

P-83 - A NEW MODEL FOR THE APOMORPHINE TEST AS A BIOLOGICAL MARKER IN COCAINE DEPENDENT-PATIENTS

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Introduction: Until now, no reliable biological markers of risk and relapse in cocaine-dependent patients have been identified. The yawn-inducing Apomorphine test has been proposed as a marker for predicting relapse during cocaine withdrawal.

Objectives: Studying the Apomorphine complete Test as a predictor of relapse in intranasal cocaine dependent-patients during abstinence.

Aims: 39 (35 men) cocaine addicts were recruited and included in an addiction program involving 2 weeks in-patient setting and a 23 follow-up weeks. Dependence was diagnosed according to DSM-IV-TR criteria and other axis I comorbid main diagnosis were excluded.

Methods: We performed the Apomorphine complete Test (including an Apomorphine Test plus a Placebo Test) at the beginning (day 1) and end (day 11 or 12) of a detoxification program. Patient received 0.005mg/kg of apomorphine and 0.005mg/kg of placebo subcutaneously each test.

Results: The patients who relapse prematurely (before 4 weeks), yawn more 11.42 (0-31) in the Apomorphine complete Test realized the first day of the detoxification compared with patients that relapse no prematurely (after 4 weeks of follow-up), 6.83 (0-20), $Z = -2.14$ $p < 0.03$. A model can establish, with a point of cut of 7 yawns in the first Apomorphine complete Test that has a sensibility of 61.9 % and a specificity of 70.6 %.

Conclusions: There an increased number of yawns in relapse-patients The Apomorphine complete Test could be proposed as a biological marker of early relapse.