

International Conference and Exhibition on

# Dual Diagnosis

July 18-19, 2016 Chicago, USA

## Dual diagnosis - Whether it is in Poland underestimated clinical phenomenon?

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According to the definition of dual diagnosis mental disorders associated with addiction should meet the ICD-10 or DSM-5. Literature data indicate that about 30-50% addicted to alcohol or other drugs have severe mental disorder, which is twice higher rate than the population does not use psychoactive substances. Similarly, among the major mental disorder, approximately 30% used alcohol and suffering from disorders associated with it. In Poland in the years 2010-11 was carried out study of the prevalence of mental disorders in the general population in adults, according to the methodology of the World Mental Health Survey Initiative. Among the most common lifetime (LT) diagnostic categories were diagnosed with alcohol abuse, males 18.6% and females 3.3% and addiction respectively 4.1% and 0.4%. In contrast, substance addiction is 1.8% in men and 0.8% among women. Currently, we conduct a detailed analysis of the link between substance addiction and the presence of other diagnostic categories. On the other hand, when analyzing data from the Statistical Yearbook of the Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw we will notice a significant increase in admissions to stationary psychiatric institutions patients with dual diagnosis in the years 1997 - 2005 from the 3.2% to 7.6% in relation to all admission. However, this indicator stabilized in subsequent years, despite the relatively high percentage of addicts. In 2010, the largest group consisted of patients with a diagnostic category F20-29, while relatively infrequent co-morbidity of anxiety and affective disorders.

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## Addiction and dual diagnosis: Towards a psychosocial perspective and the DPA (Development of the power to act)

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Contrary to the understanding of two separate conditions, addiction and mental health, the history of human behavior teaches us that we obtain more results by focusing on the persons and their social ties than on the problems. Applied to addictions and mental health, the psychosocial approach can help us better understand the phenomenon by including not only the individual with the addiction and mental conditions but also his social ties. While most addiction problems are generally understood as individual and pathological problems, the aim of this conference is to propose a psychosocial perspective for this complex issue of dual diagnosis in a context of addictions. Can we move from a symptomatology approach to an etiology one while including the social determinants that gave birth to these conditions? If the power to change is within the patient how can we transfer it? Can the patient suffer without disappearing? In response to these issues, a contextualization and an illustration of the psychosocial perspective will be presented. Finally, the author will underline the perspective of DPA (development of the power to act) in the intervention process.

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