

P-61 - PRESENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN OPIOID DEPENDENT PATIENTS BETWEEN HARM REDUCTION PROGRAMMS

N.Martínez-Luna

Psychiatry, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

Introduction: Epidemiologic Studies show consistent evidence about Psychiatric Comorbidity in Opioid dependent patients. High rates of affective, anxiety and antisocial personality disorders are described.

Objectives: Describe the most prevalent psychiatric disorders in opioid dependent patients in harm reduction programs. Highlight the importance of complete psychiatric evaluations in people with substance use disorders.

Method: Descriptive study that selected a sample of 39 opioid dependent (with DSM IV-TR criteria) of 356 harm reduction patients the outclinic for Addictive Disorders of Vall d' Hebron Hospital in Barcelona Spain. The sample completed SCID I and SCID II interviews, and gave demographic information.

Results: Of the total 71'8% men. Mean age 37'55 years with (SD of 8'4), Mean age at the first heroine use: 20'46 years (SD 6'26), mean age of regular use of heroine 13'09 years (SD 9'3). Twenty three (59%) were in MMP. Work status: unenployment benefit (56'4%), pensioner (15'4%), employed (12'8%), others (7'7%), temporal disability (5'1%). Patterns of drug use was: daily (28'9%), not using (30'8%). Most frequent axis I disorders were: Mood Disorder secondary of substance use (30'8%), anxiety disorder (20'5%), psychotic disorder secondary of substance use (20'5%). Axis II disorders were: Antisocial Personality Disorder (33'4%) y Borderline Personality Disorder (31'7%).

Conclusions: It is a high rate of psychiatric comorbidities in patients with opioid dependence. It is evident that is necessary to give an integral health approach to this group with the objective of improve life quality and mental health, both will have a great impact in substance use course.