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PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS COMORBIDITY: FOCUSSING ON PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

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Objective:

 To describe personality characteristics in personality disorders (PDs) patients with substance use disorders (SUDs) comorbidity.

Methods:

- Data on demographic, family, and clinical factors were gathered among subjects admitted to our dual diagnosis unit who met DSM-IV criteria for PDs and had comorbidity with SUDs.
- To explore the psychometric characteristics we used the Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R).

Results:

- Overall, 32 subjects were assessed (72% males; mean age 38,4±7,3). Mean length of admission was 17,6 ± 7,5 days. Suicide attempt/ideation (50%) and behaviour disruption (19%) were main symptoms at admittance. Main drugs were alcohol (59,4%) and cocaine (15,6%); 24% had polydrug dependence (3 or more SUDs).
- TCI results showed a profile characterized by low self-directness (78,1%), low cooperativeness (46.9%) and high novelty seeking (31,3%).
- Sedative SUDs group (including alcohol, cannabis, and benzodiacepines SUDs) showed higher scores in asthenia (70,6 ± 2 vs. 57,52 ± 3,2; p=0,002), and locus of control (44,8 ± 4,1 vs. 31,4 ± 32,6; p=0,039) than stimulant SUDs group (including cocaine and amphetamine-like SUDs).
- Polydrug dependence group had higher scores in spiritual acceptance (63,6 \pm 4,2 vs. 49,9 \pm 2; p=0,003).
- The older group (38 thru highest) had higher scores in cooperativeness (44,8 \pm 3,2 vs. 35,7 \pm 3,1; p=0,05) and compassion (47,9 \pm 3,7 vs. 36,2 \pm 3,8; p=0,03).

Conclusions:

- We found a profile characterized by low scores in self-directness and cooperativeness as seen in previous surveys.
- The older patients seems attenuate some maladaptative personality characteristics.