(5 mg) daily; oral Sonapax 1 tablet (25 mg) three times a day for 3-5 day treatment) used for a new purpose. 17 patients experienced this method. Efficacy: alcohol dysphoria acute manifestations were relieved by our method within 3-5 days that 37.8% exceeds conventional treatment. In 15 minutes, patients decreased irritability, motor restlessness, stress, cravings for alcohol. In 30 minutes, the patients fell asleep. Sleep lasted 3.5 hours on average. Subsequently, patients denied craving for alcohol, calmed down emotionally and psychomotorically, wished to be treated for alcoholism. No dysphoric relapses were observed.
Conclusions: The proposed multimodality method alleviates alcohol-induced dysphoria, involving pharmacotherapeutic triad along with psychotherapeutic potentiation.

Keywords: Alcohol; Addiction; Dysphoria; Treatment

EPP1321

Alcohol addiction complicated with comorbid amnestic disorders: The search for innovative approaches to treatment

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Introduction: Alcohol amnesia and palimpsests belong to understudied areas in addictology concerning the pathogenesis, risk factors, and development of effective integrated, targeted modalities of therapy, prevention, and after-treatment care.
Objectives: Development of a new integrated, pathogenetically grounded approach to the emergency and routine therapy for immediate and long-term consequences of amnestic alcohol intoxication.
Methods: Modern complex clinical-psychopathological, pathopsychological, laboratory, electrophysiological, biochemical examination; method of analogues and prototype analytical examination.
Results: Integrated anti-amnestic pharmacotherapeutic triad: Noobut IC (Phenibut) orally, before meals, for 6 days, twice a day: 250 mg in the morning, 500 mg at night, within days 7-14 250 mg twice: in the morning and at night; Vitaxon 2.0 ml daily, intramuscularly, No10 totally; ozone therapy for 10 days (ozone dissolved in olive oil, 6 mg/100 ml concentration), 5 ml orally 3 times a day. Complex therapy is concurrent with synergistic psychotherapeutic potentiation. Supportive anti-relapse prevention of alcohol-induced amnesia, palimpsests with Noobut IC: 1 tablet (250 mg) orally in the morning for 2 months. The pathogenetic support of the pharmacotherapeutic triad in treatment for alcohol addiction, comorbid with amnestic disorders, is pathogenetically focused on pharmacological properties of each component of the triad and their potentiating effects, involving most pathogenetic mechanisms of this disease.
Conclusions: Relieving and prophylactic efficacy of the proposed pharmacological triad (Noobut, Vitaxon, ozone and concurrent psychotherapeutic potentiation) is proven by the statistical reliability method and illustrated by clinical examples of patient-specific research.

Keywords: Alcohol addiction; Cognitive disorders; Amnesia; Treatment

EPP1322

Method of relieving hypertoxic alcohol abuse states in alcohol dependence

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Introduction: Currently, alcohol dependence is characterized by immediate onset of dipsomania states (code F10.26, ICD-10) interpreted in clinical addictology as reliable diagnostic signs of morbid alcohol dependence. These are classified clinically by rate, severity, therapeutically resistant post alcohol comorbidities (alcohol-induced polyneuropathy, hepatic dysfunctions, etc.), and by the presence of "lucid spaces", when patients, depleted physically and mentally by hypertoxic alcohol abuse states, periodically (after binge drinking) intake no alcohol.
Objectives: Effectiveness improvement and reducing time of treatment for hypertoxic alcohol abuse states by reasonable pathogenetic use of highly effective drugs, wide polymodality and synergistic pharmacological range, with few side effects, potential for inclusion to the conventional standard treatment patterns according to thiamine concepts.
Methods: Valid clinical-diagnostic, laboratory, biochemical, electrophysiological, psychological (scaling, testing), statistical methods for identification of alcohol dependence complicated by hypertoxic alcohol abuse states.
Results: A new method of alleviating the hypertoxic intoxication in alcohol dependence has been developed on representative clinical material, which involves conventional pharmacological and drug-free symptomatic remedies and methods. Along with psychotherapeutic potentiation, a therapeutically targeted pharmacological complex was prescribed: intramuscular Vitaxon № 10 per course; Sibazon 0.5% solution, 2 ml intramuscular, 3-5 injections per course; oral Phenazepam, one tablet (0.001g) twice a day for 10-14 days; Cocarnit one ampoule daily intramuscular injection, for a course of 3-10 injections.
Conclusions: The effectiveness of the proposed pharmacological complex has been proven by the statistical reliability method and illustrated by clinical examples of patient-specific research.

Keywords: Alcohol addiction; Intoxication; Treatment

EPP1323

Method of treating alcohol dependence complicated by amnestic disorders

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Introduction: Amnesia and palimpsests occurring and recurring in alcohol addicts due to alcohol intoxication (Ebrietas alcoholica) are accompanied by hazardous memory failures, gradual mental degradation and psychoorganic syndrome, which evidences urgent clinical, therapeutic and therapeutic issue in addictology, psychiatry, forensic medicine, sociology, medical psychology, etc. At EPA initiative (2019), research interest in non-invasive brain stimulation tools and methods for such populations was activated.
Objectives: Development of a patentable method of treatment in addictology using pyracetam and nicotinic acid transcerebral electrophoresis (TCE).
Methods: Valid clinical-diagnostic, laboratory, biochemical, electrophysiological, psychological (scaling, testing), statistical methods for identification of alcohol dependence complicated by amnestic disorders.
Results: The method of treatment of alcohol dependence complicated by amnestic disorders (Patent 141785 UA) provides complex pharmacological and drug-free therapy. Antiamnesic drugs are administered by TCE bilaterally; pyracetam 20% solution to the left orbit through active negative electrodes, and nicotinic acid 0.1% solution to the right orbit (positive electrode in the occipital fossa), current of 2-4 mA, 20-30 minutes exposure. The procedure was performed daily with a TCE device, for a 10-day course of treatment along with psychotherapeutic potentiation. TCE provides the ionic implementation of pharmacological agents in the brain and their physiological electrical stimulation.
Conclusions: In a representative clinical trial, using statistical methods and generated bank of patient-specific observations, significant potentiating effects of combined drug-free, non-invasive transcerebral electrical stimulation and electrophoretic implementation of pyracetam and nicotinic acid were demonstrated.

Keywords: pharmacotherapy; Alcohol addiction; Amnestic disorders

EPP1325

Quality of life of alcohol dependence patients who have been having acute psychotic disorder

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Introduction: Severe acute psychosis significantly alters patient's quality of life in patients with alcohol dependence. The aim of the investigation were examination value quality of the life patients with alcohol dependence who have recently suffered of acute psychotic disorder. The factor influencing the quality of life is the psychoorganic syndrome after acute psychosis.
Objectives: 120 patients with alcohol dependence who had recent history of acute psychosis were examined.
Methods: Psychopathological.
Results: The psychorganic syndromes at these patients were investigated. The Index quality of the life in these patients was assessed due to type of the psychorganic syndromes. The dynamics of the Index quality of the life at patients with psychorganic syndrome during the treatment were described. The subjective assessment of their condition in patients with hard psychorganic syndrome was dissociated from the assessment of doctors and relatives. The explaining the characteristics of the consequences of the transferred psychotic disorder to the patients turned out to be important for overcoming anosognosia. The Index quality of the life in these patients was assessed repeatedly at the same time, there was a significant decrease in the difference in the assessment of the quality of life by patients with relatives.
Conclusions: The importance of value quality of the life from the point of the patient, relatives of the patient and physician was underlined. The assesment of Index quality of the life is important important to explain the peculiarities of the postpsychotic state to the patients and their relatives in order to develop rehabilitation programs and carrying out psychotherapeutic activities.

Keywords: Alcohol dependence; acute psychotic disorder; quality of life

EPP1326

Impact of addictive behaviors on productivity at work among employees working on an onshore oil field

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Introduction: Addictive behaviors on the workplace are a real public health problem because of its consequences not only on workers but also on productivity at work.
Objectives: To explore the relationship between addictive behaviors and productivity at work among employees of a Tunisian oil rig.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in the first half of 2018. The assessment of work productivity was done using the validated WPAI-GH questionnaire. Smoking dependence was assessed via the Fagerström score and alcohol abuse by the FACE questionnaire.
Results: It was 94 employees working in an onshore oil field with an average age of 41.1 years. Average job seniority was 14.3 years. Active smoking was noted in 34.7% of cases. Alcohol consumption was noted in 19.1% of cases. In the 7 days preceding the survey, the average percentage of absenteeism was $3.64 \pm 21.7\%$ and the presenteeism was $17.66 \pm 25.58\%$. The average decline in productivity was $14.8 \pm 43.7\%$ and the average decline in daily activities was $20.21 \pm 31.45\%$. These parameters were not correlated with smoking and alcoholism.
Conclusions: Addictive behaviors in the workplace still a denied reality.Increasing awareness and clarifying expectations can be a good first step in order to ameliorate employee functioning and decrease productivity problems.

Keywords: addictive behaviors; onshore oil workers

EPP1329

Cannabis linked to improved sleep quality: A preliminary study

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