

Aim: The aim of this study is the recording, the estimate and the cross-correlation with social - demographic elements for the behaviors of adolescents as long as it concerns the consumption of alcohol.

Methods: The sample constituted 225 adolescents students that studied in the 1st and 2nd Professional Lycea-schools of Tripolis, Greece, which had mean of age the 16,8 years. The questionnaire that was used has as base the equivalent that uses Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System of American Center for Disease Control.

The attendance in the research was anonymous and voluntary.

Results: Almost the total of adolescents (94,7%) reports that tried some alcoholic drink.

The half students percentage (50,7%) report that they have drunk 40 or more times alcohol.

The consumption of alcohol is bigger in the boys.

The mean of first contact with alcohol they are the 13,1 years. The boys drink the first glass in smaller age than the girls.

Systematically consume alcohol the 39,2% of school population and in particular the boys drink systematically more often from the girls.

Excessive consumption alcohol reports that made at least 3 times the last month of the 23,8% of school population with proportion between the boys and girls 3:1.

Conclusions: The consumption alcohol is moved in worrying high levels. The results that show the make are the small age of first contact, as well as the high rates of use and abuse alcohol.

P0008

Alcohol relapse prevention with Quetiapine

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Objectives: Quetiapine is a novel antipsychotic, which is efficacious in the treatment of positive and negative symptoms in schizophrenia. Research has shown that Quetiapine also reduce the craving and consumption for stimulants and alcohol. We set out to examine the tolerability and efficacy concerning relapse prevention of withdrawn alcoholics suffering from additional symptoms.

Methods: Our case observations attempted to evaluate nine alcoholics after withdrawal suffering from persisting craving, sleep disorder, excitement, depressive symptoms or anxiety symptoms. We followed the patients up in our outpatient clinic.

Results: Eight out of nine patients were abstinent under quetiapine over a period of 2 to 7 months. One of these patients relapsed after he stopped taking the preparation at his own initiative after 10 weeks. The ninth patient stopped taking the preparation immediately because of swollen nasal mucosae. All target symptoms disappeared in the patients after an average of [mean ± SD] 24.5 ± 18.1 days. The overall tolerability was considered to be very good, however initial sleepiness appeared in four patients.

Conclusion: The tolerability has proven to be very good and patients reported to be very satisfied with the medication. Reports about clearly reduced craving seem particularly worthy of attention. A double-blind placebo-controlled study is in preparation to confirm these preliminary findings. Quetiapine may hold the potential for preventing alcohol relapse in alcoholics suffering from additional above mentioned symptoms, or as an alternative in alcoholics who do neither tolerate acamprosate nor naltrexone.

P0009

Evolutional patterns of drug use among medical students

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Background and Aims: Although the use of drugs by medical students is not different from that of the majority of other college students, they will be the professionals in charge of diagnosing and treating dependence in the future. The objective of this study is to describe evolutional patterns of drug use in a distinguished Brazilian medical school (UNIFESP). Different patterns might guide preventive strategies tailored for specific sub-groups of students.

Methods: Recent use of psychoactive substances among 456 medical students throughout the six grades was surveyed by way of a self-report questionnaire using World Health Organisation criteria.

Results: Among male medical students, the most frequently used substances were alcohol (80.5 %), cannabis (25.3 %), solvents (25.2 %), and tobacco (25.2 %), whereas among female students the most frequently used drugs were alcohol (72.6 %), tobacco (14.6 %), solvents (10.5 %), and tranquillisers (7.5 %). Male students showed a progressively increasing use of cannabis from the first (13.6 %) to the fourth (38.4 %) academic years. Contrastingly, the proportion of female students using cannabis markedly decreased during the same period (12.9 % to 0%), although they reported at the same time an increasing proportion of tranquillisers use (from 3.4% to 11.1 %). Switch from illegal to legal drugs were observed only among female students. Male students tended to alternate cannabis and solvents throughout college years.

Conclusions: Interventions aiming to influence patterns of drug consumption among medical students must consider both gender differences and evolutional patterns of substance use throughout medical course.

P0010

Naltrexone implants: Can they prevent relapse into heroine use?

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Background: The Miroya Foundation specializes in Anesthesia Assisted Rapid Opiate Detoxification (AAROD) for opiate addiction. After psychosocial and medical intake patients are hospitalized for 24 hours for AAROD. A subcutaneous naltrexone implant is inserted. We start with an 8 week implant and advise patients to use 6 months Naltrexone implants for at least one year. We prescribe Naltrexone tablets to patients who cannot afford implants. All patients are offered one year psychotherapy.

Aim: To evaluate the effectiveness and risks of Naltrexone Implants.

Method: Retrospective descriptive study of all patients with naltrexone implants.

Results: July 2007 there were 159 Naltrexone implants used in 80 patients. 26 patients are in the first year of treatment with a 1st, 2nd or 3rd implant. 3 patients used heroine while having an effective implant. 54 patients finished the treatment year.

Complications: Reason for stopping Naltrexone implant treatment in 54 patients:

Conclusions: 159 implants used in 80 patients.. Only 1 severe complication occurred. Relapse rate in 80 patients 3,75% suggests