

# PSYCHOZY LEKOWE W STACJONARNYM LECZNICTWIE PSYCHIATRYCZNYM W LATACH 1996 i 1998 – ROZPOWSZECHNIENIE, DIAGNOSTYKA I LECZENIE

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## **DRUG-INDUCED PSYCHOSES IN THE INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. PREVALENCE, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT – A COMPARISON OF THE YEARS 1996 AND 1998**

**ABSTRACT** – In 1997, the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) became officially binding in Poland. It was significantly different from the previously used ICD-9 in respect to the diagnostic criteria of mental disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances. The aim of this work was to evaluate the effects of these changes upon diagnosing of drug-induced psychoses in the inpatient psychiatric treatment facilities, to compare the prevalence of drug-induced psychoses under inpatient treatment in the years of 1996 and 1998, and to evaluate the differences in their causes (substances of abuse), psychopathological picture, and treatment. Medical records of persons hospitalized because of drug-induced psychoses in 1996 and 1998 were analyzed, and a specially designed form, consisting of a sociodemographic and clinical parts, was filled.

During these two years a 15% increase in the number of cases hospitalized with drug-induced psychoses was recorded, which corresponds to the observed increase in psychoactive substances abuse (particularly of amphetamine, cannabinoids and hallucinogenic drugs) in Poland. Ever increasing numbers of young people, particularly unemployed men, financially supported by their families, are hospitalized because of drug-induced psychoses. For the greater part, these are the first-time hospitalizations. No differences with respect to the psychopathological picture were recorded. It was dominated by short-lasting hallucinatory-delusional syndromes with a strong anxiety component and psychomotor agitation. Withdrawal syndromes accompanied by consciousness impairment were somewhat less common. Persons using more than one psychoactive substance still comprise about one third of the cases. The change in diagnostic criteria, introduced by ICD-10, has significantly improved the accuracy of diagnosing drug-induced psychoses. However, the diagnosis of psychotic disturbances caused by the use of more than one psychoactive substance (F19) was used too often, even though in the majority of cases it was easy to establish the substance primarily responsible for the psychotic symptoms. This may lead to a statistical bias in evaluation of substances that are the primary causes of drug-induced psychoses and hospitalizations.

**Key words:** drug-induced psychoses, diagnosis, treatment, prevalence, hospitalization.