



6th World Congress on

Addiction Disorder & Addiction Therapy

August 29-31, 2017 | Prague, Czech Republic

Special Session Day 1

Addiction Congress 2017

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Pierre Joseph Morais

Scared Straight Tour, Canada

Scared Straight Tour Presentation

Pierre Morais is a Certified Clinical Counsellor who specializes in addiction. For 20 years he has dedicated his career to helping people who suffer from addiction. Pierre got into this line of work when at the age of 27 he almost took his own life due to being addicted to drugs and alcohol. After being in recovery for a few years, he decided to help others the way he had been helped when he needed it. He eventually acquired a Bachelor in Social Work and then a Master's in Counselling Psychology and since then he has worked in addiction clinics, treatment centers and has developed some cutting edge online addiction services to make recovery from addiction more accessible. He is also the founder of The Scared Straight Tour which is a program where at-risk youth are taken through the worst drug-infested ghetto in North-America, Vancouver BC's infamous Downtown Eastside, to give them a reality check about how devastating addiction can be. Pierre will be talking about his programs and his views on why addiction develops and how the research community can support the work being done on the front lines. His presentations are always very gripping, raw and extremely captivating.

Biography

Pierre Joseph Morais is a Certified Clinical Counsellor specializing in Addictions who holds a Master's in Counselling Psychology. He is the Founder of The Scared Straight Tour and of Morais & Associates. His work in Vancouver's downtown eastside, as well as his own recovery 30 years ago from an addiction which almost cost him his life, has given him some very refined and profound insights into addiction and trends in the drug scene that makes him a highly sought after speaker. His programs have been the subject of numerous TV and radio news cast and he has appeared on national television, talking about his views on legalizing marijuana.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

Addiction Congress 2017

Session:

Day 1 August 29, 2017

Drug Addiction

Session Chair

Abd Halim Mohd Hussin

National Anti Drug Agency, Malaysia

Session Introduction

Title: Fatal consequences of drug abuse in Slovakia

Jozef Sidlo, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Title: Accumulation of highly stable Δ FosB-Isoforms and its targets inside the reward system of chronic drug abusers

Monika Heidemarie Seltenhammer, Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Title: Attitudes towards drugs and substance use among Kuwaiti high school students

Humoud Alqashan, Kuwait University College of Social Science, Kuwait

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Fatal consequences of drug abuse in Slovakia

Jozef Sidlo

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Using drugs represent a serious health and social problem. The aim of the paper is to present the results of analysis of cases of drug-related deaths in the period between 2004–2015 in Slovakia. The study included all those deceased who died in relation to drug abuse and were submitted to medico-legal autopsy and toxicological investigation in Slovakia within a period of the years 2004–2015. The obtained data were analysed according to methodology of European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addictions. There were reported 1150 cases in total, i.e. 2% of all autopsies. In absolute figures so-called indirect deaths-654 cases (57%), prevail over so-called direct deaths-496 cases (43%). Out of the total number of cases, 74% were men. 46% of the cases were ≤ 34 years of age. Illicit drugs were related to 52% of deaths. The most frequently detected drugs in the group of direct deaths were from the group of medicaments and opiates. In the group of indirect deaths, the situation was similar, except for opiates, higher prevalence was of the substances from the group of amphetamines/methamphetamines and cannabinoids. Fatal poisoning number was seen to be related to illicit drugs which varied from 4 to 6 per million inhabitants aged between 15–64 years per year. Low mortality rate related to illicit drugs was found out in the period of years between 2004–2015 which ranks Slovakia among countries with the lowest death rate of overdosing with illicit drugs in Europe.

Biography

Jozef Sidlo is an Associate Professor and Chief Expert for Forensic Medicine of Ministry of Health of Slovak Republic, National Expert for Drug-Related Deaths, Head of two Institutes of Forensic Medicine in Bratislava, Scientific Secretary of Slovak Society of Forensic Medicine, and Editor of the journal "*Folia Societatis Medicinae Legalis Slovacae*". He has published more than 450 papers and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of another 4 journals. He has presented more than 400 lectures, of them more than 50 as Invited Speaker. He has acted as Chairman and Co-chairman of more than 45 scientific sections at domestic and international congresses.

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Accumulation of highly stable Δ FosB-Isoforms and its targets inside the reward system of chronic drug abusers

Monika Heidemarie Seltenhammer
Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Background: The ~33kD transcription factor Δ FosB, a Fos-family protein and belonging to the immediate early genes (IEGs), is initiated in the acute phase as a response to a wide range of effects such as drugs, stress, and several external stimuli. Δ FosB forms heterodimers with Jun proteins to generate active activator protein-1 (AP-1) complexes. They bind to AP-1 sites in the promoter regions of many neural genes. To date, several downstream target genes for Δ FosB have been identified being involved in molecular pathways concerning addictive behavior, memory and learning. In answer to chronic stimuli, the rather unstable ~33kD transcription factor Δ FosB is replaced by robust ~35-37 kD isoforms due to epigenetic splicing and different phosphorylation steps. The result is that these highly stable isoforms accumulate in the nucleus accumbens (NAc), a structure close to the hippocampus (HPC), playing a key role within the reward center of the brain. These stabilized ~35-37 kD Δ FosB derivatives linger in the brain for several weeks or longer even though the chronic stimulus has been removed – a fact that seems to be responsible for the development of sustained neuronal plasticity, (drug associated) long-term potentiation (LTP) and memory. In case of chronic drug abuse, the end result is addictive behavior and may be a crucial factor for high relapse rates.

Research Questions: Is it possible to detect these highly stable Δ FosB isoforms in post-mortem brain-tissue samples of chronic drug abusers? Can this accumulation also be regarded as source of dependence-memory and high relapse rates?

Methods: Δ FosB and cAMP response element binding protein (CREB), brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), JunD, nuclear factor kappa B (NF κ B), and cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (Cdk5) in both of the NAc and HPC of deceased chronic human opioid addicts were proven by immunohistochemistry even with a prolonged postmortem interval (PMI) of 8.47 ± 2.61 days. Moreover accumulated ~35-37 kD Δ FosB isoforms could be detected in the NAc of the same samples by immunoblotting.

Results: All determined proteins showed a significant increased staining pattern in brain samples of chronic drug abusers in comparison non-drug users ($p < 0.05$) according to Wilcoxon-Two-Sample Test. Further, accumulated ~35-37 kD Δ FosB isoforms were detectable in NAc samples of long-term drug addicts by immunoblotting in contrast to the control group, where no trace of any isoform was verifiable ($p < 0.05$) according to Wilcoxon-Two-Sample Test.

Key Conclusions: Taken together with the results of already published functional in-vivo animal experiments, our findings provide additional evidence of the potential strong impact of Δ FosB on its downstream transcriptional targets, which are in turn responsible for sustainable effects and serious adaptations in the brain that lead to addictive behavior and dependence memory.

Biography

Monika Heidemarie Seltenhammer completed her VMD and PhD from VMU in Austria and Post-doctoral studies from Veterinary University of Vienna, Max Perutz Laboratories and Medical University of Vienna in Austria, where her core area of scientific work mainly comprised of cancer research (melanoma) and pathology, but also immunology, neurology and virology. She has received several honor and awards. She is a Leading Member of the Scientific Staff of Dr. Daniele Ugo Risser at the Department of Forensic Medicine of the Medical University Vienna, where she specializes in Neurobiology and Addiction Behavior.

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Attitudes towards drugs and substance use among Kuwaiti high school students

Humoud Alqashan

Kuwait University College of Social Science, Kuwait

The data were collected through self-report survey during the academic year of 2016, and 355 Kuwaiti youth from 16 schools served as the study sample. Hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) was used to investigate whether or not direct or moderated relationships existed among the variables in predicting drug use and youths' attitudes towards drugs. Hierarchical linear modeling was also used to investigate variability among schools in school mean substance use and school mean attitudes towards drugs. Findings indicated that acculturation tended not to have direct effects on substance use and attitudes towards drugs. Findings from this study indicated that continued research on the role of attitudes in substance use among Kuwaiti high school student's is warranted. With regard to prevention interventions, the present study illustrates that providers need to be aware that attitudes level impacts the influence that risk factors have on substance use in the future. The present study examined the relationships between gender, attitudes towards drugs addiction, and the potential of drug use. In addition, it examined Kuwaiti high school student's perceptions of their parents', peers', and attitudes towards drugs and drugs addiction.

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Session:

Day 1 August 29, 2017

Addiction Therapy

Session Chair

Jozef Sidlo

Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

Session Introduction

Title: The problem of removal the hangover state is overcome: Review of the experience and new propositions

Sergei M Zenovich, Institute of Narcology, Russia

Title: Meeting our relational needs- building a new life after addiction

Rukhsana Khan, Metanoia Institute, UK

Title: Component analysis of illegal herbal medicines used for substance use treatment in Tehran, Iran

Hooman Narenjiha, Welfare University, Iran

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The problem of removal the hangover state is overcome. Review of the experience and new propositions

Sergei M Zenovich

Institute of Narcology, Russia

Two factors mainly cause the hangover state: 1) the difference in the activity of two enzymes: alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) and aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH); 2) toxic impurities in alcoholic beverages, conventionally called congeners. Congeners are either carbonyl compounds or are converted into carbonyl compounds under the action of ADH.

Hence we have stated Z1 Precept for desired pharmacological means capable to remove the hangover: **A candidate should interact with the carbonyl group of aldehydes.** In this respect good prospects have thioalcohols.

In 1999, independently and almost simultaneously, two Patent Applications on medicines, based on thioalcohols, for the treatment of hangover state were filed in USA and Russia: monothiols (USPat.No.6,077,838) and vicinal dithioglycols (USPat.No.7,820,196).

It turned out from comparative studies of chemical reactions that vicinal dithiols have several significant advantages over monothiol in binding acetaldehyde (s. Bondarenko G., Zenovich S. Study on interaction of acetaldehyde with thioalcohols by infrared spectroscopy. Biomed Khim. 2007,53(6):729-35. Russian. PMID: 18323155].

We carried out the comparative study with the participation of volunteers to explore the possibilities of the impact of thioglycols on the hangover condition. We tested also the so-called "folk remedies" (pickle solution, lemon tea, etc.), symptomatic agents (acetylsalicylic acid) and pharmacological means: Mesna, DMPS, DMSA.

It turned out that the "folk remedies" and symptomatic agents do not demonstrate a statistically significant effect on the improvement of the status of volunteers experiencing hangover.

Thioalcohols, on the contrary, proved its efficiency in the experiment. Mesna acts perceptibly, but however, DMSA and DMPS showed themselves more effectively. Within 1-2 hours after taking the drug hangover was removed. This was expressed both in subjective feelings of the test volunteers and in the biochemical and physiological indices.

Biography

Sergei M. Zenovich is a senior researcher at the Institute of Narcology at Institute of Narcology, Russian Federation. He graduated from Lomonosov Moscow State University. He obtained his Ph.D. (Biology) from the National Scientific Centre for Narcology, Russia. He has about 20 years of research experience of antialcoholic compounds and initiated discovery of a new properties of dithiols for treatment of disorders caused by alcohol intake: both hangover and (sub) chronic intoxication. He has obtained patents in the area of alleviating post-alcoholic state and preventing alcohol dependence formation.

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Meeting our relational needs - Building a new life after Addiction

Rukhsana Khan
Metanoia Institute, UK

Addiction is often a substitute for healthy attachments, and prevents the addict from getting their needs met in a healthy way. Eric Berne wrote of our innate hunger for attachment (recognition hunger) and for stimulus. These hungers can be seen even in newborn babies. Healthy neurological development depends on both attachment and stimulus. Throughout life, we continue to grow and mature through meeting these psychological needs. The focus of this presentation is, how difficulties in relational needs may contribute to addiction, and how addiction perpetuates those difficulties. The profound lifestyle changes that are part of successful recovery from addiction will also be discussed. Theories from transactional analysis including psychological hungers, relational needs and contaminations and discounting shall also be discussed.

Biography

Rukhsana Khan has achieved a four year Diploma in Transactional Analysis Psychotherapy in June 2015 from Manchester Institute for Psychotherapy, UK. In addition, she has achieved a BA in Psychology and Economics from Pakistan. Her second degree was a BSc (Hons) in Psychological Studies from the University of Huddersfield, UK. She also holds a Post Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) from the University of Bolton, UK. Her success is based on her passion and diligence in building her career as a Lecturer in Psychology, a Counsellor and a Psychotherapist. She is currently undergoing preparations for pursuing Professional Doctorate Programme in Psychotherapy, from Metanoia Institute, London.

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Component analysis of illegal herbal medicines used for substance use treatment in Tehran, Iran

Hooman Narenjiha
Welfare University, Iran

Background & Objective: Many substance users use herbal medicines to stop their addiction. However, these medicines are usually produced in a non-standard way, using different materials, some of which contain illicit substances. So, this study aimed at analyzing the components of herbal medicines, which are used for substance abuse treatment.

Methods: This study was conducted in Tehran, Iran in 2015. We recruited a number of previously addicted people who stopped substance abuse; they were referred to herb sellers working in each of the 22 districts of Tehran to buy herbal capsules or tablets for substance abuse treatment. Overall, we collected a total of 95 samples and sent them to a laboratory. The samples were tested for the presence of opioids, amphetamines, benzodiazepines, tramadol, codeine and other components. The collected data were analyzed using HPLC method.

Results: A total of 23 samples (24%) were in the form of tablets, with pressed external coverage, in different colors, and weighing between 1.75 and 2.5 mg; these tablets were known as dragon tablet. The other 72 samples (76%) were in the form of capsules filled with colored powders, weighing between 1.5 and 2.5 mg; they were known as the hand-made drug withdrawal capsules. The most common ingredients in all the samples, respectively, were as follows: diphenoxylate (95%), tramadol (87%), morphine (83%), codeine (72%), and acetaminophen (71%). Other components found in the samples were benzodiazepines (23%), phenobarbital (22%), methamphetamines (19%), cannabis (17%), amphetamines (11%) methadone (6%), and tricyclic antidepressants (3%). The most common ingredients in dragon tablets, respectively, were tramadol, diphenoxylate, morphine, codeine, and acetaminophen. The most common ingredients in hand-made capsules were diphenoxylate, tramadol, morphine, codeine, and acetaminophen, respectively. A comparison between hand-made capsules and dragon tablets showed that the dragon tablets did not contain methadone; on the other hand, phenobarbital, methamphetamine, and amphetamine were found to have a higher dose of methadone. However, most of the hand-made capsules contained diphenoxylate, morphine, codeine, acetaminophen, benzodiazepines, and methadone. Concerning the number of substances in the samples, an average of five substances was present in each of the analyzed samples, and 66% of the samples contained five or more substances. Moreover, 42 samples (44% of total samples) contained the five main substances (including morphine, codeine, tramadol, diphenoxylate, and acetaminophen).

Conclusion: The findings of the present study showed that the herbal capsules and tablets used for substance abuse treatment contained varying amounts of illegal substances; hence they could cause some problems for substance abusers who seek for treatment using this type of medications. Therefore, it is necessary for health policy makers to prevent the sale of such materials and have more supervision over herb sellers.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

Addiction Congress 2017

Sessions:

Day 2 August 30, 2017

Substance Abuse | Alcoholism and Addiction | Addiction - Case Report Studies

Session Chair

Song Guo

National Addictions Management Service, Singapore

Session Introduction

Title: Quality of life and self-regulation behaviors in adult Omani substance users

Hamed Mubarak Al Battashi, Case Western Reserve University, USA

Title: Associations between separation anxiety and emotion dysregulation in a substance use disorder population

Betül Akyel, Ege University, Turkey

Title: Broken patches from childhood, cultural norms and addiction

Rukhsana Khan, Metanoia Institute, UK

Title: Impact of childhood trauma and resilience on clinical feature of alcohol use disorder

Ebru Aldemir, Ege University, Turkey

Title: Transgenerational effect of adolescent male rat morphine exposure on pain perception and morphine analgesia in the offspring

Narges Pachenari, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

Title: Role of motivation in substance use disorders

Sarfraz Hussain, Punjab University & College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan

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Quality of life and self-regulation behaviors in adult Omani substance users

Hamed Mubarak Al Battashi

Case Western Reserve University, USA

Substance abuse is currently recognized as a chronic brain disease and a significant public health concern. Literature indicates that, all types of abused substances lead to various individuals', families', and societal problems. In 2014, the number of substance users in Oman has reached a total of 4955 cases receiving their addiction treatment through the Ministry of Health. The number of addiction cases continues to increase steadily since 2008 when it was around 1776 users only. However, these numbers represent the cases that have approached the Ministry of Health seeking for substance use treatment. The purpose of this poster is to present a study proposed to investigate the effects of physical, psychological, family, and social factors that impact QOL and self-regulation behaviors in Omani substance users. The study also explores the predictors of self-regulation and quality of life in Omani substance users. Individual and family-self-management theory is used as a theoretical framework to guide the implementation of the study. The study will be implemented in Muscat, Oman. Face-to-face interviews will be conducted to collect data using the DUSOCS, drug taking confidence questionnaire (DTCQ) and SF-36. This study is intended to enhance the HRQoL of substance users, enhance the quality of substance use treatment in Oman, and improve the support provided to substance users.

Biography

Hamed Mubarak Al Battashi has completed his MSN from Villanova University and currently undergoing his PhD degree at Case Western Reserve University. He has worked as a Lecturer in a specialized nursing institute in Oman mainly in the specialty of Mental Health. He is also the Member of the Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi. He has participated in authoring the book *"Psychology for Nursing and Healthcare Professionals: Developing Compassionate Care"* that was published by SAGE in 2016.

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Associations between separation anxiety and emotion dysregulation in a substance use disorder population

Betül Akyel and Ebru Aldemir
Ege University, Turkey

Substance use and addiction are responsible for numerous social and psychological problems worldwide. Children with separation anxiety disorder demonstrate greater intensity and frequency of negative emotional responses. These children had less ability in evaluating negative emotional situations and more reliance in emotion regulation strategies, in turn increasing the risk of functional impairment. Individuals with difficulty in emotion regulation can engage in addictive behaviors in order to avoid or regulate negative feelings and emotions. The aim of this study is to evaluate separation anxiety and emotional dysregulation and their interaction in patients with substance use disorder. 65 male patients, who were referred to Substance Abuse Research and Treatment Center, with substance use disorders were included. Sociodemographic and substance use characteristics were collected. They also fulfilled drug use disorder identification test, separation anxiety symptoms inventory and difficulties of emotion regulation scale. The mean age was 27.6 ± 7.6 . 73.8% (n=48) of the patients were single, and 20% (n=13) were married. The onset of regular substance use was at the age of 20.6 ± 5.5 . The most frequently used substance was cannabis (n=36, 55.4%), followed by synthetic cannabinoids (n=13, 20%). Of all the participants, 11 (16.9%) had early parental loss and 7 (10.8%) had a history of suicidal attempt. There was a moderate positive correlation between severity of substance use and difficulties in emotion regulation ($p < 0.0001$, $r = 0.437$). Separation anxiety was moderately correlated with difficulties in emotion regulation ($p < 0.0001$, $r = 0.424$). Additionally, separation anxiety was correlated with all sub-scales of difficulties in emotion regulation (goals, strategies, non-acceptance, impulse, clarity, awareness). Regarding the results, addiction related treatment programs should contain more specific emotion regulation and separation anxiety components.

Biography

Betül Akyel has been a Psychologist for five years. She completed her Master's Degree Program on Substance Addiction and has been a PhD Student on Substance Addiction Program at Ege University Institute on Drug Abuse, Toxicology and Pharmaceutical Science, Turkey. Her research interests are Addictive Disorders, Neurocognitive Assessment and Cognitive Behavioral Therapies.

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Broken patches from childhood, cultural norms and addiction

Rukhsana Khan
Metanoia Institute, UK

Zak is a twenty-six-year-old and had a sexually-related addiction since the early teens. He was from south Asian background, one of the four siblings and the only boy in the family. The symptoms he described from his early childhood resembled the symptoms of a child who has ADHD, and there were also some traits which could be part of the Autism Spectrum. His description of his childhood was that his father was always critical and never gave Zak any positive affirmations or interests towards his school and home life, as well as throwing him unrealistic expectations; his mother was passive and a victim of her husband's emotional, verbal and physical abuse which was mostly witnessed by Zak. As a child, Zak recalls being labelled as a 'failure' for not getting the highest marks possible, even though he reasonably passed: he was still condemned for not being at the top of his class at all times. During our sessions, Zak used to always focus back onto this specific point in his life and how much he was traumatised and disturbed by it. He used to blame his 'not good enough grades' for being the reason behind his mother's traumatic ordeal from his father. Zak remembers from being four, he often visited the local village where his extended family used to reside and how he had been sexually abused by his older cousins and family members. Since he was extremely young at the time, Zak's confusion as well as his lack of trust towards his father and mother meant that he had no one to turn to. Ultimately during his adolescent years, Zak developed a stimulant for sexual gratification for which he felt very vulnerable and alienated. During the preliminary stages of the addiction, he was very uncertain and shameful, therefore he tried to suppress it. The word 'guilt' as well as the destructive thoughts which Zak associated with his addiction meant his addiction was forcefully hidden. As a result, the suppression had damaged his mind: his hunger and addiction had increased. However, he could not fulfil his needs properly due to lack of availability and cultural norms which acted as a mind barrier towards his sexual addiction. Zak recalls constantly being labelled as 'worthless' by his father and his addiction had reinforced this message, consequently leading to Zak possessing the symptoms of depression and suicidal ideologies.

Biography

Rukhsana Khan has achieved a four year Diploma in Transactional Analysis Psychotherapy in June 2015 from Manchester Institute for Psychotherapy, UK. In addition, she has achieved a BA in Psychology and Economics from Pakistan. Her second degree was a BSc (Hons) in Psychological Studies from the University of Huddersfield, UK. She also holds a Post Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) from the University of Bolton, UK. Her success is based on her passion and diligence in building her career as a Lecturer in Psychology, a Counsellor and a Psychotherapist. She is currently undergoing preparations for pursuing Professional Doctorate Programme in Psychotherapy, from Metanoia Institute, London.

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Impact of childhood trauma and resilience on clinical feature of alcohol use disorder

Ebru Aldemir, Betül Akyel and Hakan Coskunol
Ege University, Turkey

Alcoholism is one of the most common psychological sequels of childhood trauma. However, some individuals develop effective coping strategies and they succeed in some areas of life, such as social relations and work. This positive aspect can be explained by 'resilience'. The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of childhood trauma and resilience on clinical feature of alcohol use disorder. The study included 66 patients who were referred to Substance Abuse Research and Treatment Center and were diagnosed with alcohol use disorder. None of the patients had comorbid axis-I psychiatric disorder. Sociodemographic data, alcohol use characteristics were obtained. Childhood trauma (childhood trauma questionnaire), resilience (resilience scale for adults), severity of alcohol use disorder (severity of alcohol dependence questionnaire and Michigan alcoholism screening test) were evaluated. The mean age of the participants was 43.2 ± 10.3 . Of all the participants, 63.6% (n=42) were married, 74.2% (n=49) had a job with regular income. The onset of problematic alcohol use was at the age of 26.3 ± 8.8 , mean duration of alcohol use was 16.9 ± 10.3 years and mean of the longest sobriety period was 9.7 ± 22.2 months. No correlation was found between resilience and early onset of alcohol use, problematic alcohol use and duration of sobriety. There was no correlation between childhood trauma and severity of alcohol use disorder. There was a slight negative correlation between severity of alcohol use disorder and subdomains of resilience [structured style ($r = -0.278$, $p = 0.02$), perception of future ($r = -0.251$, $p = 0.04$)]. These results show that interventions to increase resilience may positively affect treatment process in alcohol use disorder and reduce severity of the disorder.

Biography

Ebru Aldemir has been a Psychiatrist for eight years. She is a Lecturer and a PhD Student in Substance Addiction Programme at Ege University Institute on Drug Abuse, Toxicology and Pharmaceutical Sciences. She has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals. Her research interests are addictive disorders, neurocognitive functions, motivational interviewing and brief psychotherapies.

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Transgenerational effect of adolescent male rat morphine exposure on pain perception and morphine analgesia in the offspring

Narges Pachenari

Tarbiat Modares University, Iran

During the past decades, use/misuse of opioids has dramatically increased among adolescent population. It is firmly confirmed that different morphological and physiological changes occur in the brain during adolescence. Brain development and maturation, during this critical period, could be affected by several factors, including stress, drug abuse, nutritional status, etc. While studies on transgenerational effect of substances such as alcohol, nicotine and cocaine are focused on both paternal and maternal drug exposure, most of the studies of morphine administration are restricted to maternal exposure. So in this study we aimed to investigate transgenerational effect of male rats on morphine administration during adolescence against pain perception and morphine analgesia in the offspring. Male rats received escalating doses of morphine for 10 days during their adolescence. 20 days after last morphine injection, male rats were mated with intact female rats and then behavioral tests conducted on the offspring. Pain perception was evaluated by formalin test, and morphine analgesia by formalin, tail flick and paw withdrawal tests. Our results demonstrated that morphine and saline sired animals differ in interphase of formalin test. Besides, morphine sired animals respond more strongly to acute morphine injection in comparison to saline sired ones. Overall, these findings indicate significant transgenerational effect of morphine exposure during adolescence on pain perception and morphine analgesia in the offspring.

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Role of motivation in substance use disorders

Sarfraz Hussain

Punjab University & College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan

For the last many years there is an increasing trend of substance use or drug addiction. It has been observed in most of the countries of the world. Healthcare scientists are facing new challenges as patterns of substance use are progressively becoming more complicated. Substance tolerance, dependence and addiction are all manifestations of brain changes resulting from chronic substance abuse. Repeated substance use is cause of neuro adaptations in various neuronal circuits in the brain that are involved in motivation, memory and behaviour control. In addition to the pharmacological treatment, motivation should be the focus which is unfortunately a missing dimension in the treatment, in the regimen of high relapse. Motivation is guided by the heart and the brain so there is the role of morality and spiritualism to quit substances and other drugs. There are multiple motivational factors and reasons to quit other substances. These factors may be more than one. To find out the other factors, studies have shown that different motivational factors are divided into biological, psychological and social factors. The recovery from addiction is a long process that requires time, commitment, motivation and support. First step in the treatment is to decide to make a change. Studies has shown that a patients motivation has better results in the treatment outcome. A person with poor motivation who would give up drugs has managed so with long term effects of positive support thus this discussion is aimed at the role of biological basis and motivation in quitting substance use disorder.

Biography

Sarfraz Hussain has done his MBBS from Rawalpindi Medical College affiliated with Punjab University Lahore. He has done his Post-graduation in Psychiatry from WHO collaborating Center on Mental Health Research and Training, Rawalpindi Medical College and MCPS from College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan. He has a certificate of Specialist Psychiatry from Saudi Medical Council Riyadh. He is a live member of Pakistan Psychiatric Society since 2008. He is presently working as a Consultant Psychiatrist at Brain Center Hospital, Pakistan.

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Special Session

Day 3

Addiction Congress 2017

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Md Rashidul Haque

Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh

Psychiatric disorders among burn patients attending into the Burn and Plastic Surgery Unit of Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Dhaka

Background: Burn causes both the physical and psychological trauma of the victims. Most of the cases, physical trauma of burn are highlighted and managed but psychological impacts of burn are ignored. The psychological aspects of burn injury have been researched in different parts of world producing different outcomes. A very few number of study regarding psychological aspect of burn has been conducted in our country till now.

Objective: To assess the psychiatric morbidity among the burn patients attending burn unit of Dhaka Medical College Hospital. To assess socio-demographic characteristics of burn patients developing psychiatric disorders & to determine the effects of burn factors on the psychiatric disorder. Study design: This was a prospective, cross-sectional study. Study setting and period: The study was conducted in the Burn & Plastic Surgery Unit of Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh & the duration of the study was 6 (six) months. Participants: Burned patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria.

Methods: 124 patients were selected on non-probability purposive type sampling techniques who were GHQ (General Health Questionnaire) positive. Then a semi-structured questionnaire containing socio-demographic characteristics and SCID-I (Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis-I disorder) is applied. Finally DSM-IV-TR criteria were used among burn patients clinically. Main outcome measures: Different types of psychiatric morbidity in post burn patients and different burn related factors affecting psychiatric outcomes.

Results: The psychiatric morbidity among the burn patients was 47.6%. Regarding patterns of psychiatric morbidities, among the burn patients highest percentage was anxiety disorder 54.24% followed by depressive disorder 35.6%, acute stress disorder (ASD) 3.4%, post traumatic disorder (PTSD) 5.1% & 1.7% psychotic disorder. It was also apparent from this study that low socioeconomic condition, less educated, unmarried, suicidal and more TBSA involvement burn patients who had multiple sites of burn injuries especially head, neck and face developed psychiatric disorders.

Conclusion: This study highlights the importance of the simultaneous evaluation and management of psychiatric disorders and physical injuries in burn injured patients. Keywords: SCID I, DSM-IV-TR, ASD, PTSD, TBSA.

Biography

Md. Rashidul Haque has completed MBBS from Dhaka Medical College in 2002, joined in Government service of People Republic of Bangladesh as Assistant Surgeon in 2006 and achieved Fellowship in Psychiatry, FCPS (Fellow of College of Physicians and Surgeons) from Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons (BCPS) in 2013. Now he is working as Registrar in Department of Psychiatry since 2013. He is elected as International Secretary of Bangladesh Association of Psychiatrists (BAP).

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Notes:

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Addiction Disorder & Addiction Therapy

August 29-31, 2017 | Prague, Czech Republic

Erry Wijoyo

Kapeta Foundation and University of Indonesia, Indonesia

KAPETA Foundation

Karya Peduli Kita (Kapeta Foundation) was established in 2002 through a family support group and substance use therapy and rehabilitation outpatient program (or daycare), and was legally established as an organization on 24 February 2004. Through various programs relating to substance abuse and HIV-AIDS prevention, KAPETA Foundation has attempted to aid the recovery of individuals with Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) to restore social functioning and provide socio-psychological support for people with HIV-AIDS in sustaining life. The shortage of information and education relating to substance use and HIV-AIDS in Indonesia has given rise to various perspectives and understanding in the public eye on addiction- and HIV-related matters. If not prevented well, stigma and discrimination will occur, resulting in further complications during prevention and treatment. Through this understanding, KAPETA Foundation also raises effort to bring awareness to the individuals as well as the general public whose lives are closely related to persons with SUDs and HIV-AIDS, through provision of information, education, and scheduled socio-psychological support. These activities are delivered in peer-group and family support meetings, seminars, workshops, outbounds and training, which is now part of our service program to the general public.

Biography

Erry Wijoyo is the Director of Kapeta Foundation, a non-profit organization for substance use disorder and HIV-AIDS programme. He is one of the first and also the few in Indonesia who has credentials as an International Certified Addiction Counselor and Therapist. He is also one of Indonesia's National Trainer for Universal Treatment Curriculum of Colombo Plan.

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