

**Conclusion:** We recognized two separated groups: Heavily cue responder and non responder. They are different in subjective response to the drug cues and in their brain activation (the regions that are responsible for reward and punishment). We also found that the FMRI findings are highly correlated to the subjective responses. This means that the Visual Craving Task is a reliable device for estimating the degree of craving in the heroin addicts.

## P288

Comorbidity and therapy of affective disturbances in associated forms of alcoholism

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Comorbid pathology of brain in formation of associated forms with the second stage of alcoholism (A): with exogenous-organic brain impairment of traumatic (group I); hypertensive (II), cervicogenic (III) genesis and without comorbidity.

Group I: A is formed early in persons with premorbidly problematic social adaptation (62,2% - excitable traits of character). Dysphoria in intoxication and withdrawal syndrome (AWS) results in psychopath-like degradation with total social desadaptation. Asthenic-explosive modality of dysphoria - quick exhaustibility of affective oscillations. Outside AWS - reactive lability, asthenic-subdepressive states with dysphoric, hysteric-excitability components, more seldom hypochondriac manifestations.

Group II: Later formation of A (26,7% - anxious personality). Psychosomatization of anxiety - neurocirculatory dystonia (NCD). Alcohol decreased level of anxiety and severity of NCD with subsequent fixing the ataractic motivation of ethanol intake. In structure of AWS anxious-phobic modality of dominating depressive disorders with cerebral-asthenic and cardiovascular manifestations of toxicogenic effects of ethanol modified development of torpid asthenic-depressive states (with cardiophobic and hypochondriac components) - formation of hypochondriac variant of remission. Clinical efficacy of antidepressant Paxil in comorbid anxious-depressive syndromes has been revealed.

Group III: Intermediate tempo of alcoholism progression acceleration with obligation of diencephalic psychovegetative, psychosensory and severe psychoorganic cognitive disorders with asthenic, more seldom dysphoric variants of alteration of personality.

Comorbidly-conditioned variants of pathologically altered biological ground in associated forms of alcoholism broadens approaches to systemization of clinical polymorphism of affective disturbances with therapeutic strategies individuation.

## P289

Impulsivity, personality disorders and the engagement in addiction treatment

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**Aims:** The objective of this 12-week prospective study of 183 alcohol use disorder patients was to identify patient characteristics that predict engagement and the course in addiction treatment.

**Methods:** At intake, patients' addiction severity, social functioning, psychiatric symptoms and diagnoses were assessed using semi-structured interviews (Addiction Severity Index, SCID-I, and SCID-II), and self-report questionnaires (Barratt's Impulsiveness Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, and

Symptom Checklist 90-R). Patients were reassessed biweekly for 12 weeks to determine alcohol use.

**Results:** In the first 28 days following intake, 100 patients had slipped or relapsed on alcohol, 75 were abstinent, and 8 were lost to follow-up. Among those patients who had consumed alcohol, the mean time to first slip was 7.3 days, and the mean time to first relapse was 12.1 days. The rate of early drop-out (<28 days) was 15% among relapsing patients vs. 3% for abstinent patients ( $p=0.003$ ).

There were no differences between relapsing and abstinent patients in terms of their alcohol severity at intake, or their rates of depression or anxiety disorders. However, relapsing patients had more secondary drug use ( $p<0.001$ ), lower social functioning ( $p=0.011$ ), higher levels of impulsivity ( $p=0.005$ ), and greater rates of Cluster B personality disorders ( $p=0.004$ ) than abstinent patients. The hierarchical regression model accounted for 38% of the variance in abstinence status at 28 days.

**Conclusions:** Alcoholic patients who presented with more chaotic lives (impulsivity, secondary drug use, lack of social support) and concurrent Cluster B personality disorders were more difficult to engage in addiction treatment.

## P290

Pathological internet use among Romanian children and teenagers

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**Background:** Over the last few years, there has been increased interest in the addictive potential of the internet. The current study was an attempt to replicate common findings in the literature and provide more evidence for the existence of internet addiction among school students - a population considered to be especially vulnerable.

Studies of general internet users suggest that some children's may experience psychological problems such as social isolation, depression, loneliness, and time mismanagement related to their internet use and failure at school.

**Methods:** All of the students ( $N = 650$ ) came from 7 gymnasium schools and 6 high schools of Iasi, Romania. The students answered to a questionnaire comprising 34 questions related to computer activities. These were aimed at highlighting: 1. The frequency of internet use by the students; 2. The identification of a psychological problems; 3. Identification of a possible internet addiction.

Results show that the school students prefer to spend a considerable amount of time with their computers, over 5 hours/day. The purpose of this article is to describe how internet use affect socialization, academic performance, personality and to discuss how identity are constructed in cyberspace.

**Conclusion:** Excessive amounts of time at a computer can contribute to undeveloped social skills and a form of addictive behaviour, and failure at school. Internet addiction is marked by symptoms of increasing tolerance, withdrawal, mood changes, and interruption of social relationships. The results show that the parents don't recognize internet addiction.

## P291

Specific rehabilitative and psychotherapeutic groups for cocaine addicted patients: A new model of treatment

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The need for a specific therapeutic-rehabilitative group for cocaine addicted patients rises up both from the progressive increase of cocaine use in the general population and from peculiar personality traits and associated psychopathology of these clients. Moreover, it is difficult to maintain a compliance to therapy, because there are no specific anticraving or antidothic drugs for cocaine addiction.

Therefore our equipe developed a short integrated treatment (ten weeks), of “group counselling” and “psychodynamic group therapy” in association. The group is open and composed by a maximum of eight participants.

The novelties of this model are: (1) hospital setting, (2) a short duration and (3) synergy between two different approaches: Minnesota 12 steps model (one sessions weekly, held by a councillor on addiction), and a psychodynamic group therapy (one session weekly).

Main success is the retention of patients in therapy for a long time. In twenty months (March 2005- October 2006), forty cocaine-addicted patients started this program: only 30% of them dropped out, while 70% of patients completed the treatment. 64% of the latter where completely abstinent, while 36% relapsed during the therapy. All of them are still continuing some therapy at the moment: 46% individual psychotherapy, 25% individual psychotherapy and pharmacological therapy, 14% narcotics anonymous attendance, 11% N.A. groups and pharmacological therapy, 4% is in a T. C.

## P292

Changes of the populations of patients in an addictive disorders service in Rome: 2001-2006

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In the last six years an increasing number of patients seeking care for cocaine dependence entered the Day Hospital program at Catholic University medical school, with a milder variation in the number of opioid dependent patients. The number of cocaine dependent patients doubled year by year from 15 pts in 2003, through 32 in 2004, to 60 in 2005; preliminary data from 2006 seem to follow this trend. A minority of patients are addicted to other drugs. This outgrowth in cocaine addicted patients could be related both to a wider diffusion of cocaine related problems in the general population in Italy<sup>1</sup> and to the institution of a specific program for cocaine related disorders in our service. The mean age of opioid dependent patients remained quite stable through years, with a slight increase from 32,1 years, with a standard deviation of 6,9 in 2001 to 33,5 with a SD of 7,0 in 2005. In the same years we observed a slight decrease in the mean age of cocaine patients, from 36,2 years with a SD of 11,2 in 2001 to 32,8 with a SD of 6,8 in 2005. Both substances are most commonly abused by men: 83,1% of cocaine dependent and 79,2% of opioid dependent patients are male, while only 16,1% of cocaine and 20,1% of opioid dependent patients are female.

## P293

Description of a population of pathological gamblers acceding a group therapy program in rome

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Since November 2005 our institute has been developing a group therapy program for pathological gamblers, alternating a counselling/rehabilitation and a group psychotherapy session each week. This program was presented to the press; all of our patients knew about it from the newspapers, except for one patient, who was addressed to our service by another specialist.

Up to November 2006 fifteen patients joined the program: they are all male, their mean age is 46,8 years old, with a standard deviation of 11,7; eight of them (53,3%) are married, two are divorced (13,3%), one is separated from his wife (6,7%), one has a stable relationship (6,7%), while three of them are free (20%). Their education is generally low: one of them (6,7%) completed only primary schools, eight of them have a lower intermediate education (53,3%), five completed upper intermediate schools (33,3%), only one got a degree (6,7%). Some patients have an associated psychopathology: four (26,7%) have a depressive disorder, three (20%) have a bipolar disorder II, three (20%) have a history of cocaine abuse, one (6,7%) has a mild cognitive impairment related to a Parkinson's Disease. Seven patients (46,7%) have gambling debts or legal problems related to gambling. The most popular games among patients were betting, lotto, slot machine, videopoker and in some cases card game.

## P294

Alcohol consumption situation among drivers and citizens delivered in a republican narcological clinic on survey for infringement of the legislation in dynamics

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**Introduction:** For the last three years (2004-2006) the situation in the Chechen republic began to vary towards normalization. Reduction of uneasiness and affective frustration occurred for the last few years gradually

**Material and methods of research:** The total number of surveyed has made 5888 persons. The analysis of all acts on years, on age (up to 20 years, up to 30 years, up to 40 years, up to 50 years) was carried out. Drivers, in their turn have been divided in two groups: those who made transport incidents and those who didn't.

**Results and their discussion:** The number of delivered on toxicological survey for intoxication tends to growth occurs on a background of sharp growth of delivered drivers suffered in a road accidents (162,322,381-accordingly).

To estimate the general tendency in the attitude relation alcohol consumption of the population materials of survey of the persons who were not driving motor transport were analyzed by us as well, but delivered fore infringement of the administrative legislation by law enforcement bodies. In 2004 was 72 persons was delivered. In 2005-487, in 2006 860 persons have already delivered. The share of drunk from the general number of delivered changes within the limits of 68,79,4 and 67,3 percent. Thus there is a tendency to growth of alcohol consumption in a younger age under 30 years.