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

E.A. Bryun

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Number of patients registered in narcological facilities in Moscow

- Alcohol psychoses
- Alcoholism
- Drug addiction
- Toxicomania
The dynamics of poisonings of psychoactive substances during 2006-2011 years

- Alcohol and alcohol's substitutes
- Narcotic's substances
- Psychoactive substances
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:

- Mayor of Moscow
- Moscow Government

Anti-narcotic Commission of the city of Moscow

- Department in the Moscow government responsible for cooperation with security bodies
- Moscow Office of the Federal Drug Control Service
- Moscow Office of the Federal Security Service
- Department of Health
- Department of Education
- Moscow Department of the Interior
- Department of Social Support
- Department of Youth Policy
- City Centre ‘Street Children’
Department of Health of the City of Moscow, Narco logical Care

Moscow Research and Practical Centre for Narcology

Local departments of public health in administrative districts of Moscow

Clinical Narcological Hospital No. 17

ND №1 ЮАО

ND №2 ЦАО

ND №3 СЗАО

ND №4 СВАО

ND №5 3АО

ND №6 ЮВАО

ND №7 СЗАО

ND №8 БАО

ND №9 ЦАО

ND №10 г. Зеленоград

ND №11 САО

ND №12 Ю3АО

ND №13 СВАО

ND №14 ЦАО
Department of Health of the City of Moscow, Narco logical Care

Chief specialist for Narcology

Moscow Research and Practical Centre for Narcology

Clinician Narcological Hospital No. 17

Organisation and methodical Department

Reabilitation Center

ND №1 ЮАО

ND №2 ЦАО

NDN №3 СЗАО

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ND №5 3АО

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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
(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.

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

- Isolation in corrective facilities of the prison system FSIN (Level V)
- Police control (Level IV)
- Treatment and rehabilitation programs in out-patient care system (Level III)
- Anonymous and confidential treatment and rehabilitation programs (Level II)
- Educational programs
- Anti-drug information campaigns (Level I)

Narcological care

Social pressure

‘Narcological’ population
Relation of a one-year-long remission to the number of treatment stages

- IV: Rehabilitation programs
- III: Psychotherapy programs
- II: Treatment of psychopathological disorders
- I: Treatment of withdrawal syndrome

- 1-5%: 0% - 4%
- 15-20%: 5% - 14%
- 25-30%: 15% - 24%
- 40-50%: 25% - 50%
The duration of the remission from 2007 up to 2011 year

- 5 years: 7,50%
- 4 - 4,5 years: 12,50%
- 3 - 3,5 years: 15,80%
- 2 years: 31,80%
- от 1 до 1,5 year: 48,70%
- 1 year: 43%
Meeting of activists of the rehabilitation program
Thank you!