

INVESTIGATION OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL DATA OF PATIENTS WHO HOSPITALIZED IN CLOSED ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ADDICTION TREATMENT CENTER

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The prevalence of substance use disorders and comorbid psychiatric conditions is increasing both globally and in Turkey. In this patient group, compulsory treatment decisions can be made through the court system. The establishment of specialized treatment centers where compulsory treatment decisions can be enforced is currently on the agenda. Understanding the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients admitted for inpatient treatment will contribute to improving the effectiveness of this integrated service model.

The sociodemographic data and clinical characteristics of 160 cases admitted to the our unit between July 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024, were retrospectively analyzed using the Hospital Information Management System PROBEL software. (Ethics Committee Approval Number:2025 SAEK-0116)

All 160 patients in the study were male and were hospitalized at the treatment center. The mean age of the patients was 32.88 ± 8.82 years, while the mean age at first admission to the AMATEM outpatient clinic was 26.93 ± 7.83 years. Among the 148 cases with substance use, the mean age of substance

initiation was 17.44 ± 5.92 years. In the psychiatric evaluations conducted during hospitalization, 56.8% (n=84) exhibited persecutory delusions, and 50% had reference delusions. During post-discharge outpatient visits, 47.3% of the patients no longer exhibited psychotic symptoms. Patients were discharged with diagnoses of bipolar disorder in 7.4% (n=10), psychotic disorder in 29.4% (n=40), first-episode substance-induced psychosis in 14.7% (n=20), recurrent substance-induced psychosis in 39% (n=53), depression in 2.9% (n=4), anxiety disorder in 3.7% (n=5), and obsessive-compulsive disorder in 2.2% (n=3). In this study, the difference between the mean age of substance initiation and the age of first consultation was striking. After discharge, nearly half of the patients showed a regression of psychotic symptoms, which was considered consistent with the literature. Since these findings are comorbid conditions triggered by substance use, it is important to organize treatments in these centers that will keep the person away from the substance.

Keywords: Alcohol and drugs, closed alcohol and substance addiction treatment center, compulsory hospitalization