

efficiency of Trazodon in treating depressive disorder with alcoholics who were treated at the department for alcohol addiction in Special Psychiatric Hospital Toponica in the period May–October 2007 (18 patients). For our research we used Beck's scale (Beck and associates) to evaluate the degree of depression. The research lasted for six weeks (average length of hospitalization). After the first week of treatment there was a progress concerning sleeping and reduction of anxiety. The anti-depressing score was evident already after two weeks, there also has been a remarkable dropping of the amount on Beck's scale for evaluation of depression. Throughout the research of the efficiency with depression symptomatology, the daily dosage for alcoholics wasn't over the 200 mg (mostly 150 mg). During 6 weeks of clinical study Trazodon successfully reduced the symptoms of depression in alcohol addicts and after hospitalized treatment significantly helped to maintain abstinency. It was equally used on young and elderly patients and there haven't been notices of any negative effects.

P0025

Addiction problems among high school students in two Polish cities

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Background: According to the studies drug addiction is an increasing problem affecting especially children and young people. It is assumed that about 60% of the drug addicts are found in the age range between 10 and 24.

Aims: The aim of this study were to estimate the general knowledge about drug addiction among secondary and vocational schools students in Zabrze, Poland and Tomaszów Lubelski, Poland, to compare the scales of the problem between studied schools, and to appreciate the level of drug abuse prevention.

Methods: 280 students were included into the study. A two-part anonymous inquiry was implemented. The first part included questions about age, sex, living conditions, family and knowledge on drug abuse phenomenon. In the second part the questions regarded psychoactive substances.

Results: The results show that secondary school graduates have a better knowledge about drugs than vocational school students, the scale of drug addiction problem is higher in schools of Tomaszów Lubelski than in Zabrze, the young people use drugs despite their knowledge of their harmful effects on human organism, boys use drugs more frequently than girls, and the drug abuse prevention in schools is not sufficient.

Conclusions: The analysis of the knowledge on addiction among students in two Polish cities may be useful in creating proper prevention programs.

P0026

Family support & substance abuse during puberty

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A high percentage of research suggests that support by the family, friends and society is related with limited occurrence of psychological symptoms. The results of studies, conducted with samples of

adults, lead to the conclusion that societal support is negatively correlated with substance abuse. Also, concerning young people, parental support, which gives emphasis on emotional and material aspects is a protecting factor. Family support is a relationship of closeness and trust between children and parents. Furthermore, there is evidence that children have better coping mechanisms in terms of negative events and they confront their consequences with positive attitude, when they are emotionally supported by their parents. The benefits of emotional support develop in two forms, either by increasing the protector factors, or by reducing the risk factors. In this investigation, three case-studies are presented and analyzed. Subjects selected were of the same sex (male) and of the same age-group (17 years, 18 years and 22 years old). Results indicated that the interaction between the family affect directly the ways self-destructive behavior as it could be avoided, held or prevented. Lack of boundaries and ambiguous roles create high levels of entropy in any family system. This increased entropy is represented by self-destructed behavior; one of them is substance abuse.

P0027

Tobacco, alcohol and Marijuana use among adolescents and young adults in transitional society of Serbia

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Introduction: Socio-cultural context of transition society intensifies overall risks of use and misuse of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs.

Aim: To determine the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol and marijuana use among adolescents and young adults in Serbia.

Method: The study included 3180 participants aged between 16 and 35 years from different, both urban and rural, parts of Serbia. Collection of data was conducted in May 2003. Participants completed self-administered anonymous questionnaires (modified YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOUR SURVEY) that consisted of sociodemographic characteristics and experiences related to alcohol, tobacco and marijuana use.

Results: Majority of participants (64%) reported experience with smoking cigarettes at least once, while 51% smoke regularly. Prevalence of smoking was by 10% higher among males. Overall, 75% of the participants reported lifetime alcohol use, and 19% reported drinking alcohol at the age of fifteen or younger. Of the total number 36% experienced alcohol-induced blackouts at least once a month. Males were prone to blackouts significantly more often than females (3:1). The overall prevalence of marijuana use among participants was 32%. During one month before survey 10% of participants had smoked marijuana. Our study showed that the risk of marijuana use in regular cigarette smokers is two-fold higher than in non-smokers. Alcoholism of both parents and family dysfunctionality were related to significantly higher risk of marijuana use.

Conclusion: Early tobacco use, history of family disorganization and parental alcoholism were identified as factors related to increased risk of alcohol and marijuana abuse among adolescents and young adults in Serbia.

P0028

Prevalence of drug dependence in Beta-Thalassemia major patients and its risk factors