

T i.m. 'diazepam' = Valium 'analeptic' 'nicotinamide' nikethamide =
 V Coramin 'glucose' vitamin 'strophanthus' strophanthin 'furosemide'
 = Lasix 'chlorprothixene' = Truxal psychotherapy treatment
 clin.picture 'cocaine' 'barbiturate' analgesic 'LSD' 'phenothiazine'
 etc. 'toxicomania' 'alcoholism' cases review no ref. /IX/ /XXXII/
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Probleme und Moeglichkeiten ambulanter und stationaerer
Behandlung von Suchtkranken.

Problems and possibilities for the ambulant and stationary
 treatments of drug addicts are discussed.

Drugs of addiction include the morphine-type (all opium
 derivatives and synthetic morphinic drugs) which induce euphoria,
 the barbiturate-type including hypnotics, tranquillizers, anal-
 gesics and alcohol which release strains and tensions, the amphe-
 tamine-type which increase performance and decrease appetite,
 and the cannabis-type (including lysergic acid diethylamide, LSD)
 which induce a widening of consciousness and cause hallucinations.
 The most widespread addiction is alcoholism which exists in
 600,000 to 1 million people in Germany (1-2% of the population).
 Alcoholism in its most extreme form is associated with hallucina-
 tions, personality changes, psychic changes, schizophrenia, Kors-
 kow-syndrome and epilepsy. Opium, cocaine and cannabis can be
 taken by smoking and their use is particularly common among
 young people. Intoxication with LSD is particularly dangerous and
 barbiturates, phenothiazines, anti-depressants and morphine
 should not be given to patients with LSD poisoning. However
 abnormal psychic and physical symptoms can be treated with
 Valium (3 x 20 to 6 x 20 mg/day, i.m.) which controls psychomotor
 changes, while Coramin (i.m.) can be used to reduce the risk of
 cerebral fits. Solutions containing large amounts of glucose with
 vitamins and strophanthins can be given to patients in coma, to-
 gether with Lasix and stimulants. Drug dependence can also arise
 from the use of sleeping pills and tranquillizers (such as Valium
 and Nobrium), analgesics and stimulants. Withdrawal symptoms
 following abstinence from addictive drugs are generally similar
 to those occurring in alcoholics during abstinence. These symp-
 toms can be treated by the use of neuroleptics such as Truxal
 (3 x 50 to 400 mg/day). Psychotherapy and socio-therapy are
 also usually necessary.

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