

Dual diagnosis and psychosocial correlates in substance abuse in Menoufia- Egypt

Thesis

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By

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ABSTRACT

Dual diagnosis is one of the major problems confronting the mental health field. Individuals with psychiatric disorders are at increased risk for having a comorbid substance abuse disorder, and vice versa.

The present study was concerned with the prevalence of comorbid psychiatric disorders among substance abuser subjects, and studying the relationship between the type of substance and the comorbid psychiatric disorder occurred and searching for specific risk factors that can cause this comorbidity.

The main findings of the present study were as follow:

Regarding the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among studied group according to Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID I& SCID II); 63 % had comorbid psychiatric disorder. The prevalence of mood disorders was as follow; 20% had substance induced mood disorders, 10% had major depressive disorders and 3-5 % had bipolar disorders. The prevalence of anxiety disorders was as follow; 17% had substance induced anxiety disorder, 7% had generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and 7% had lifetime O.C.D. the prevalence of psychotic disorders was as follow; 7-12% had substance Induced psychotic disorder and 3% had schizophrenia. The prevalence of personality disorders, 63 % had comorbid personality disorders (35 % had antisocial PD, 17% had borderline PD, 3 % had passive aggressive PD, 2 % had dependant PD, and 3 % had depressive PD).

The study showed highly significant relationship between alcohol abuse and substance induced anxiety disorders, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder and antisocial PD. There were significant relationship between cannabis abuse and major depressive disorder, dysthymia, substance induced psychotic disorders,

schizophrenia, and substance induced anxiety disorders, somatization disorder and dependent PD.

Also, significant relationships were found between opioid abuse and major depressive disorders, bipolar II disorders and both borderline PD and antisocial PD. There were significant relationships between sedatives abuse and substance induced anxiety disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorders and borderline PD. Also, a significant relationship was found between polysubstance abuse and substance induced anxiety disorder.

Substance abuse subjects with comorbid Axis-I disorders have significant young age (<25 years old) , family history of alcohol abuse , higher affection of family & social dimensions of addiction severity Index scale and most of them are single compared to subjects without comorbid Axis-I disorders.

Illiteracy and higher affection in legal dimension in addiction severity index scale were significantly higher among subjects with comorbid borderline PD than those without comorbid personality disorders.

Substance abuse subjects with comorbid antisocial P.D. disorder have significant young age (<25 years old), low social class, higher prevalence of outpatient treatment programs, higher affection in family & social dimensions of addiction severity Index scale and most of them are single and illiterate compared to subjects without comorbid personality disorders.

On studying risk factors for different substance abuse in studied subjects, mood disorders especially major depressive disorders were the strongest predictor of alcohol abuse, followed by Anxiety disorders.

Also, dependent personality disorder was the strongest predictor of cannabis abuse followed by schizophrenia. Also, mood disorders especially major depressive disorders were the strongest predictor of opioid abuse followed by borderline personality disorders.

Also, substance induced anxiety disorder was the strongest predictor of sedative abuse followed by borderline personality disorder.

Conclusions:

Substance use disorder is clearly associated with increased rates of psychiatric disorders; all clinicians assessing individuals with alcohol and drug dependence should screen for other psychiatric disorders. Substance use and mental health should be core topics in the training of all staff, at undergraduate and postgraduate levels.