

## SPECIFICS OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE IN ARAD

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**ABSTRACT.** Many researchers have suggested that measuring the levels of gastrin and pepsinogen during the treatment to eradicate *H. pylori* infection may be useful to assess whether the treatment is effective or not. The gastrin which is a key- enzyme in modulating gastric acid secretion is also a direct activator of carbonic anhydrase (CA). In our work we have studied the effect of treatment to eradicate *H. pylori* infection on the levels of serum gastrin and carbonic anhydrase IV in the gastric mucosa, in the case of two groups of patients with UD and positive *H. pylori* diagnostics who were treated by means of triple therapy, and respectively quadruple therapy for 10 days. Endoscopy with biopsy sampling was performed in the case of all patients. The study results prove the implication of isoenzyme CA IV of the gastric mucosa and the gastrin in the action of therapy mechanisms to eradicate *H. pylori* infection. Following the treatment to eradicate the *H. pylori* infection one reveals a decrease of CA IV gastric activity by 64% in the Group no. 1 patients, and 78% in the Group no. 2 patients, while the levels of serum in gastrin decrease by 58% in Group no. 1 and by 69% in group no.2, respectively.

**Keywords:** *Helicobacter pylori*, Carbonic anhydrase, Duodenal (peptic) ulcer, Gastrin

### INTRODUCTION

Alcohol and other drug addiction is a primary disease, chronic, progressive and potentially fatal. Its effects are systemic, predictable and unique. Without intervention and treatment, the disease has an inexorable course marked by progressive paralysis of mental functioning, physical and spiritual, with a devastating impact on all sectors of social life, family, financial, professional, educational, moral / spiritual, and legal.

Alcohol and drug addiction can be successfully treated in public health system, subject to certain preventive measures. Alcohol and drug addiction is not a disease or a mental health problem or behavior. This is a distinct entity representing primary onset of a mental disorder. It should not be trivialized and treated as a behavioral problem resulting from personality disorders.

The belief that addiction to alcohol and other drugs is a symptom of a mental or behavioral disorder contributes to stigmatization of consumer by promoting perception that addiction is not a public health problem.

"Prevalence of different illegal drugs among people aged 15-64 years throughout life is about 1.7%, which includes all types of illegal drugs: marijuana, ecstasy, inhalants, cocaine, crack, amphetamines, hallucinogens, heroin or opiates. By extrapolation, this percent tells us that of the Romanian population aged 15-64, about 300,000 people have used at least one of these drugs throughout life. Taking into account the drugs (tranquilizers, sedatives, antidepressants) this percentage reached 8.6% (by extrapolation results about 1,300,000 people).

Among illegal drugs, cannabis is the most consumed in a proportion of 1.5%, followed by ecstasy - 0.4%, heroin - 0.1%, hallucinogens - 0.1%, cocaine

(in both forms - basic or crack) - 0.1%. Cannabis is consumed in all regions, recorded the following percentages: 5.6% in Bucharest, Transylvania, 1.3%, 1.1% in Muntenia, Moldova, Banat-Crișana - Maramureș, 0.9% and 0.6% in Oltenia, Dobrogea (Keyresult Generator ,[www.espad.org](http://www.espad.org)) Arad ( Repere științifice ale consumului de droguri în societatea românească, Agenția Națională Antidrog, 2008, <http://www.ana.gov.ro>).

### AIM OF THE STUDY

Initial exercise of alcohol and drug research to provide a basis for proposals for systematic study of this phenomenon, according to WHO recommendations (WHO/MSD/MSB/00.3, Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology, Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health Cluster, World Health Organization).

### OBJECTIVES

Reporting deviant behavior from alcoholism to sociological and assessment criteria of normality, requiring multidisciplinary anthropological research on axiological values and culture area to which the populations signaled the existence of a deviant in order to specify etiology of alcoholism, with sociological and psychopathological criteria, imposing also improvement for exploring ways for biogenetic, medical and neurochemical studies (Drugs in Portugal: Did Decriminalization Work? - [www.time.com](http://www.time.com)).

Biomedical research coverage problem of alcoholism in an effective medical and social assistance, with alternative or special protective measures for assisting risk patient with dysfunctional relationship to life and society, it is important for medical and public spiritedness.

The main objectives of this study are:

- Supporting implementation of preventive measures in prevention of alcohol dependence in individuals at high risk for this
- Detection of addicts in the early stages of alcoholism (I grade, pre-alcoholic)
- Increase the proportion of patients who received hospital care for
- treatment of alcohol dependence
- Increase the proportion of patients who received antirecidivant treatment in terms of:
- ambulatory for alcohol dependence
- Increasing the number of patients enrolled in psychosocial rehabilitation for alcohol concerning behavior change, creation of alcohol consumption negative motivation and recovery of interpersonal, family and work relationships.

Secondary endpoints are programs that follow:

- early intervention on consumption rate, concentration and dose.
- disruptions spoke on family life and professional demotion.
- Interventions for physical and psychological dependence.

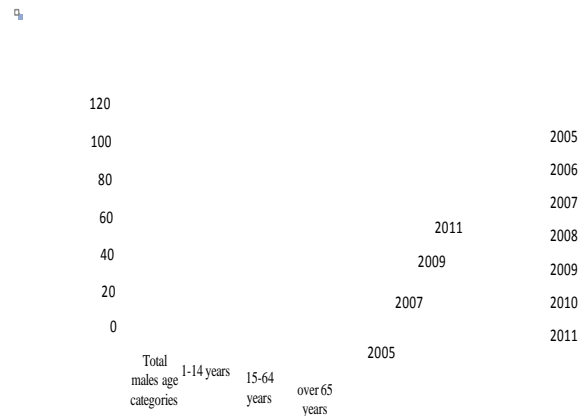
## MATERIAL AND METHOD

In the absence of actual evidence of alcohol and drugs consumers in Arad and also compared with data from literature, we followed reports of family physicians on patients who presented to the clinic complaining, they or their dependents, for mental and behavioral disorders related to alcohol consumption. Review was carried out during 2005-2011, aiming at both mental and somatic disorders. Statistical data were obtained from DSP (Public Health Department) Arad.

Mental and behavioral disorders related to alcohol consumption - family practice physician

Year	Number of new cases by age group							
	TOTAL		1-14 years		15-64 years		65 years and over	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2005	56	~	4	~	49	~	3	~
2006	58	~	2	~	56	~	0	~
2007	35	4	0	0	31	3	4	1
2008	42	8	1	0	36	7	5	1
2009	65	6	0	0	48	5	17	1
2010	65	9	0	0	51	2	14	7
2011	140	21	0	0	105	10	35	11

Analyzing statistical data we can see that among female consumers, mental and behavioral disorders number began to increase since 2007, especially in age group 15-64 years, in 2011 having been reported within this segment a 5 times morbidity increase and over 65 years increased by 1.8 times. Among men, the number of new cases of mental and behavioral disorder also increased in 2011 compared to the previous year by 1.9 times for 15-16 years age group and by 1.7 times over 65 years.



High prevalence of alcohol consumption and abuse makes alcohol use evaluation to become essential part of psychiatric or medical evaluation. Almost any clinical problem which the patient may presents, it may be related to alcohol use, abuse, dependence, intoxication or withdrawal.

Prevention of Alcoholism falls within the social policy, level of distribution of alcoholic beverages, access to them, public information, implementation of sanitary and hygienic lifestyle. Therapeutic action is much more difficult by the fact that transition period from integrated consumption to the harmful one is often very difficult to determine. And during this period nor the subject and entourage is not motivated for special therapeutic efforts.

## DISCUSSION

Alcohol consumption was always related to lifestyle and often is an expression of freedom. Role of women definitely changed much in many parts of the world. This is reflected by reduction of constraints, which in the past forced women to moderation, cogitation and to restriction of drinking in public places or anywhere else.

Even in small amounts, alcohol affects women differently than men. For women, alcoholism is evolving faster than for men, due to increased physiological fragility. Research suggests that drinking more than one glass of alcohol a day may increase breast cancer risk for some women, especially postmenopausal women or which have a family history of breast cancer. Alcohol consumption during pregnancy has a harmful effect on the normal development of the fetus. Women are more likely than men to develop alcoholic hepatitis (liver inflammation) and to die to cirrhosis. The latest research shows that women face more brain damage and memory loss than men who drink the same amount in the same period of time.

After analyzing observation sheets it was found:

- presence of specific symptoms and syndromes

- psychosis occurs after 5-7 years of alcohol abuse and alcohol dependency formation
- presence of depression in remission is not specific
- Auditory hallucinations, hostile voices, insults, threats and so on, are, together, represented in the auditory field limit
- catatonic disorders are not specific

## CONCLUSIONS

Detection and monitoring of addicts is essential both in terms of decreasing the risk of recurrence, and preventing complications specific to addictive pathology.

Establishment of psychological, biological and social factors, which maintains dependence and induce motivation for change and for perceived self-efficacy by raising awareness of the disease, greatly influences the drinkers prognosis.

Necessary costs of care of these patients, the degree of recurrence and quality of life after therapy depends on early detection of the problem and the adequacy of therapy.

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