

Conclusions: These data suggest that modafinil, in combination with individual behavioral therapy, was effective for increasing cocaine non-use days in participants without co-morbid alcohol dependence, and in reducing craving.

P0014

The typical circumstances surrounding initial drug use in young people in Tehran

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The Asian Harm Reduction Network embarked upon a multi-site research conducted in four countries in Asia including Iran to gain insight in drug careers of young people and the impact of the environment. This article is the abridged synthesis of Tehran research report on description of the typical circumstances surrounding initial drug use in young people.

It was a qualitative research whose data were gathered through analysis of existing data; interviews with key informants; focus group discussions with family members, PUD (Person using drugs), service providers, policy makers, law enforcement officers; and a quantitative survey with 281 PUDs.

Curiosity, peer pressure and acceptance among friends are the most important factors that drive initiation. Having friends who use drugs is an important factor during the initiation stage. Mostly, the drug is given for free by friends and taking drugs is done with some good friends during initiation, as well as afterwards. The initial stage of one's drug use tends to be without any serious adverse effects or problems. Problems usually start -or become more serious- when dependency develops and money becomes an issue, which, in turn, can lead to criminal behavior. Financial consequences of one's drug use are often mentioned as the core problem. As expected, problems tended to become more pronounced, when people had switched towards injecting or towards an opiate.

Development community-building activities towards early detection of drug use might help young people not to continue their drug use.

P0015

Knowledge and awareness level on drug use and its related harms among the youth in Tehran

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Mass media, governmental and non-governmental organizations can reach a large group of people, whereas school, parents and other family members fail to spread information on health issues such as AIDS and Hepatitis C. Drug related issues are commonly discussed with fellow PUD. Knowledge levels among PUDs in regards to HIV transmission are low. Knowledge on Hepatitis C is extremely low. The image of a drug does not significantly differ between PUDs who have used that particular drug and those who haven't. Most non-PIDs despite PIDs (People injecting drugs) are aware of health risks related to injecting and this is a major factor in the decision not to inject. The addictive nature of injecting is widely recognized amongst PIDs, yet PIDs remain optimistic about the possibility to be able to abstain.

Policy makers are urged to plan more towards youth in the field of education to reach the general population with information regarding HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis.

P0016

The typical circumstances surrounding switching to using a different drug or a different mode of intake in Tehran

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For health promotion policy purposes, switches towards and away from injecting as well as switches towards or away from an opiate are of great importance. The Asian Harm Reduction Network embarked upon a multi-site research conducted in four countries in Asia including Iran to gain insight in drug careers of young people and the impact of the environment. This article is the abridged synthesis of Tehran research report on description of the typical circumstances surrounding initial drug use in young people.

It was a qualitative research whose data were gathered through analysis of existing data; interviews with key informants; focus group discussions with family members, PUD (Person using drugs), service providers, policy makers, law enforcement officers; and a quantitative survey with 281 PUDs.

Drug careers of young people tend to be dynamic and changeable. 26% switched towards an opiate and 50% of the respondents switched towards injecting at some stage in one's career. Expectedly, the occurrence of positive switches is low, compared to negative counterparts, yet maybe not as low as one might have expected. Shifts from one drug to the other as well as from one mode of intake to the other occur regularly and sometimes very quickly. More than 40% of the respondents switched to injecting after having used other modes of intake for more than five years.

Effectively targeting the period between the onset of drug use and switching to injecting for secondary prevention and harm reduction interventions might help PUDs.

P0017

Abuse of Tianeptine: A case report

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The objective of the authors is to make a reflection about the causes of tianeptine abuse and dependence. In the scientific literature we can