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EV32

Depression, anxiety and panic disorders in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Correlations with disease severity and quality of life

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Introduction Depression, anxiety and panic disorders are often encountered in chronic respiratory disorders, like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), especially in severe disease stages with impaired quality of life.

Aim To assess anxiety, depression and panic disorders among patients diagnosed with COPD and to correlate them with respiratory disease severity and quality of life.

Material and method We investigated the profile of anxiety, depression and panic attacks in relation to patients' medical history, demographic data, smoking status, COPD staging and disease severity (estimated by CAT quality of life questionnaire, GOLD guideline staging).

Results A total of 60 COPD patients were enrolled. Smoking profile showed more intensive smoking in men (35.81 mean packs-years versus 24.38 in women). The COPD high-risk group type D was predominant, with severe dyspnea, decreased lung function, frequent exacerbations and low quality of life (mean CAT score: 21.75). Mean distribution of anxiety and depression symptoms among COPD subjects was corresponding to a 10.65 ± 3.54 SD anxiety score, respectively to 9.93 ± 3.80 SD depression score. Panic attacks were found in 43.3% of the patients.

Conclusions Anxiety, depression and panic attacks were frequent findings among severe, unstable COPD patients. More carefully screening for anxiety, depression and panic attacks in this category of patients, thus adding a specific psychotherapeutic component to the COPD general treatment plan, would improve patients' health benefits.

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EV33

Substance use disorders: Baclofen as a promising drug

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Introduction Baclofen, a drug currently used in the treatment of spasticity, has been reported to be useful in reducing the intensity

of withdrawal symptoms of substance use disorders of alcohol or other psychotropic drugs.

Objectives With our clinical case we aim to demonstrate that baclofen reduces severe withdrawal symptoms and also helps to achieve and maintain abstinence in severe cases, in agreement with the current literature.

Aims/methods We present a clinical case of a 68 year-old patient with alcohol use disorder since his childhood, with familiar antecedents, multiples relapses and associated organic pathology such as alcoholic polyneuropathy and Wernicke syndrome. We used to high doses of baclofen to reduce the craving and withdrawal symptoms. Additionally, we searched in PubMed for more case reports and for a systematic review of the efficacy and tolerability of baclofen.

Results We were able to demonstrate that high doses of baclofen can be useful in resistant cases of substance use disorders like alcoholism. For our case study, we obtained positive results with a large remission, in comparison with the previous detoxifications, with doses up to 150 mg/day.

Conclusions We conclude that baclofen is an interesting alternative for resistant cases, with a good outcome and tolerability, in complicated patients, with important organic repercussions.

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EV34

Prevalence of substance use disorder among bipolar affective disorder

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Introduction High rates of substance abuse have been reported in the general population and users of mental health services. In our environment, relationship between substance abuse and manic phase has not been well characterized.

Aims Determining the prevalence of active substance abuse among patients admitted to acute mental health unit at Virgen de la Victoria Hospital at Malaga, diagnosed with mania or hipomanía.

Methods We analysed urine and blood seeking for ethanol, cannabis and other 11 substances in 140 patients previously diagnosed with bipolar disorder prior to their admission at the Hospital for mania or hipomanía phase.

Results Thirty-seven percent of the patients were positive for drugs. Eighteen percent were positive for two or more drugs. Males had higher rates of abuse than females, except in MDMA and amphetamines. By subtypes, cannabis (37.2%) and ethanol (29.62%) were the most consumed drugs. In young age cohorts had higher rates of active substance abuse. Dual patients had longer average stays at hospital (2.6 days more) (Fig. 1).

Conclusions Substance abuse is a major comorbidity in bipolar patients with manic phase. The active consumption of cannabis and ethanol especially emphasizes in men younger than 35 years.

We believe priority should be given to recognition and multidisciplinary approach to substance use disorders in bipolar patients. Bipolar patients with comorbid substance abuse may have a more severe course, and may be a preventable factor of new relapses. This rate could increase healthcare costs and worse quality of life of these patients.