

find case studies of anti-depressive dependence, which show amphetamine effects. In what concerns other anti-depressives, the information is rare, specifically about tianeptine. The few case studies reported until now, focus the psychostimulant effect as being the cause of the abuse and dependence. Though, a study case is described of a female patient, with 40 years old, previous history of alcohol abuse, who takes approximately 40 cigarettes per day and 10 coffee per day. She presents an history of tianeptine abuse for several years, which has become more severe in the last six months (1286 mg/day) and resulted in the third psychiatric hospitalization. The patient experiences and seeks for a psychostimulant effect and physically energizing through the excessive consumption of the drug. This tianeptine abuse is also accompanied by an excessive consumption of benzodiazepines (30 mg/day of bromazepam). Over the course of the hospitalization, we did not find physical symptoms and signs of withdrawal. Hepatic parameters were not affected. The authors concluded that the abuse and dependence of tianeptine seems to be an important problem in patients with history of abuse and/or dependence of other substances. Thus, this treatment and the implications that it may have in this population need more investigation.

P0018

Psychiatric comorbidity in patients with substance dependence – Experience from Kashmir

A.M. Gania, M.A. Margoob, Z.A. Wani, A.Y. Khan. *Department of Psychiatry Government Medical College, Srinagar, India*

Kashmir has observed increase in number of Substance dependence patients due to various factors like easy availability of drugs, drugs smuggled across border, unemployment but most importantly present disturbed conditions for last two decades. Drug use appears to have an important role in vulnerability to development of psychiatric disorders and vice versa. Substance dependence Patients with comorbid psychiatric disorders are difficult to treat. A methodical, staged screening and assessment can ease the diagnostic challenge of distinguishing the symptoms of psychiatric disorders from manifestations of substance intoxication and withdrawal. This study was carried out on total of 300 substance dependence patients who were screened for psychiatric disorders by DSM IV based MINI Plus interview. The statistical analysis of the data was done by using Chi-square test χ^2 test. The study revealed that 58% (n=174) had psychiatric comorbidity, Most of these patients with dual diagnosis of psychiatric Disorders and substance dependence 87.35% (n=152) belonged to < 38 year age group. Majority were males 95.40% (n=166) and unmarried/divorced 64.36% (n=112), Illiterate patients outnumbered educated 45.97% (n=80). Most of the patients in this study were unemployed 41.37% (n=72). Peer group pressure / curiosity (54.02%) were the most common precipitating factor followed by the traumatic stress (12.64%). Most common substances used by these dually diagnosed patients were cannabis (37.93%) followed by combination of Opioids & benzodiazepines (32.75%). Commonly associated psychiatric disorders were psychotic disorders (33.90%), mood disorders (32.18%) & post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) in 11.49 %.

P0019

Anxiety disorders in substance dependence patients- Sociodemographic and relationship characteristics

A.M. Gania, M.A. Margoob, Z.A. Wani, A.Y. Khan. *Government Medical College, Srinagar, India*

Substance dependence (SD) is one of the commonest comorbidities among patients with Anxiety Disorders (AD). Treating patients' co-occurring Anxiety disorders may reduce their substance craving and taking and enhance their over all outcomes. A methodical, staged screening and assessment can ease the diagnostic challenge of distinguishing the symptoms of anxiety disorders from manifestations of substance intoxication and withdrawal. This study was carried out on total of 561 substance dependence patients who were screened for Anxiety disorders by DSM IV based MINI Plus interview. The statistical analysis of the data was done by using Chi-square test χ^2 test. The study revealed that 62.56% (n=351) had psychiatric comorbidity, with Anxiety disorders comorbid in 27.35% (n=96) dually diagnosed patients. Out of these 96 patients with comorbid anxiety disorders, 44.79% (n=43) had PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), 30.20% (n=29) had GAD (Generalized Anxiety Disorder), 13.54% (n=13) had OCD (Obsessive Compulsive disorder) and 11.45% (n=11) had panic disorder as comorbid diagnosis. Most of these patients with dual diagnosis of Anxiety Disorders and substance dependence 69.79% (n=67) belonged to < 35 year age group. Majority were males and unmarried. Illiterate patients outnumbered educated. Most of the patients in this study were unemployed. Most common substances used by these dually diagnosed patients were cannabis followed by combination of opioids & benzodiazepines.

P0020

Internet addiction, prevalence and epidemiological features: First study in Iran

F. Kheirkhah¹, A. Ghabeli Juibary¹, A. Gouran¹, S. Hashemi².
¹Department of Psychiatry, Yahyanejad Hospital, Sari, Iran
²Department of Biology, Payame Noor University, Bandarabbas, Iran

Background and Aims: The concept of Internet addiction, also called Internet addictive disorder or pathological Internet use, entered the medical lexicon in 1995. To investigate the prevalence of Internet addiction among north Iranian Internet users and to explore the epidemiological features associated with Internet addiction, for the first time in Iran, this study performed.

Methods: A total of 1856 Internet user volunteers' from Mazandaran province cities were surveyed using Farsi version of Young's Internet Addiction Questionnaire during 2005_2006. Data analysis was done using the SPSS 13.0 Win Program for descriptive and correlational statistics.

Results: Total of 424 Dependents was in our sample. The incidence rate of Internet addiction was 22.8%. Dependents spent an M = 14.42, SD = 13.74 hours per week compared to Non-Dependents who spent M = 9, SD = 10.37 hours per week (P<0.001). The sample of Dependents included 256 males and 165 females (P<0.001). Mean±SD of Income Used for On-line Service Fees was 30.11±25.27 percent in Dependent group and 18.90±20.79 in Non-Dependent group (P<0.001). Dependents predominantly used the two-way communication functions available on the Internet like chat rooms (P<0.001).

Conclusions: The present study suggests that Internet addiction is frequent among northern Iranian Internet users. In addition, chat rooms are most addictive web environment in this population. The results have important implications for further studies of prevalence, implementation of preventive measures, and the development of treatment approaches for Internet addiction.

P0021

Cannabis abuse treatment: A challenging aspect of an outpatient individual drug abuse therapeutic program

V. Koutras^{1,2}, L. Iliopoulou¹, E. Fidi¹, S. Thomos¹, K. Komninou¹, S. Gonta¹, D. Lagou¹, V. Basogianni¹, P. Georgakas³.¹ *Counselling Center for Combating Drug Abuse, Ioannina, Greece* ² *University of Ioannina, Department of Preschool Education, Ioannina, Greece* ³ *Argo Alternative Therapeutic Program, Psychiatric Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece*

The Counselling Center offers an outpatient drug counselling individual psychotherapeutic program. Specifically for cannabis users, the program allows the adjustment of the treatment intervention to the specific demands of this group, whereas treatment for other drug abuse does not always recognize or effectively treat cannabis abuse.

In Greece, the great majority of the detoxification therapeutic programs addresses to heroin users and includes therapeutic communities and maintenance programs.

A primary problem is the difficulty to motivate users to seek treatment, because although they have already developed dependence to cannabis use, they often fail to make the association between their use and its symptoms. So they seek treatment after decompensation of academic, social and occupational performance or after involvement with the legal system.

Because of the high frequency of comorbidity among cannabis-dependant individuals, the users often seek treatment from a mental health service, where their abuse is ignored, and this results in rapid relapse while their dependence is still present.

Treating cannabis abuse without diagnosing and treating the underlying disorder or symptomatology is not effective. Thus, treatment programs for cannabis dependence should include a dual diagnosis component in order to treat the user as a whole.

The establishment of such drug abuse programs offering treatment to people whose primary drug abuse is cannabis (or who are primarily addicted to cannabis) seems to be a necessity. Those addicts constitute a rapidly increasing population with particularities in recognition and in treatment of their dependence, something that is associated with physical and psychosocial consequences.

P0022

Drug abuse prevention programs for high school students: Factors that enhance their effectiveness

V. Koutras^{1,2}, L. Iliopoulou¹, E. Fidi¹, S. Thomos¹, K. Komninou¹, S. Gonta¹, D. Lagou¹, V. Basogianni¹, P. Georgakas³.¹ *Counselling Center for Combating Drug Abuse, Ioannina, Greece* ² *University of Ioannina, Department of Preschool Education, Ioannina, Greece* ³ *Argo Alternative Therapeutic Program, Psychiatric Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece*

The Counselling Center applies drug abuse prevention programs for high school students, which aim at the development of basic skills for handling difficult situations and the encouragement of students to adopt a healthy way of life. Experiential techniques are used in the groups, which are coordinated by a specialist or a trained teacher.

The approach of this age group within the school and the incorporation of the meetings in the school program give the opportunity for an intervention which is regardless of socio-demographic characteristics.

The programs include 5–7 two hours sessions, but can be expanded since they are part of a broader health education program which includes creative activities and activation of students in the

community by sensitizing others in issues such as drug abuse, racism, social exclusion, etc.

The active involvement of students in such activities reinforces effectiveness of prevention programs and willingness for participation. One more factor that plays positive role in the effectiveness of such programs is the participation not only of specialists, but of trained and sensitized teachers as well.

It seems that the careful planning of prevention programs, the incorporation of the interventions in the school program, and the active participation of the educational community contribute greatly to the achievement of the programs' objectives which are the change of the attitudes towards drug abuse through the development of social and personal skills, as well as the adoption of principles such as respect of self and others, cross-cultural communication and support.

P0023

Obstetric management including the impact of substance misuse on the fetus, service models and policy context

K. Ismail. *University Hospital of North Staffordshire, Stoke on Trent, UK*

Substance misuse in pregnancy is a complex issue requiring multi-agency working between drugs agencies and obstetric services.

The Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths (2000-2002) found that, when all deaths up to 1 year from delivery were taken into account, psychiatric illness was not only the leading cause of indirect death, but also the leading cause of maternal deaths overall.

Moreover, misuse of alcohol and illicit substances during pregnancy has been associated with significant obstetric maternal, fetal and neonatal complications. These include low birth weight, prematurity, fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal loss, and antepartum haemorrhages. Substance misuse also increases the risk for other conditions, for example, sexually transmitted diseases, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, and domestic violence. These associated problems can present significant risk to the pregnant mother and her unborn child in themselves.

The National Treatment Outcome Study has provided substantial evidence that treatment for adult drug misuse does work in that it reduces drug use, improves health and reduces criminality which benefits individuals, families and communities. Data from our multidisciplinary PDU service demonstrated that there was a statistically significant association between antenatal attendance at the PDU clinic and birth weight centile possibly by enhancing the much needed stability in the often chaotic lives of these young women since it gives them the opportunity not only for substitute medication but also to resolve housing, employment and other social issues and so limit the untoward effects of these factors on pregnancy outcomes.

P0024

Efficiency of trazodon in treatment of alcoholics

B. Ivic, V. Popovic, T. Kozarov. *Department for Alcoholism, Special Psychiatric Hospital Gornja Toponica, Nis, Serbia and Montenegro*

Depression is old as a humanity, it is the disease that has been described in the early days of medical history. Depression is the most common disorder nowadays. Sometimes alcoholism and narcomania can mask depression. The aim of our work was to find out about the