SY44-3

COLLABORATIVE MEDICAL CARE OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER
T. Cho¹,², M. Toritsuka², Y. Saka¹, M. Morikawa¹,² and T. Kishimoto²
¹Mie Prefectural Mental Care Center, Japan and ²Department of Psychiatry, Nara Medical University School of Medicine

Background. The patients with alcohol use disorder tend to be less likely to visit medical care settings on their own. Patients with alcohol related problem exist in a high proportion of hospitalized patients in general hospital and this often complicates patient management. To solve these problems, we have organized Mie Association for the Study of Alcohol-related Diseases (MASAD). This association has promoted the collaborative medical care in Mie prefecture, Japan.

Methods. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of this collaborative medical care. We retrospectively examined as the primary outcome social backgrounds and referral pathway to the hospital specialized for alcohol dependence. In addition, we examined as secondary outcomes the difference of referral rate between before and after MASAD established.

Results. The scatter plot about the distance to the specialized hospital and the number of referral patients with alcohol dependence indicates that the distance did not affect the number of referral. In addition, whereas the mean referral rate was 29.3% before MASAD established, it had grown up to 53.4%.

Conclusions. In this study, we reported the effectiveness of the collaborative medical care of alcohol dependence. This collaboration has a chance to make early intervention more easily.