non compliance with medications and may also induce manic symptoms. Benzylpiperazine based drugs of abuse have been less well researched compared to other drugs of abuse.

P0043

Variations in alcohol-metabolizing enzymes in people of East Indian and African descent from Trinidad and Tobago

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Background and Aim: Differences in alcoholism rates exist between Indo- and Afro-Trinidadians. We investigated whether these differences are explained by variations in the genes encoding the alcohol-metabolizing enzymes alcohol dehydrogenase and aldehyde dehydrogenase.

Methods: ADH1B, ADH1C, ALDH1 and ALDH2 polymorphisms were determined as well as serum alanine aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase levels.

Results: Forty-four percent of Indo-Trinidadians had one ADH1C*2 and one ADH1C*1 allele and 5 percent were homozygous. Twenty-three percent of Afro-Trinidadians had one ADH1C*2 allele and 1 percent were homozygous. The allele was associated with alcohol dependence. Alcoholics with at least one ADH1C*2 allele had elevated levels of alkaline phosphatase and gamma-glutamyl transferase. Forty-one percent of the Afro-Trinidadians had at least one ADH1B*3 allele and 1 percent were homozygous. The allele was associated with alcohol dependence. The presence of at least one copy of the ALDH1A1*2 allele were more likely to be alcohol dependent.

Conclusions: The presence of ADH1C*1 in Indo-Trinidadians and ADH1B*3 in Afro-Trinidadians is associated with reduced risk for alcoholism. The presence of at least one copy of the ALDH1A1*2 allele was found to be associated with an increase in alcohol dependence in Indo-Trinidadians.

P0044

Role of social and individual factors of opiate dependants to relapse (with 6 moth follow up)

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Background: Severity of disappointment to treatment of opiate dependency and high-level percent to relapse, most of investigator believes that drug dependency is a chronic and recurrent disorder. Therefore pay attention to first prevention increase. There are a lot of factors that influences to relapse, but psychiatry disorder concurrent. Individual and social factor are considerable.

Method: This is a descriptive & analytic study with prospective approach with random sampling about 920 patients that their selves voluntary have come to poly clinical addiction in Rafsanjan University.

Result: This study included that all factors such as age, employment, married, specific home, type of drug, method of use, amounts of use, age of beginning to abuse, use of multi drugs, injection, and previous treatment influences to outcome of treatment.

Discussion: however outcome of treatment depend on several factors that individual and social factor are one of them.

Keywords: opiate dependency, relapses, social and individual factors:

P0045

Anticonvulsive properties of M-chlorbenzhydrilurea and prospect of its clinical application

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Objective: To study original galogen derivative ureas which are a perspective class pharmacological active substances.

Methods: Connection of M-chlorbenzhydrilurea, (Galodif), has been studied in a number of 780 linear and cyclic derivatives of urea.

Results: Galodif, possesses high anticonvulsive activity at all models - the maximal electroshock (11,8 + 1,7) mg/kg, corosal (218,0+18,1) mg/kg, strichnin (252,0+32,1) mg/kg and camphor (37,2 + 4,2) the mg/kg spasmes, possesses the expressed central M-cholinolitic and weak H-cholinolitic action, blocks convulsive action tiosericarbside. The effective dose under the test of the maximal electroshock for mice is equal 11,8 mg/kg. On breadth anticonvulsive actions (LD50/ED50) preparation Galodif (218,0) surpasses pheno-barbital (9,1), benzonal (6,9) and phenuron (36,5). Galodif in therapeutic doses does not change impellent activity and rough reactions at mice, prolongs the time of a drug sleeping (chlorhydrat (on 170 %), barbamil (on 175 %), hexobarbital on 131 %), does not show antiserotonin action under the test reserpin hypotermia, does not influence on aphomorphin stereotipy and does not oppress developed conditioned reflex-defense electroencephalografic the analysis has revealed deprime action Galodif on impellen area of a bark of greater hemispheres, n. intralaminary talamusa, n. caudatus and reticular formation of an average brain. In the mechanism anticonvulsive actions.

Conclusion: Thus, linear derivative ureas - preparation Galodif - possesses a wide spectrum anticonvulsive activity and is safe at long application including in conditions of a pathology of a liver. Besides the preparation corresponds pharmacoeconomy to the criteria showed to modern antiepileptical treatments.