

The equation that establishes the probability of IP for the set of factors is: $\text{Log}(P/1-P) = -1.20 + 0.36(\text{AP}) + 0.20(\text{NB}) + 0.28(\text{H}) + 0.21(\text{DU}) - 0.32(\text{MD})$

Conclusions: To grow without mother (odds ratio 4.6), to have many brothers (o.r. 1.21) without importing the place that between them is occupied, lived in a capital (o.r. 3.29), to suffer a Personality Disorder (o.r. 3.88) and to consume cannabis & heroine & cocaine (o.r. 6.96), they are the prevailing factors in the youths in prison before fulfilling 19 years.

Mon-P17

PSYCHOLOGICAL PARTICULARITIES OF COMPUTERIZATION IN POSTTOTALITARIAN SOCIETY (10-YEARS FOLLOW-UP STUDY)

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Change of social-economic conditions in countries of former USSR has caused the intensive expansion of modern products and technologies to concrete consumers. Computerization in such countries has explosive nature. For several years, avoiding intermediate stages, users have gained access to the most modern computer models and computer programs. Great amount of information, received in a short time presents increased requirements to psychological adaptation of users. In ditto time this process is accompanied by the absence of forecasting and studying of the psychological consequences of the given phenomena. With the purpose of studying the nature of influence of computer activity on the mental health, pupils at an age from 10 to 17 years were examined in one of the schools of Odessa (720 teenagers in 1987 and 582 in 1997). The features of computerization spreading were determined. Psychological particularities of interaction with the computer were studied by means of 10-years dynamic observation on 38 teenagers, who have an access to computers. Main methods - questioning, observation of the behavior, investigation by means of specially developed questionnaires, experimental psychological tests. Signs of pathological dependency on computer activity were discovered in 28.6% of teenagers having access to computers, that is statistically more, than in the society with the consequent development of computerization - 6.0% (Fisher S., 1994). Discovered high risk of development of addictive disorder indicates the need of undertaking preventive psychotherapeutic programs in the described contingent.

Mon-P18

A STUDY ON INJECTING BEHAVIOUR IN SUBSTANCE USERS

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The main aim of the study was analyses of the behavioural mechanisms of transition from non-injecting to injecting pattern of drug use. A total of 150 drug users have been studied in Bulgaria and compared with a control group of 30 drug users in London. The data were analysed by SPSS for Windows with implementation of different statistical methods, mainly factor analyses.

Results: A number of mechanisms of the transition from non-injecting to injecting use of drugs has been detected. The factors associated mainly with behaviour, such as curiosity, feeling of belonging to the group, etc. were found as more significant than factors, associated mainly with neurobiological mechanisms of the dependence, such as seeking of more expressed effect of the drug due to increased tolerance.

Conclusion: The injecting route of administration of drugs could be viewed as a specific behavioural phenomenon, rather than a way of drug use only. Accordingly, preventive and harm minimising

strategies should be addressed mainly towards motivational and behavioural aspects of drug use as leading mechanisms of such a transition.

Mon-P19

LERIVON EFFICACY IN ALCOHOLISM

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Antidepressants, as anticraving drugs, become now a common item of the programs for treatment of alcohol dependence. Our goal was to study the anticraving efficacy of lerivon, in comparison with that of amitriptyline and relanium, in the treatment of alcohol withdrawal and postwithdrawal syndromes. Besides, the influence of lerivon on metabolism of biogenic amine neurotransmitters was studied and clinico-biological correlations were obtained. 60 patients with alcohol dependence syndrome (DSM-IV) were included in the study. 30 patients were given lerivon (60 mg, during 30 days), 15 - amitriptyline (50 mg, during 30 days), and 15 - relanium (10 mg, during 7 days). Psychotherapy also was included in the therapeutic program. The catamnestic examination of all patients was made in 3 months. The results obtained permit us to conclude that lerivon has a pronounced anticraving, anxiolytic, antidepressive, hypnotic, sedative, and vegeto-corrective action. Positive clinico-biochemical correlations were found.

All said above permit us to recommend lerivon as an anticraving drug that may be given to alcoholic patients to achieve stable remission and to prevent relapses of the disease.

Mon-P20

CHOLECYSTOKININ IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL AND OPIATE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROMES NEUROCHEMICAL MECHANISMS

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Our previous studies have demonstrated that alteration of dopamine (DA) system functions in the brain mesolimbic structures is the main mechanism by which alcohol and opiate withdrawal syndromes develop. A neuropeptide, cholecystokinin (CCK), coexists, at a synaptic level, with DA in the nucleus accumbens and other brain limbic formations and modulates DA neurotransmission. Administered to rats with alcohol and opiate dependence CCK-8 reduces voluntary alcohol consumption and arrests alcohol and opiate withdrawal syndromes. The changes observed are accompanied by the normalization of the brain DA functions.

The i.v. and opiate injection of CCK-32 to patients with alcohol withdrawal syndrome causes fast disappearance of psychovegetative disturbances, reduces pathological craving and normalizes the level and metabolism of dopamine in the blood.

It is assumed that CCK is involved in the biological mechanisms of alcohol and opiate dependence and that the normalization of brain DA functions is the main mechanism of the CCK therapeutic efficacy in alcohol withdrawal syndrome.

Mon-P21

ALCOHOLIC CONSUMPTION, ALCOHOL-RELATED CONSEQUENCES AND ALCOHOLIC POLICY IN RUSSIA (1945-1996)

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As compared with 1950, consumption doubled in 1958, tripled in 1965. The important source of consumed alcohol was "samogon".