



Register or Login:  Password:   Auto-Login [\[Reminder\]](#)

Search  for

[Advanced Search](#) - [MEDLINE](#) - [My Recent Searches](#) - [My Saved Searches](#) - [Search Tips](#)

JOURNAL HOME

CURRENT ISSUE

BROWSE ALL ISSUES

SEARCH THIS JOURNAL

JOURNAL INFORMATION

- Aims and Scope
- Editorial Board
- Author Information
- Abstracting/Indexing
- Contact Information
- Pricing Information
- ISAD Information

SUBSCRIBE TO JOURNAL

VISIT ISAD

**Volume 102, Issue 1**, Pages 281-287  
(September 2007)

◀ previous 34 of 34

## Comorbid disorders in patients with bipolar disorder and concomitant substance dependence

[Joshua D. Mitchell](#)<sup>a</sup>, [E. Sherwood Brown](#)<sup>a</sup>, [A. John Rush](#)<sup>ab</sup>

Received 28 July 2006; received in revised form 9 December 2006; accepted 4 January 2007

### Abstract

#### Objective

Substance dependence is common in bipolar disorder and is associated with an increase in Axis I and II comorbidity. Little research has compared the relative rates of comorbidity among bipolar patients with dependence on different substances.

#### Methods

The Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) was used to assess 166 outpatients involved in one of three clinical trials of medications for bipolar disorder and substance dependence. Patients had concurrent alcohol dependence, cocaine dependence, or both conditions.

#### Results

Generalized anxiety disorder and current depressed mood were significantly more common in bipolar patients with alcohol dependence than bipolar patients with cocaine dependence. Those with cocaine dependence had significantly higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder and antisocial personality disorder and were more likely to present in a mixed mood state than patients dependent on alcohol. Cocaine dependent patients were more likely than alcohol dependent patients to have Bipolar I relative to Bipolar II.

#### Limitations

This is a retrospective, cross-sectional data analysis using the MINI for diagnosis.

#### Conclusions

Cocaine dependence and alcohol dependence were associated with different clinical features and comorbid disorders in bipolar patients. The results may help confirm the validity of integrative models of mood, behavioral, anxiety, and personality disorders. Further studies on the causal relationship between substance dependence and concurrent and lifetime Axis I disorders for patients with bipolar disorders are indicated.

**Keywords:** [Alcohol dependence](#), [Anxiety disorder](#), [Bipolar disorder](#), [Cocaine dependence](#), [Comorbidity](#), [Personality disorder](#)

<sup>a</sup> UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Department of Psychiatry, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75390-8849, United States

<sup>b</sup> UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Department of Clinical Sciences, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX 75390-8849, United States



Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 214 645 6950(Office), fax: +1 214 645 6951.

PII: S0165-0327(07)00005-5

doi:10.1016/j.jad.2007.01.005

© 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2007 Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms & Conditions](#) | [Feedback](#) | [About Us](#) | [Help](#) | [Contact Us](#) |