

Diagnosis of drug addiction, comorbid pathology in convicts

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In Russia, the social, criminal, economic and medical problems associated with drugs and drug addiction have become one of the intractable problems. This is facilitated by the economic crisis, instability of the social and economic situation, changes in the system of personal values (Koshkina E.A., 1997). There is an increase in cases of newly diagnosed drug dependence on opioids, especially among adolescents, adults convicted during arrest and during their stay in pre-trial detention centers. For some adolescents, the beginning of drug addiction is still noted with the use of cannabinoids, opioids in the form of surrogates "khanka" and heroin with various impurities. At the same time, up to 30% of adolescents start drug use with intravenous heroin. The use of stimulants is sporadic.

The use of the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" and the method of autonomic resonance test (ART) in the process of screening research is aimed at identifying the fact of drug use, systematic drug use in convicts, as well as the presence of concomitant pathology. If a comorbid somatic pathology is detected in convicts, we begin therapy for somatic pathology and then, after correcting the symptoms of anosognosia in relation to drug use, we offer adequate drug dependence therapy. Most often, criminals switch from using cannabinoids to opioids in the form of surrogates - "hanki". There is a short period of smoking "anasha", "plan" from 1 month to 3 months.

The sequence of the screening examination of convicts was determined by the goal and objectives, available preliminary anamnestic and clinical data on possible pathology. In the course of the study, an individual optimal algorithm for examining each patient was compiled. 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, if possible, points outside the applied drawings were selected. When testing the load of narcotic substances, pointers were used: the sum of the amounts of narcotic substances, pointers to the use of opioids, cannabinoids. Additionally, we determined the toxic load, the degree of connective tissue insufficiency, indicators of mental stress, tension or depletion of the immune system, signs of dysbiosis, mycotic burden. When prescribing therapy, in each case, an individual selection of drugs was carried out with testing through indicators of effectiveness (Cu met. D400), prescription consistency (including with drugs already taken by the patient) and the exclusion of overdose.

During the examination with the use of the hardware-software complex "IMEDIS-EXPERT" in adolescents who are addicted to drugs, a frequent combination of toxic loads, immunity disorders, mental stress was found, but the degree of their severity is low. In adult convicts, drug dependence on opioids, chronic somatic and mental pathology with the presence of long-standing chronic diseases with organic damage to organs and systems (gastritis, hepatitis, encephalopathy and other pathologies) prevail. They are characterized by resistance, negativism towards examination and treatment, reduced criticism, unwillingness to undergo treatment, lack of desire for recovery.

Assessment of the health status of convicts is necessary to identify the main pathological conditions, develop and carry out a set of targeted preventive and therapeutic measures. The result of clinical examinations in patients with drug addiction was the clarification of the clinical diagnosis, relief of acute conditions and partial elimination of chronic pathological symptoms. When conducting screening examinations of convicts, the diagnosis of drug addiction was confirmed in adolescents dependent on

opioids (group 2) in 91.2% of cases, with polydrug dependence (group 3) - in 85.4% of cases. For the first time, the diagnosis was made in case of addiction to cannabinoids (group 1) in 5.3% of cases, from opioids in adolescents - in 8.8% of cases, in case of polydrug addiction (F19.2-H Mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of several drugs) - in 14.6% of cases. While in adult convicts addicted to opioids (group 4), with the help of ART "IMEDIS-TEST" a diagnosis was made (F11.2 Mental and behavioral disorders due to opioid use) for the first time in 9.7% of cases and confirmed in 90.3% of cases. In dynamics, there is gradually an increase in concomitant somatic pathology during the formation of polydrug addiction in adolescents in 43.9% of cases and in adults convicts addicted to drugs - in 34.7% of cases (Table 1).

Table 1

	1st group	Group 2	Group 3	4 group
Confirmed diagnosis addiction	94.7%	91.2%	85.4%	90.3%
The diagnosis was established for the first time.	5.3%	8.8%	14.6%	9.7%
pathology	21.3%	35.3%	43.9%	34.7%

During a continuous examination of adult convicts and adolescents in an educational colony using the ART method "IMEDIS-TEST", a high level of combination of drug addiction and comorbid mental and somatic pathology was established. Correspondence of anamnestic information about drug use, clinical symptoms of drug dependence and established diagnoses was noted in 90.3% of the examined opioid-dependent patients (group 4), which indicates a high diagnostic efficiency of this method.

Conclusions:

1. There is a high prevalence of narcotic drugs among the convicts. dependencies. Before being arrested and isolated, they, as a rule, do not go to medical institutions and the facts of drug use, the state of drug addiction is not recorded and the diagnosis is not made. Due to the peculiarities of conditions during isolation in case of arrest, serving a sentence, asocial 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 of 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 drug use in pre-trial detention centers and colonies.

2. Conducting screening diagnostics makes it possible to establish the fact of systematic drug abuse. This makes it possible to promptly start carrying out further diagnostic and therapeutic measures, to start adequate therapy in a timely manner, and to form an attitude towards drug refusal.