

COCAINE-INDUCED PSYCHOSIS AND IMPULSIVITY IN COCAINE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

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Introduction: Cocaine induced psychosis (CIP) is common but not developed in all cases. Many risk factors have been linked with CIP. A lifetime diagnosis of ADHD has been associated with the categorical presence of CIP.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determinate the relationship between impulsivity and impulsivity-related disorders (BPD, BN and ADHD) and CIP.

Aims: We study the presence of psychotic symptoms using a clinical interview for psychotic symptoms in a large sample of cocaine-dependent patients. Patients suffering from schizophrenia or bipolar disorders were excluded. Finally we included 287 patients in the study.

Methods: A structured interview about psychotic symptoms were systematically conducted. The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV Axis I and Axis II disorders were used in order to identify the comorbidity. CAADID-II (Conners' Adult ADHD Diagnostic Interview for DSM-IV) were used in order to identify ADHD comorbidity. Barrat impulsivity scale were used for evaluate impulsivity.

Results: BIS total were 63.78. We identify a significant association between CIP and BIS cognitive subscale $p < 0.003$ and BIS total $p < 0.021$. We also identify a significant association between CIP and adult ADHD in cocaine-dependent patients $p < 0.002$. We fail to identify association between CIP and BPD and BN.

Conclusions: CIP is related with BIS cognitive subscale and BIS total scores, and with ADHD comorbidity in cocaine-dependent patients. As well these findings could be useful for a clinical approach to the risks of psychotic states in cocaine-dependent patients.