

Data	Dawka metadonu	Podpis wydającego	Zlecenia	Podpis zlecającego	Uwagi

### Summary

The methadone program had been applied in the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw for the period of July 1992 through December 1993.

The number of methadone treated patients equaled 115, and 15% of them were dependent on the poppy compute solely, while 85% were dependent on the poppy compute and other psychoactive substances. The sustaining ration of methadone was determined in the conditions of the detoxication ward. The average dose equaled 70 mg/per day.

The assumption regarding the six months long treatment imposed the necessity to reduce the dose by 5 mg every second week, starting with the fourth month.

After the first month of treatment 85% of individuals continued the substituting treatment, 78% continued the treatment for three months and 60% continued the treatment for six months, despite the dosage reduction.

The psychoactive substances, other than methadone, abstinence was controlled through urine checks on the presence of amphetamine, opiates, barbiturans and benzodiazepine, every second week. In the course of the treatment, the patients were provided with the opportunity of group therapy (one a week), general medical services, psychiatric services and the public welfare allowances. No side effects of the methadone treatment were observed. Methadone is effective in treatment of individuals dependent on the poppy compute. We consider the six-month period of methadone treatment too short to cause the betterment of the social performance of the patients with long dependency records.

### Piśmiennictwo

1. Ball J.C., Ross A. The effectiveness of methadone maintenance treatment, Springer Verlag, New York, 1991.

2. Berry G.J., Kuhn K.L. Dose-related response to methadone: Reduction of maintenance dose. In: National Association for the Prevention of Addiction to Narco-