

to be used for detoxification and maintenance therapy of inpatients and outpatients under the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000. The Drug Addiction Treatment Act enables physicians with 8 hours of training to obtain a waiver so that they may treat opiate dependent patients in any setting they are licensed to practice in. The hope is to allow more patients to get into treatment and allow more physicians to provide treatment.

### P0061

Prevention of heavy episodic drinking among students of a Brazilian University

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**Objective:** The aim of this paper was to compare the quantity and frequency of alcohol use and its associated negative consequences between two groups of college students who were risk alcohol users, randomly allocated in a clinical trial to intervention or control group.

**Methods:** Students who had undergone the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students – BASICS - (N=145 at baseline; 142 at 12 months, and 103 at 24 months, loss of 29.7 %) were compared with a Control group (N=121 at baseline; 121 at 12 months and 113 at 24 months, loss of 9.3%), who did not undergo treatment. Risky alcohol use was defined as AUDIT  $\geq 8$  and/or RAPI  $\geq 5$  problems in the last year. Variables included drinking frequency, quantity and peak consumption, dependence assessment, and family and friends abuse assessment.

**Results:** There was some improvement in treated students at 24-month follow-up shown by less drinks consumed used per occasion and lower AUDIT and RAPI scores.

**Conclusions:** This is the first brief intervention work on heavy episodic drinking with college students in Brazil and the results are encouraging. However, it is difficult to conduct individual prevention strategies in a country where culture favors alcohol abuse due to poor public policy on alcohol and lack of law enforcement.

**Keywords:** clinical trial, prevention, college students, harm reduction intervention, alcohol.

### P0062

Influence of maternal alcoholism on vessels of human embryonic brain

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Embryos of week 7-12 of the development were studied, which were obtained during conducting of operation of abortion.

Totally 43 embryos have been obtained: 23 – from alcoholic female patients and 20 – healthy women (control). In all cases II stage of alcoholism was diagnosed (F10.201; F10.202). For computer morphometry there have been used brain sections 1-1,5 mcm, coloured with methylene blue. For statistic data program Statistica 6.0 was used.

**Results:** One of these peculiarities is considerable and reliable predominance of total square of the vessels in control group above that in the trial one ( $p < 0,001$ ). Analysis of the square of the vessels in both groups according to time parameters (weeks development) has allowed to establish that square occupied by vessels in the control group, is more at week 10 and 12 these differences are not reliable and at week 11 value of the square in control group significantly exceeds the trial one, being reliably ( $p < 0,001$ ).

According to terms of the development of the embryos it was allowed to establish that for 7-12 weeks significant differences are observed in indices of the mean vessels square between trial and control groups at week 11 – in control the square is more in average by 13,91 mcm<sup>2</sup> ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Alcoholization of the maternal organism in the period of the pregnancy renders significant impact on the dynamic of the development of blood vessels of the embryonic human brain, what is expressed, primarily, in delay of the development of embryonic capillaries of the growing brain.

### P0063

New directions of addiction prevention at regional level

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Abuse of strong drinks is one of the leading problems of the population maladjustment in the European North of Russia. A combination of measures of resistance to spreading of alcohol and other psychoactive substances' (PAS) use among young people should be based on peculiarities of a concrete situation typical for a given locality.

The goal of our program is to develop and introduce new forms of preventive work with active inclusion of all participants of an educational process and increased interdepartmental interactions at district/city levels. At the heart of preventive measures, there is a principle of positive approach with separation of protective factors - conditions preventing from PAS abuse.

Scientific novelty of the program:

- interdepartmental approach in the sphere of addictological preventology
  - joint realization of the program by specialists and parents
  - active interaction of the administration, parents and schoolchildren with the increased role of children
  - implementation of monitoring of the addictological situation and sale of tobacco and alcohol-containing production
  - development of a through elective program for all subjects.
- Realization of the program is based on its further self-development allowing:
- to change attitudes to health values and the problem of PAS use;
  - to reach real interdepartmental interaction in realization of anti-alcohol, anti-drug and anti-tobacco initiatives;
  - to involve young people into sociological and hygienic studies;
  - to get schoolchildren to take part in volunteer activity by means of interdisciplinary approaches;
  - to promote positive experience of work to other territories.

### P0064

Cognitive impairment and severity alcohol consumption

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**Background:** Brain damage is a common of long-term, heavy alcohol consumption. At the recent study, the relationships between duration and lifetime quantity of drinking and the development of cognitive problems is unclear. Some of them have proposed that cognitive performance worsens in direct proportion to the severity and duration of alcoholism.

**Aim:** In this study we want to show that alcohol consumption for long period of time infected the brain and cause the cognitive impairments.

**Methods:** we exposed the 201 male patients under the ages 35-65 who treated at the Department of Alcoholism, Institute of Addictions, Belgrade in period June 2006 - June 2007. We used the data collected from patients history of illness, psychiatry interviews, structural imaging techniques - computed tomography (CT) of brain and medical protocol including the criteria of alcohol dependency and late residual according the ICD-X.

**Results:** Total 201 male patients with diagnosis of alcohol dependent and long-term and heavy alcohol consumption:

25 (12,43%) have clearly reduced cortex and loss of brain volume (visibly on computed tomography); 82 (40,79 %) have deficits in problem-solving, short-term and working memory and visuospatial abilities; 36 (17,91%) have personality and behavior impairments; 25 (12,43 %) have deficits in learning and planning abilities; 15 (7,46 %) have alcoholic dementia; 18 (8,95 %) — other persisting cognitive impairment (poor attention, global inadequacy).

**Conclusions:** The most prevalent alcohol-associated brain impairments affect visuospatial abilities and higher cognitive functioning. Heavy alcohol consumption may affect cognitive functioning and structural brain abnormalities but clear association has not been established yet.

## P0065

Identity management to computer users: A preliminary study on Romanian teenagers

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**Background:** The need for information about the effects of computers on their users also increases.

**Methods:** All the students, aged between 15 to 18 years old, come from 7 high schools of Iasi, Romania. The studied group of samples comprised 350 teenagers who answered to a questionnaire comprising 36 questions related to computer activities. The authors examined the online construction of identity and sexuality at 350 teenagers, who had been involved in an online relationship and (a) the identification of a possible Internet addiction, (b) perceived realism of the Internet, and (c) construction of network identities.

**Results:** The survey reveal that amount of time spent online for the Internet are positively related to more favorable perceptions of online relationships. We find approximately 3.5% of cases with possible pathological Internet use.

**Conclusions:** Having an identity and having a network identity are different subjects.

## P0066

Internet addiction and Romanian children

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The most common reasons parents cite for buying home computers are children's education (36 percent). Likewise, parents cite education (45 percent) as the most common motivation for their children to use the Internet from home.

**Method:** The survey included a representative sample of 245 school students of ages 11 to 14. All of the students came from 7 high schools of Iasi, Romania. The students answered to a questionnaire comprising 34 questions related to internet activities. These were aimed at highlighting: 1. The frequency of internet use by the students; 2. The interference of excessive use with academic performance, socialization, personality; 3. The identification of a possible pathological internet use.

**Results:** Results show that the school students prefer to spend a considerable amount of time with their computers, over 5 hours/day. The purpose of this article is to describe how internet use affect socialization, academic performance, personality and to discuss how identity are constructed in cyberspace.

**Conclusion:** Some researchers have argued that the Internet provides a community to belong to as other more traditional types of communities are breaking down through urbanization and other social changes. It has been suggested that people with low self-esteem turn to the Internet to reduce the chances of rejection, to find support, and to discuss their emotions. Other scholars have suggested that the appeal of the Internet lies in the possibility it offers to construct a new identity for oneself.

## P0067

Substance abuse to teenagers and young people

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The substance abuse, through its devastating effects and through its spreading fastness, represents an worrying phenomena, worthy to be taken into consideration for every country's social frame of politics.

The vulnerable population to the substance abuse is the one formed of teenagers and young people predisposed to new experiences, easy to engage into risky behaviours. To prevent these behaviours it is imperative, first of all, that the teenagers and the young population, but, equally, their parents, to be well and correctly informed on the use of drugs, its effects and long term consequences.

This study wishes to be a modern approach against the substance abuse, offering a number of directions for measures to be taken concerning the development of services that involve and represent the synergic way of solving the complex (psychosocial and educational) needs of the drug users.

As a final main idea, the present study has a prior objective to develop, into the parents mind, the ability of recognizing their children's first signs of substance abuse.

## P0068

Analysis of alcoholic psychosis treatment in Kaunas Medical University Clinic's Department of Psychiatry

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**Aim:** To analyze the dynamics of alcoholic psychosis treatment in Kaunas medical university clinic's, department of Psychiatry in