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Addictive behaviours

EW01

Adherence to rehabilitation treatment in HIV-positive and HIV-negative opioid-addicted patients with psychiatric comorbidity

Z. Bereza

Sain-Peterburg, Russia

Introduction Early diagnostics and treatment of comorbid disorders in drug addicts is an integral part of the rehabilitation process and a critical factor in the success of rehabilitation measures as a whole.

Subjects One hundred and thirty-three patient of inpatient rehabilitation department. The inclusion criteria in the study were: age above 18 years, withdrawal status, diagnosis (F 11.20 ICD-10). They were divided into two groups: HIV positive ($n = 38$) and HIV negative ($n = 95$).

Aims To estimate the prevalence of HIV infection and comorbid mental disorders in substance abuse patients and the impact of comorbidities disorders on the compliance.

Methods Clinico-anamnestic method, clinical-psychopathological method (criteria ICD-10 and clinical diagnostic scales: PANSS, HADS, MMPI). All participants also had serological blood test for antibodies to HIV.

Results According to our data, the incidence of comorbid mental disorders among HIV negative patients is 65%. The research also showed a correlation ($P < 0.05$) between HIV infection and mental disorders. So, mental disorders were diagnosed in 82% of HIV infected patients. Patients who stopped their treatment early ($n = 42$) significantly ($P < 0.05$) more often had specific personality disorders (17%). Most of them suffered from dissocial personality disorder (9%) and borderline personality disorder (18%).

Conclusions This analysis showed that HIV is not significant factor ($P > 0.05$) of early rehabilitation treatment interruption. But comorbid personality disorders in both groups are a significant factor ($P < 0.05$) of the treatment interruption, while the endogenous, neurotic or affective mental disorders are not.

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EW02

Aggression as risk factor of delinquent behaviour (gender aspect)

N. Bokhan^{1,*}, A. Abolonin², I. Nazarova²

¹ Mental Health Research Institute, Administration, Tomsk, Russia

² Mental Health Research Institute, Addictive States Department, Tomsk, Russia

* Corresponding author.

In many studies it is noted that common traits of aggressive adolescents are frustration, dissatisfaction with social environment; emotional coarseness, hostility against people around. Substance abuse leads to restructuring the motifs and gender roles. Heightened aggression of offenders as compared with common people is noted.

Objective To study characteristics of aggression of male and female offenders with substance dependence.

Materials and methods One hundred and fifty-five male and 110 female adolescents abusing psychoactive substances and serving their sentence were examined. "Hand-test" and Buss-Durkee questionnaire were used in this study.

Results During comparison of number of offences committed by male and female adolescents, it was revealed that male adolescents commit significantly more crimes against life and female adolescents more crimes against property. Conducted analysis showed high level of aggressive and hostile reactions in this sample, indices of female adolescents (13.7 ± 2.95 and 27.6 ± 5.5) are significantly higher ($P < 0.05$), than in male adolescents (8.6 ± 2.8 and 23.6 ± 5.3). Significant correlations between level of aggression in female adolescents and beginning of substance use were revealed ($r = 0.46$, $P < 0.05$). In male adolescents, long-term substance use correlated with increase in level of physical aggression and tendency to manipulative behaviour ($r = 0.37$, $P < 0.05$). In male adolescents, high potential of adjustability, use of communication for self-assertion and achievement of goals, low level of attachment were revealed. Female adolescents are more aggressive in contacts, build relationships according to type of control-submission.

Discussion Conducted study allowed revealing gender traits of juvenile offenders influencing the structure of aggressive behaviour, allowing the broadening the understanding of mechanisms of aggressive behaviour.

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