

Features of using APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT"
in prisons

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Currently, convicts who have repeatedly used drugs and have clinical signs of drug addiction are still admitted to penitentiary institutions in Russia. The incidence of mental disorders, including those associated with alcohol and drug addiction, constantly occupies a leading place in the structure of general pathology in prisons. Establishing the fact of drug abuse and the diagnosis of drug addiction makes it possible to promptly start carrying out further diagnostic and therapeutic measures, and to form an attitude towards drug refusal. In the future, a real opportunity appears to reduce recidivism, to reduce the spread of legal and illegal drugs. Due to the peculiarities of the conditions during isolation in case of arrest, serving a sentence, antisocial and criminal personality changes, there are problems with the diagnosis of drug addiction, verification of the diagnosis. This is due to the complexity of collecting anamnesis, obtaining objective data on drug use, the desire for the majority of those under investigation and convicted to hide the facts of drug use and symptoms of dependence in the absence of the possibility of using drugs in pre-trial detention centers and colonies.

The conducted comparative analysis shows that out of the total number of convicts examined at the AIC "IMEDIS-EXPERT", in 2007 the diagnosis of opium addiction was established in 38.4%; hashish- 11.9%; polydrug addiction- 5.9% of cases. The diagnosis of drug addiction was first established during examination at the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" in 16.9% of cases. In 26.6% of cases, the fact of episodic drug use among persons under investigation and convicts in past, which is clearly reflected in the table. one.

Table 1

Comparative analysis of the number of examined convicts in 2007-2008.

Year	Opium	Hashish	Polydrug addiction	Other	Without pathology	For the first time
2007	38.4%	11.9%	5.9%	26.6%	23.3%	16.9%
2008	39.6%	12.2%	6.6%	25.2%	26.8%	13.1%

Noteworthy is the similarity of indicators for identifying persons with different clinical forms of drug addiction and other indicators by groups in comparison of 2007 indicators-2008, which reflects the stability of the use of APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" in the practice of medical departments.

Received anamnestic, clinical data, results clinical laboratory researches were confirmed by carrying out vegetative resonance test on APK "IMEDISEXPERT". The coincidence of survey data up to 87.3% was noted. In persons with alcohol dependence, episodic use of cannabinoids was revealed in 32% of cases, and in 19%- episodes of intravenous opiate use (in 2007). When using the "IMEDIS" equipment, screening studies using the vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST", it is possible to clarify the clinical diagnosis with verification of the type and duration of drug use, psychoactive substances. According to the indicators of mental and psycho-vegetative load, the quality and stability of remission after cessation of drug use and a complex of therapeutic and rehabilitation measures are assessed.

You should always remember about the desire of most drug addicts to hide the facts of their use or to underestimate the frequency and duration of their use, to deny the symptoms of addiction. In terms of diagnostics, there is a real possibility of using the hardware and software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" for testing to determine the type and duration of drug use and verification of clinical diagnosis.

Currently, the main problem in working with this group of patients is associated with the lack of motives for therapy, refusals from treatment, severe symptoms of anosognosia and the commission of serious crimes in a state of intoxication. Refusals to examine and treat drug addiction by traditional methods, pronounced symptoms of anosognosia were observed in 76.9% of convicts. Working with such patients creates additional difficulties on an individual basis, in addition, they have a negative impact on other patients who are positively oriented and attuned to therapy. A step-by-step tactic was used for screening examinations using the vegetative resonance test "IMEDIS-TEST", further clinical research and

using other capabilities of the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" for diagnostics and therapy. Verification of previously used drugs was carried out, specifying their type, identifying concomitant somatic pathology and the specificity of damage to organs and systems of the body against the background of a long period without the use of drugs and alcohol.

During the examination using the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT", the following main pathological indicators were revealed: the presence of functional disorders, blockade of the mesenchyme, psychovegetative stress, indicators of mental stress, depletion of the immune system, mycotic burden, signs of dysbiosis, lymphatic burden. In convicts, chronic somatic and mental pathology prevails with the presence of long-standing chronic diseases with organic damage to organs and systems (gastritis, hepatitis, encephalopathy and other pathologies). They are characterized by resistance, negativism towards examination and treatment, reduced criticism, unwillingness to undergo treatment, and lack of desire for recovery. While at large, they practically do not seek medical help, they abuse alcohol and drugs.

A qualitative assessment of the state of health of convicts is necessary to identify the main pathological conditions, to develop and carry out a set of targeted preventive and therapeutic measures. Timely therapy is aimed at establishing a stable remission and stopping concomitant somatic pathology. The result of clinical examinations in patients with alcohol and drug addiction was the clarification of the clinical diagnosis, relief of acute conditions and partial elimination of chronic pathological symptoms. It is important to inform the patient about the presence of pathology and provide an independent choice of the possibility and method of therapy.

At present, work continues on expanding the use of the APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" in the practical activities of the medical departments of the Federal Penitentiary Service. The reports of doctors on this work were carried out at regular meetings with the heads of the medical service. The functional duties of doctors trained to work on the IMEDIS equipment include tasks on the constant use of the equipment in the current work to identify people who have used drugs and have signs of drug addiction for the diagnosis and treatment of somatic pathology. In the field, employees are assigned who are responsible for the practical use of the received kits of the APK "IMEDIS EXPERT" under the federal anti-drug program. Continuous use of this equipment in the field for its intended purpose is ensured.

Conclusions:

1. Application of APK "IMEDIS-EXPERT" allows to reveal the fact of drug use in the past, to clarify the clinical diagnosis of drug addiction among convicts with verification of the type and duration of drug use. Among those examined at the AIC "IMEDIS-EXPERT", the diagnosis of opium addiction was established in 2008 in 39.6%; hashish - 12.2%; polydrug addiction- 6.6% of cases. For the first time in his life, a diagnosis of drug addiction was established in 13.1% of cases. In 25.2% of cases, episodic drug use was established among those under investigation and convicted in the past.

2. During the period of drug addiction remission, taking into account the duration of psychopathological and psychosomatic symptoms at a distant stage, frequent exacerbations of pathological conditions using the vegetative resonance test, it is possible to assess the quality and stability of remission with simultaneous therapy.

3. Therapy of psychosomatic and somatic diseases allows you to provide adequate assistance to patients, eliminate the symptoms of anosognosia and form an attitude towards drug refusal and a motive for drug dependence therapy. The frequency of testing at the AIC "IMEDIS-EXPERT" for convicts undergoing treatment and dispensary observation by a psychiatrist-narcologist for drug addiction was initially monthly, and then once every three months.