

Some results of the application of the method of identifying persons who use drugs at the collection points of military commissariats

subjects of the Russian Federation

V.V. Kulikov, G.B. Stolyarov (Central Exhibition Complex of the

Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia)

The issues of drug distribution in the Russian Federation are becoming more and more urgent every year. The need for a barrier to their proliferation in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation from among citizens preparing to perform military service duties is no less relevant, but rather more relevant than among the civilian strata of the population.

It is no coincidence that the decision of the Security Council of the Russian Federation on the issue of "On the drug situation in the Russian Federation and measures to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse" dated July 6, 1999, the governing bodies of the executive power of the Russian Federation were instructed to organize work on equipping regional (city) collection points for military commissariats with modern equipment and means of express diagnostics to identify persons who use drugs. Due to the lack of such equipment in 2001, a new screening method for testing people who use drugs was developed, and equipment was developed and tested to ensure the implementation of this method. The method under consideration was approved by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on 05.04.2001 and issued in the form of guidelines No. 2001/98 "Method for identifying persons, using drugs ". In 2003, the assembly points of the military commissariats of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as the district, naval and central hospitals of the RF Ministry of Defense, were equipped with equipment for identifying persons who use drugs. In the same 2003, medical specialists were trained to work on the supplied equipment.

In the autumn draft of 2003, during a medical examination before being sent to the troops, at the assembly points of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, 14% of the total number of those examined were tested on equipment that implements the method of identifying persons who use drugs. In 2004 (spring-autumn) the number of tested was 30.4% of the total number of those examined. In 2005 (spring-autumn) this indicator was 46.6%, in 2006 (spring-autumn) - 50.6%. The number of conscripts who use drugs, identified during testing from the total number of those tested, was: in the fall of 2003 - 453 people, in 2004 - 1338 people, 2005 - 1127 people, 2006 - 951 people.

All recruits who tested positive were sent for additional examination. After the completion of the survey, 253 people from this contingent were found unfit and partially fit for military service in the fall of 2003. (55.8%), in 2004 - 645 people. (48.2%), in 2005 - 435 people. (38.5%), 2006 - 227 people. (24.4%). The relatively low percentage of those who were deemed unfit and partially fit among the identified persons who use drugs is associated with the identification of facts of single or episodic use of drugs.

It should be noted that this testing is carried out among conscripts who have already passed a medical examination and examination and are recognized

draft commissions fit for military service.

The detection rate of citizens when conscripted for military service, suffering from mental and behavioral disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances, was 4 people in 2003, 5 people in 2004, 6 people in 2005, and year - 6 people per 1000 tested.

As the results show, the use of equipment for detecting the fact of drug use produced by the IMEDIS Center can increase the level of detection of drug addicts by 2-3 times.

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