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## DRUG-INDUCED PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN PRISONERS

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Introduction: The prevalence of psychiatric disorders in prison populations showed in other European countries has not been replicated in Spain.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to estimate the lifetime and last month prevalence of mental disorders in a Spanish prison population sample. In this paper we look at drug induced psychiatric disorders found in this study.

Method: This is a descriptive cross-sectional epidemiological study. 783 male inmates were included in the study. Mental disorders were assessed with Structured Clinical Interview (SCID 1) for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders, clinical version and personality disorders were assessed by the Spanish version of the International Personality Disorders Examination.

Results: The lifetime prevalence of mental disorder was 84.4%. Substance use disorder (abuse and dependence) was the most frequent disorder (76.2%): When looking at substance induced disorder we found Mood induced disorder had lifetime prevalence of 15.8% (13.2-18.5) and a last month prevalence of 2.8% (1.6-4.1), anxiety disorders were 16.1% (13.4-18.8) in lifetime prevalence and 5.9 (4.2-7.7) for last month prevalence and for substance induced psychotic disorder lifetime prevalence was 7.1% (5.2-9.0) and last month prevalence was 2.0 (1.0-3.0). There is a 95% interval confidence on all these data.

Conclusions: The high prevalence of mental disorder and substance misuse is relevant both for the planning of health resource use in the prison environment and the prevention and approach to these disorders.