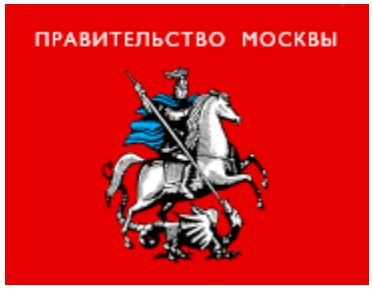


Ministry of Public Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation

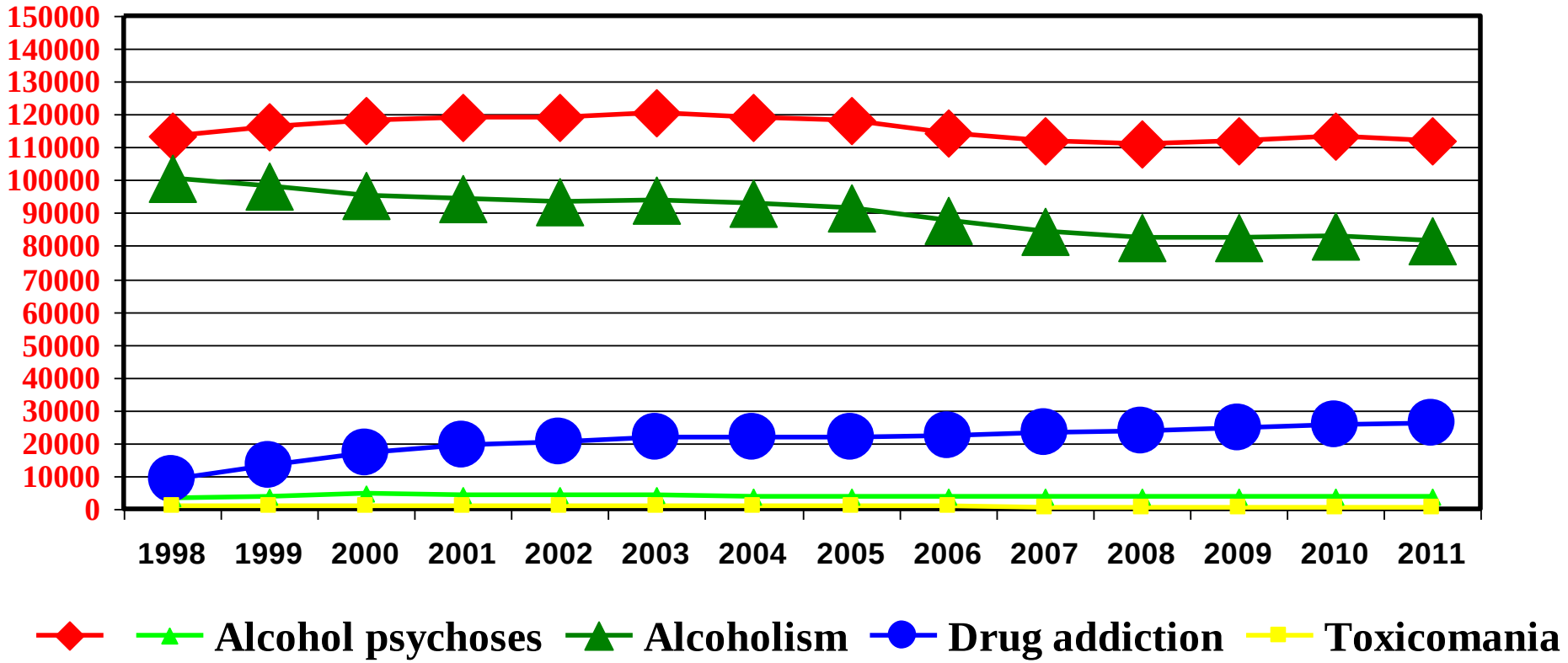
The Moscow Research and Practical Centre for Narcology of the Moscow Department of Health

Psychoactive substances demand reduction: Strategy and methods. The Moscow experience

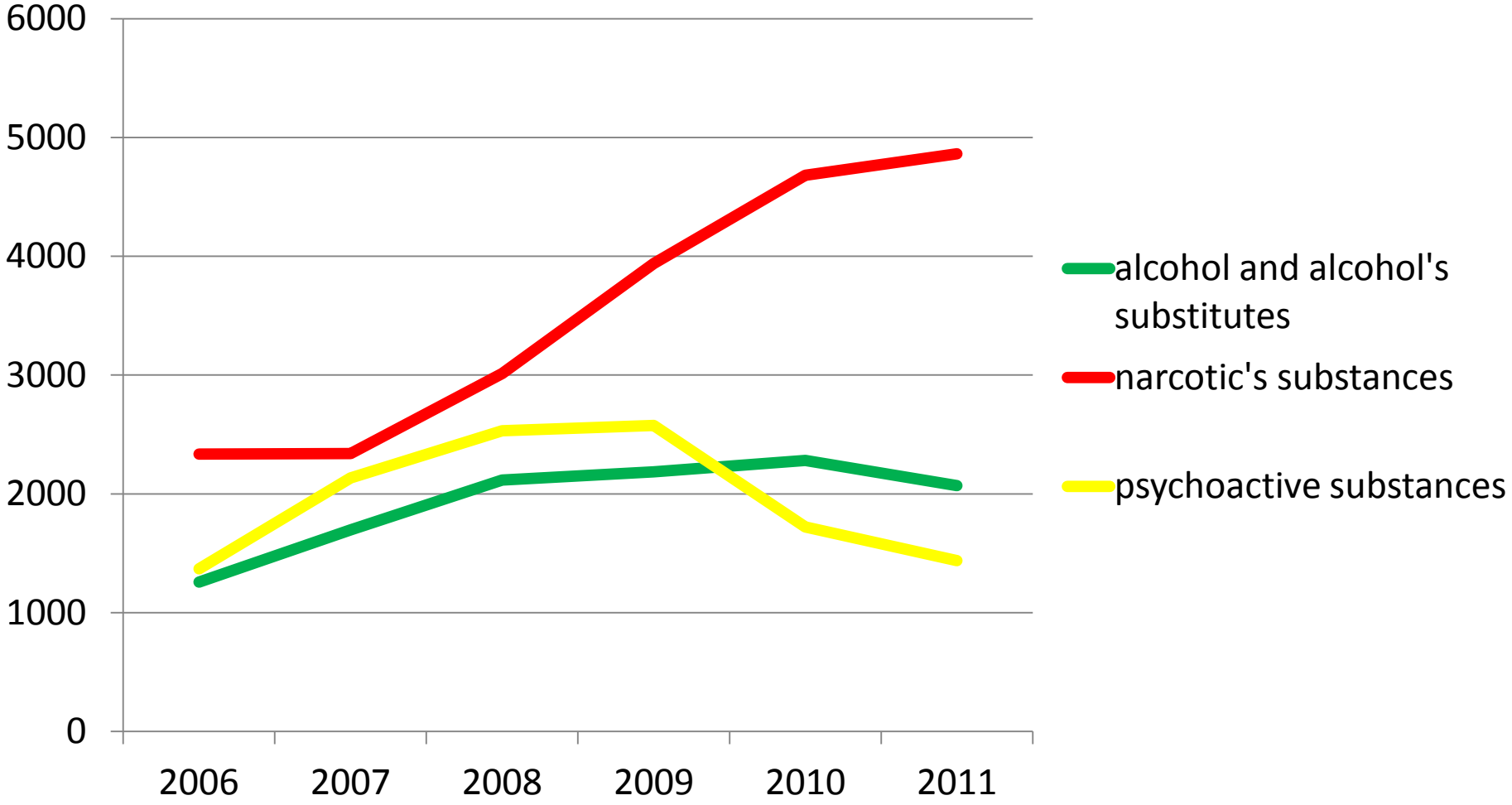
E.A. Bryun

Killarney, Ireland, 9-11 may 2012

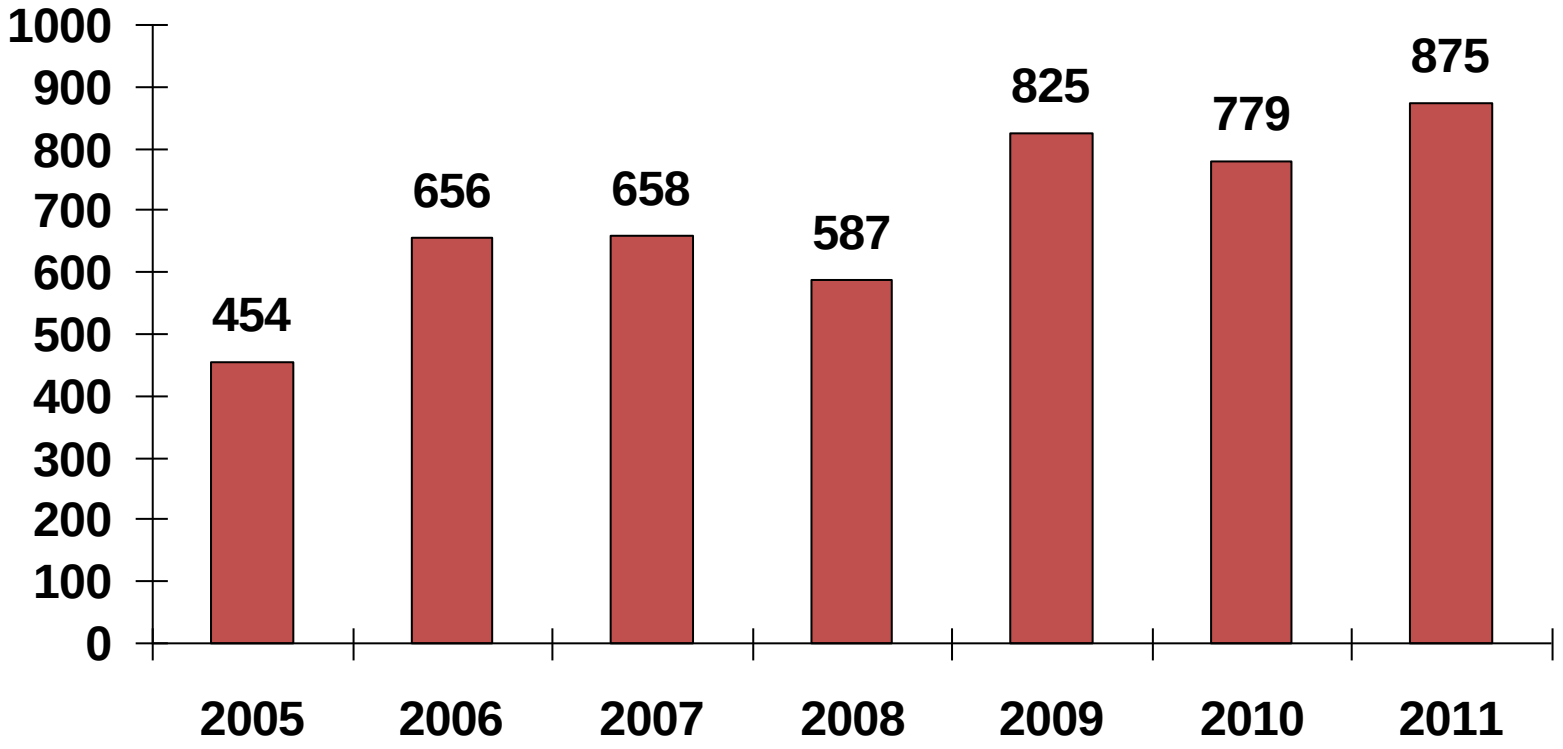
Number of patients registered in narcological facilities in Moscow



The dynamics of poisonings of psychoactive substances during 2006-2011 years

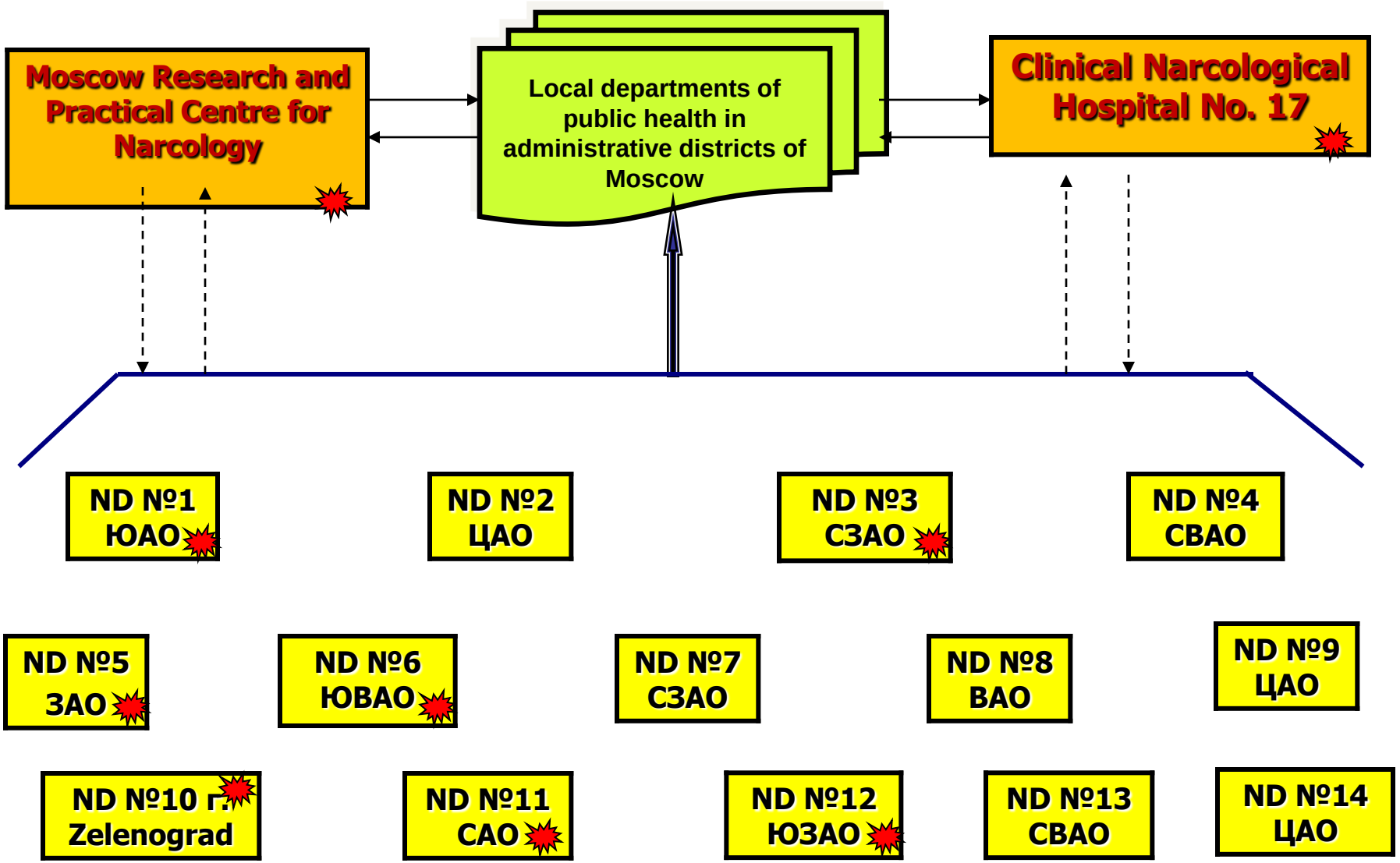


The Mortality from the overdose of narcotics substances by the data of the Bureau of forensic medicine examination

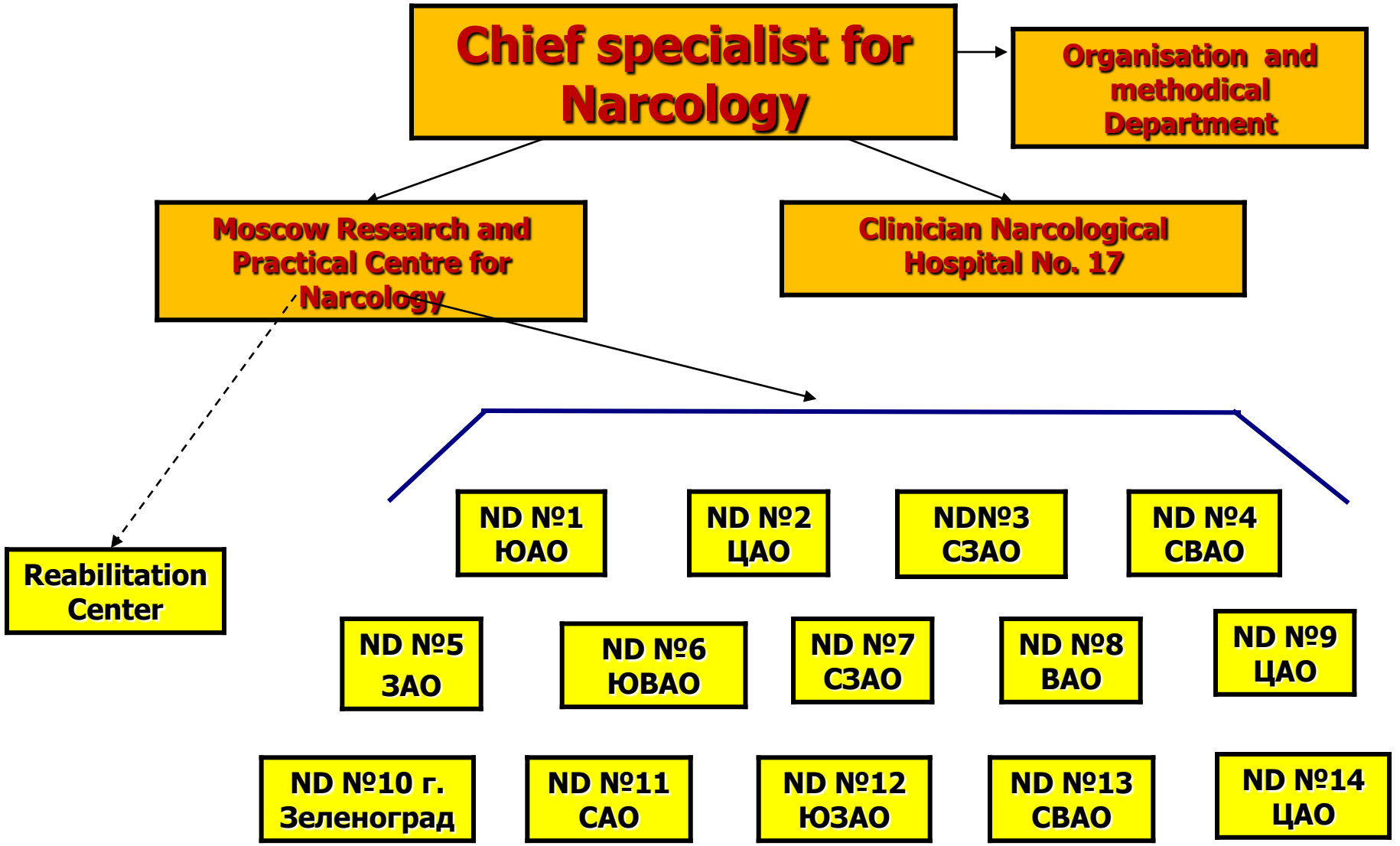


Authorities and agencies involved in prevention of alcohol- and drug-related disorders in Moscow:

Department of Health of the City of Moscow, Narcological Care



Department of Health of the City of Moscow, Narcological Care



The standard of narcological care includes eight stages that cover prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of addiction disorders:

- *Primary prevention*
- *Secondary prevention*
- *Intervention*
- *Detoxification*
- *Treatment of pathological craving*
- *Psychotherapy and correction of personality disorders*
- *Rehabilitation and relapse prevention measures*
- *Development of the treatment subculture as an opposite to alcohol- and drug subcultures*

Risk factors
(primary prevention)

1. *Genetic factors.*

2. *Inborn risk factors: problems during pregnancy and labor.*

3. *‘Mother – Child’ complex.*

4. *Attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorders, intracranial hypertension in children aged 2 to 6 years.*

5. *Risk factors associated with psychological atmosphere in the family: child neglect – too much or too little care.*

Risk factors (primary prevention, continued)

6. *Information environment as a risk factor.*

7. *The puberty turmoil (early and fast sexual maturation).*

8. *Psychological problems in adolescence.*

9. *Socialization problems in a peer group.*

10. *Joining in the drug subculture.*

Secondary Prevention (dealing with focus groups)

1. *Detection of risk groups in educational facilities and at workplaces in accordance with WHO and ILO recommendations (sociotherapeutic interventions).*

2. *Educational programs for different age groups.*

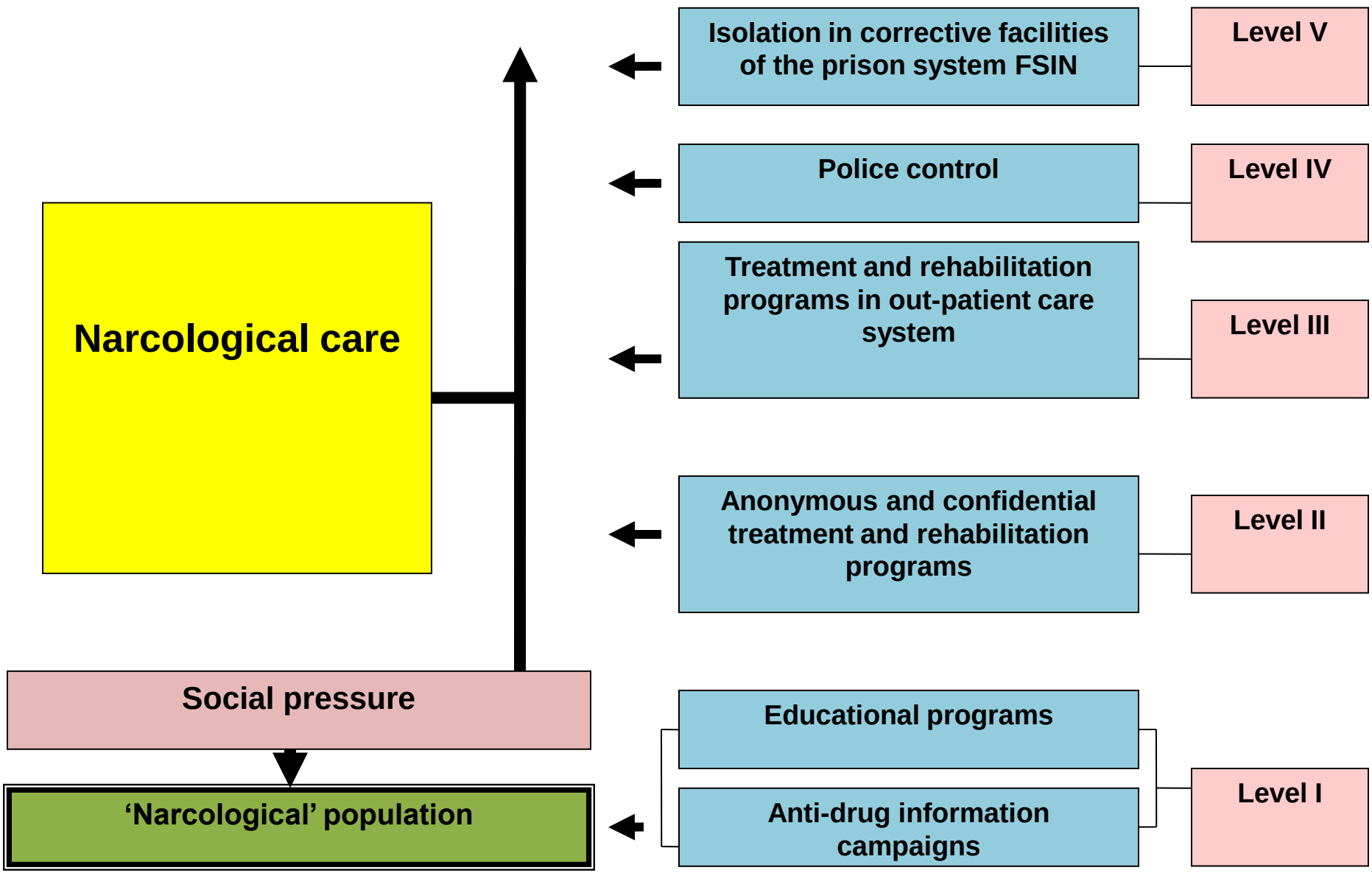
3. *Active involvement of the mass media.*

Tertiary Prevention (treatment and rehabilitation program)

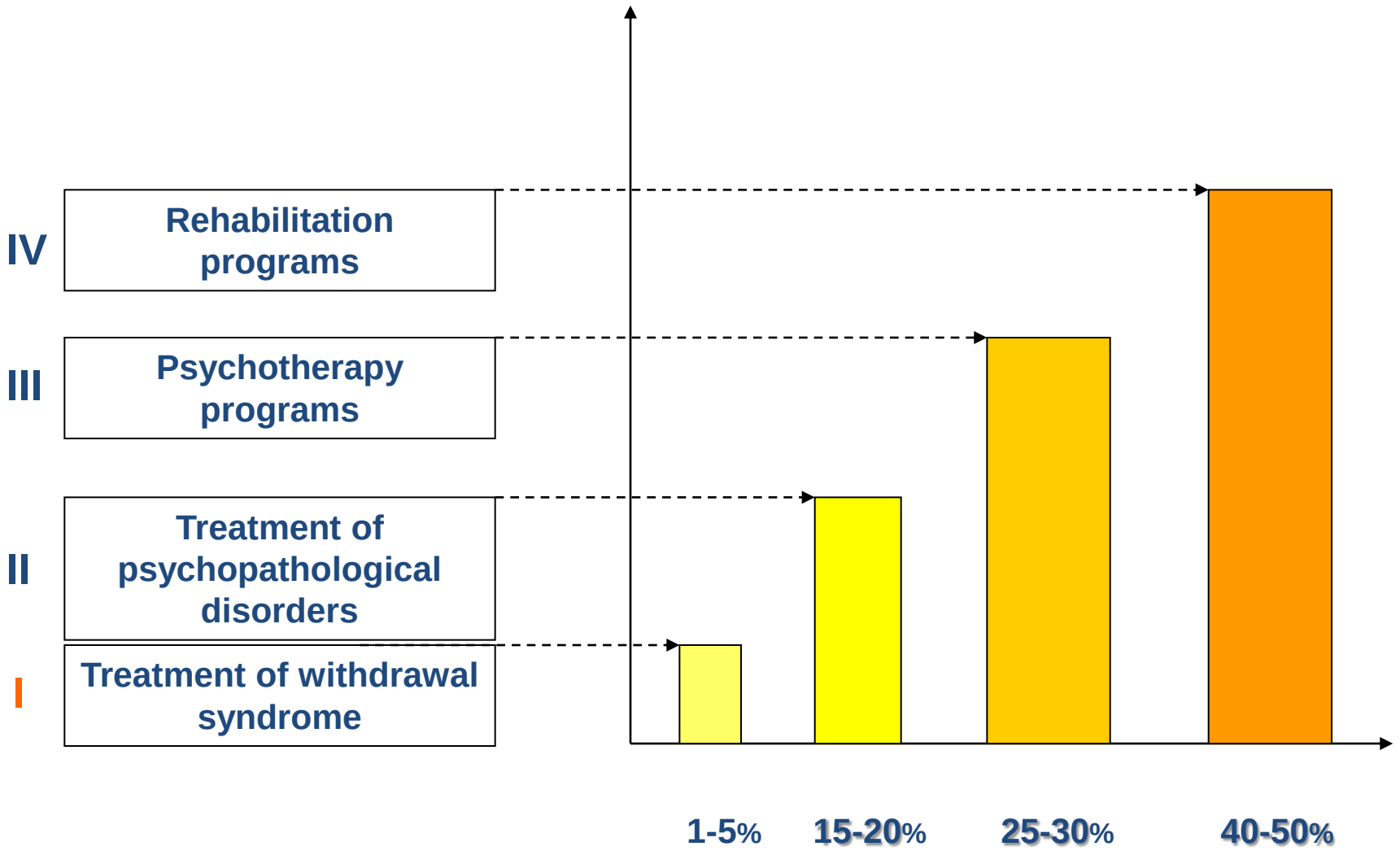
1. *Intervention – patient's involvement into treatment and rehabilitation programs.*
2. *Detoxification.*
3. *Treatment of psychopathological disorders.*
4. *Psychotherapy and correction of personality disorders.*
5. *Rehabilitation.*
6. *Development of a treatment subculture as an opposite to a drug subculture.*

Alcohol- and drug abuse prevention programs for families, business and educational facilities
Individual prevention programs for concrete organizations and for general population
Program for addiction prevention in organized groups
Educational programs and information concerning prevention of addictive behaviors

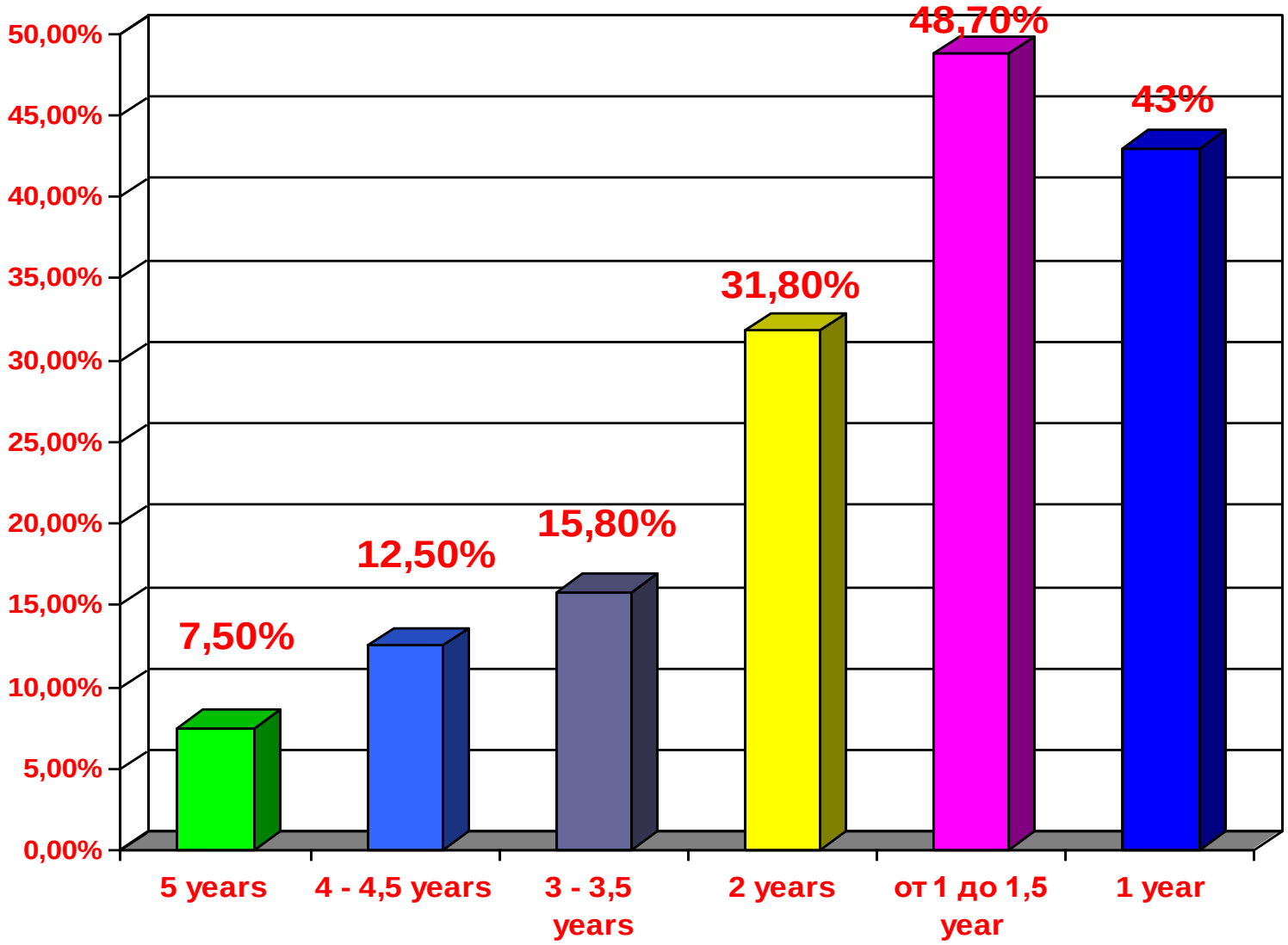
Scheme of social pressure on the ‘narcological’ population



Relation of a one-year-long remission to the number of treatment stages



The duration of the remission from 2007 up to 2011 year



Rehabilitation ward

Activities in the open air

Meeting of activists of the rehabilitation program

Thank you!