

11 ± 1.3 points; in control one by 7 ± 3.1 points. Level of activation: in the main group decreased by 16 ± 2.9 points; in control one by 9 ± 3.5 points. Memory in the main group improved by 3 ± 0.21; in control one by 2 ± 0.3 points. Perception: in the main group improved by 1.5 ± 0.2; in control one by 0.8 ± 0.12 points. Thought: in the main group improved by 14.0 ± 1.6; in control one by 6.4 ± 1.1 points. Thus, it was shown that during use of MRT both perception and processing of information, improve in complicated conditions, reduction of pathological craving accelerates.

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Which psychological and socio-demographic dimensions predict amphetamine abuse?

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Introduction Amphetamine abuse has become a serious health concern worldwide, and this holds also true for Iran.

Aims Investigating psychological and socio-demographic dimensions to predict amphetamine-abuse.

Methods Hundred amphetamine abusers and 100 healthy controls took part in this cross-sectional study. Participants completed questionnaires covering socio-demographic and psychological dimensions.

Results Compared to healthy controls, amphetamine abusers reported more insecure and ambivalent attachment styles, higher novelty-seeking and risky behaviour, less current social support and stable relationships, and lower emotional competencies. No differences were found for socio-demographic dimensions.

Conclusions Results from this cross-sectional study underscore that amphetamine abuse was related to poor social relationships, poor emotional competencies and higher risky behaviour. The cross-sectional nature of the study, however, does preclude any conclusions about the causal direction of amphetamine abuse and poor interactional behavior.

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Treatment of alcoholism – New targets?

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Introduction Alcohol use disorders (AUD) is a preventable cause of significant morbidity and mortality worldwide. AUD is a heterogeneous disorder stemming from a complex interaction of neurobiological, genetic, and environmental factors. To achieve

treatment effectiveness this heterogeneity should be considered, as well as safety.

Objectives Review mechanisms underlying alcohol addiction in order to work out new, more effective treatment strategies.

Aim To update on treatment for alcoholism.

Methods A literature search was performed on PubMed database.

Results Alcohol dependence is a chronic, relapsing condition in which there is evidence of significant change in the motivation and control systems in the brain. Increasingly drug therapy is focused not just on the treatment of the acute withdrawal syndrome, but on modifying these other dysregulated brain systems. Of the numerous neurotransmitter systems that have been identified for the development of new medicines, the most promising compounds appear to be those that modulate the function of opioids, glutamate with or without gamma-aminobutyric acid, and serotonin. Other putative therapeutic medications including direct modulators of dopamine function and enzyme inhibitors also shall be discussed. At present, only four medications are approved for the treatment of alcohol dependence in Europe, that is naltrexone, acamprosate, disulfiram and the most recent nalmefene. Among other promising strategies the following drugs are mentioned: baclofen, topiramate, ondansetron, aripiprazole, rimonabant and varenicline.

Conclusions Pharmacological development remains a high priority in the alcoholism field. Drugs have different safety profiles that need to be balanced with the treatment objective, individual patient preferences and comorbid conditions.

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The singular therapeutic project as an interdisciplinary care strategy to the alcohol and/or other drugs user

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Introduction Among the psychosocial care network services and devices, highlights the Center of Psycho-Social Attention (CPSAad) aimed at building a comprehensive, regionalized care, based on the extended clinic and from Singular Therapeutic Project (STP).

Aims Report a successful experience of building a Singular Therapeutic Project in Center of Psycho-Social Attention.

Methods This is a descriptive/reflective study type experience report, held in CPSAad from experiences of Mental Health's Multidisciplinary Residency members linked to the Center for Studies in Public Health, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.

Results It was noted that the STP assists practitioners in the planning of interventions from the needs highlighted by the user and it promotes the knowledge exchange and the co-responsibility of those involved in the care. Therefore, was built a STP of a homeless alcoholic user who initially attended the service as its basic needs refuge (food, hygiene and rest) without showing any interest in participating of activities, little interaction with professionals and other users, difficulties in expressing himself, besides often arriving at the service under alcohol influence. The residents planned the STP from the user's admission through the qualified hearing and construction of bonds.

Conclusions The Singular Therapeutic Project operationalization allowed the user to feel cared, attended in his needs and recognized by the staff; favoured its treatment co-responsibility, leading him to participate in the proposed activities, medical appointments and