

2002 – 2006. The importance of this problem indicates statistics data, which shows increasing numbers of alcoholic psychosis (in 1990 – 12, in 2005 – 89,8 cases per 100 000 people) and usage of alcohol (form 7 to 13,2 liters pure alcohol per year) in Lithuania.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 4432 case-histories was performed. Research included patients who were treated in KMUC department of Psychiatry during the years of 2002-2006 and diagnosed with F10.4, F10.5, F10.6 and F10.7 (according to IDC – 10).

Results: KMUC department of Psychiatry contains 70 beds. 4432 patients were treated in KMUC department of Psychiatry in 2002 – 2006: 781 in 2002; 843 in 2003; 956 in 2004; 934 in 2005; 918 in 2006

There were 321 patients with alcoholic psychosis: 45 in 2002 (5, 76 % of all patients); 44 in 2003 (5,21 % of all patients); 69 in 2004 (7,21 % of all patients); 78 in 2005 (8,35 % of all patients); 85 in 2006 (9,25 % of all patients).

287 patients were diagnosed with F10.4 (Withdrawal state with delirium) 42 in 2002; 37 in 2003; 61 in 2004; 69 in 2005; 78 in 2006.

Conclusions: The increasing numbers of patients with alcoholic psychosis were observed. The most often diagnosis in alcoholic psychosis group was F10.4. Our results indicate the great importance of this problem, and a necessity of further researches.

P0069

National Programme's For Control of Drugs and Prevention of Drug Addiction in 2004- 2008 influence on psychiatrist practice in Kaunas

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Aim: To investigate the influence of National Programme for Control of Drugs and Prevention of Drug Addiction 2004–2008 on frequency of visits to Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center (KDDDC).

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 27721 visits to Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center in 2002 – 2006 was performed. Cases with F11 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids) diagnoses were selected.

Results: There were 27721 visits to Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center registered in 2002 – 2006: 4250 in 2002; 6887 in 2003; 6924 in 2004; 5111 in 2005; 4539 in 2006.

There were 18369 (66, 26 %) visits due to F11 diagnoses during period of five years: 2896 in 2002 (68, 14 %); 5164 in 2003 (74, 98 %); 4980 in 2004 (71, 90 %), 2895 in 2005 (56, 64 %); 2434 in 2006 (53, 62 %).

There were 205 child visits in period of five years: 50 in 2002; 46 in 2003; 71 in 2004; 6 in 2005; 32 in 2006.

Conclusions: During the implementation of National Programme for Control of Drugs and Prevention of Drug Addiction 2004–2008 the attendance of Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center because of F11 diagnoses decreased. The increased number of child visits in 2006 was due to improved education of parents.

P0070

A case study of psychotic symptoms onset in Cannabis users without prior psychiatric disorder history

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Background and Aims: The ultimate challenge in Psychiatry today is the treatment of patients suffering simultaneously from both psychotic disorders and substance abuse. Cannabis is the most widely used illicit substance in the Western world. Scientists believe that cannabis is related to psychosis as it interrupts the operation of neurotransmitters like dopamine and this disrupts the organism's normal function.

Methods: This research focuses on 14 cases of young patients treated in a private psychiatric clinic, who developed psychotic symptoms after cannabis abuse without having any prior psychiatric problems. For the conduct of this study we took under consideration:

The age when the abuse started

The abuse frequency

The abuse time period

Family history of psychiatric disorders or substance abuse

The onset of psychotic symptoms

A combination of psychotherapy and pharmacologic therapy was used in the treatment of those patients. Their average hospitalisation time was 1.67 months.

Results: Cannabis abuse seems to have caused patients psychotic symptoms while they did not have any active psychiatric disorder prior to the abuse. The abuse interruption along with suitable drug treatment contributed to the control of the psychotic symptoms. A 3 year follow-up revealed that 8 out of 14 patients re-abused cannabis, 4 had psychotic symptoms without cannabis abuse, while only 2 recovered fully from both.

Conclusions: The patient history study generates the question whether cannabis abuse is the cause of psychosis or merely a consequence. Cannabis abuse can be a causal factor however it is not a necessary and adequate prerequisite for psychosis.

P0071

Panic disorders in the structure of alcoholic abstinent conditions

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For the period of 2002-2007 -102 male alcoholics aged 23-45 (mean age 31) were investigated. They had their first panic disorder during an alcoholic abstinence. Common for all patients was the following: duration of alcoholic dependence over 5 years, the use of strong alcoholic drinks (vodka, cognac), duration of the continuous use of alcohol up to the moment of development of panic disorder more than 3 days. Panic disorders arose on a background of various vegetative abnormalities in the abstinent period. In an ideatoric part of panic disorders there were mentioned the following conditions: a frank fear of dying or development of a heart attack or a stroke, feeling of anxiety. Therapeutic actions as the ordinary parenteral injections of Diazepam 10-20 mg, in a combination with Obzidanum 40 mg have given short-term effect till 4-5 hours. Frequency of repeated attacks reached 2-3 times within 3 days. The most effective solution was a realization of a detoxication in a combination with Diazepam up to 40 mg per day, with the subsequent purpose of sedative traditional neuroleptics within 3-4 days (in the present research Promazin in a doze of 75 mg per day was prescribed).

After the completion of an abstinence with panic disorders a part of patients (12 %) stopped reception of alcohol, 88 % of patients considerably reduced a doze of the use of alcohol for the period till 6

months. Renewal of reception of alcohol in former intoxicated content resulted in the development of repeated panic disorders.

P0072

Psychoactive substances in medical students

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Objective: To explore information extent, experience level and possible negative consequences of psychoactive substance use in medical students.

Methods: 636 medical students were included in the cross-sectional study. All respondents filled in a questionnaire concerning their knowledge, use and negative consequences of use of psychoactive substances.

Results: The most frequent regularly used psychoactive substance was caffeine (49,8 % of all respondents), followed by alcohol (12,7 %) and tobacco (12,6 %). 36,6 % respondents have had at least one experience with any illicit psychoactive substance and the most common illicit drug repeatedly or regularly used was marijuana (11,7 % of respondents). We found a significant link between tobacco and cannabinoid's use as well as between the use of cannabinoids and other illicit drugs. Further analysis showed that students who use specific psychoactive substances have significant risk of developing problems in academic life.

Conclusions: Medical students are interested in psychoactive substances. They are well informed about different types of drugs. We found a high prevalence of psychoactive substance use amongst them, which has significant risk of developing problems in academic life.

P0073

OCCS: A new questionnaire assessing craving for cocaine: Feasibility and preliminary results

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Background: Cocaine dependence is an increasing problem in France. Most cocaine addicts do not perceive themselves as dependent, although they may experiment craving for cocaine.

Methods: We decided to adapt in French a craving questionnaire (Anton 1998) that was first developed to assess craving in alcoholic patients. This questionnaire conceptualizes craving for cocaine as made of two dimensions (obsessions and compulsions) and is based on the Y-BOCS.

Setting: Fifty patients in two outpatient addiction clinics were recruited.

Results: Preliminary results regarding craving scores, as well as the scores on the two dimensions (obsessions and compulsions) are described. Reliability, sensitivity to change, and construct validity of this questionnaire are discussed. The effect of sex, type of cocaine used (crack or cocaine) and place of treatment on craving scores were tested with one-way ANOVA.

Conclusion: The French version of this craving questionnaire can be used in cocaine dependent patients. It could be a sensitive tool to

measure efficacy of pharmacological and/or psychological treatments in cocaine addiction.

Reference

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P0074

Treating transient insomnia cause by substance abuse

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Objective: Insomnia is a symptom and its proper treatment depends on finding the cause of sleeplessness and treating the underlying etiology. Transient insomnia is most commonly caused by psychiatric disorders such as substance abuse.

The aim of this study was to investigate the hypnotic effectiveness of different classes of sedative-hypnotic medications in treating opiate-withdrawal insomnia.

Methodology: A total of 40 patients with opiate withdrawal were given a four groups of drugs 1.benzodiazepines with a short (brotizolam and midazolam) or 2.intermediate (nitrazepam) elimination half-life, 3.non-benzo hypnotics (zolpidem) and 4.antidepressants (mianserin or trazodone) in a randomized prospective trial. The efficacy for sleep inducing and prolonged sleeping were clinical monitoring. Sleep was assessed by means of the Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire and three insomnia items of the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

Results the scores of two sleep measures showed that all aspects of sleep, except the time it takes to fall a sleep, were not significantly different. The result demonstrated highest range of sleep inducing effects in the first days of administration for nitrazepam 49,5 % and slight for zolpidem 15,3%, midazolam 12,2%, brotizolam 7,5% and low for mianserin 10%, trazodone 5,5%. In contrast, zolpidem and trazodone show effectiveness not only as a sleep inducer but also after prolonged unsuccessful attempt to sleep.

In Conclusion, apart from the initial efficacy and development of tolerance, dependence and rebound insomnia the benzodiazepines are no longer the "first line" medication for treatment of opiate-withdrawal insomnia. Non-benzo hypnotics and antidepressants can be used rationally to consolidate sleep with a less side effects.

P0075

Experiences of youth about causes of substance dependency

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Background and Aim: Substance dependency is a deviation that in many years exposed the humankind mainly youth, to the risk situation. In the recent years, young people are the main victims of this phenomenon. Regarding to character of our society that youth are majority of population and because this group is targeted in preventive programs of substances, so this research was done to describe the experiences of youth with substance dependency about causes of substance use.