

Oral presentation

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There are more than one types of alcoholism: type one and type two

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from International Society on Brain and Behaviour: 1st International Congress on Brain and Behaviour
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Thessaloniki, Greece, 20–23 November, 2003

Published: 23 December 2003

Received: 1 November 2003

Annals of General Hospital Psychiatry 2003, **2**(Suppl 1):S38

This article is available from: <http://www.general-hospital-psychiatry.com/content/2/S1/S38>

It is widely accepted that alcohol dependence (alcoholism) is one of the most common problems of public health, in the developed and developing countries. The extent of the problem reach up a 4–6% of the general population and it is estimated that 20–40% of all cases admitted to General hospital have a problem related to alcohol (abuse, dependence). Alcoholism is regarded, in the common perception, but also between experts, doctors and nurses, as a uniform disorder where a pathological relation to alcohol prevails, along with all the consequences and implications related to it. However, alcoholism is not a homogenous and uniform concept. There are very heterogeneous groups of patients with markedly different family histories, age of onset, alcohol-related aggressive behavior, and response to treatment. Many efforts have been made in the past, to divide alcoholic populations into more homogeneous groups. Among the recent efforts, there are clinical studies that demonstrate the existence of at least two distinct subgroups of alcoholism type one and type two. These distinguished characteristic types are based on clinical features and personality traits.