

Social Phobia among Tramadol and Opioid Users

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Abstract

Background: Substance use disorder is a global health problem as it is associated with a lot of disabilities e.g. occupational, familial, financial and psychological. Co-occurrence of Tramadol and Opioid use disorder is more frequent among subjects with generalized anxiety, social phobia or depression and these psychiatric disorders may trigger substance use.

Aim of Study: The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between social phobia and tramadol and opioid use, and if it has a role in starting drug use.

Patients and Methods: A sequential sample of 103 Tramadol and/or Opioid users of both genders, 18-50 years old was collected from patients admitted to Psychiatry, Neurology and Neuro-Surgery Center in Tanta University through the period from the first of June to the end of December 2017. Social phobia was assessed by Raulin and Wee scale for social phobia.

Results: Tramadol users had obviously increased level of social phobia after one month of withdrawal. Although opioid users had a higher level of social phobia at base line, the level of social phobia didn't increase by the same degree of tramadol. Among tramadol users depression increased after one month while among opioid users depression was severe at base line then decreased gradually. Users of both drug experience lower level of depression than those of opioid users only. Tramadol users had little variation of anxiety all over the study while users of opioid had higher level of anxiety that increased after one month of withdrawal.

Conclusion: Tramadol withdrawal leads to significant social phobia and depression that should be properly treated while Opioid use disorder leads to significant depression especially with longer duration of drug use.

Key Words: Social phobia – Tramadol and Opioid.

Introduction

SUBSTANCE abuse is a global health problem as it is associated with a lot of disabilities e.g. occupational, familial, financial and psychological [1].

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The main cause of substance use is unknown but various studies reported that there is strong relation between substance use and psychiatric disorders e.g. mental illness lead to substance use, substance use may lead to mental illness both may occur separately and both may be caused by common factor. While several studies show link between psychiatric disorder and drug use, it's still questionable who start first [2,3].

Despite the harmful sequelae of drug use mentioned above, it's proved that chronic drug use alters anatomy and biochemistry of the brain that's why addicted persons are at high risk of recurrence because these changes lasts for months or years after abstinence, so associated psychiatric problems should be treated and patients must be taught new skills to avoid reuse of the drug [4].

Opiate is a term classically used in pharmacology to mean a drug derived from opium. Opioid, a more modern term, is used to designate all narcotics, both natural and synthetic, that bind to opioid receptors in the brain (including antagonists) [5]. Opiates are alkaloid compounds naturally found in the opium poppy plant *Papaver somniferum* [6].

Tramadol is centrally acting opioid, many physicians use it for moderate and severe pain in adult because it's thought to have minimal risk for addiction compared to other opioid. So, it's widely spread between patients to relief their pain, some patient continue to use tramadol to achieve sense of well being that's why it is the third opioid most frequently to be abused [7].

Because of the widespread of psychiatric disorder and substance use and their associated disabilities, accurate comprehension of their co morbidity is very important for prevention and treatment especially among young adult as this

age group disabilities represent a burden on any society [8].

Anxiety normally is an adaptive mechanism that signals a potentially harmful internal or external change and thereby enables individuals to avoid harm or to cope with stress. When anxiety occurs for seemingly no reason or in an exaggerated manner in response to relatively innocuous stimuli and disrupts a person's life, an anxiety disorder may be diagnosed. Anxiety disorder is a pattern of several disorders that are characterized by a feeling of fear, dread, or apprehension that arises without a clear or appropriate cause [9].

Social phobia is continuous fear of one or more social situation such as eating in front of others in which the patient is exposed to unfamiliar people. The patient fears that he or she will act in a manner (or show anxiety symptoms including diaphoresis, apnea, tremors, tachycardia, and nausea) that will be disturbing or shameful, typically lasting 6 or more months [10].

Now who start first? Social phobia or drug use. Drug use may increase intensity of social phobia and at the same time social phobia is a motivating factor of drug use. So, if we recognize this point this will help not only in treatment but also in decrease relapse of drug use. For example, patient with drug use because he/she is already has social phobia before is at high risk of reuse drug more than patient without social phobia [11].

Aim of the work: To identify the relationship between social phobia and tramadol and opioid use, and if it has a role in starting drug use.

Subjects and Methods

This study was carried out at Psychiatry, Neurology and Neuro-Surgery Center, Tanta University on 103 drug user through the period from from 1st of June to the end of December 2017. A sequential study design was used in the current study. The participants were classified into 3 groups: Tramadol users which included 40 patients aged between 18 and 50 years and had positive urine test for Tramadol only. Opioid users which included 25 patients aged between 18 and 50 years and had positive urine test for Opioid only. Combined drug users (Tramadol and Opioid) included 38 patients aged between 18 and 50 years and had positive urine test for both Tramadol and Opioid. Patients with other drug use disorder were excluded as well as patients who have serious systemic disorders, significant neurological disorder (e.g. cerebrovascular stroke, epilepsy, Parkinsonism), learning

disabilities and mental retardation and pervasive developmental disorders. Assessment of demographic variables including age, gender, occupation, marital status and type of drug used. Psychiatric history and examination through Structured Clinical Interview for DSM5 Disorders (SCID-5-CV) [12]. Physical examination was done for all subjects included in the study. Drug screen in urine which is done for 5 major drug abused: Cannabis, Opiate, Tramadol, Barbiturates and Benzodiazepines. Psychometric tests: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) [13], Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) [14], Raulin and Wee scale for social phobia [15] and Addiction Severity Index (ASI) [16].

Results

The present study was carried on 103 Egyptian subjects selected from outpatient clinic and inpatients admitted in Tanta University Psychiatry, Neurology & Neurosurgery Center. (Range of age 15-50 years, 77 male and 26 female) to estimate level of social phobia, depression and anxiety among tramadol and/or opioid users and if it has a role in starting drug use or relapse after withdrawal.

Table (1): Characteristics of studied patients.

Correlations	N	%
<i>Age groups:</i>		
<30 years	48	46.60
30-40 years	38	36.89
>40 years	17	16.50
Range	18-50	
Mean \pm SD	31.505 \pm 8.178	
<i>Gender:</i>		
Male	77	74.76
Female	26	25.24
<i>Occupation:</i>		
Non employed	31	30.10
Employed	72	69.90
<i>Marital status:</i>		
Single	36	34.95
Married	56	54.37
Divorced	11	10.68
<i>Drug:</i>		
Tramadol	40	38.83
Opioid	25	24.27
Both	38	36.89

Table (1) the sample of this study consisted of 103 drug users aged from 18-50 years. They were distributed as follows: About 74.76 % of the studied sample were males and 25.24% were females. As regard marital status, majority of them were married 54.37%.

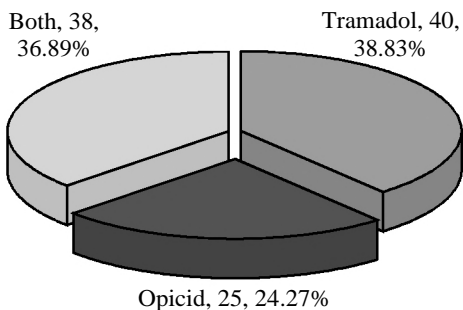


Fig. (1): Distribution of studied patients by drug abuse.

Fig. (1) it was found that majority of patients were tramadol users followed by users of both tramadol and opioid with percentage 38.83% and 36.89% respectively.

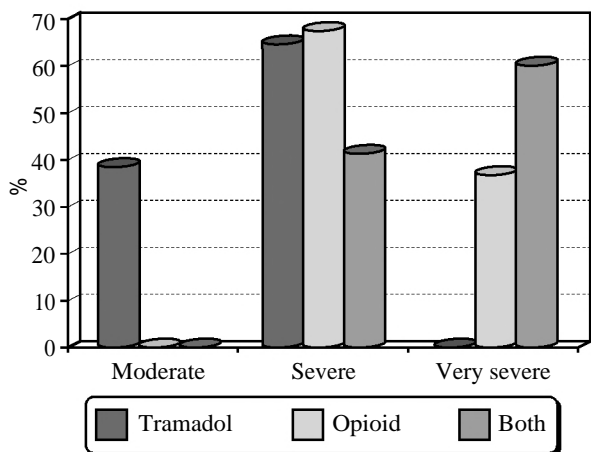


Fig. (2): Distribution of studied patients in relation to drug use disorder and drug use severity index.

Fig. (2): Addiction severity index lite was severe among 65% of tramadol patients and 68% of opioid users, while the index was very severe among 60.5% of users of combined tramadol and opioid.

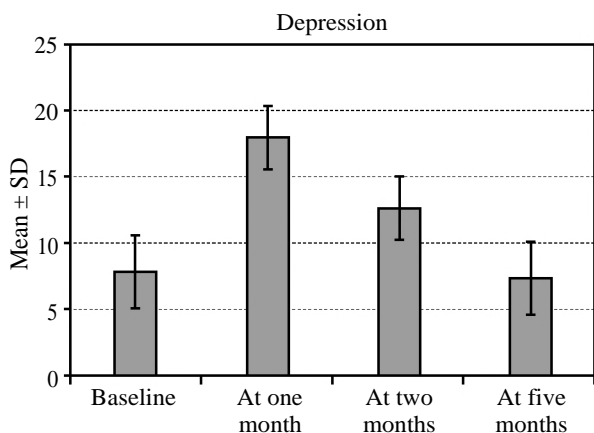


Fig. (3): Comparison of depression among tramadol users at different periods of follow-up.

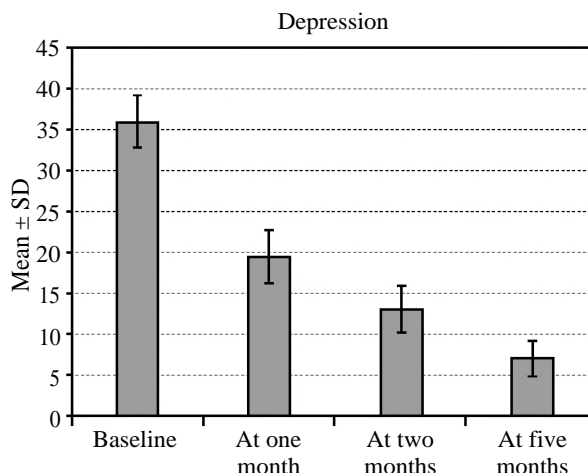


Fig. (4): Comparison of depression among opium users at different periods of follow-up.

Figs. (3,4) level of depression among tramadol users at base line and after withdrawal using Hamilton depression rating scale. Maximum level of depression was after one month of withdrawal with range 14-23 and mean ± SD 17.90±2.35. While maximum level of depression among opioid users was at base line with range 27-44 and mean ± SD 35.68±3.16 then decreased gradually to the lowest range after five months with range 4-12 and mean ± SD 6.92±2.14.

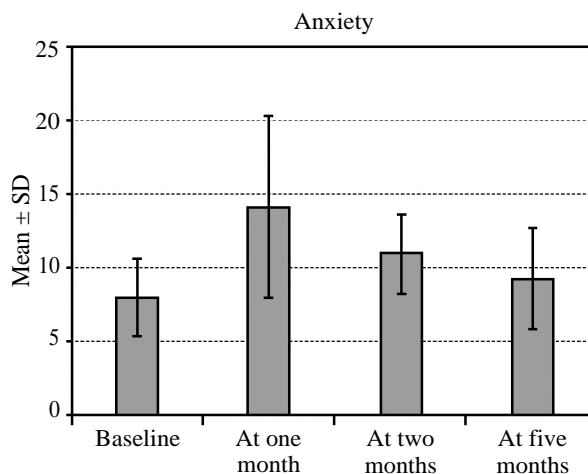


Fig. (5): Comparison of anxiety among tramadol users at different periods of follow-up.

Fig. (5): Level of anxiety among tramadol users at base line and after withdrawal using Hamilton anxiety rating scale. Anxiety had minimal variation all over the study among tramadol users with maximum range 5-24 with mean ± SD 14.00±6.11 after one month of withdrawal. While maximum range of anxiety was 15-35 with mean ± SD 16.84± 5.02 after one month of withdrawal.

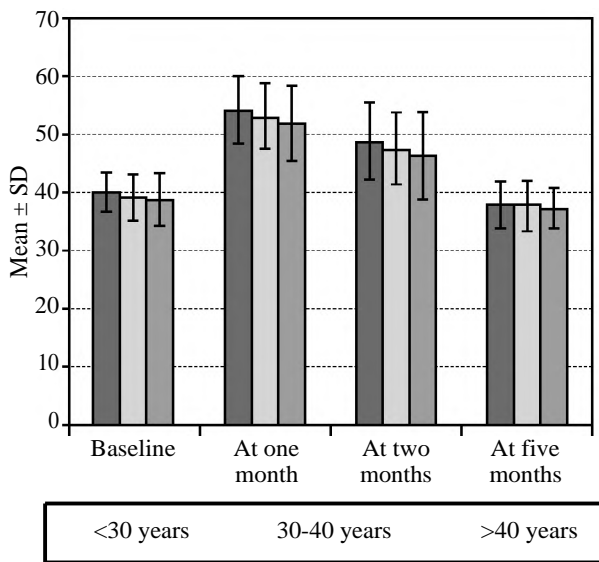


Fig. (6): Relationship of social phobia to age at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

Fig. (6): Demonstrates relationship between social phobia and age which was statically not significant however younger age group <30 years had higher level of social phobia throughout the study.

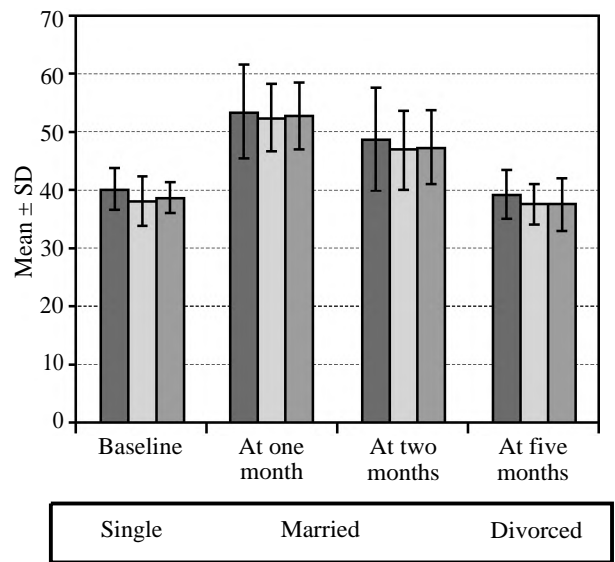


Fig. (8): Relationship of social phobia to marital status at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

Fig. (8): Demonstrates relationship between social phobia and marital status where single users had higher level of social phobia throughout the study and was statically significant at base line with range 36-45 and mean \pm SD 38.727 ± 2.760 .

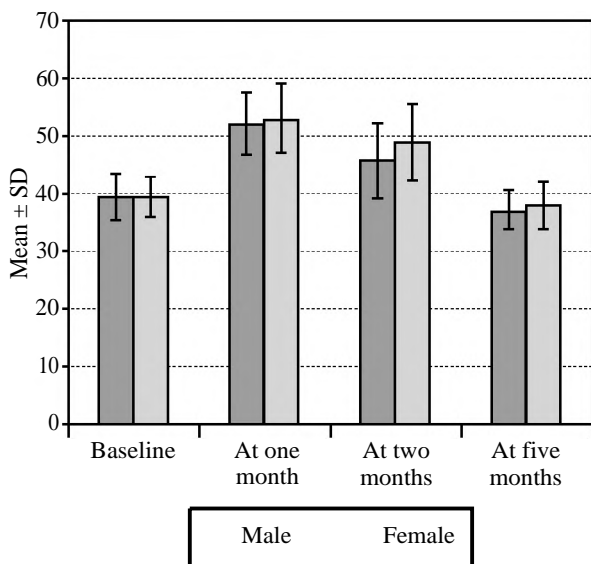


Fig. (7): Relationship of social phobia to gender at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

Fig. (7): Demonstrates relationship between social phobia and gender where females had higher level of social phobia throughout the study and was statically significant after two months of withdrawal with range 36-60 and mean \pm SD 48.792 ± 6.779 .

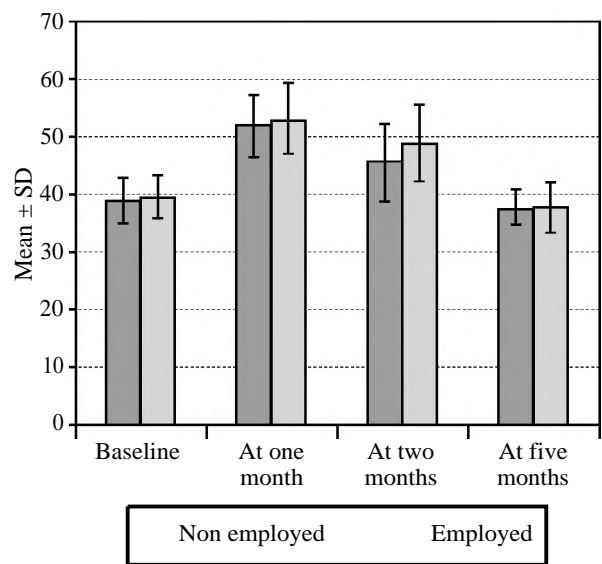


Fig. (9): Relationship of social phobia to occupation at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

Fig. (9): Demonstrates relationship between social phobia and occupation where employed users had the same level of social phobia throughout the study and was statically significant only after two month of withdrawal among employed users with range 36-60 and mean \pm SD 48.944 ± 6.680 .

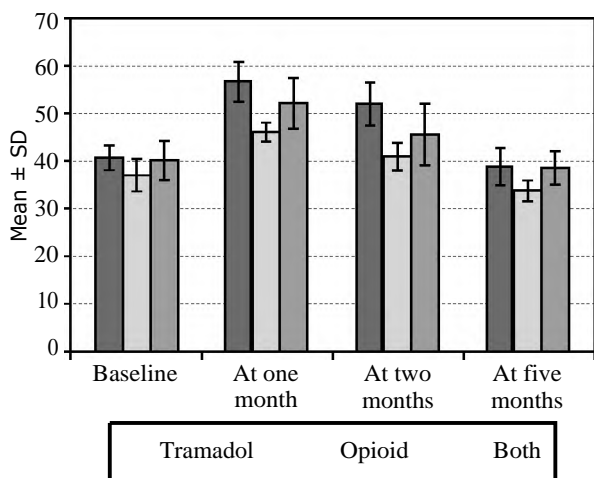


Fig. (10): Relationship of social phobia to drug use at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

Fig. (10): Demonstrates relation between social phobia and type of drug used which was obviously more among tramadol users throughout the study followed by combined drug (tramadol and opioid) users and opioid users respectively.

Table (2): Correlation between social phobia to severity of drug use at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal using addiction severity index.

	Correlations	
	ASI	
	r	p-value
Baseline	0.344	0.001*
At one month	0.274	0.028*
At two months	0.131	0.187
At five months	0.059	0.557

Table (2) demonstrates the relation between social phobia and severity of addiction where social phobia was directly proportional to severity of drug use and was significant at base line and after one month of withdrawal with p-value 0.001 and 0.028 respectively.

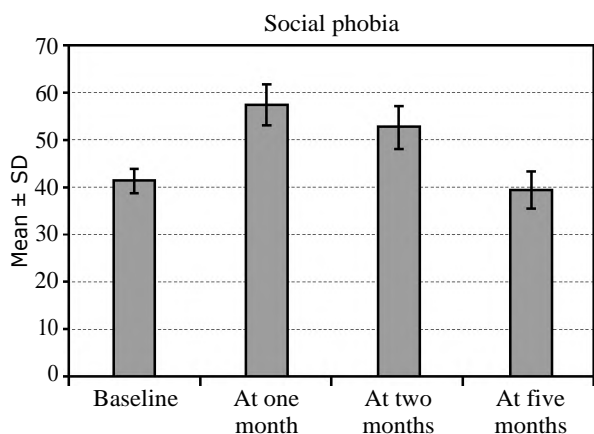


Fig. (11): Comparison of social phobia among tramadol users at different periods of follow-up.

Fig. (11): Demonstrates level of social phobia among tramadol users at base line and after withdrawal using Raulin and Wee scale for social phobia. Tramadol users had high range of social phobia throughout the study which obviously increased after one month of withdrawal with range 49-63 and mean±SD 57.000±4.297.

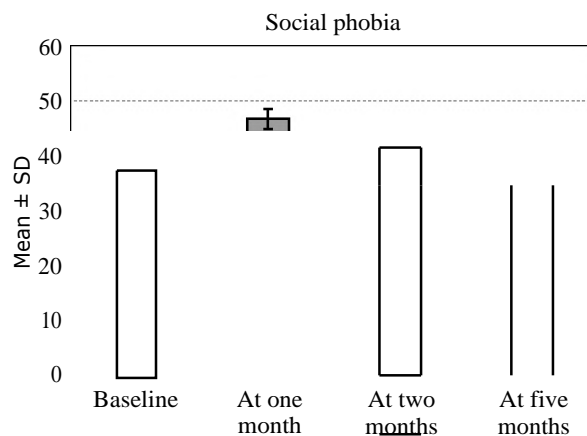


Fig. (12): Comparison of social phobia among opium users at different periods of follow-up.

Fig. (12): Demonstrates level of social phobia among opioid users at base line and after withdrawal using Raulin and Wee scale for social phobia. Opioid users had high range of social phobia throughout the study with maximum level of social phobia was after one month of withdrawal with range 44-50 and mean ± SD 46.400± 1.958.

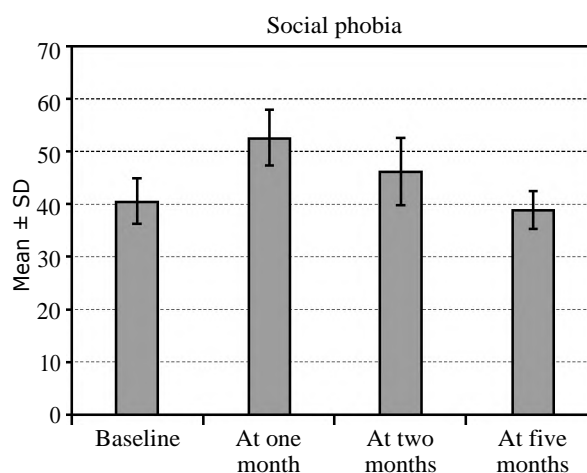


Fig. (13): Comparison of social phobia among combined (tramadol and opium) users at different periods of follow-up.

Fig. (13): Demonstrates level of social phobia among combined (tramadol and opioid) drug users at base line and after withdrawal using Raulin and Wee scale for social phobia. Both drug users had high range of social phobia throughout the study

with maximum level of social phobia was after one month phobia was after one month of withdrawal with range 38-62 and 36-56 mean \pm SD 52.21 \pm 5.87.

Table (3) demonstrates relationship between symptoms of social phobia and depressive symptoms which was directly proportional throughout the study where social phobia was more prevalent among depressed subjects. It was significant with

weak correlation at base line and strong correlation at one months after withdrawal.

Table (4) demonstrates relationship between symptoms of social phobia and anxiety symptoms which was directly proportional throughout the study where all subjects with anxiety symptoms had higher level of social phobia. Social phobia had significant correlation with anxiety at base line, one and two months with p -value <0.001 .

Table (3): Correlation between symptoms of social phobia to depressive symptoms at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

	Correlations								
	Social phobia at baseline		Social phobia at one month		Social phobia at two months		Social phobia at five months		
	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	
Depression at baseline	0.344	<0.001 *							
Depression at one month			0.454	<0.001 *					
Depression at two months					0.019	0.847			
Depression at five months							0.026	0.798	

Table (4): Correlation between symptoms of social phobia to anxiety symptoms at different period of follow-up after drug withdrawal.

	Correlations								
	Social phobia 0		Social phobia 1		Social phobia 2		Social phobia 5		
	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i> -value	
Anxiety at baseline	0.376	<0.001 *							
Anxiety at one month			0.388	<0.001 *					
Anxiety at two months					0.251	0.011 *			
Anxiety at five months							0.084	0.396	

Discussion

Age:

The mean age of the studied subjects was 31.50+8.17 years old. This young age of subjects was in agreement with the results of United Nation Office of Drug and Crime that found that substance abuse was also more prevalent among young people [15].

The present study agreed also with the results of the Egyptian National Addiction Survey which the General Secretariat of Mental Health performed since 1996 that showed decreases in the mean age of onset of drug use and substance abuse was the highest among the age 20-45 years than other age groups [16].

Age difference in the current study was not consistent with the study of Daniel Feingold et al., who found that more cases were between 45-64

[17]. This may be due to older age group included in the study.

Gender:

In this study opioid and/or tramadol use disorder was more in males (77) than females (26) with percentage 74.8% male and 25.2% female.

This was in agreement with the results of an Egyptian study carried out by Hosam El-Sawy et al., in Tanta University Hospital in 2010 who studied possible gender differences in the ways of first exposure to drugs, in their risks of abuse, and the pattern of drug dependence and they found that males started drug abuse earlier in age than females with longer duration of addiction. Single males were more vulnerable to abuse than females [18].

Also this result was in agreement with the result of Loffredo, CA et al., who studied prevalence and correlates of substance use by Egyptian school

youth where 72% percent of participants were male [20]. In another study done by M. Wasify, 2011 the majority of participants were Male [19].

This was also in agreement with the results of the Egyptian National Addiction Survey that showed that substance abuse was more common in males than in females [21]. Also gender difference was in agreement with the result of Jeanette M. Tetrault et al., who found that Women were significantly less likely than men to have past year non medical use of prescription opioids [22].

Marital status:

In the present study; opioid and/or tramadol use was more prevalent in married and single than divorced subjects. This was in agreement with the study of Daniel Feingold et al., who studied the association between severity of depression and prescription opioid misuse and founded that more than 50% of opioid users were married [23].

Depression:

The results of this study was significant regarding depression among tramadol and/or opioid users. It was clearly significant that tramadol has antidepressant effect as p -value was 0.001 while long term use of opioid lead to significant depression that decreased after withdrawal as p -value was 0.001. On the other hand users of both drugs had lesser degree of depression with p -value 0.001.

In a study done by M.M. Rizk et al., who studied frequency and factors associated with depression in subjects with tramadol use disorder and founded that most of tramadol users had mild depression [24]. This was in agreement with lower range of depression among tramadol users (3-14) and mean \pm SD 7.83 ± 2.70 and this level increased after withdrawal.

In a study done by Jamshid Ahmadi who founded that both tramadol and opioid users has mild level depression [25]. The range of depression among tramadol and opioid users of the current study was 14-25 with mean \pm SD 18.55 ± 3.00 .

In another study done by Reeves et al., founded that depression increased after tramadol withdrawal and this was also in agreement with the increased range of depression at one month after tramadol withdrawal with range 14-23 and mean \pm SD 17.90 ± 2.35 [26].

Level of depression in the current study was not consistent with the study of Andrew et al., in Australian general population which was only 6% [27]. Also rate of depression was not consistent

with the result of Ahmed B et al., who founded depression in only 30% of opioid users. Although depression was severe in majority of them [28].

Anxiety:

The result of this study indicated that anxiety disorders may contribute to the onset of substance use disorder. It was significant among tramadol and/or opioid users as p -value was 0.001. Anxiety level slightly differ along the duration of the study with minimal variation from no anxiety to mild anxiety.

Daniel Feingold et al., who studied the association between severity of depression and prescription opioid misuse, had founded that most of the studied subject had no anxiety and fewer subjects had mild anxiety [17]. This was with agreement with the recent study as anxiety had minimal variation all over the study. Total range was 3-24 with significant p -value 0.001.

In another study; Zimmermann et al., who studied prevalence of social phobia in a clinical sample of drug dependent patients. It was founded that 20% of the subjects in his study had generalized anxiety disorder [29]. This result of was also in agreement with low anxiety level at base line with range 9-24 and mean \pm SD 16.84 ± 5.02 .

The result of this study agreed also with study of RK McHugh et al., who founded that opioid withdrawal worsen anxiety, resulting in a cycle of chronic anxiety and opioid use that is extremely difficult to interrupt [17]. This result of was in agreement with low anxiety level at base line with range 9-24 and mean \pm SD 16.84 ± 5.02 that increased at one month after withdrawal with range 15-35 and mean \pm SD 24.40 ± 7.09 .

This result also agreed with Ahmad et al., who studied psychiatric comorbidity in substance use disorder who founded that psychiatric co-morbidity among opioid users was prevalent and associated with 4% prevalence of anxiety in the studied group and 60% of them were tramadol users [28]. This was in agreement with the recent study as tramadol users had various degree of anxiety throughout the study with significant p -value 0.001.

Another study done by M.C. Rodríguez-Llera et al., who studied psychiatric comorbidity in young heroin users had founded that 40% of the users had generalized anxiety disorder [30]. This was in agreement with the results of the recent study as nearly all patients had anxiety symptoms that had varying range throughout the study.

Also Bridget F. Grant et al., had found that there is a strong association between generalized anxiety disorder and drug use and only a few individuals with mood or anxiety disorders were classified as having only substance-induced disorders. Associations between most substance use disorders and independent mood and anxiety disorders were positive and significant [31]. This was in agreement with the results of the recent study as nearly all patients had co morbid depressive and anxiety symptoms.

Social phobia:

The result of the current study was significant among tramadol and/or opioid users as p -value was 0.001. The result of this study demonstrated that most users started using drugs as an escape from their phobia. This can be approved by this study as users of tramadol and/or opioid were severely affected after withdrawal especially users with tramadol.

This was in agreement with the study of William et al., in his study of non-medical use, use disorder and dependence on prescription opioids among U.S. adults on subjects aging 18 year and more who founded that past year drug use was due to many psychiatric problems especially phobias [32].

The result of a study done by Goodwin et al., who investigated the relation between specific anxiety disorders and substance dependence and founded that substance dependence temporally precedes several anxiety disorders and social phobia was worsened with specific drug withdrawal [1]. This was in agreement with the recent study where level of social phobia was directly proportional to level of anxiety, also social phobia obviously increased after drug withdrawal especially with tramadol from range 32-45 to 47-63 and from mean \pm SD 37.15 \pm 3.65 to 56.93 \pm 4.43.

In another study done by Mariette J. Chartier who studied comorbidity of social phobia with other psychiatric diseases and founded that 31% of socially phobic subjects had comorbid anxiety and 80% had comorbid drug use disorder [34]. This was in agreement with the recent study where there was a strong correlation between social phobia and anxiety that was directly proportional throughout the study with significant p -value <0.001 at base line, one and two months.

This also was in agreement with Zimmermann et al., who studied prevalence of social phobia in a clinical sample of drug users and founded that 40% of the subjects in his study had social phobia [29]. In comparison to the recent study; 50% of

tramadol and/or opioid users had social phobia at base line (before withdrawal). Also gender difference emerged in the severity of fear, females reporting significantly greater social phobia than males was in agreement with the recent study as female had higher range than males throughout the study which was significant at two month with p -value 0.039.

In another study done by Mark Zimmerman for screening for psychiatric disorders in one thousand outpatients with substance use disorders, 27.8% of patients were having social phobia which preceded only by incidence of depression (49%) among opioid users [35]. This was in agreement of the recent study where social phobia had been directly proportional with depression with nearly 50% of users had depressive symptoms most of them were opioid users.

Also Fiona L. Shand et al., who assessed levels of social anxiety and identified its predictors in an opioid dependent sample had founded that cases with opioid use disorder had higher scores than controls on mood, anxiety and social phobia [36]. This result was in agreement with the relation between social phobia and drug use. Also social phobia had higher prevalence among depressed subjects which was significant with high correlation at one month after withdrawal with p -value 0.001, while social phobia had a direct proportion with anxiety which was significant with high correlation at base line, one and two months with p -value 0.001.

Also comorbidity of social phobia with other psychiatric diseases was observed by a study done by Renee D et al., who founded that 30% of subjects had first onset anxiety disorder [1]. This was in agreement with the recent study as there was strong correlation between anxiety and social phobia throughout the study with significant p -value <0.001.

On the other hand; Kevin P. Conwy et al., in his study of life time co morbidity of mood and anxiety and specific drug use disorder, had founded that the prevalences of any lifetime mood and anxiety disorders among drug users were 40.9% and 29.9%, respectively. Major depression was the most prevalent (29.2%-59.8%) and one of the strongest associations were observed between depression and opioid [37] that result agrees with prevalence of depressive symptoms among 50% of the subjects included in the current study and most of depressive symptoms were among opioid users with range 27-44 and mean 35.68 \pm 3.16 at base line with p -value 0.001.

Another study was done by Kevin P. Conwy et al., to illustrate association of lifetime mental disorders and subsequent illicit drug use disorder were highest among adolescents with prior anxiety disorders with 20% which agree with the result of the recent study where most of the subject included were younger than 30 years with significant varying degrees of anxiety throughout the study with p -value 0.001 [38].

In addition; a study done by Sareen J et al., to the relationship between anxiety disorders and lifetime use of amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens and heroin had founded that anxiety and social phobia diagnosis was significantly associated with lifetime heroin use in the US survey and clinicians and researchers need to be aware of the relationship between anxiety disorders and illicit drug use. This was in agreement with our study where there was a strong association between anxiety, social phobia and drug use disorder which was significant with high correlation at base line, one and two months with p -value 0.001 [39].

This result was also in agreement with the study of Battjes et al., who demonstrated that 63% of drug users were socially phobic [33]. Also in a study done by John Canton et al., to evaluate optimal treatment of social phobia there was strong association between drug use and social phobia and 80% of drug users had prior onset of social phobia that appear obviously at one month where nearly all subjects had high range of social phobia with significant p -value 0.001 [40].

Also epidemiology and natural course of social fears and social phobia demonstrated by Wittchen et al., had reported elevated rates of comorbidity for social phobia. It has been estimated that 50-80% of clinical patients with social phobia have at least one other mental disorder typically other anxiety disorders, depression or substance use disorders. High prevalence of comorbidity with depressive disorders, with many individuals suffering from social phobia agreed with the correlation between symptoms of depression and social phobia throughout the recent study with high correlation and significant p -value 0.001 at one and two months after withdrawal [41].

In another study done by Ingmar H.A. Franken et al., for screening and diagnosis of anxiety and mood disorders in a sample of 116 patient with substance use disorder, 90% of them were tramadol and opioid users. It was founded that the majority of the subjects (69.8%) had a lifetime anxiety and social phobia had the highest prevalence (53.2%) [42]. This was in agreement with the recent study

where most of drug users had co morbid anxiety and social phobia with significant strong correlation especially at base line, one and two months with p -value <0.001.

In another study done by William C. Becker et al., who studied non-medical use, use disorder and dependence on sedatives and tranquilizers among U.S. adults aging 18 years old and above, there was a strong evidence that recent onset of non-medical use of opioid and tramadol play an important role in alleviating symptoms of panic and social phobia in addition, they were more likely to be older and unmarried [43]. This was in agreement with the recent study as drug users had lower levels of anxiety and social phobia at base line (average range 3-24 and 37-45 respectively) with significant increase in range at one month after withdrawal (average range 11-35 and 45-63 respectively).

Social phobia were common among young adults, single and females and obviously affects their life and their relation with others over a long period of time which make them a heavy burden on society as social phobia make them seeking drugs and when drug use treated they may relapse multiple times after treatment.

Social phobia was a catalyst factor for drug use as drug users can resist their fears when using drugs. This was approved obviously by high levels of social phobia that appeared after drug withdrawal all over the stages of the study that didn't return to normal levels after 5 months of withdrawal.

Most of drug users experience high level of social phobia after drug withdrawal with co morbid anxiety and/or depressive symptoms with significant p -value at various stages of the study. This can explain why most drug users relapse after short period of time after detoxification if other psychiatric co morbidity not properly treated.

Anti depressant, anxiolytic and cognitive behavioral therapy should be put in mind when treating social phobia co morbid with drug use disorder especially tramadol as it plays a vital role in reducing symptoms of social phobia, so proper treatment of social phobia will absolutely decrease recurrence of drug use disorder.

Finally; clinicians and researchers need to be aware of the relationship between social phobia, anxiety, depression and illicit drug use. Treatment of primary mental disorders especially those mentioned above is likely to be an important target for the prevention of secondary substance use disorders.

Limitations:

The main limitation in this study was combined cannabis use disorder which made the number of patients less than predicted. Also little number of female patients needs more studies to be more accurate.

Conclusion:

From this study the following could be concluded: Tramadol withdrawal leads to significant social phobia and depression that should be properly treated. Opioid use disorder lead to significant depression especially with longer duration of drug use. Subjects with opioid use disorder significantly suffer from depression more than subjects with tramadol use only or both drugs users. Opioid had anxiolytic effect similar to the effect of tramadol. Opioid withdrawal leads to social phobia and anxiety less than that was observed in Tramadol.

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الرهاب الإجتماعى بين مستخدمى الترا مادول والآفيونيات

يعتبر إدمان المواد المخدرة مشكلة صحية عالمية حيث أنه يرتبط بالعديد من الإعاقات منها إعاقات مهنية وعائلية ومالية ونفسية. وبسبب إنتشار الإضطرابات النفسية والإضطرابات الناجمة عن تعاطى المخدرات والإعاقات المرتبطة بها، فإن الفهم الدقيق لحدوثهم المشترك مهم جداً للوقاية والعلاج وخاصة بين البالغين حيث أن هذه الفئة العمرية تمثل عبئاً على أى مجتمع.

أصبح تعاطى الترا مادول ظاهرة مثيرة للقلق بشكل متزايد حيث ظهر بشكل كبير فى مصر فى السنوات الأخيرة، حيث يبدو أن الترا مادول يمكن أن يكون فعالاً لتخفيف أعراض الإكتئاب والقلق، والخوف الإجتماعى، ويتكرر حدوث إدمان الترا مادول والمواد الآفيونية بين الأشخاص الذين يعانون من القلق العام أو الرهاب الإجتماعى أو الإكتئاب.

كان إنتشار الإكتئاب أكثر أهمية بين الأشخاص الذين يعانون من إضطراب إستخدام المواد الآفيونية. من ناحية أخرى، كان الإكتئاب أقل حدوثاً بين متعاطى الترا مادول حيث وجد أن الترا مادول والفينلافاكسين بينهم بعض الخواص المشتركة مما يوضح آثار الترا مادول على المزاج.

لم يلاحظ فقط تأثير الترا مادول كمضاد للإكتئاب بين الحالات المدرجة فى الدراسة ولكن أيضاً ظهور الرهاب الإجتماعى بعد التوقف عن تعاطى الترا مادول لوحظ بوضوح تقريباً فى جميع الحالات المدرجة فى الدراسة. فى حين أن إضطراب إستخدام المواد الآفيونية له تأثير مبدئى كمضاد للإكتئاب، إلا أن إستخدام المواد الآفيونية لفترات طويلة يؤدى إلى إكتئاب كبير ينخفض تدريجياً بعد الإنسحاب.

وقد ثبت أن الإكتئاب أو إضطراب القلق المعمم أو الرهاب الإجتماعى قد يؤدى إلى تعاطى المخدرات خاصة الترا مادول والمواد الآفيونية. كما كان هناك علاقة طردية بين الرهاب الإجتماعى والقلق العام والإكتئاب بحيث زادت نسبة حدوث الرهاب الإجتماعى بين الحالات التى تعانى من إكتئاب أو قلق عام.

أخيراً، يجب وضع العلاج المناسب للإكتئاب والقلق والرهاب الإجتماعى المرتبط بتعاطى الترا مادول أو المواد الآفيونية سواء كان سبب أو نتيجة للتعاطى حيث أن هذه الإضطرابات المذكورة أعلاه تلعب دوراً هاماً ليس فقط فى تعاطى المخدرات ولكن أيضاً فى الإنتكاس.