

## Diagnosics of the combined drug and alcohol dependence in convicts using APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT"

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Among criminals dependent on psychoactive substances, there is a growing shift from intravenous drug use to alcohol consumption, usually with the aim of relieving withdrawal symptoms. For this purpose, strong alcoholic beverages are used: technical alcohol, vodka, alcohol-containing liquids (more often the motivation is the lack of funds to buy drugs).

There is evidence that the modern pathomorphosis of drug addiction, alcoholism is characterized, in particular, by an increase in the frequency of medical and social consequences of chronic use. So, Adylov D.U. (1982) found personality changes in 96% of patients, including 89.8% of patients examined in the 50s. and in all patients examined in the 60-70s. Also, the frequency of delinquency was higher in patients in the 60s and 70s. - respectively, 95.1% and 82% - compared with patients in the 50s. (69.4%). Zurabashvili A.D. and Gabiani A.A. et al (1986), based on the results of a sociological study, noted that every drug user sooner or later turns to more criminal methods of obtaining funds necessary to purchase a drug. This explains the high crime rate among drug addicts. The high criminality of various forms of drug addiction is indicated by

TF Buss et al (1995). The high crime rate among male opium addicts is noted by Hammersly R. et al. (1989), Tchistyakova

LA (2000), according to their data, the diagnosis of "antisocial personality" corresponds to 17.8% of drug addicts, which is 13.4 times more compared to the general population. Graham N., Wish ED (1994) indicate, on the contrary, a high crime rate among women who abuse drugs compared to men who use drugs.

Based on the study of the personal files of those convicted of violent crimes against the person and health (Articles 105, 111, 161-166; 131-132 and others) and clinical examinations, it has been established that the severity of aggression and aggressive behavior are characteristic precisely at the time of drinking alcohol. There is a significant severity of aggression in a state of alcoholic intoxication with strong alcoholic beverages, especially surrogates, including in the absence of symptoms of addiction, even in cases of one-time consumption. For drug users, aggression is more typical during the period of abstinence and lack of funds to purchase drugs. When, according to many, they are "ready for anything," "even if I kill my own mother because of heroin."

According to our data, the majority of drug addicted criminals do not consume alcohol during the period of drug addiction. Many chronic drug addicts, mainly those who are addicted to opiates, do not tolerate alcohol at all or do not tolerate them well. They resort to vodka and other strong drinks mainly in the absence of drugs to alleviate withdrawal disorders. However, some drug addicts begin to consume strong alcoholic beverages in remission. In the future, alternating the intake of alcohol with the intake of drugs, drugs are used less often, and alcohol more often, in

eventually becoming addicted to alcohol. It is during this so-called transitional period that hypnotics and tranquilizers are taken with the aim of stopping withdrawal symptoms or enhancing the effects of alcohol. Against the background of additional alcohol intake, mixed forms of intoxication are observed. Such conditions provoke violent violent crimes. Moreover, at the stage of investigation, both in a criminal case and in a court verdict, as a rule, only alcohol intoxication is indicated. Criminals constantly strive to deny drug use and easily admit alcohol use. In addition, apparently, there are difficulties with the appointment and conduct of an examination for the presence of narcotic, drug or mixed intoxication. Thus, it turns out that the fact of committing a crime in a state of drug intoxication, drug use is not always taken into account by the judicial and investigative authorities, which makes it difficult to correctly qualify the reasons contributing to the commission of crimes. There is no real assessment of the impact of drug use on crime and the possibility of targeted prevention of these crimes.

Regardless of the type of personality, mixed intoxication is accompanied by malice, suspicion, expressed aggression, intolerance to any objections and poorly motivated severity of violence, even in the absence of resistance from the victim, in her helpless state. It is also accompanied by aggressive brutal acts against the victims.

While in prison, some of the convicts admit that there is a direct connection between the commission of violent crimes, their severity and the use of alcohol and drugs. For some of them, this awareness is the motive for starting therapy. However, the overwhelming majority, due to pronounced anosognosia, a decrease in criticism, believe that "I will quit drinking myself", "I want to and I won't take a drop in my mouth." At the same time, as practice shows, in the absence of specialized psychiatric and narcological assistance after release, they begin to use alcohol and drugs again, which leads to the commission of new crimes. This once again emphasizes that it is necessary to search for any motives for the initiation and implementation of therapy and rehabilitation. Currently, compulsory treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction has been canceled.

The formation of alcohol dependence on the background of drug addiction changes the classic clinical picture of drug addiction, which complicates diagnosis and therapy. A certain part of the criminal contingent generally lacks the desire and motives for starting therapy. They are characterized by: anosognosia, lack of awareness of drug-related problems, pronounced resistance, refusal of examination and treatment. Working with them creates additional difficulties on an individual basis, in addition, they have a negative impact on other, positively oriented and disposed to therapy patients. In addition, difficulties always arise in the practical implementation of the element of compulsion and compulsory treatment.

In this case, the use of the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" allows you to practically simultaneously solve several problems: screening tests for drug use testing, identifying somatic pathology with the diagnosis of affected systems and organs, creating motives for voluntary initiation of therapy, conducting adequate therapy with the selection effective drugs.

In the course of the work, 68 patients with drug addiction and 64 with alcohol addiction, serving sentences in penitentiary institutions, were examined. During screening studies, at the initial stage, a reproducible point for ART was determined, and a pineal gland preparation (Epiphysis D26) was connected to the testing circuit. Taking into account the presence of tattoos, in order to exclude cicatricial interference fields, as far as possible, points outside the applied drawings were selected. Based on the time limit for examining one patient and the need to examine a large flow of convicts upon admission, the stage has determined the most characteristic set of pointers for conducting a screening examination.

These are indicators: toxic load, the degree of connective tissue insufficiency, adaptation reserves, psycho-vegetative loads, indicators of mental stress, the state of the immune system, tuberculosis, mycotic and lymphatic burden. When testing the load of narcotic substances, the sum of the amounts of narcotic substances was sequentially tested; pointers to the use of opiates and cannabinoids in potencies up to D200.

The second stage is an examination to clarify the clinical diagnosis, to determine the possibility and sequence of therapy, and to rehabilitate the patient. When prescribing therapy, the patient's written consent was obtained, which was placed in the outpatient medical record. In each case, an individual selection of drugs was carried out with testing through indicators of effectiveness (Cu. Met. D400), prescription consistency. Re-examination was carried out after 30 days with an assessment of the effectiveness of the prescribed therapy and its correction, if necessary.

When conducting a survey using the vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST" in drug addicts, the following main indicators were revealed: the presence of functional disorders, mesenchymal blockade, psychovegetative and toxic loads, indicators of mental stress, depletion of the immune system, mycotic burden, signs dysbiosis, lymphatic burden.

During the study, it was found that in patients with alcohol dependence, emotional-volitional personality changes are less pronounced, they are more open, accessible to contact and interested in the treatment of somatic pathology, willingly undergo therapy courses. Of those who passed the examination and courses of therapy for somatic pathology, 85% of patients agreed to voluntary treatment for alcohol dependence. Whereas among drug addicts there were only 39% of them. The rest of the convicted drug addicts were dominated by symptoms of anosognosia, a decrease in the critical assessment of their own health indicators, and the absence of even a formal orientation towards stopping drug use after release. For convicts with drug addiction, chronic diseases with organic damage to organs and systems (gastritis, hepatitis,

pathology). Most of them are characterized by resistance, negativism towards examination and treatment, reduced criticism, unwillingness to undergo treatment, and lack of desire for recovery.

With the help of the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" it is possible to obtain reliable differences characteristic of convicts addicted to alcohol and drugs. There is a real opportunity to identify the leading factors and features of the formation of states of dependence on psychoactive substances in a specific contingent of convicts, to form attitudes towards voluntary treatment.

#### Conclusions:

1. Highlighting a set of basic pointers for screening research allows you to reduce the time for examining one person and to optimize the examination process.
2. Checking the pathological findings identified during the screening study. pointers in the future allows you to conduct targeted diagnostics of the affected systems and organs and prescribe adequate therapy.
3. Diagnosis of concomitant somatic pathology allows clarify the main diagnosis. After the stage of therapy for somatic pathology, the patient develops motives for starting therapy for alcoholism and drug addiction.
4. Real assessment of drug use among criminals using APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" allows you to establish their role in the commission of crimes and creates the possibility of targeted prevention of these crimes.

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O.I. Trifonov, S.I. Gusev, O. M. Lonchakov, V.M. Kruk Diagnosis of combined drug and alcohol addiction in convicts using the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" // XIII

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