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CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE CLINICAL FORMS OF ALCOHOLISM AND DÉBUT AGE

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Introduction: The mal-adaptative use of alcohol represents independent psychiatric pathology, but the social and professional disability and the co-morbidity with other psychopathologic disorders gains the value of a phenomenon.

Objectives: The research was done clinically and catamnestic, both analytically and retrospectively over a period of 12 years on a group of patients with mal-adaptative consumption of alcohol, making the correlation between the clinical forms and the age of its debut.

Material and Method: The group included 644 patients with diagnosis of alcohol induced disorders..

The information obtained from the observation sheets (anamnesis, psychiatric interview and psychological examination) were statistically processed depending on the debut age, age groups and clinical forms.

Results: There is a vulnerability of early debut for alcohol consumption, with the development of secondary symptomatology predominantly in the age interval 35-40 years old (29,97%).

The early debut of alcohol consumption (16-25 years) was correlated with acute intoxication 11,49%, withdrawal syndrome 31,68%, anxiety disorders 28,26% and psychotic disorder 18,57%.

Clinical boards in over 45 years old patients were characterized by alcohol induced depressive disorders 72%, personality disorders 11,80%, cognitive disorders 16,2%, alcohol use being released by psycho-stressing factor (76%)

In advanced ages, the use of alcohol was correlated with depressive and behavioural disorders (68%).

Conclusions: The patients with early debut of alcohol consumption developed psychopathologic disorders secondary to it, before 30 years old.

The consumption debut at young ages is correlated with the severe addiction type and the behavioural model, and in advanced ages with depressive disorders.