

P03.432

COMPARISON BETWEEN SCL90R AND S.C.I.D. I IN EATING DISORDERS PATIENTS

M. Riccio*, G. Faragalli, A. Mei, A. Ciocca, S. De Risio. *Institute of Psychiatry, Catholic University, Rome, Italy*

Objectives: At the Eating Disorder Unit, University Hospital "a. Gemelli" in Rome, a comparison has been made between S.C.L. 90-R., Symptom Check List (Derogatis et al., 1983) and S.C.I.D.-I, Structured Clinical Interview for D.S.M.III-R (Spitzer et al., 1990) as to establish that the results of both tests are converging.

Methods: S.C.L. 90-R and S.C.I.D.-I were administrated to a sample of 40 female patients, between 15/30 years of age, students, not married with diagnosis of E.D. by D.S.M.IV consecutively admitted at the unit.

Results: We saw a high correlation between the two tests so that we can hypothesize the use of S.C.L.-90-R with a great cut off of time and cost.

P03.433

TREATMENT OF SOMATOFORM DISORDERS IN RUSSIAN HOSPITALS

V.N. Prokudin^{1,2*}, A.P. Muzychenco¹, P.I. Sharaev², L.L. Khoundanov³. ¹Dep. of Psych. of Rus. St. Med. Univ.; ²Dep. Psychother. of Somat. Hospit. 36; ³Dep. of Ecol. of St. Inst. of Phys.-Tech. Probl., Moscow, Russia

In 1995 the Ministry of Health of Russia promulgated the Order "About of psychiatric and psychotherapeutic care". In accordance with this Orders in 1907 in large (more 1250 beds) multiprofile hospital № 36 the Dep. of Psychotherapy (2 psychiatrists, 1 psychotherapist, 1 medical psychologist) started to work. Psychiatrists and psychotherapist conducted the consulting-treatment care somatic patients with numerous neurotic, neurotic-like, somatoform and somatogenic disorders. For the last 2.5 years psychiatrists, psychotherapist and medical psychologist carried out 4825 consultations and 380 seances of group psychotherapy and unnumerable stances of individual psychotherapy. In 75.2% cases have been observed different neurotic and neurotic-like disorders (1st group), in 21.1%-psychotic disorders (2nd group) and in 3.7%-mental retardation (3rd group). Diagnosis in the 1st group of patients were presented neurosis as comorbid psychiatric disorders of somatic illness (CPDSI)-33.2%, neurosis-like disorders as CPDSI because of cerebral atherosclerosis-12.5%, psychosomatic disorders as CPDSI because of hypertension, bronchial asthma, ulcer of stomach, colitis-9.6%, neurosis-like somatoform disorders because of alcoholic abstinent syndrom as CPDSI-8.5%, neurosis-like somatoform disorders as CPDSI because of organic diseases of brain-5%, psychopathies, with somatoform disorders as CPDSI-2.1%, reactive states of neurotic level as CPDSI-1.9%, epilepsy with somatoform disorders as CPDSI-1.46%, neurosis-like specific symptoms as CPDSI-0.8%. In 2nd group: psychosis and dementia of senile age with somatoform disorders as CPDSI-9.35%, abstinent alcohol delirium as CPDSI-5.41%, schizophrenia with somatoform disorders as CPDSI-4.16% reactive psychosis with somatoform disorders as CPDSI-2.2%. In 3rd group: debilitis as CPDSI-3.7%. In treatment somatic patients with comorbid psychiatric disorders we used psychopharmacotherapy and various psychotherapy.

P03.434

PSYCHIATRIC COMORBIDITY AMONG DRUG ADDICTS: EVALUATION OF PREVALENCE RATE AND CREATION OF A NETWORK OF INTERVENTION

L. Di Furia*, F. Scivittaro, M. Rizzo, F. Schifano, M. Sgro¹. *Addiction Treatment Unit; ¹Therapeutic Community, Padua, Italy*

Several studies were carried out to assess the presence of coexisting psychiatric disorders in drug addicts to improve diagnostic efficacy and prognostic evaluation. The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence rate of psychiatric comorbidity among drug addicts and to create a network of professionals of both Psychiatric and Addiction Treatment Units. Professionals shall work together identifying specific therapeutical projects related to the presence or absence of comorbidity and selecting patients if they are diagnosed as affected from Axis I disorders rather than personality disorders. Our project will be developed in three phases. In the first phase patients will be administered with MMPI II in order to analyze their psychological profile and with a structured interview (CIDI) to estimate the possible presence of Axis I disorders; eventually the patients will be evaluated with EUROPASI. Methodological criteria for admission are: age between 18 and 45 years old; methadone maintenance therapy for a period of more than three months and drug free condition (heroin or other psychoactive substances, apart from therapeutic drugs) at least for one month. We also will take into account if patients are pure opiate addicts or polydrug abusers. In the same period we will building up a professional network that can be viewed as a referent point for Addiction Treatment Units and Psychiatric Services professionals. In the second phase we will analyze patients with comorbidity diagnoses in order to give them adequate treatment. In the third phase we will be able to evaluate the results and to publish them. This project, supported by Veneto Region, is related to drug addicts population of Padua and hinterland on an estimate population of about 800 persons.

P03.435

COMPLEX TREATMENT OF EMERGENCY CONDITIONS IN PATIENTS WITH DRUG ADDICTION

N. Epifanova*, A. Koukchina, I. Epifanov. *Sklifosovsky Research Institute for Emergency Medicine, Moscow, Russia*

Introduction: Long-term drug addiction is associated with homeostasis impairments, toxic encephalopathy, somatic pathology and often leads to fatal outcomes due to drug abuse. The experimental study of toxic brain edema by using light microscopy and found that hyperbaric oxygenation (HBO) activates the rhybonucleoprotein synthesis in the neurons, intensifies proliferative glial reactions, and thus, improves the cerebral metabolism. In this connection, the use of HBO in the treatment of emergency conditions associated with drug abuse is well-grounded from the point of pathogenesis.

Methods: A comparative study including 231 patients randomized into two groups was undertaken. The 1st group included 166 patients who received sessions of HBO. The 2nd group included 65 patients who received a standard pharmacological therapy. We performed the following investigations: KT, EEG, the study of cerebr-al blood flow, biochemical studies, neuropsychological studies.

Results: HBO stimulates changes in the neuromediator systems: the increase of blood serotonin that correlated with the subsiding of depression symptoms in the patients and the decrease of blood histamine. Using HBO enabled to balance POL/AOS system. The use of HBO also prevents the development of complications and contributes to normalizing neurochemical processes. We also noted a stabilizing hypnotic and anxiolytic effect of HBO sessions.