

P02-28 - MORE ADDICT BECAUSE PARKINSONIAN?

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Objectives: Evidence has been accumulating for association between PD and addiction in case report, retrospective and epidemiological study but generally focused on only one substance/behaviour and without taking any comparison group. The central question is PD patients are they prone to addictive behaviours more than general population do?

Methods: A cross-sectional, self questionnaire-based study was undertaken. The self-report (AUDIT, Fagerström, TDAS, SOGS...) explored addictions with substance (alcohol, tobacco...) or without (gambling, sex) in PD patients and healthy controls, mood disorders were also evaluated.

Results: After screening full filled questionnaire and appropriate age- and sex-matched controls, we obtained 115 patients and controls. Dopamine dysregulation syndrome (DDS) is described in the total PD patients population (n=139).

We found a higher prevalence of smokers and positive for harmful drinking or alcohol dependence in the control group than in PD patients (2.6% smokers, 6.4% for alcohol). There is more over no significant differences between the two groups concerning gamblers prevalence. Pathologic hypersexuality prevalence is 1.8% in PD group (no case in controls) and 11.5% for DDS. Anxiety disorders in PD patients with DDS are more frequent than in PD patients without and 3 patients develop another addiction besides DDS.

Conclusions: Compared with general population and against all expectations HS and PG prevalence seems not to differ. However, the DDS seems to be a frequent syndrome which draws our attention to better screen this problem, especially taking into account the fact that anxiety appears to be closely link to it.