

P01-96

RISKS FACTORS FOR COCAINE-INDUCED PSYCHOTIC DISORDER

C. Roncero^{1,2}, M. Comin¹, C. Daigre¹, L. Grau-López¹, N. Martínez-Luna¹, F. Eiroa-Orosa³, L. Miquel¹, E. Castrillo¹, M. Torrens^{4,5}, M. Casas^{2,3}

¹Outpatient Drug Clinic, Psychiatry Department, Hospital Universitario Vall Hebron,

²Psychiatric Department, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, ³Psychiatry Department, Hospital Universitario Vall Hebron, ⁴Drug Unit, Psychiatry Department, Hospital del Mar,

⁵Psychiatry Department, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Introduction: Chronic consumption of cocaine can induce transient psychotic symptoms, expressed as paranoia or hallucinations. The term cocaine induced psychosis (CIP) has been used to describe this syndrome. Cocaine Induce Psychotic Disorder (CIPD) have been used to describe a full psychotic state. CIP and CIPD prevalences are not well described. Objectives: To evaluate risk factors for CIPD, in cocaine-dependents according to DSM-IV criteria.

Methods: We evaluated 150 patients (mean age 34 y.o, 81.8% men) of which 143 were included, using The PRISM (Psychiatric Research for Substance and Mental Disorders) interview. Exclusion criteria were: psychotic disorder or bipolar type I disorder, intoxication at interview, severe somatic disease at interview and language barrier. We compared three groups: group I: without any psychotic symptoms (33,33%); group II: with any psychotic symptoms (28,57%) and group III: with CIPD (38,77%).

Results: Differences were found in Patients of Group III in the Age at onset of addiction $p < .0001^*$, past history of imprisonment $p < 0,01$, Alcohol Use disorders $p = .006$, Cannabis use disorders $P < .0001^*$ and Hallucinogens use disorders $p < 0,001$. All remaining after Bonferroni corrections.

Conclusions: CIPD is common in this population (approximately 40%). Risk factor for suffering CIPD were described, in Cocaine-dependents. Finally, professionals who work with cocaine-dependents patients should incorporate these considerations into an integral approach.