
PERSONALITY TRAITS AS A RISK FACTORS OF COCAINE-INDUCED PSYCHOSIS IN COCAINE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

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Introduction: Many risk factors for cocaine-induced psychosis (CIP) in cocaine-dependent patient (CDP) have been described although they are not exactly known. Differences in the personality traits or disorders in CDP with or without CIP have been described. However, there are few studies studying the relationship between CIP and personality with a dimensional approach in order to clarify if there are any personal dimension related with CIP or/and personality disorders (PD) in CDP.

Objectives: This study the relationship between CIP and personality traits evaluates with ZKPQ, and attempted to identify any personality dimension as a risk factors for CIP.

Aims & Methods: We performed a cross-sectional, observational study in 260 (75.5% man, 36.5 y.o) CDP according DSM-IV-TR seeking treatment between May 2009 and April 2013. The SCID-I, SCID-II, ZKPQ and a structured interview about CIP were performed.

Results: CIP was reported for 66.4% of the patients. Patients with CIP had an earlier onset of cocaine dependence ($p < 0.05$). Any PD was identified in 46.9% of the sample. Patients with CIP were diagnosed with ASPD more frequently (28.9% vs. 15.6%, $\chi^2 = 9.9$, $p < 0.05$). ZKPQ mean were: Sociability (6.3 ± 3.6), Neuroticism-Anxiety (10.8 ± 4.8), Impulsive Sensation Seeking (10.8 ± 4.5), Aggression Hostility (9.06 ± 3.2) and Activity (8.3 ± 3.4). Patients with CIP presented higher scores in Neuroticism-Anxiety (11.4 ± 4.7 vs. 9.6 ± 5 , $t = 2.7$, $p < 0.05$) and Aggression-Hostility (9.4 ± 3.1 vs. 9.4 ± 3.1 , $t = 2.3$, $p < 0.05$) than patients without CIP.

Conclusions: The detection of high scores of neuroticism-anxiety and aggression-hostility traits should lead to evaluate the presence of CIP in CDP in order to alert them of the risk of developing CIP.