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Psychogenetic Markers of Alcoholism Among Indigenous People From Far East of Russia

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INTRODUCTION: There is a sharp deterioration in the health status of indigenous people associated with alcoholism from Far East of Russia.

OBJECTIVE: To study psychogenetic markers of alcoholism among young indigenous people 15-21 ages from Far East of Russia

MATERIAL AND METHODS: 40 people from the research group with the Mongoloid phenotype dependent on alcohol at the age of 15-21 years. 40 people from the comparative group with European phenotype dependent on alcohol at the age of 15-21 years. Our methods are clinical and psychopathological, psychological, DNA extraction, PCR, statistical.

RESULTS: We have found that in the study group, the level of inactive form of alcohol dehydrogenase is much higher than in the comparative group and is about 0.38 ± 0.065 and 0.11 ± 0.02 at $p < 0.05$. Investigation of the genetic marker of dopamine receptor of type 2 revealed its significant incidence in the population of indigenous people, and it was 0.44 ± 0.053 and 0.117 ± 0.02 at $p < 0.05$. The frequency of finding the opioid receptor (OPRM1) among indigenous people is significantly higher (0.30 ± 0.04) than in the comparative group - 0.114 ± 0.03 ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The distribution of psychogenetic markers in populations of the study group had significant differences. The markers ADH2, OPRM1, DAT2 determine the propensity to alcoholism. The detection rate of markers ADH2, OPRM1, DAT2 among indigenous people from the Far East is much higher than in the European population.