

Psychotic disorders and comorbid substance use disorders in the nationwide Finnish SUPER-study.

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Aim

- To study the prevalence of a dual diagnosis (DD), i.e., a comorbid substance use disorder (SUD) among participants with psychotic disorders, and their substance use profile.

Materials and methods

- This study included 9873 participants from the nationwide Finnish SUPER study on genetic mechanism of psychotic disorders with a register-based diagnosis of schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder, psychotic depression, or other psychosis.
- A questionnaire was used to collect information on current alcohol use (AUDIT-C), and frequency of lifetime drug use.
- Participants were characterized as having DD if they had a register-based diagnosis of SUD* at the same time or after the most severe psychotic disorder diagnosis.

*F10–F16 and F18–F19 diagnoses according to the ICD-10 classification and equivalent ICD-9 and ICD-8 diagnoses.

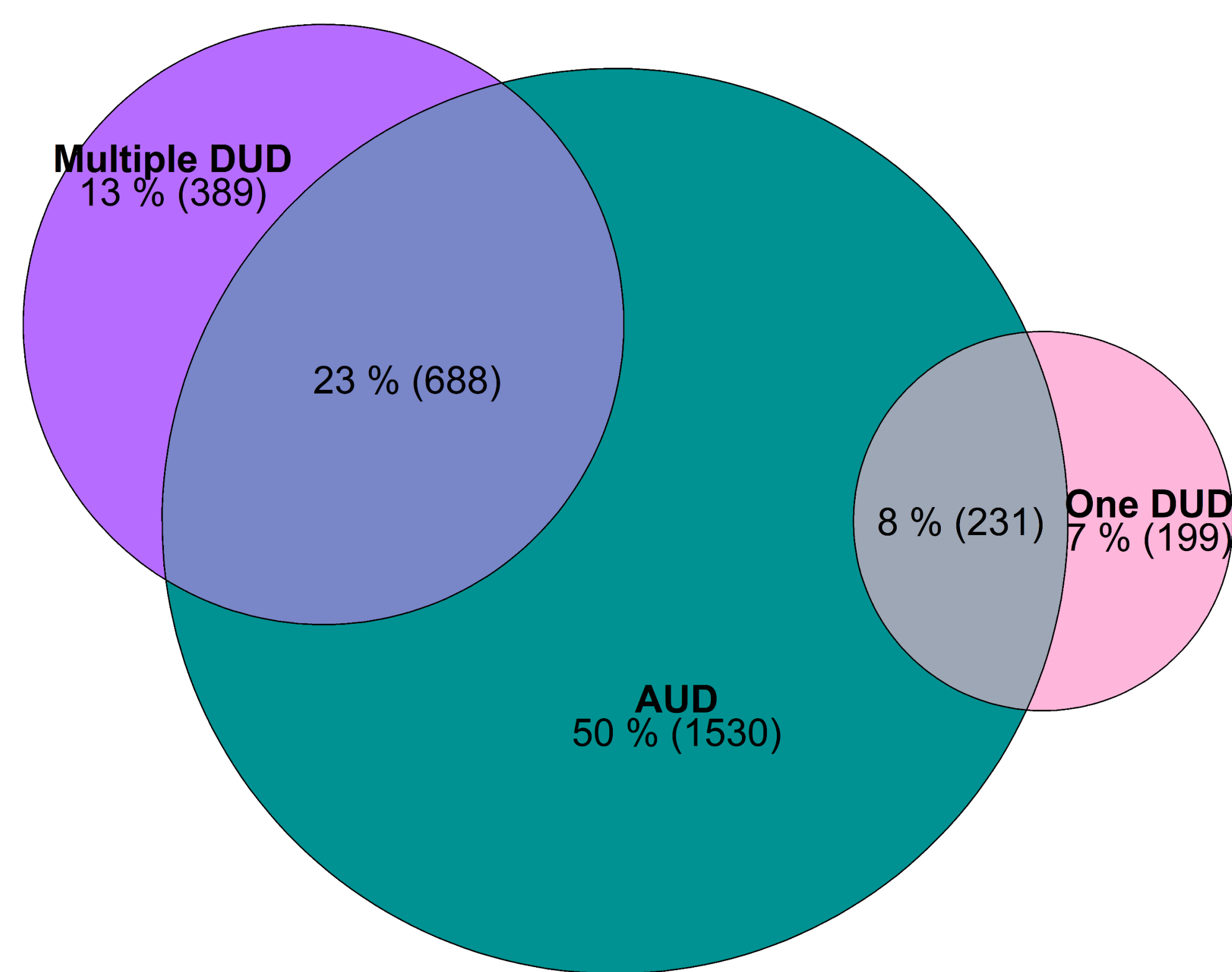
Conclusions

- Nearly one in three Finnish people with psychosis has a comorbid SUD, which highlights the importance of integrating SUD treatment with treatment of psychotic disorders.
- Efforts to identify and manage multiple drug use and especially alcohol-related problems for people with affective psychosis is warranted.

Results

- The prevalence of DD among the SUPER-study population was 30.8% (n=3037). Dual diagnosis was more prevalent among male (64.6% male).
- The most common SUD in the DD group was an alcohol use disorder (80.6%), followed by a multiple drug or other SUD (33.3%), sedative use disorder (17.3%), and cannabis use disorder (16.8%).
- Of self-reported substance use, the adjusted odds for having a DD were the highest among those with frequent sedative, opioid and stimulant use.
- In the DD group, hazardous alcohol use was more prevalent among participants with bipolar disorder and psychotic depression compared with schizophrenia, and this association remained significant after adjustments with other types of substance use, age, sex, level of education, and living status.

Figure 1. Overlapping SUD in the DD group.



AUD = Alcohol use disorder, DUD = Drug use disorder. Multiple DUD includes F19-diagnoses. AUD includes F10 diagnoses and DUD includes F11–F16 and F18–F19 diagnoses according to the ICD-10 classification and equivalent ICD-9 and ICD-8 diagnoses.



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