

## P02-22 - TERRITORIAL PECULIARITIES OF PREVALENCE OF ADDICTIONS IN SIBERIA

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Prevalence of mental and behavioral disorders associated with alcohol and drugs in regions of Siberia and Far East varies widely. In north-eastern territories level of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis per 100 thousand of population ranges from 2790 to 5563, vice versa, in West, covering much of West and East Siberia, figure ranges from 789 to 1583. Prevalence of drug use in regions of Russia has also large fluctuations, reaching 30-fold magnitude. Ranking of areas in terms of prevalence of drug use showed that Russia's total at 252 per 100 thousand of population of 55 territories of European part of Russia only in two territories indicated value exceeds 0.4% of population, accounting for 774 and 488, respectively. Similar figures for population of Siberia and Far East are taking place in 6 subjects from 22; here are high mortality rates due to drug intoxication. Thus, prevalence of drug abuse in 1/3 of territories of Siberia and Far East exceeded that of prevailing in European part of Russia. Proportion of registered drug users per 100 thousand people in general structure of therapy of addictive disorders ranges from 7% to 58%. However, in Far East, including north-eastern regions, proportion of drug addiction is not more than 22%, while in West Siberia - 35-60%. Thus, in structure of addictive disorders, substance abuse agencies reported, there is a definite territorial focus: drug abuse is prevalent in western territories, and alcoholic disorders - in East, i.e. in structure of drug addiction, disorders have the opposite territorial orientation.