

P-98 - LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS OF ALCOHOLISM

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Introduction: A two-way conditioning relationship is developed between the maladaptative use of alcohol and the somatic pathology, influencing the prognosis in a negative sense. Somatic comorbidities represent vulnerability factors for the nosologic entity related to the use of alcohol.

Objectives: Assessment of the correlation between the clinical forms of alcoholism, presence of somatic pathology and prognosis of basic disorder.

Material and method: In a 12 years retrospective study, with 644 patients diagnosed with alcohol induced addiction disorder, the presence of somatic comorbidities was monitored. The data obtained was statistically analysed and was correlated with the disorder's clinical characteristics related to the use of alcohol.

The classes and doses of psychotropic substances used in the alcohol therapy were evaluated as well.

Results: The marked modifications of the hepatic constants with rates three times over the normal values (18,12%) were correlated with the cognitive deterioration (17,44%) and the presence of psychotic elements (27,32%). The hepatic and renal pathology showed significant percentages in limiting the necessary therapeutic doses.

Conclusions: Somatic comorbidity can be a predictive for certain clinical forms of the alcohol related disorder.

The prognostics of the addiction disorder is influenced by the presence of somatic disorders, both through the intensity and type of psychic symptomatology and through the limitation of therapeutical approach imposed by the presence of somatic pathology.