

## **P-09 - PSYCHIATRIC COMORBIDITY OF HEROIN DEPENDENCE AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND TREATMENT WITHIN WORK-OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY**

K.Becir

Alcohol and Drug Dept., Acute Mail Dept., Special Psychiatric Hospital Dobrota, Kotor, Montenegro

**Introduction:** Addiction is a process which is followed by use and abuse of psychoactive substances. It is characterised by behavioral patterns which gradually become dominant in motivational hierarchy of individual. Therefore, heroine addicts, almost as a rule, manifest personality disorder.

**Aims:** The purpose of this study is to show that antisocial personality disorder is often in comorbidity with heroine addiction, as well as to show positive therapeutic effects of the work-occupational therapy.

**Methods:** Personality disorders are diagnosed by applying Psychiatric interview and TCI-9 ( Temperament and Character Inventory ). Within work-occupational therapy, Scale of Interest and Aggression Evaluation Questionnaire are used in order to include patient in different kinds of sport and recreational activities and to evaluate the level of aggression in first four weeks. Seventy patients who were hospitalised at the addiction department during 2009 and 2010 were tested.

**Results:** Heroin addiction and antisocial personality disorders are by high percentage in comorbidity 50% , narcissistic personality disorder 14%, borderline personality disorder 11%, paranoid personality disorder 3%, schizoid personality disorder 1%, and 14% without personality disorder. Level of aggressiveness and tension was decreasing from week to week, proportional to the activity at the working-occupational therapy.

**Conclusions:** The results gained from the study confirm a belief that heroine addiction is in high degree in comorbidity with antisocial personality disorder. This study shows that longer and greater activity at the work-occupational therapy leads to the reduction of aggressiveness and almost complete exclusion of medicament therapy.