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The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of certain addictive tobacco mainly conducted in patients with schizophrenia, while highlighting the factors that are associated.

#### **PATIENTS AND METHODS**

Our study was descriptive and analytic, involving 63 patients with schizophrenia.

We used a questionnaire containing demographic, clinical, therapeutic, and habits data. Smoking have been evaluated by the FTND (Fagerstrom test of nicotine dependence); with a total score  $\geq 7$  indicating a strong dependence.

#### **RESULTS**

The average age was 43 years (21- 63); the sex ratio (H/F) was 3, 09. They were singles in 52.4%. The predominant form of schizophrenia was paranoid in 65, 1 % of case. The patients were smoking in 50,8% ;with an average number of cigarettes :14,62/day (0-70),the age of smoking initiation was 9.80 years. They have a family smoking history in 63,5% of cases.An attempts to weaning were revealed in 41,3% of our patients. There was an alcohol consumption in 28.9% of cases and cannabis use in 11.1% of cases.The results of FTND test : not dependents (4,8%), weakly dependents (6,3%), moderatly dependents (14,3%) et strongly or very strongly dependents (23,8%).the factors were correlated with smoking: the sex ( $p=0,00$ ), the age of smoking initiation ( $p=0,02$ ),the smoking motivation ( $p=0,00$ )the number of cigarettes/day ( $p=0,00$ ), the alcohol consumption ( $p=0,00$ ), Side effects of treatment ( $p=0,03$ ) and the equivalent dose of chlorpromazine ( $p=0,002$ ). ;

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In Patients with schizophrenia, addictive behaviors are common especially smoking. The treatment of this psychiatric comorbidity, factor increased dependence is essential to this. There are many advanced management including substitution programs, withdrawal and CCT.