

has been remained an ill-defined concept with many psychological and also biochemical aspects. Moreover, clinical studies concerning craving are widely lacking.

Methods: 191 chronic alcoholics who underwent detoxification and motivational enhancement therapy were followed up for 1 year. After 4, 8, and 12 months they were interviewed by the Lübeck Craving-Relapse-Risk-Questionnaire (Veltrup, 1994).

Results: Our results showed that 87.6% of the 81 alcoholics who relapse within the first 4 months reported on craving. 78.6% of all cases reported on craving relapsed.

Conclusion: Craving has an important impact on the termination of alcohol abstinence and has to be considered in the planning of therapeutic strategies

Mon-P14

MEASURING CRAVING IN ALCOHOLICS: A COMPARISON OF THE GERMAN VERSIONS OF ACQ, OCDS, VAS AND LCRR

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Craving is a concept that has been used in clinical practice for a long time. In the alcohol research renewed interest has been rising only recently. One problem associated with research in the field of craving is the measurement of craving.

The presentation will give an overview on the differences in conceptualization of craving by different research groups with different research backgrounds ("What is craving?") and differences in the measurement of craving ("How do you measure craving?").

Data will be presented from our current study on craving scales. So far a total of 70 alcohol dependent patients (DSM IV) have completed the test-retest study. Approximately two weeks after detoxification alcohol dependent patients filled out a series of questionnaires and scales and repeated this procedure exactly one week later. They completed the OCDS (Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale, Anton et al., 1995), ACQ (Alcohol Craving Questionnaire, Tiffany et al., 1994), visual analog scales and relevant parts of the LCRR (Lübeck Craving Recurrence Risk Questionnaire, Veltrup, 1994). The OCDS and ACQ had been translated and then been back translated by two separate and independent translators before being applied in this study.

The typical test psychological analyses for testing consistency, reliability and validity will be presented as well as correlations for scales and subscales. Similarities and disparities will be discussed.

Mon-P15

VARIABILITY OF TOBACCO ADDICTION AND NARCISSISTIC DISPOSITION: A COMPARISON OF NON-SMOKERS AND SMOKERS UNDERGOING STOP SMOKING TREATMENT

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Objective: For many years, researchers have described the variability involved in addiction effects. Upon further consideration of this research, it would naturally follow that since addiction is susceptible to variability that dependence should similarly vary regardless of whether it is physical or psychological. The evaluation of drug dependency also involves consideration of the degree of dependence on the product (strong, moderate, weak) as well as the type of dependence (physical/psychological). Psychoanalytical research have also been interested in the concept of variability, which will be referred to here as the narcissistic disposition of drug

addicts that corresponds to the deficiency of the system of actions organisation. This research provides a substantial basis for understanding the degree of dependence and/or addiction as a function of the pathological seriousness associated with the dependence. The proposed hypothesis states that *the addict's narcissistic disposition will influence the degree and the intensity of his addictive behavior.*

Method: The population consisted of 50 smokers in stop-smoking treatment and 50 non-smokers. Several measures were used for evaluation: 1) The Fagerström Questionnaire; 2) The Test of Psychological and Behavioral Addiction to Tobacco (T.D.P.C.); 3) The Narcissistic Disposition Questionnaire (Q.D.N.).

Results: The results indicate that smokers with a moderate or strong psychological dependence are also physiologically dependent on nicotine indicating an association between the two dependencies. Smokers manifesting a strong or moderate narcissistic disposition are more likely addicted to tobacco than those with weak narcissistic disposition. Smokers are more likely than non-smokers to manifest a strong/moderate narcissistic disposition; and further, those non-smokers presenting a strong/moderate narcissistic disposition are more likely to participate in other addictive behaviors than non-smokers with a weak narcissistic disposition.

Conclusion: This study was undertaken with the specific purpose of establishing a relationship between tobacco addiction and narcissistic disposition. The results reinforce the notion of a variability of tobacco addiction as a function of narcissistic disposition variability.

Mon-P16

DELINQUENCY AND DRUGS CONSUMPTION: SOME RISK FACTORS IN YOUTHS MALE

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Introduction: There are multiple evidences of criminal behavior and drugs consumption in youths. The objective is to analyze what drugs consumption and what psychosocials factor are associated with have been in prison (custody and/or penalty) before fulfilling 19 years old.

Material and Method: Of the Not Professional Soldiers attended in our Service (1-1-92 to 10-30-97), 403 (mean age 19.28; S.E. Mean 0.7) expressed to consume drugs, excluded the alcohol. It is investigated the possible relationship between factors obtained by anamnesis: absence of parents (AP), place between the brothers (PBB), number of brothers (included he) (NB), habitat (H), and present factors in the moment of be attended in the Psychiatry Service: drugs in urine (DU) and diagnostic (MD) (DSM-III-R or DSM-IV) with have been in prison (IP) before be incorporated into Army. Statistic analysis includes Chi-Square (Pearson), ONEWAY and Logistics Regression (SPSS Release 6.1 for Windows 95).

Results: The association of the IP with each one of the factors is:

IP by/	Pearson Chi-Sq	DF	Significance
AP	14.77	3	0.002
PBB	16.37	4	0.002
H	14.61	3	0.002
DU	35.31	6	0.000
MD	38.68	6	0.000
NB	F Ratio 19.02	1	0.000

The equation that establishes the probability of IP for the set of factors is: $\text{Log}(P/1-P) = -1.20 + 0.36(\text{AP}) + 0.20(\text{NB}) + 0.28(\text{H}) + 0.21(\text{DU}) - 0.32(\text{MD})$

Conclusions: To grow without mother (odds ratio 4.6), to have many brothers (o.r. 1.21) without importing the place that between them is occupied, lived in a capital (o.r. 3.29), to suffer a Personality Disorder (o.r. 3.88) and to consume cannabis & heroine & cocaine (o.r. 6.96), they are the prevailing factors in the youths in prison before fulfilling 19 years.

Mon-P17

PSYCHOLOGICAL PARTICULARITIES OF COMPUTERIZATION IN POSTTOTALITARIEN SOCIETY (10-YEARS FOLLOW-UP STUDY)

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Change of social-economic conditions in countries of former USSR has caused the intensive expansion of modern products and technologies to concrete consumers. Computerization in such countries has explosive nature. For several years, avoiding intermediate stages, users have gained access to the most modern computer models and computer programs. Great amount of information, received in a short time presents increased requirements to psychological adaptation of users. In ditto time this process is accompanied by the absence of forecasting and studying of the psychological consequences of the given phenomena. With the purpose of studying the nature of influence of computer activity on the mental health, pupils at an age from 10 to 17 years were examined in one of the schools/of Odessa (720 teenagers in 1987 and 582 in 1997). The features of computerization spreading were determined. Psychological particularities of interaction with the computer were studied by means of 10-years dynamic observation on 38 teenagers, who have an access to computers. Main methods - questioning, observation of the behavior, investigation by means of specially developed questionnaires, experimental psychological tests. Signs of pathological dependency on computer activity were discovered in 28.6% of teenagers having access to computers, that is statistically more, than in the society with the consequent development of computerization - 6.0% (Fisher S., 1994). Discovered high risk of development of addictive disorder indicates the need of undertaking preventive psychotherapeutic programs in the described contingent.

Mon-P18

A STUDY ON INJECTING BEHAVIOUR IN SUBSTANCE USERS

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The main aim of the study was analyses of the behavioural mechanisms of transition from non-injecting to injecting pattern of drug use. A total of 150 drug users have been studied in Bulgaria and compared with a control group of 30 drug users in London. The data were analysed by SPSS for Windows with implementation of different statistical methods, mainly factor analyses.

Results: A number of mechanisms of the transition from non-injecting to injecting use of drugs has been detected. The factors associated mainly with behaviour, such as curiosity, feeling of belonging to the group, etc. were found as more significant than factors, associated mainly with neurobiological mechanisms of the dependence, such as seeking of more expressed effect of the drug due to increased tolerance.

Conclusion: The injecting route of administration of drugs could be viewed as a specific behavioural phenomenon, rather than a way of drug use only. Accordingly, preventive and harm minimising

strategies should be addressed mainly towards motivational and behavioural aspects of drug use as leading mechanisms of such a transition.

Mon-P19

LERIVON EFFICACY IN ALCOHOLISM

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Antidepressants, as anticraving drugs, become now a common item of the programs for treatment of alcohol dependence. Our goal was to study the anticraving efficacy of lerivon, in comparison with that of amitriptyline and relanium, in the treatment of alcohol withdrawal and postwithdrawal syndromes. Besides, the influence of lerivon on metabolism of biogenic amine neurotransmitters was studied and clinico-biological correlations were obtained. 60 patients with alcohol dependence syndrome (DSM-IV) were included in the study. 30 patients were given lerivon (60 mg, during 30 days), 15 - amitriptyline (50 mg, during 30 days), and 15 - relanium (10 mg, during 7 days). Psychotherapy also was included in the therapeutic program. The catamnestic examination of all patients was made in 3 months. The results obtained permit us to conclude that lerivon has a pronounced anticraving, anxiolytic, antidepressive, hypnotic, sedative, and vegeto-corrective action. Positive clinico-biochemical correlations were found.

All said above permit us to recommend lerivon as an anticraving drug that may be given to alcoholic patients to achieve stable remission and to prevent relapses of the disease.

Mon-P20

CHOLECYSTOKININ IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL AND OPIATE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROMES NEUROCHEMICAL MECHANISMS

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Our previous studies have demonstrated that alteration of dopamine (DA) system functions in the brain mesolimbic structures is the main mechanism by which alcohol and opiate withdrawal syndromes develop. A neuropeptide, cholecystokinin (CCK), coexists, at a synaptic level, with DA in the n.accumbents and other brain limbic formations and modulates DA neurotransmission. Administered to rats with alcohol and opiate dependence CCK-8 reduces voluntary alcohol consumption and arrests alcohol and opiate withdrawal syndromes. The changes observed are accompanied by the normalization of the brain DA functions.

The i.v. and opiate injection of CCK-32 to patients with alcohol withdrawal syndrome causes fast disappearance of psychovegetative disturbances, reduces pathological craving and normalizes the level and metabolism of dopamine in the blood.

It is assumed that CCK is involved in the biological mechanisms of alcohol and opiate dependence and that the normalization of brain DA functions is the main mechanism of the CCK therapeutic efficacy in alcohol withdrawal syndrome.

Mon-P21

ALCOHOLIC CONSUMPTION, ALCOHOL-RELATED CONSEQUENCES AND ALCOHOLIC POLICY IN RUSSIA (1945-1996)

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As compared with 1950, consumption doubled in 1958, tripled in 1965. The important source of consumed alcohol was "samogon".