

2002 – 2006. The importance of this problem indicates statistics data, which shows increasing numbers of alcoholic psychosis (in 1990 – 12, in 2005 – 89,8 cases per 100 000 people) and usage of alcohol (form 7 to 13,2 liters pure alcohol per year) in Lithuania.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 4432 case-histories was performed. Research included patients who were treated in KMUC department of Psychiatry during the years of 2002-2006 and diagnosed with F10.4, F10.5, F10.6 and F10.7 (according to IDC – 10).

Results: KMUC department of Psychiatry contains 70 beds. 4432 patients were treated in KMUC department of Psychiatry in 2002 – 2006: 781 in 2002; 843 in 2003; 956 in 2004; 934 in 2005; 918 in 2006

There were 321 patients with alcoholic psychosis: 45 in 2002 (5, 76 % of all patients); 44 in 2003 (5,21 % of all patients); 69 in 2004 (7,21 % of all patients); 78 in 2005 (8,35 % of all patients); 85 in 2006 (9,25 % of all patients).

287 patients were diagnosed with F10.4 (Withdrawal state with delirium) 42 in 2002; 37 in 2003; 61 in 2004; 69 in 2005; 78 in 2006.

Conclusions: The increasing numbers of patients with alcoholic psychosis were observed. The most often diagnosis in alcoholic psychosis group was F10.4. Our results indicate the great importance of this problem, and a necessity of further researches.

P0069

National Programme's For Control of Drugs and Prevention of Drug Addiction in 2004- 2008 influence on psychiatrist practice in Kaunas

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Aim: To investigate the influence of National Programme for Control of Drugs and Prevention of Drug Addiction 2004–2008 on frequency of visits to Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center (KDDDC).

Methods: A retrospective analysis of 27721 visits to Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center in 2002 – 2006 was performed. Cases with F11 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids) diagnoses were selected.

Results: There were 27721 visits to Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center registered in 2002 – 2006: 4250 in 2002; 6887 in 2003; 6924 in 2004; 5111 in 2005; 4539 in 2006.

There were 18369 (66, 26 %) visits due to F11 diagnoses during period of five years: 2896 in 2002 (68, 14 %); 5164 in 2003 (74, 98 %); 4980 in 2004 (71, 90 %), 2895 in 2005 (56, 64 %); 2434 in 2006 (53, 62 %).

There were 205 child visits in period of five years: 50 in 2002; 46 in 2003; 71 in 2004; 6 in 2005; 32 in 2006.

Conclusions: During the implementation of National Programme for Control of Drugs and Prevention of Drug Addiction 2004–2008 the attendance of Kaunas District Dependence Diseases Center because of F11 diagnoses decreased. The increased number of child visits in 2006 was due to improved education of parents.

P0070

A case study of psychotic symptoms onset in Cannabis users without prior psychiatric disorder history

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Background and Aims: The ultimate challenge in Psychiatry today is the treatment of patients suffering simultaneously from both psychotic disorders and substance abuse. Cannabis is the most widely used illicit substance in the Western world. Scientists believe that cannabis is related to psychosis as it interrupts the operation of neurotransmitters like dopamine and this disrupts the organism's normal function.

Methods: This research focuses on 14 cases of young patients treated in a private psychiatric clinic, who developed psychotic symptoms after cannabis abuse without having any prior psychiatric problems. For the conduct of this study we took under consideration:

The age when the abuse started

The abuse frequency

The abuse time period

Family history of psychiatric disorders or substance abuse

The onset of psychotic symptoms

A combination of psychotherapy and pharmacologic therapy was used in the treatment of those patients. Their average hospitalisation time was 1.67 months.

Results: Cannabis abuse seems to have caused patients psychotic symptoms while they did not have any active psychiatric disorder prior to the abuse. The abuse interruption along with suitable drug treatment contributed to the control of the psychotic symptoms. A 3 year follow-up revealed that 8 out of 14 patients re-abused cannabis, 4 had psychotic symptoms without cannabis abuse, while only 2 recovered fully from both.

Conclusions: The patient history study generates the question whether cannabis abuse is the cause of psychosis or merely a consequence. Cannabis abuse can be a causal factor however it is not a necessary and adequate prerequisite for psychosis.

P0071

Panic disorders in the structure of alcoholic abstinent conditions

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For the period of 2002-2007 -102 male alcoholics aged 23-45 (mean age 31) were investigated. They had their first panic disorder during an alcoholic abstinence. Common for all patients was the following: duration of alcoholic dependence over 5 years, the use of strong alcoholic drinks (vodka, cognac), duration of the continuous use of alcohol up to the moment of development of panic disorder more than 3 days. Panic disorders arose on a background of various vegetative abnormalities in the abstinent period. In an ideatoric part of panic disorders there were mentioned the following conditions: a frank fear of dying or development of a heart attack or a stroke, feeling of anxiety. Therapeutic actions as the ordinary parenteral injections of Diazepam 10-20 mg, in a combination with Obzidanum 40 mg have given short-term effect till 4-5 hours. Frequency of repeated attacks reached 2-3 times within 3 days. The most effective solution was a realization of a detoxication in a combination with Diazepam up to 40 mg per day, with the subsequent purpose of sedative traditional neuroleptics within 3-4 days (in the present research Promazin in a doze of 75 mg per day was prescribed).

After the completion of an abstinence with panic disorders a part of patients (12 %) stopped reception of alcohol, 88 % of patients considerably reduced a doze of the use of alcohol for the period till 6