

Poster presentation

Study of the association between MMPI and alcohol addiction type

George Moussas*¹, Georgia Ntantouti², V Georgalakis², K Therapou²,
A Tselebis³, A Douzenis¹, D Bratis³, E Poulis² and E Lykouras¹

Address: ¹Second Psychiatry Department, Athens University Medical School, Athens, Greece, ²Short Term Unit for Alcoholic Addiction Treatment, Athens Psychiatric Hospital, Athens, Greece and ³Psychiatric Department, General Hospital "Sotiria", Athens, Greece

* Corresponding author

from International Society on Brain and Behaviour: 3rd International Congress on Brain and Behaviour
Thessaloniki, Greece. 28 November – 2 December 2007

Published: 17 April 2008

Annals of General Psychiatry 2008, **7**(Suppl 1):S157 doi:10.1186/1744-859X-7-S1-S157

This abstract is available from: <http://www.annals-general-psychiatry.com/content/7/S1/S157>

© 2008 Moussas et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

Background

It is known that alcohol addiction is a multidimensional and extensive public health problem. Apart from many other parameters, the psychological factors and the type of dependence it is decisive for the therapeutic intervention and relapse prevention.

To evaluate the clinical profile of alcohol depended patients as derived from the MMPI subscales, and various parameters associated with alcohol dependence.

Materials and methods

35 alcoholic patients (28 men and 7 women) which were admitted for alcohol detoxification and fulfilled DSM-IV criteria for dependence completed the MMPI, their demographic details were recorded, as well as family history for alcohol addiction, type of alcoholism, years of use and years of abuse of alcohol.

Results

The average age was 43,4 years \pm of 8.1 and the years of education 10,7 \pm 3,1. The average years of use were 20,08 \pm 9,10 and the average years of abuse were 8,03 \pm 6,31. For the whole sample the males surpassed the females in both parameters. Marital status: (28,6%) were single, (37,1%) married and (34,3%) divorced. There was negative family history for alcohol addiction in (57,1%) patients and (42,9%) had positive. Type of alcoholism: In (80%) it was type I and (20%) had type II. MMPI results: higher was the scale of psychopathy with an average 94,03 \pm 16, and the second scale schizophrenia with average

85,20 \pm 15,54. In the women the value in the introversion scale was smaller (44,28 vs 53,79 t test $p < 0.05$). Patients (single and divorced) presented higher values in the scale of depression (65,77 vs 57,15 t test $p < 0.05$). Positive heredity and the type of dependence did not differentiate the sample. The time of use was positively correlated with the Hypochondriasis, Depression, Histrionic as well as the scales of Paranoia and Psychasthenia. The time of abuse was correlated with the psychasthenia scale (Spearman test $p < 0.05$). The indicators of validity were within acceptable levels. The time of abuse was greater in the men than in the women.

Conclusions

The scale of psychopathy, as well as schizophrenia is high, even if the last one should be often considered as a component of anxiety event and not referring to genuine psychotic characteristics. However, it is established that the psychotic patients have increased abuse of alcohol. The scale of depression is increased in single and divorced patients and this finding is compatible with the increased frequency and severity of dependence in these groups. The study is found in development for the evaluation of also rests of parameters.