Abstract: Introduction: Addiction along with malnutrition and ecologic pollution are among the main concern of human societies. In our country, to tackle this predicament, the principle of drug request reduction has been developed in recent years, that is composed of 3 components: prevention, treatment, and harm reduction. For the treatment, out patient clinics serve the addicted patients to stop drug abuse. The reason for taking action to stop addiction is a very seminal parameter to give up drug abuse. This research designed to determine the contributing factors of taking action in patients referring to outpatient drug abuse clinics in North-Khorasan. We incorporated these factors as a new behavioral model. Methods and Materials: This is a descriptive-analytic study conducted on addicted patients referring out patient clinics in North-khorasan province during the second half of the year 1386 (solar hijri). Samples selected using convenient sampling method. Data gathered by a questionnaire which filled out at the first contact of the clients to the clinic before initiating therapy. Factors which studied in addition to demographic parameters, were benefits and threats, self efficiency, cues to action, enabling factors and attitude to behavior. Results: Total number of clients was 387 amongst them 343 (88.5%) were male and 44 (11.5) were female with the mean age 32.84±9.65 years; and the mean age for beginning addiction was 22.87±7.14 years. The most frequently abused drugs were opium, opium extract (shireh), crystal and heroin in a descending order. 49.6% of clients had the history of addiction in family. The most strongly related factors were economical factors, social, enabling factors, personal factors, cues to action and family, in a descending order. The most important factor leading the patient not to take action to stop addiction was absence of self efficiency. Conclusions: According to the proposed model, if personal, social, familial, and economical factors together with cues to action, and on the other hand, enabling factors such as addiction stop clinics develop in number, then taking action will increase. Absence of self efficiency can be considered as a deterring factor for taking action to stop addiction.