

P-26 - PSYCHOMOTOR SPEED IN OPIOID ADDICTED HIV (+) AND HIV (-) SUBJECTS AFTER METHADON SINGLE DOSE ADMINISTRATION

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Introduction: Research on cognitive functions in opioids addicted subjects treated with methadone indicate that cognitive functions are in various degree disturbed.

Aims/objectives: This study aims to assess the impact of a therapeutic dose of methadone on psychomotor velocity in HIV (+) and HIV (-) subjects treated with substitution therapy.

Methods:

73 patients were examined, 32 HIV (-) and 41 HIV (+) (mean age 39.5 ± 7.7) treated with methadone for an average of 54 months. The examination was conducted twice: before and about 1.5 hours after the administration of a therapeutic dose of methadone (mean dose: $83 \pm (34)$ mg). A test sheet was placed on the graphic tablet. In both parts of the test execution time was measured.

Results: It was found that the average time of TMT A completion before methadone administration in HIV (-) individuals is $40.2 \pm (12)$ s and in HIV (+) ones - $50.6 \pm (25.7)$ s, after methadone administration in HIV (-) individuals: $36.4 \pm (10.2)$ s, in HIV (+) - $42.4 \pm (18,8,51)$ s. The value of T test in HIV (-) and HIV (+) subjects before the administration of a therapeutic dose of methadone amounts to $t=2.1083$, $p=0.0385$, and after the application it amounts to $t=1.6157$, $p=0.1106$.

Conclusion: Psychomotor velocity measured by TMT A Test before the administration of a therapeutic dose of methadone increases significantly in HIV(-) subjects in comparison to HIV (+) ones. Psychomotor velocity after the administration of a therapeutic dose of methadone is not statistically significant in HIV (-) subjects as compared to HIV (+) ones.