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Purpose of the study

To study the dynamics of affective disorders in alcoholic patients, admitted to inpatient clinic, during the period of hospitalization (3 weeks).

Methods used

All patients were evaluated using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).

45 patients admitted to inpatient clinic were examined. The median age was $38,8 \pm 9,8$ years.

Clinically expressed depression (12 ± 4 points) was in 12 patients.

Anxiety disorder (14 ± 5 points) was found in 5 patients.

Co-occurrence of anxiety (15 ± 7 points) and depression (10 ± 4 points) was in 28 patients.

Escitalopram at a daily dose 10 mg 3 weeks was used to treat clinically expressed depression.

Patients with depressive disorders with anxiety treated by Venlafaxine with daily dose 75 mg.

First 5 days after the admission to the clinic patients appointed Diazepam 20-40 mg/day according to clinical protocols.

Results

All 45 patients had improve the level of affective disorders. The level of anxiety has decreased on average by 6 ± 4 points, the depression decreased by 5 ± 3 points during the treatment. It was recommended to continue prescribed treatment in outpatient conditions.

Conclusions

The data indicate a high level for both depression and anxiety in patients that allows you to treat alcoholic affective disorders from the perspective of modern addictions as urgent recidive status. In the process of therapy inpatients with affective disorders declined significantly, thus reducing the clinical manifestations of alcoholic anxiety and prevent development of relapse.