

Poster session III

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Poster Session III: Alcoholism and Addiction

P0001

Peculiarities of tobacco smoking and addiction among psychiatric patients in Lithuania

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Smoking prevalence in psychiatric patients is two to three times higher than in the general population. Nicotine dependence meets the criteria for a psychiatric diagnosis, and is thus the psychiatric diagnosis with the highest premature mortality. Smoking cessation is not discussed routinely in psychiatry. One of the reasons is the presumption that the patients do not wish to quit smoking.

Objective: The aim of this study is to determine prevalence of tobacco-smoking and nicotine dependence among psychiatric patients; peculiarities of tobacco smoking and addiction according to diagnosis.

Methods: A population of 198 psychiatric inpatients and 211 psychiatric outpatient were surveyed using a detailed smoking self-questionnaire for smoking habits, Fagerström Questionnaire, questionnaire for estimating type of smoking behavior and HAD (Hospital Anxiety and Depression) scale.

Results: Smoking prevalence was higher among psychiatric patients than in general population. Correlations between level of nicotine dependence, types of smoking behavior and ICD-10 diagnoses were estimated. A significant proportion of psychiatric patients recognize that smoking is a problem, want to quit and would like attend smoking cessation therapy.

Conclusion: It was found that a majority of the patients wished to quit smoking, and that they would like to participate in a smoking cessation course.

There are many reasons why mentally ill persons may find it more difficult to quit smoking than mentally healthy smokers. Among the important reasons are: severe nicotine dependence, neurological

vulnerability, self-medication with nicotine, lack of support from the surroundings, use of ineffective smoking cessation methods.

P0002

Smoking among psychiatric inpatients in Lithuania

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P0003

Domestic Violence and child abuse as risk factors for heroin addiction

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