

to be used for detoxification and maintenance therapy of inpatients and outpatients under the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000. The Drug Addiction Treatment Act enables physicians with 8 hours of training to obtain a waiver so that they may treat opiate dependent patients in any setting they are licensed to practice in. The hope is to allow more patients to get into treatment and allow more physicians to provide treatment.

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Prevention of heavy episodic drinking among students of a Brazilian University

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Objective: The aim of this paper was to compare the quantity and frequency of alcohol use and its associated negative consequences between two groups of college students who were risk alcohol users, randomly allocated in a clinical trial to intervention or control group.

Methods: Students who had undergone the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students – BASICS - (N=145 at baseline; 142 at 12 months, and 103 at 24 months, loss of 29.7 %) were compared with a Control group (N=121 at baseline; 121 at 12 months and 113 at 24 months, loss of 9.3%), who did not undergo treatment. Risky alcohol use was defined as AUDIT ≥ 8 and/or RAPI ≥ 5 problems in the last year. Variables included drinking frequency, quantity and peak consumption, dependence assessment, and family and friends abuse assessment.

Results: There was some improvement in treated students at 24-month follow-up shown by less drinks consumed used per occasion and lower AUDIT and RAPI scores.

Conclusions: This is the first brief intervention work on heavy episodic drinking with college students in Brazil and the results are encouraging. However, it is difficult to conduct individual prevention strategies in a country where culture favors alcohol abuse due to poor public policy on alcohol and lack of law enforcement.

Keywords: clinical trial, prevention, college students, harm reduction intervention, alcohol.

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Influence of maternal alcoholism on vessels of human embryonic brain

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Embryos of week 7-12 of the development were studied, which were obtained during conducting of operation of abortion.

Totally 43 embryos have been obtained: 23 – from alcoholic female patients and 20 – healthy women (control). In all cases II stage of alcoholism was diagnosed (F10.201; F10.202). For computer morphometry there have been used brain sections 1-1,5 mcm, coloured with methylene blue. For statistic data program Statistica 6.0 was used.

Results: One of these peculiarities is considerable and reliable predominance of total square of the vessels in control group above that in the trial one ($p < 0,001$). Analysis of the square of the vessels in both groups according to time parameters (weeks development) has allowed to establish that square occupied by vessels in the control group, is more at week 10 and 12 these differences are not reliable and at week 11 value of the square in control group significantly exceeds the trial one, being reliably ($p < 0,001$).

According to terms of the development of the embryos it was allowed to establish that for 7-12 weeks significant differences are observed in indices of the mean vessels square between trial and control groups at week 11 – in control the square is more in average by 13,91 mcm² ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: Alcoholization of the maternal organism in the period of the pregnancy renders significant impact on the dynamic of the development of blood vessels of the embryonic human brain, what is expressed, primarily, in delay of the development of embryonic capillaries of the growing brain.

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New directions of addiction prevention at regional level

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Abuse of strong drinks is one of the leading problems of the population maladjustment in the European North of Russia. A combination of measures of resistance to spreading of alcohol and other psychoactive substances' (PAS) use among young people should be based on peculiarities of a concrete situation typical for a given locality.

The goal of our program is to develop and introduce new forms of preventive work with active inclusion of all participants of an educational process and increased interdepartmental interactions at district/city levels. At the heart of preventive measures, there is a principle of positive approach with separation of protective factors - conditions preventing from PAS abuse.

Scientific novelty of the program:

- interdepartmental approach in the sphere of addictological preventology
 - joint realization of the program by specialists and parents
 - active interaction of the administration, parents and schoolchildren with the increased role of children
 - implementation of monitoring of the addictological situation and sale of tobacco and alcohol-containing production
 - development of a through elective program for all subjects.
- Realization of the program is based on its further self-development allowing:
- to change attitudes to health values and the problem of PAS use;
 - to reach real interdepartmental interaction in realization of anti-alcohol, anti-drug and anti-tobacco initiatives;
 - to involve young people into sociological and hygienic studies;
 - to get schoolchildren to take part in volunteer activity by means of interdisciplinary approaches;
 - to promote positive experience of work to other territories.

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Cognitive impairment and severity alcohol consumption

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