

non compliance with medications and may also induce manic symptoms. Benzylpiperazine based drugs of abuse have been less well researched compared to other drugs of abuse.

P0043

Variations in alcohol-metabolizing enzymes in people of East Indian and African descent from Trinidad and Tobago

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Background and Aim: Differences in alcoholism rates exist between Indo- and Afro-Trinidadians. We investigated whether these differences are explained by variations in the genes encoding the alcohol-metabolizing enzymes alcohol dehydrogenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase.

Methods: ADH1B, ADH1C, ALDH1 and ALDH2 polymorphisms were determined as well as serum alanine aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase levels.

Results: Forty-four percent of Indo-Trinidadians had one ADH1C*2 and one ADH1C*1 allele and 5 percent were homozygous. Twenty-three percent of Afro-Trinidadians had one ADH1C*2 allele and 1 percent were homozygous. The allele was associated with alcohol dependence. Alcoholics with at least one ADH1C*2 allele had elevated levels of alkaline phosphatase and gamma-glutamyltransferase. Forty-one percent of the Afro-Trinidadians had at least one ADH1B*3 allele, and three were homozygous. One Indo-Trinidadian had at least one ADH1B*3 allele. Subjects with at least one ADH1B*3 allele were less likely to be alcohol dependent and had lower alcohol consumption levels. Among alcohol dependent subjects, ADH1B*3 was associated with significantly higher levels of aspartate aminotransferase. None of the subjects carried the ALDH2*2 allele. About 10 percent of the people studied carried one copy of the ALDH1A1*2 allele. Indo-Trinidadians with at least one ALDH1A1*2 allele were more likely to be alcohol dependent.

Conclusions: The presence of ADH1C*1 in Indo-Trinidadians and ADH1B*3 in Afro-Trinidadians is associated with reduced risk for alcoholism. The presence of at least one copy of the ALDH1A1*2 allele was found to be associated with an increase in alcohol dependence in Indo-Trinidadians.

P0044

Role of social and individual factors of opiate dependants to relapse (with 6 moth follow up)

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Background: Severity of disappointment to treatment of opiate dependency and high-level percent to relapse, most of investigator believes that drug dependency is a chronic and recurrent disorder. Therefore pay attention to first prevention increase. There are a lot of factors that influences to relapse, but psychiatry disorder concurrent. Individual and social factor are considerable.

Method: This is a descriptive & analytic study with prospective approach with random sampling about 920 patients that their selves

voluntary have come to poly clinical addiction in Rafsanjan University.

Result: This study included that all factors such as age, employment, married, specific home, type of drug, method of use, amounts of use, age of beginning to abuse, use of multi drugs, injection, and previous treatment influences to outcome of treatment.

Discussion: however outcome of treatment depend on several factors that individual and social factor are one of them.

Keywords: opiate dependency, relapses, social and individual factors:

P0045

Anticonvulsive properties of M-chlorbenzhydriurea and prospect of its clinical application

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Objective: To study original galogen derivative ureas which are a perspective class pharmacological active substances.

Methods: Connection of M-chlorbenzhydriurea, (Galodif), has been studied in a number of 780 linear and cyclic derivatives of urea.

Results: Galodif, possesses high anticonvulsive activity at all models - the maximal electroshock (11,8 + 1,7) mg/kg, corasol (218,0+18,1) mg/kg, strichnin (252,0+32,1) mg/kg and camphor (37,2 + 4,2) the mg/kg spasmes, possesses the expressed central M-cholinolitic and weak H-cholinolitic action, blocks convulsive action tiosemicarbaside. The effective dose under the test of the maximal electroshock for mice is equal 11,8 mg/kg. On breadth anticonvulsive actions (LD50/ED50) preparation Galodif (218,0) surpasses phenobarbital (9,1), benzonal (6,9) and phenuron (36,5). Galodif in therapeutic doses does not change impellent activity and rough reactions at mice, prolonges the time of a drug sleeping (chlorhydrat (on 170 %), barbamil (on 175 %), hexobarbital on 131 %), does not show antireserpin action under the test reserpin hypotermia, does not influence on aphomorphin stereotypy and does not oppress developed conditioned reflex-defensive electroencephalographic the analysis has revealed deprime action Galodif on impellent area of a bark of greater hemispheres, n. intralaminary talamusa, n. caudatus and reticular formation of an average brain. In the mechanism anticonvulsive actions.

Conclusion: Thus, linear derivative ureas - preparation Galodif - possesses a wide spectrum anticonvulsive activity and is safe at long application including in conditions of a pathology of a liver. Besides the preparation corresponds pharmacoeconomy to the criteria shown to modern antiepileptical treatmeants.

P0046

Descriptive study of patients admitted in the dual pathology unit of Centres Assistencials Emili Mira I Lopez

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Background and Aims: High comorbidity between severe mental disorders and substance dependence has been observed in our area. Dual pathology oriented programs are crucial in developing treatment strategies for these patients. This study describes the profile of the patients admitted in our dual pathology unit so as to evaluate and plan more efficient and effective treatments.

Methodology: Correlative admitted patients have been included in the period between January 2005 and July 2005(N=50).