



RESEARCH ARTICLE

CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILES OF DRUG-ADDICTED PEOPLE IN ANJANAMASINA
MADAGASCAR MENTAL UNIT CARE ON 2011 TO 2015

*¹Rahanitrdrasana, O., ²Ratobimanankasina, I., ³Andriamanjato, HMH., ⁴Herimanjaka, T.,
⁵Randrianarivo, RF., ⁶Rajaonarison, BH. and ⁷Raharivelo, A

¹Psychiatrist, Mental Health Care of Anjanamasina Antananarivo

^{2,5}Chief of Clinical of Psychiatry, Psychiatric Unit Care of CHU Toamasina, East Africa

^{3,4}Interne of Psychiatry, Psychiatric Unit Care CHU Antanambao Tulear

^{6,7}Titular Professor of Psychiatry, Psychiatric Unit Care of CHUSSPA Antananarivo

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 29th December, 2017

Received in revised form

21st January, 2018

Accepted 04th February, 2018

Published online 30th March, 2018

Key words:

Drug-addiction,
Anjanamasina Mental Health Care,
profile.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nowadays, drug-addiction realizes one of major public health problem because of its treatments' coasts and its health and families' disturbances. The goal of our study is to describe drug-addicted people profiles viewed in Anjanamasina Madagascar Mental Health Care on 2011 to 2015.

Methods: It was a retrospective descriptive and transversal study, carried on 01st January 2011 to 31th December 2015 in Anjanamasina Mental Health Care. Patients' files were checked and on which, were analysed: gender, old-group, kinds of drugs, works, living regions, surroundings attitudes and self-insight. Our population was constituted by all patients received drug-addiction diagnosis in the end of their care.

Results: Thirty cases of toxicomania were found. Cases raised between 2011 to 2012 and then its decreased. 98,5% were men and 1,5% women. They had between 14 to 60 years-old. Youth and adulthood were the most concerned. Teenagers between 15 to 19 years-old represented the 36,19% of cases. They took especially cannabis on 56,52% of cases, alcohol on 26,55%, alcohol and cannabis associated on 16,92%. More than half of them were on joblessness. Thirty-five lived on a rainy and productive land. 95,52% had at least one drug-addicted people in their surroundings. 47,5% came from disturbed families with fighting and violence against their parents and their partners. Thirty percent had difficulty on adaptation and 15% had psychiatric co morbidities.

Discussions: Our study shows the same cases as on literacy especially the gender, the important young people touched. Cannabis was the most used product such as worldwide report which would due to joblessness and families' relationship violence.

Summary: Understanding information about the profile of drug-addicted people in Anjanamasina Mental Health Care is important to improve prevention and care against toxico mania in Madagascar.

Copyright © 2018, Rahanitrdrasana et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Rahanitrdrasana, O., Ratobimanankasina, I., Andriamanjato, HMH., 2018. "Clinico-epidemiological profiles of drug-addicted people in anjanamasina madagascar mental unit care on 2011 to 2015", *International Journal of Current Research*, 10, (03), 67217-67219.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, drug-addiction realizes one of major public health problem because of its treatments' coasts and its health and families' disturbances. Therefore, was been published in 2015 by ONUDC that to be hooked on drugs was almost due to several factors troubles which could be prevent and treated in advance. Thus, instead of investigating on its treatment, there was a real gain by improving countries 'development and social relationship (ONUDC, 2015). Moreover, was been showed from research carried by "Observatoire Français des Drogues" that the indicators such as the a ge-old, the social

group, the financial statement and the kinds of behaviours were really impacted on both consumer's rate as the level of their drug-addiction (Observatoire Français Des Drogues Et Des Toxicomanies, 2001). Then, another study throughout five European countries includes Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, Dublin, Roma, Brême and Groningen emphasized the importance of families 'relationship quality in front of drug-consumption (Mcardle et al., 2002). In addition, the risk factors of potential drug-addiction were be external including: genetical, biological and psychological predisposition, psychosocial determinant such as human behaviours like in school, in group and in the family's circle, and internal factors such as self-insight and adaptation, self-abilities like communication's skills and the ability to solve difficulties (Mcardle et al., 2002; Bourdieu and La Distinction, 1979; Ehrenberg and La fatigue

*Corresponding author: Rahanitrdrasana, O.,
Psychiatrist, Mental Health Care of Anjanamasina Antananarivo.

d'être soi, 1998; INSERM, 2001). In their study in Tunis, ANDREASSON S and co. were published that cannabis-addicted frequency was about 61% with masculine majority (94,4%). The most addicted were the 25th old average youth, single (81,6%), achieving learning on basic-school (62,4%), working (72%) and living in country side (77,6%). The beginning was about 20 years-old. Alcohol and tobacco were taking with on 72%. Cannabis was daily-taking on 40% of cases (Aquatias et al., 1997). In Madagascar, NDATASON F published that none of parents and tutors took drugs and psychoactive products in 78,1% of case, neither on third-quarter of cases of their relatives (Andreasson et al., 1987). The goal of our study is to describe drug-addicted people profiles viewed in Anjanamasina Madagascar Mental Health Care on 2011 to 2015.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was a retrospective descriptive and transversal study, carried on 01st January 2011 to 31th December 2015 in Anjanamasina Mental Health Care. Patients' files were checked and on which, were analysed: gender, old-group, kinds of drugs, works, living regions, surroundings attitudes and self-insight. Our population was constituted by all patients received drug-addiction diagnosis in the end of their care. Were be excluded those having injured files.

RESULTS

Among 3001 files of hospitalized patients, 1512 were drug-addicted (50, 38%). Seventeen files would be injured and 1495 were considered. Cases raised between 2011 to 2012 and then its decreased. 98, 5% were men and 1, 5% women. They had between 14 to 60 years-old. Youth and adulthood were the most concerned. Teenagers between 15 to 19 years-old represented the 36, 19% of cases. Seven teenagers below 15 years-old were found. In 2013, seven teenagers under 15 years-old began to be drunk too. They took especially cannabis on 56,52% of cases, alcohol on 26,55%, alcohol and cannabis associated on 16,92%, 30 cases of heroin-addiction associated or not with cannabis and one case of addiction of solvent-product. More than half of them were on joblessness: 53, 91%. During 2012, on when, the country was threatened by political and socio-economic crises, this part reached the top: 81,03%. Twenty-three percent of all our people were public and private-workers and sellers. 16,55% were farmers and 7,58% students. Thirty-five lived on a rainy and productive land. 95,52% had at least one drug-addicted people in their surroundings. 47,5% came from disturbances families with fighting and violence against their parents and their partners. Thirty percent had difficulty on adaptation and 15% had psychiatric comorbidities.

DISCUSSION

Our study shows that men was concerned on 98,5%, that was the same as on literacy (Aquatias et al., 1997). They had on 14 to 60 years-old, that was also the same as ONUDC's report on 2015, in which, one person among 20 between 15 to 64 years-old took illicit drugs in 2013 (ONUDC, 2015). Young people were the most touched by. Thus, those between 15 and 19 years-old and 20 and 25 one represented the 36,19%. This situation would be explained by the obligatory youth psychological and biological statement transformations.

They wouldn't be able to face reality, the wanted to taste straight experiences. Andreasson S. and co. found in Tunis that young people especially about 25 years-old were took the most. And those published by "Observatoire Européen des Drogues et des Toxicomanies" in 2013 announced that one young man among four, around 15-16 years-old, took illicit drugs but it seems really upon countries (Ndatason Frédéric, 2015). Like EHRENBERG published: "feeling tired and hating being like self-one and learning self-emotion control would be one of all youth main problems (Bourdieu and La Distinction, 1979). Cannabis was the most used product in 56,52% and the associated alcohol-cannabis addiction touched 16,92% of cases. Our research joints those realized by ONUDC in which they noticed that the most popular illicit drug around the World is cannabis (Office Des Nations Unies Contre La Drogue Et Le Crime, 2012a). In our study, it was taken in 78,28%. About cannabis-alcohol associated consumption, our results stay less than Tunis' report in 1987 (72%) (Andreasson et al., 1987). Otherwise, ANDREASSON and co. remarked that 72% of addicted people worked. Thirty-five lived on a well-growth ground where cannabis can be planted easily. We can translate BOURDIEU P and co. opinions as: "if we belong to a locality, we must follow the taste of people living in this locality"(13). 47,5% of our drug-addicted people were issued from disturbed and violent families' relationship.

Then, we can affirm that negative relationship between parents and children with violence and fighting would generate toxicomania. ROBITAILLE and co. had noticed that 46,9% of their addicted people had to leave their own living one's upon the time because 48,8% declared to be sexually abused or to have violence in their couple (Robitaille, 2002). MCARDLE P and co. published that the quality of families' relationship, especially the attachment with the mother could be a protected factor compared with living with both parents (Bourdieu and La Distinction, 1979). The surroundings of 95,52% of our cases took drugs. More cannabis was presented in the surrounding, more their use became normal and the use of parents emphasizes the use in their children (Ehrenberg and La fatigue d'être soi, 1998). Thirty percent of our study had difficulty on self-adaptation and 15% had psychiatric comorbidities. Almost those persons felt not to be valorised by the others. In this case, cannabis would be used to replace social integration and personal failures.

Summary

Understanding information about the profile of drug-addicted people in Anjanamasina Mental Health Care is important to improve prevention and care against toxicomania in Madagascar.

Acknowledgment

We thank, our masters BH Rajaonarison Titular Professor of Psychiatry in the Psychiatric Care Unit Chusspa of Antananarivo, A Raharivelo Titular Professor of Psychiatry in the Psychiatric Unit Care Chujrb of Antananarivo who provided feedback to the work. We also thank Dr. L. Ratobimanankasina, HMH Andriamanjato, Herimanjaka T and Dr. RF Randrianarivo and their teams who provided financial and technical support for the realization of this study

REFERENCES

- Andreasson, S., Allebeck, P. and Engstrom, A. et coll. 1987. Cannabis and schizophrenia. A longitudinal study of Swedish conscripts. *Lancet*, 2 : 1483-1486.

- Aquatias, S., Khedim, H., Murard, N., Guenfoud, K. 1977. avec la collaboration de G. Fournier, L'usage dur des drogues douces, recherche sur la consommation de cannabis dans la banlieue parisienne, GRASS-1MILDT-MESR.
- Assailly J. P. 2008. Transmission : le creuset familial dossier addictions. L'école des parents, 569):26-28. 84 YONNET P. , *op. cit.*, Paris, Gallimard, 1999. p.148.
- Bourdieu P. and La Distinction, 1979. critique sociale du jugement, Paris, Minuit, 1979.
- Bourdieu, P. and La Distinction, 1979. critique sociale du jugement, Paris, Minuit.
- Ehrenberg, A. and La fatigue d'être soi, 1998. dépression et société, Paris, Odile Jacob.
- Expertise collective INSERM Cannabis, quels effets sur le comportement et la santé ?, Paris, INSERM, 2001.
- Mcardle , P., Wiegersma, A. and Gilvarry, E. et coll. 2002. European adolescent substance use : the roles of family structure, function and gender. ADDICTION 97(3):329-336.
- Ndatasonfrédéric. Psychoses et dérivés de cannabis au centre hospitalier universitaire de sante mentale d'Anjanamasina. Mémoire pour l'obtention de diplôme de masters en sante publique, 2015.OSTM Université de Mahajanga.
- Observatoire europeen des drogues et des toxicomanies Rapport européen sur les drogues 2013. Tendances et évolutions .Luxembourg: Office des Publications de l'Union européenne ; 2014.
- Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies , 2001. Les consommations des produits psychoactifs dans les milieux festives de la culture rock. Recherche et sociétés. Décembre, 81.
- Office des nations unies contre la drogue et le crime (2012a). Rapport Mondial sur les Drogues 2012. Vienne, ONUDC.
- Office des nations unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONU DC), 2015. Rapport mondial sur les drogues 2015. Résumé analytique.
- Robitaille, C., Guay, J-P. et Savard, C. 2002. *Portrait de la clientèle correctionnelle du Québec 2001*, Montréal, Société de criminologie du Québec pour la DGSC du ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec, 128 p