Play: Collaboration and Interaction in Shared Virtual Environments. London, UK: Springer-Verlag; 2006.
- Yee N. The demographics, motivations and derived experiences of users of massively-multiuser online graphical environments. PRESENCE: *Teleoperators Virtual Environ*. 2006;15(3):309–29.

- Allison SE, Wahlde VL, Shockley T, Gabbard GO. The development of the self in the era of the Internet and roleplaying fantasy games. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2006;163(3):381–5.
- Chan PA, Rabinowitz T. A cross-sectional analysis of video games and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms in adolescents. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*. 2006;24(5):16–26.
- Chiu SI, Lee JZ, Huang DH. Video game addiction in children and teenagers in Taiwan. *Cyberpsychol Behav*. 2004;7(5):571– 81.
- Jeong EJ, Kim DW. Social activities, self-efficacy, game attitudes, and game addiction. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw.* 2011;14(4):213–21.
- Grüsser SM, Thalemann R, Albrecht U, Thalemann CN.
 [Excessive computer use in childhood Results of a
 psychometric study]. Exzessive Computernutzung im
 Kindesalter Ergebnisse einer psychometrischen
 Erhebung. Wien Klin Wochenschr. 2005;117(5-6):188–95.
- Wan CS, Chiou WB. Psychological motives and online games addiction: a test of flow theory and humanistic needs theory for Taiwanese adolescents. Cyberpsychol Behav. 2006;9(3):317– 24.
- Wan CS, Chiou WB. Why are adolescents addicted to online gaming? An interview study in Taiwan. *Cyberpsychol Behav*. 2006;9(6):762–6.
- King DL, Delfabbro P. Motivational differences in problem video game play. J Cyber Ther Rehabil. 2009;2(2):139–49
- Hsu SH, Wen MHD, Wu MC. Exploring user experiences as predictors of MMORPG addiction. *Comput Educ*. 2009;53(3):990–9.
- Beranuy M, Carbonell X, Griffiths M. A qualitative analysis of online gaming addicts in treatment. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2013;11:149–61.
- King DL, Delfabbro PH, Griffiths MD. The role of structural characteristics in problematic video game play: an empirical study. Int J Ment Health Addict. 2011;9:320–33.
- Nagygyörgy K, Urbán R, Farkas J, Griffiths MD, Zilahy D et al. Typology and sociodemographic characteristics of massively multiplayer online game players. *Int J Hum Comput Interact*. 2013; 29(3):192-200.
- Kuss DJ, Louws J, Wiers RW. Online gaming addiction? Motives predict addictive play behavior in massively multiplayer online role-playing games. *Cyberpsychol Behav* Soc Netw. 2012; 15(9):480-5.
- 62. Kuss DJ, Griffiths MD. Internet gaming addiction: A systematic review of empirical research. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2012;10(2):278-96.

How to cite: Hassan SA, Bhateja S, Arora G, Prathyusha F. Addiction of Internet Games. *J Manag Res Anal.* 2020;7(2):52-6.