

P02-393 - **GENDERS DIFFERENCES IN OPIATE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS UNDERGOING A REPLACEMENT THERAPY PROGRAM IN SPAIN: THE PROTEUS STUDY**

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Introduction: There are 80.000 patients undergoing replacement opiate programs in Spain, mainly methadone. Gender differences and the ratio of dual diagnosis in this population are unknown.

Objectives: To describe gender differences in the current therapeutic management of opiate-dependent patients undergoing a replacement therapy program in Spain.

Methods: 624 patients from 74 centers in Spain were included between September 2008 and February 2009 in an observational, cross-sectional, multicenter study. Patients were ≥ 18 years, had a diagnosis of opiate dependence according to DSM-IV-TR criteria, were currently scheduled in a replacement therapy program in Spain and were given written informed consent.

Results: Only 16% of patients were female. Methadone average doses were significantly higher in man (57,59mg \pm (SD 46,77) vs 52,81mg \pm (SD 50,81) ($p < 0.05$)). Most women were caretaken by their partner (56.8% vs 34,2%) and man by their parents (61,6% vs 37,8) $p < 0,05$. Women were found to have significantly more sexual disorders than men (6% versus 2%; $p = 0.0316$); but less delirium, dementia, amnesic and other cognitive disorders (none versus 6%; $p = 0.0486$); schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (3% versus 13%; $p = 0.0226$); and adaptive disorders (2% versus 9%; 0.0427). No significant differences were found between sexes for other psychiatric comorbidities.

Conclusion: The ratio between men and women was close to 5/1, being bigger than that in the general opiate dependent Spanish population. Dual diagnosis rates vary by gender, but not in the number of diagnosis in Axis I or II. Gender differences must be considered when planning dependence services as women.