

EFFICACY OF ORIGINAL ANTICONVULSANT GALODIF IN TREATING OF PATIENTS WITH COMPULSIVE CRAVING TO ALCOHOL, ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERATION LEVELS OF STEROID HORMONS

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Objective: Disturbances in exciting and inhibiting functions in brain can induce high nerve excitation laid down in basis of high risk of alcoholism. Alcoholism is associated with abnormal levels of certain neuroactive steroids: progesterone (PG) and cortisol (CS), more severe in different ethnic groups. Drugs that normalize levels of neurosteroid hormones (NS) are perspective in treating of alcohol abstinent patients.

Method: Clinical evaluation of state of patients was conducted with clinical-psychopathological and clinical-dynamic method. RIA kits from blood serum in examined persons measured assay of cortisol and progesterone before and after treatment with Galodif.

Results: Alterations levels of NS in alcoholic patients suggest the abruption regulation of NS as one of the mechanisms of development of compulsive craving for alcohol. Comparative study of NS levels in blood serum of alcoholic patients showed significant decrease the level of PG, compared with healthy donors; investigations levels of CS showed significant increase of alcoholic patients. Using original anticonvulsant Galodif (meta-chlor-benzhydrylurea) during 21 days in dose 300 mg day in alcoholic patients cased induced reduction of symptoms, specific for AWS. Dynamic reduction of total scores of Hamilton scales (anxiety and depressive disorder) was quicker in investigative patients. Galodif decreased level of CS on 138% and increased level of PG on 160 %, making it means like in healthy donors from control group.

Conclusion: Drugs, that normalize levels of NS, modulating function of GABA_ARs, are perspective and may constitute new approaches in psychopharmacotherapy of alcohol craving and prevention of relapses in alcoholic persons.