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e-Poster viewing: Comorbidity/dual pathologies

EV0189

Behavioral disorders in emergencies. Differential diagnosis and treatment

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Introduction The clinical case has been submitted because it presents a number of difficulties in diagnosis. After seven psychiatric hospitalizations, it does not present a definitive diagnosis, poor prognosis and multiple relapses.

Objectives Both analyze clinical, psychopathological and epidemiological characteristics of behavioral disorders in relation to a clinical case and review causes, incidence, prevalence, diagnostic, therapeutic tools and the importance of an appropriate differential diagnosis to reach a correct therapeutic approach.

Methods Review of the impact literature for the last five years concerning behavioral disorders: prevalence, incidence, pathogenesis and its relationship with psychiatric disorders encoded in DSM-V.

Results It is evident that the patient has behavioral disorders and psychotic symptoms in the context of cocaine intoxication. Although sometimes the dose of cocaine has been very small and probably not justifies in all cases a toxic psychosis, it is true that withdrawal periods have been short; therefore difficult to assess. Also mania-like symptoms have been discussed because the patient has an increased activity, dysphoric mood, anxiety and decreased need for sleep.

Conclusions Response to treatment and hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention characteristics make us consider the diagnosis of adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). ADHD in adults and adolescents have significant comorbidity with substance abuse, particularly cocaine, amphetamines and psychostimulants, also alcohol, tobacco and cannabis, and with other psychiatric disorders: oppositional defiant, personality (especially cluster B: antisocial, etc), anxiety (generalized anxiety, phobias, panic..), affective or eating disorders.

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The connection between drugs of abuse and personality disorders

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Introduction Patients who are suffering from different type of drugs have special individual and psychological problems. These changes are important for regulation and to control their behaviour.

Objectives To study the psychological characteristics and personal resources of the patients who are suffering from abuse of drugs.

Methods Fifty patients were studied, 63.3% men and 36.7% women and in the ages of 18–21 years. Following psychodiagnostic methods are used: Kettel's sixteen personality factor test, Leonhard-Shmishek's personality test, scale of reactive and personal anxiety Spielberger-Hanin.

Results Amount those patients were suffering from different type of drugs: synthetic cannabinoids-66.7%, 20% were dependent on synthetic cathinone and 13.3% were dependent on opiates (heroin). According to Leonhard-Shmishek's scales, the most often of personality disorders were dysthymic type, hyperthymic type and explosive type. According to Kettel's scale were indicated the leading individually-psychological properties in more than half of the subjects is the development of abstract thinking, free thinking, impulsiveness, lack of confidence to the authorities, the high emotional tension, emotional instability and irresponsibility. An analysis of global factors indicative of the severity indices of extraversion. According to Spielberger-Hanin's scale, 80% of patients with substance abuse had mild level of situational and personal anxiety, which can be identified as an important psychotherapeutic resource.

Conclusions According to scales, the most often of personality disorders were dysthymic type, hyperthymic type and explosive type. Eighty percent of patients with drug abuse had mild level of situational and personal anxiety. This feature is main of predictor as an important psychotherapeutic resource.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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