

ośrodkowego układu nerwowego) była to grupa wyselekcjonowana. Zdecydowana większość wachała kleje lub zamiennie kleje i rozpuszczalniki, a nie liczni wdychali tylko rozpuszczalniki. Im dłuższy był staż wachania, tym dłuższy był staż intensywnego wachania i dłużej trwające seanse wachania. Te trzy czynniki, jak i wachanie w samotności świadczą o zaawansowaniu uzależnienia. W badanej grupie dwie trzecie stanowiły osoby uzależnione psychicznie od lotnych substancji organicznych znajdujących się w klejach i rozpuszczalnikach.

Potwierdzają to wyniki poszczególnych badań: tomografii komputerowej, elektroencefalografii i badań psychologicznych. Mimo, iż w poszczególnych badaniach wykrywano wysoki odsetek patologii, nie stwierdzono istotnej współzależności występowania patologii i jej nasilenia pomiędzy wynikami w poszczególnych badaniach.

Zasadniczą przyczyną wydaje się stosunkowo niska liczebność (56 osób) badanej grupy. Koniecznym jest przebadanie zastosowaną procedurą badawczą grupy ok. 60 osób, co nastąpi w II etapie badań w 1994 roku.

Zenon Kulka

The Examination of The Inhaled Psychoactive Substances Effects on The Central Nervous System in Adolescents.

Since the beginning of the seventies, one may observe the slow, however systematic increase of the inhaled organic substances depletion. It is currently estimated that several up to several tens of adolescents inhale glue and other organic solvents. In 1991 about 270 inhalers were treated in the stationary rehabilitation centers in Poland. It is estimated that up to a dozen inhalers die due to the contamination, in Poland, every year.

The purpose of the study was to determine the deteriorating effects of the inhaled organic substances on the central nervous system. Fifty-six inhalers, at the age of nine up to 23 years were examined. The computer tomography, EEC tests and neur.-psychological tests – Wechsler-Bellevue, Benton, Bender-Gestalt and Rey were performed on each of them. Regarding the standard criteria, the brain decay symptoms (the widening of the cortex vallecule and the ... as well as .. over the ...). The EEC tests were correct in 16 cases only,

while incorrect in 40. In 13 cases the pathology was assessed as small, in 20 as medium and as vast in seven cases.

On the basis of the entirety of the neuropsychiatric tests no change in the central nervous system was found in 19 individuals, the adjacent to pathology condition were found out in 17 cases and the pathological situation in 20 cases. The exacerbation depended on the length of the inhalation practicing, intensity and the length of the single inhalation session. Due to the small number and the homogeneity of the studied cases, no statistical correlation was established (Chi-square test, $p = 0.05$) between the pathological circumstances discovered by the EEC tests, the brain tomography and the results of the psychological tests. The study is to be continued in 1994.

Piśmiennictwo

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