

Attempts have been made to obtain indicators of the abuse of illicit drugs. Many techniques are expensive and/or time-consuming. Others have limitations due to the focus on specific populations. The recent outbreak of fentanyl deaths in Chicago and Detroit related to fentanyl-laced heroin suggest that mortality is a valuable indicator of a drug's presence and prevalence in a community. Drug mortality statistics are accessible from Medical Examiner/Coroner offices. It is possible that including deaths both intentional and non-intentional will give the best overall indication of trends in drug use. By following death rates, it may be possible to provide a "canary in the coal mine" for drugs of abuse. We've studied data from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement for cocaine related deaths. Data from 2005 showed 1,943 deaths compared to 1,034 cocaine related deaths in 2000, a 90% increase. Data from the first 6 months of 2006 reveals a continuing increasing trend with an increase of 10.8% compared to 2005. Supporting data from a survey of students at the University of Florida showed an increase of cocaine use in the previous year from 4.0% in 1991 to 7.1% in 2004. There appears to be a renewed epidemic of cocaine abuse in Florida. Interventions are required to prevent progression of this alarming trend.

### P307

Differential comorbidity between ADHD with substance use disorder and ADHD without substance use disorder group

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Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) presents high levels of life-long comorbidity. Several studies demonstrate an elevated co-occurrence between ADHD and Substance Use Disorder (SUD) as well as personality disorders.

The objective of this poster is to demonstrate differential characteristics between ADHD with SUD patients versus ADHD without SUD, in relation to Axis II comorbidity, ADHD symptoms severity and childhood behavioural disorders (conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder).

Another objective is to identify differences in the prevalence of SUD relative to gender and ADHD subtype (Inattentive, Hyperactive/Impulsive and Combined).

This will be done using a comparative-descriptive study that was carried out with a sample of 125 adults diagnosed with ADHD using the CAADID in the Adult ADHD Integral Programme (PIDAA) of Vall d'Hebron Universitari Hospital; 53 subjects presented associated SUD (DSM-IV). All the subjects were evaluated with ADHD Rating Scale, SCID-I, SCID-II and K-SADS.

Relative to ADHD group, subjects ADHD with SUD subjects showed higher comorbidity with Axis-II Disorders, especially with antisocial, schizoid and paranoid personality disorders, as well as major prevalence of conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder in childhood. There were no significant differences respect to ADHD symptoms severity nor ADHD subtype between both groups. A major proportion of men were observed in ADHD with SUD group compared to ADHD patients.

### P308

Erectile dysfunction in alcoholic patients. Results of an observational study carried out in an alcohol treatment centre

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**Background and aims:** Alcoholism is one of the most common chronic disorders in the western world that causes and aggravates a whole range of diseases and disorders. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of cases of erectile dysfunction (ED) among the alcoholics attending a detoxification unit.

**Methods:** 100 male alcoholic patients were selected from all consecutive visits to an alcohol outpatient unit. The diagnosis of ED was determined using the SQUED questionnaire for ED (score  $\leq 12$ ). All the patients were questioned about their use of alcohol and other drugs, the organic diseases they were suffering from and the pharmacological treatment they were receiving.

**Results:** One hundred patients recruited had a mean age of  $47.2 \pm 9.8$  years. The mean daily amount of alcohol consumed was  $14.4 \pm 7.6$  standard drink units, the mean frequency being  $6.5 \pm 1.4$  days a week. The abstinence time over the last six months was  $14.2 \pm 9.8$  weeks. 83% of patients were smokers and 29% consumed hypnotics-sedatives. 73% of patients were on pharmacological treatment (57% for alcoholic detoxification, 33% with antidepressants). According to the SQUED questionnaire, 26% of patients presented ED and 20% had had no sexual relationship during the last 6 months.

**Conclusions:** The prevalence of ED in alcoholic patients was high (26-46%). The diagnosis and treatment of ED should be an aspect to be taken into account in this type of patients to reduce their anxiety and so aid in preventing possible relapses of their alcoholism.

### P309

The COMT Val158Met polymorphism is associated with novelty seeking in Czech methamphetamine abusers: Preliminary results

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**Background and aims:** Measurable traits of human personality may mark the predisposition to psychopathology. Increased novelty seeking plays an important role in the pathogenesis of substance abuse. Novelty seeking, one of the fundamental traits of the human temperament, is related to dopamine. Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) is essential for dopamine inactivation. The aim of our study was to assess whether the COMT gene Val158Met functional polymorphism in patients dependent on methamphetamine is related to their novelty seeking score.

**Methods:** Patients dependent on methamphetamine who had been treated at the Addiction Treatment Unit in Nechanice in 2004 and 2005 agreed to participate in the investigation. We administered the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) questionnaire, assessed their novelty seeking score and analysed their DNA samples for COMT Val158Met genotype.

**Results:** The subjects were thirty-seven Czech Caucasians (women  $N = 10$ ) dependent on methamphetamine with an average age of  $23.6 \pm 3.8$  years. We found a significantly higher mean novelty seeking score among the patients with the Met allele (Met/Met