

P02-163 - DYNAMICS OF ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES IN THE CONDITIONS OF A LONG EMERGENCY SITUATION FROM 2002 TILL 2008

R. Dalsaeva¹, M. Dalsaev²

¹*Chechen State University*, ²*Drug Addiction Clinic, Grozny, Russia*

Objectives: Islam is being practiced in Chechnya. There are data about alcohol abuse of a certain part of the population in the Muslim countries contrary to religious interdictions. Alcoholic psychoses reflect level of alcohol abuse among the population. The purpose of the present research was to reveal interrelation between dynamics of alcohol abuse, alcoholic psychoses, social changes during the different periods: the period of operations, the postmilitary period and that of active social restoration.

Methods: 392 case records of patients with psychoses from 2002 till 2008 inclusively are studied. The age, duration and kinds of psychoses, rates of formation of dependence on alcohol advanced in years, average stay of the patient on a cot were estimated. The relation of the population to alcohol was established by questioning of 4,500 persons. All data were compared with the number of patients delivered in a drunken state for the same years. Processing was made by program SPSS 12.0 Windows

Results: Average stay on a cot annually decreased from 38,09 till 18,27 days. Duration of psychoses has decreased from 8,52 to 4,24. Fluctuation of number of the hospitalized patients had a correlation with the social phenomena in a society. In the process of normalization of situation in the republic the ratio of number of alcoholic psychoses to total number of hospitalized alcoholic patients decreases. The interrogated majority's attitude to alcohol abuse is negative.

Conclusions: There is a direct interrelation between the level of social stress, alcoholic psychoses, seriousness of their course and alcoholism growth.