PREVALENCE OF DUAL DIAGNOSIS-
-PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AND PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE
ABUSE IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS DURING ONE YEAR PERIOD

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Objective: Substance abuse and dependence often exist with other psychiatric conditions (up to 70%) and can complicate treatment and prognosis. It is therefore important to recognize both conditions and to treat them simultaneously.

Aim: to study the prevalence of dual diagnosis among psychiatric patients and to describe the profile of patients with dual diagnosis.

Method: Our research included all hospitalized patients during a year, numbering 601, among whom 88 were addicts, and 68 (10%) had dual diagnoses (ICD-10 diagnostic criteria).

Results: Among patients with dual diagnoses, 44 (65%) patients were with alcohol dependence, 4 (6%) with opiate addiction, 2 (3%) with cannabis abuse, 4 (6%) with benzodiazepines addiction and 14 (20%) patients were polysubstance users.

Comorbidity was registered in 68 patients. The psychiatric diagnosis included 35 (52%) personality disorders, 17 (25%) posttraumatic stress disorders, 8 (12%) cases of psychosis and 7 (11%) mood disorders.

The sample included 63 men and 5 women. The mean age was 41.5 years. 33 patients were married and 35 were single. Only 7 patients were employed, 47 were unemployed and 14 patients were retired.

Conclusion: according to our data, addiction as a dual diagnosis appears in 11% hospitalized patients. They are most often unemployed middle-age men. The most common form of addiction is alcoholism, followed by mental illnesses caused by the abuse of several psychoactive substances. The most prevalent comorbidity is personality disorder, followed by posttraumatic stress disorders.


No potential conflict of interest