

COCAINE-INDUCED PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS PREVALENCE IN COCAINE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS

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Introduction: Cocaine consumption can induce transient psychotic symptoms. Cocaine induced psychosis (CIP) is common but not developed in all cases. However, prevalence and clinical features are not well known. In psychiatry settings different studies have reported prevalence ranging between 29%-86.5%. There are few samples including more than 150 patients for studying this topic.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the CIP prevalence and the most prevalent psychotic symptoms.

Aims: we study presence of psychotic symptoms using a clinical interview for psychotic symptoms in a large sample of 287 cocaine-dependent patients

We study the presence of psychotic symptoms using a clinical interview for psychotic symptoms in a large sample of cocaine-dependent patients. Patients suffering from schizophrenia or bipolar disorders were excluded. Finally we included 287 patients in the study (80.8% men and 35.77 yo).

Methods: A structured interview were systematically conducted. The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV Axis I and Axis II disorders were used in order to identify the comorbidity.

Results: Psychotic symptoms were detected in 59.9 % of the sample. The most frequent symptoms reported lifetime was suspiciousness 38.6% and paranoid beliefs 27.2%. Auditory hallucinations were reported by 23.6%, visual hallucinations by 13.3%, and kinesthetic hallucinations by 7.8%. Motor alterations were not evaluated.

Conclusions: Our data confirm previous study. CIP prevalence is high. Motor alterations were not evaluated, so symptoms could be underestimated. Identifying this kind of symptoms can be useful in order to minimize risks of psychotic states for the patients or others.