

Domestic violence, child abuse or witnessing family violence in the childhood are important risk factors for development of addiction during adolescence. Literature data demonstrate that around 70% of women included into addiction treatment programmes suffered or were witnesses of domestic violence. In those patients, addiction can be seen as auto-medication aiming at overcoming abuse-related emotions. In addition, child abuse can also be seen as extreme rejection by parents, leading to diminishing of emotional relationship and attachment between the child and parents, and subsequent development of close links with peers addicted to drugs.

We will present data on frequency and type of domestic violence and child abuse in the group of patients treated in the Day Hospital of the Institute for Addiction in Belgrade, demonstrating higher frequency of abuse/witnessing abuse in the group of heroin addicts compared to the control group.

P0004

Does Cannabis use affect prospective memory in teenagers and young adults?

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Aims: The present study examined whether recreational use of cannabis affected prospective memory ability in teenagers and young adults.

Methods: An independent measures design utilising pre-existing groups of cannabis users and non-users was employed in which an opportunity sample of 90 undergraduates studying at universities in the north east of England completed an objective video-based prospective memory task and a series of self-report questionnaires assessing failures in prospective memory, levels of anxiety and depression, use of strategies to assist remembering and recreational drug use.

Results: Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) revealed no significant differences in the number of self-reported failures in prospective memory. Cannabis users, however, correctly recalled significantly fewer location-action combinations during the video-based prospective memory task than non-users. These findings were observed after controlling for age, level of anxiety and depression, use of strategies to assist remembering, and the use of other recreational drugs including alcohol, nicotine and ecstasy.

Conclusion: The findings from the objective prospective memory task in the present study suggest that recreational cannabis use has a detrimental effect on prospective memory ability in teenagers and young adults.

P0005

Pathological gambling and gender

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Background and Aims: Gender differences have been reported among pathological gamblers populations. These differences concern variables such as type of gambling (men are more likely engaged in “strategic gambling” whereas women prefer “non-strategic” gambling), evolution of the gambling problem (faster progression for women) and suicidal behaviours (more attempted suicide by women).

The aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between gender and clinical status in a Swiss sample of treatment seeking pathological gamblers.

Method: Prospective descriptive study of 260 new outpatients entering treatment between October 1999 and October 2007 at the Center for Excessive Gambling Studies, Lausanne, Switzerland. Data are issued from standardised medical records. Gender differences were examined (Chi-squares and ANOVAs) on interval between first gambling behaviours and first specialized treatment, interval between pathological gambling onset and first specialized treatment, purpose of consulting, type of gambling (« strategic gambling » vs « nonstrategic gambling ») and suicidality.

Results and Discussion: In line with international findings, gender differences were observed on type of gambling, suicidality and interval between pathological gambling onset and first specialized treatment. A tendency emerged on interval between first gambling behaviours and first specialized treatment. As a new finding, we observed a difference on the purpose of consulting, with emotional crisis more reported by women whereas men are more likely to report familial crisis. Gender seems to be relevant in the context of pathological gambling and should be integrated in prevention and clinical strategies.

P0006

Gender-associated patterns of heroin addiction in adolescents

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Objective: To study influence of gender specific of formation of heroin addiction (HA) on prognosis and therapy in adolescents.

Material and Methods: We have examined 140 patients with HA (15-20 years), among these we have distinguished 4 groups with various gender types (GT). Control – healthy adolescents.

Methods: clinical and sexological scales, W. Stephenson’s Q-sorting scale, cluster analysis of gender parameters (biological sex, valuable orientations, sexual experience, and social status. We have studied efficacy of paroxetine at week 2, 4 of application at dose 20 mg a day.

Results: In cluster analysis of gender parameters we have distinguished 4 masculine and 4 feminine types of formation of HA. Masculine types of HA: 1. Gender-dominant type (GDT). 2. Gender-independent type (GIDT). 3. Gender-partner type (GPT). 4. Gender-integrating type (GIT). Feminine types of HA: 1. Gender-repressive type (GRT). 2. Gender-independent type (GIDT). 3. Gender-partner type (GPT). 4. Gender-utilitarian type (GUT). Therapy: Efficacy of the paroxetine is maximal from post-withdrawal period in masculine GPT and GIDT. Number of patients with 50% reduction of scores according to scales HAM-A and HAM-D(17) was at visit 3 - 62,8% (in group of comparison – 31,7) and 32,6% (27,3%), at visit 4 – 81,3% (59,1) and 69,8% (54,2%), respectively. Addicted boys have more favorable prognosis than girls. Prognostically favorable for boys are GIDT and GIT, in co-dependent girls - GRT. Adverse type in boys is GDT and in girls – GUT.

Conclusion: Formation of HA in adolescents has gender-associated types with different prognoses and therapy.

P0007

Consumption of alcohol from adolescents students of school in Greece

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Introduction: The alcohol is the most frequent substance, which become use of and abuse between the adolescents.

Aim: The aim of this study is the recording, the estimate and the cross-correlation with social - demographic elements for the behaviors of adolescents as long as it concerns the consumption of alcohol.

Methods: The sample constituted 225 adolescents students that studied in the 1st and 2nd Professional Lycea-schools of Tripolis, Greece, which had mean of age the 16,8 years. The questionnaire that was used has as base the equivalent that uses Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System of American Center for Disease Control.

The attendance in the research was anonymous and voluntary.

Results: Almost the total of adolescents (94,7%) reports that tried some alcoholic drink.

The half students percentage (50,7%) report that they have drunk 40 or more times alcohol.

The consumption of alcohol is bigger in the boys.

The mean of first contact with alcohol they are the 13,1 years. The boys drink the first glass in smaller age than the girls.

Systematically consume alcohol the 39,2% of school population and in particular the boys drink systematically more often from the girls.

Excessive consumption alcohol reports that made at least 3 times the last month of the 23,8% of school population with proportion between the boys and girls 3:1.

Conclusions: The consumption alcohol is moved in worrying high levels. The results that show the make are the small age of first contact, as well as the high rates of use and abuse alcohol.

P0008

Alcohol relapse prevention with Quetiapine

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Objectives: Quetiapine is a novel antipsychotic, which is efficacious in the treatment of positive and negative symptoms in schizophrenia. Research has shown that Quetiapine also reduce the craving and consumption for stimulants and alcohol. We set out to examine the tolerability and efficacy concerning relapse prevention of withdrawn alcoholics suffering from additional symptoms.

Methods: Our case observations attempted to evaluate nine alcoholics after withdrawal suffering from persisting craving, sleep disorder, excitement, depressive symptoms or anxiety symptoms. We followed the patients up in our outpatient clinic.

Results: Eight out of nine patients were abstinent under quetiapine over a period of 2 to 7 months. One of these patients relapsed after he stopped taking the preparation at his own initiative after 10 weeks. The ninth patient stopped taking the preparation immediately because of swollen nasal mucosae. All target symptoms disappeared in the patients after an average of [mean ± SD] 24.5 ± 18.1 days. The overall tolerability was considered to be very good, however initial sleepiness appeared in four patients.

Conclusion: The tolerability has proven to be very good and patients reported to be very satisfied with the medication. Reports about clearly reduced craving seem particularly worthy of attention. A double-blind placebo-controlled study is in preparation to confirm these preliminary findings. Quetiapine may hold the potential for preventing alcohol relapse in alcoholics suffering from additional above mentioned symptoms, or as an alternative in alcoholics who do neither tolerate acamprosat nor naltrexone.

P0009

Evolutional patterns of drug use among medical students

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Background and Aims: Although the use of drugs by medical students is not different from that of the majority of other college students, they will be the professionals in charge of diagnosing and treating dependence in the future. The objective of this study is to describe evolutional patterns of drug use in a distinguished Brazilian medical school (UNIFESP). Different patterns might guide preventive strategies tailored for specific sub-groups of students.

Methods: Recent use of psychoactive substances among 456 medical students throughout the six grades was surveyed by way of a self-report questionnaire using World Health Organisation criteria.

Results: Among male medical students, the most frequently used substances were alcohol (80.5 %), cannabis (25.3 %), solvents (25.2 %), and tobacco (25.2 %), whereas among female students the most frequently used drugs were alcohol (72.6 %), tobacco (14.6 %), solvents (10.5 %), and tranquillisers (7.5 %). Male students showed a progressively increasing use of cannabis from the first (13.6 %) to the fourth (38.4 %) academic years. Contrastingly, the proportion of female students using cannabis markedly decreased during the same period (12.9 % to 0%), although they reported at the same time an increasing proportion of tranquillisers use (from 3.4% to 11.1 %). Switch from illegal to legal drugs were observed only among female students. Male students tended to alternate cannabis and solvents throughout college years.

Conclusions: Interventions aiming to influence patterns of drug consumption among medical students must consider both gender differences and evolutional patterns of substance use throughout medical course.

P0010

Naltrexone implants: Can they prevent relapse into heroine use?

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Background: The Miroya Foundation specializes in Anesthesia Assisted Rapid Opiate Detoxification (AAROD) for opiate addiction. After psychosocial and medical intake patients are hospitalized for 24 hours for AAROD. A subcutaneous naltrexone implant is inserted. We start with an 8 week implant and advise patients to use 6 months Naltrexone implants for at least one year. We prescribe Naltrexone tablets to patients who cannot afford implants. All patients are offered one year psychotherapy.

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness and risks of Naltrexone Implants.

Method: Retrospective descriptive study of all patients with naltrexone implants.

Results: July 2007 there were 159 Naltrexone implants used in 80 patients. 26 patients are in the first year of treatment with a 1st, 2nd or 3rd implant. 3 patients used heroine while having an effective implant. 54 patients finished the treatment year.

Complications: Reason for stopping Naltrexone implant treatment in 54 patients:

Conclusions: 159 implants used in 80 patients.. Only 1 severe complication occurred. Relapse rate in 80 patients 3,75% suggests