

Evaluation of Nasal Oxytocin Spray Efficacy in Reducing Withdrawal Signs and Craving and Relapse When Cutting Methadone in Opioids Addicted People that have Received Methadone

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Abstract

In our study, in addition to prescribing a high dose of oxytocin nasal, we were attempting to non-drug activities in group, for prevent of V1 vasopressin receptor cross reactivity at higher OT dosages.

This study was a double-blind clinical trial. That 60 men, all with methadone use, stopped their methadone and entered the 72-hour marathon group (or individually) on the second day, randomly receiving oxytocin or placebo.

We compared the subjects in four groups. - Prescribing nasal: 1 oxytocin as individually. 2. Placebo as individually. 3. placebo in Marathon group. 4. Oxytocin in marathon group. We measured the mean of each withdrawal sign on day 2, 3, and 4 after methadone discontinuation. We understood that those who took oxytocin sprays in the marathon group with group activities that enhance group empathy, withdrawal symptoms and craving after discontinuation of methadone would be less than other groups, and this was not related to the age of people and the amount of methadone that they consumed. These peoples participated more in the group therapy and continued that for a longer period.

Activity of Sensory and motor centers, (SMG, PCC, IPL, and SPL, all involved in the temptation and automatic addictive behaviors) reduced by oxytocin. Patients who discontinued methadone in this study and engaged in non-pharmacological activities, such as listening to music, group dance , etc., decreased their self-reflection following oxytocin use .because precuneus and pcc, (which can induce self-reflection), decreased their activity due to oxytocin use.



Biography:

Shahram Naderi Mazjin MD and student of addiction study PhD in School of Advanced Technologies in Medicine of Tehran University of Medical Science. This is my thesis title for PhD.

Speaker Publications:

1. “Role of Reverse Osmosis Membranes on the Concentration Fluctuations of Heavy Metals in used Water by Dialysis Instrument of Hemodialysis Patients”.
2. “Efficiency of Reverse Osmosis System in the Removal of Lead, Cadmium, Chromium and Zinc in Feed Water of Dialysis Instruments in Kermanshah Hospitals”

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