

Objective To study the association between smoking and TD induced by antipsychotics in outpatients with schizophrenia.

Methods This was a cross-sectional study. It involved 89 patients suffering from schizophrenia, followed-up in outpatient psychiatry unit at Hédi Chaker university hospital in Sfax in Tunisia, between April and May 2016. We looked for TD in according to DSM-IV-R criteria. The intensity of TD was assessed with the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) and the level of nicotine dependence with the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND).

Results The prevalence of smoking in patients with schizophrenia was 69.6%. Of these, 54.8% had a high or very high degree of nicotine dependence. The prevalence of TD was 33.7%. The AIMS average score was 12.13 ± 5.6 with extremes ranging from 3 to 26. TD was correlated with tobacco consumption ($P=0.003$), the average number of smoked cigarettes (43.7 vs. 33.8; $P=0.004$) and the Fagerström average score (7.2 vs. 6.1; $P=0.012$).

Conclusion The results of this study showed a correlation between the amount of smoking and severity of TD in patients with schizophrenia. The nature of the relationship between smoking and TD needs to be clarified through an experimental study.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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e-Poster Walk: Substance related and addictive disorders – Part 2

EW0829

Leptin and ghrelin levels in alcohol-dependent patients and their relationship with withdrawal and craving

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Introduction Association between leptin and ghrelin plasma levels and alcohol craving have been found in few studies but they have failed to differentiate this correlation with alcohol withdrawal state.

Objectives To research this correlation in a different population and to study this correlation with respect to hyper-excitability state of alcohol withdrawal.

Aim To study levels of leptin and ghrelin in relation with alcohol withdrawal and craving.

Methods Twenty-five indoor patients fulfilling the alcohol dependence criteria were assessed for alcohol withdrawal symptoms and craving. Leptin and ghrelin levels were measured on 1st day, @ the end of 1st week, @ the end of 3rd week of stopping alcohol. Withdrawal was assessed using CIWA-A at day 1 and day 7, craving was assessed using PENN's scale of craving at the end of week 1 and week 3. Control group consisted of 15 first-degree relatives not taking alcohol.

Results It was found that leptin [$t(38)=2.95$, $P=0.005$] and ghrelin [$t(38)=2.56$, $P=0.015$] were significantly higher in alcohol-dependent patients. Levels of hormones had no significant correlation with alcohol withdrawal scores but had positive correlation with craving scores after abstinence.

Conclusions Leptin and ghrelin, known for balancing the energy homeostasis of body, also seem to play a role in pathways of drug dependence and craving. This relation is independent of stress hormone axis as leptin and ghrelin levels are not correlated with

withdrawal scores, which is an indicator of stress hormone axis activation during alcohol withdrawal.

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EW0830

Affective temperaments in medical students using prescription stimulants for neuroenhancement

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Introduction The non-medical use of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) is a common habit among American college students; It refers to the use of stimulant medications by students who do not qualify for prescription or in higher quantities or manners other than prescribed in order to improve their academic performance. To the best of our knowledge, no studies have examined the role of specific affective, biologically determined and inherited traits that might predict misuse of stimulants for neuroenhancement in graduate education.

Aim To examine the role for individual temperament traits on non-medical use of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) in medical college students.

Methods We investigated 181 students using the short form of the Temperament Evaluation of the Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego Auto-questionnaire (TEMPS-A). Furthermore, we assessed the association of demographic variables and health risk behaviors (drinking, smoking, use other illicit drugs) with NMUPS. Predictors were investigated using logistic regression.

Results The prevalence of NMUPS was 30.06% with 7.1% users being previously diagnosed with ADHD. NMUPS users had higher scores on the hyperthymic scale. The main reason for taking NMUPS was to "Increase ability to stay alert during studying" (80.1%) followed by "Allow studying for longer periods of time" (19.9%). The hyperthymic temperament score and being a user of other illicit drugs increased the odds of becoming NMUPS.

Conclusions Our results suggest that personality profiles can be used to identify students with an increased risk for NMUPS for early personalized counseling and behavioral intervention based on their temperament profile.

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EW0831

Impulsivity and pathological gambling: An Italian study

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Introduction Pathological gambling (PG) is a behavioral addictive disorder characterized by persistent and problematic gambling behaviors, in presence of impairment of self-regulation and impulsivity. Impulsivity is widely supported by literature in developing and maintaining addictive behaviors and PG.

Aim(s) The aim of this study is to compare PG to impulsivity in a group of Italian outpatients, in order to further explore their appealing relation and to sensitize local public institutions about this problem that is of growing concern amongst our population.

Methods Fifty outpatients were recruited at the psychiatric outpatient ward of the University of Pisa. All of them had a diagnosis of PG, assessed throughout the structured clinical interview for DSM-5 (SCID-5). The sample was compared with a similar group of healthy control subjects. South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) scale and Barrat Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11) questionnaires were used to assess respectively the severity of PG and impulsivity traits of personality.

Results PG patients reported significantly higher total score in BIS-11 than control subjects. In particular, the “motor impulsivity” and “cognitive complexity” scores were significantly higher in PG patients, as well as “motor” and “non-planning” impulsivity subscale scores. A positive and significant correlation was found between BIS-11 and SOGS total scores.

Conclusions These results corroborate the existence of the widely described association between impulsivity and PG. Also they support the notion that impulsivity may represent a core element of PG and, perhaps, to a typical personality trait, that may be particularly related to the development of addictive and impulsive behaviors.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0832

Psychosis – Different presentation for designer drugs compared to cannabis abusers?

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Introduction “Bath salts” target the endocannabinoid system in a similar manner to cannabis. In the case of designer drug misuse, subjects seem to be at higher risk of psychotic symptoms.

Aims To investigate the nature and frequency of psychotic symptoms associated with cannabis and/or bath salts misuse in a male inpatient population.

Method The files of 107 patients admitted to the department of addictions, “Al. Obregia” Psychiatric Hospital Bucharest July 2015–July 2016 were reviewed. Cases had a diagnosis of psychotic disorder with recorded cannabis/bath salts abuse.

Results Mean age was 26.65 years old (STDV=5.9). Mean duration of use was of 83.94 months – cannabis; 60.48 months – bath salts and 33.75 months – both substances (BS). Sixty-three patients (73.3%) presented disorganised behaviour; 55.8% ($n=48$) formal thought disorder; 45% ($n=39$) paranoid delusions. A strong positive association between the length of use of cannabis and disorganised behaviour ($n=33$; $r=0.05$; $P<0.05$) was found. Grandiose ideation was frequent in cannabis users. ($X^2=4.1$; $n=0.03$; $P<0.05$). Multidrug abuse was associated with increased formal thought disorders compared to subjects with cannabis abuse ($X^2=10.9$; $n=0.001$; $P<0.05$). Negative symptoms were more frequent with bath salts users than with users of both substances ($X^2=13.4$; $X^2=23.21$; $X^2=16.8$; $P<0.05$).

Conclusion Positive psychotic symptoms were associated with cannabis and BS abuse, while bath salts promoted negative symptoms.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EW0833

A multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach to managing alcohol-dependent patients with comorbid depression in an acute hospital setting

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Introduction Alcohol-dependent patients have a significantly increased risk of depression, contributing a cycle of relapse and attendance at acute hospital services seeking help. Care is often focused on the alcohol dependence treatment with little consideration of concomitant psychiatric disorders.

Aim To help bridge this gap in care planning and aim toward multidisciplinary long-term support.

Method We collected data on all patients referred to our alcohol complex patient MDT. We investigated the range of disciplines involved in patient care. We spoke to our patients about why they had chosen to attend hospital. We then developed a referral system to our alcohol MDT where a bespoke pathways of care was developed with all current and future care providers.

Results Our patients were often being cared for by multiple services, however much of this work was happening in isolation and was at times conflicting. Importantly, the patients were unclear where to go for what, and were utilizing the ED as a fail-safe when they were troubled.

Of 15 patients referred to MDT, 7 (50%) had a diagnosis of depression (DSM-IV). These patients had an average of 5.1 hospital attendances and 2.2 hospital admissions in the 3 months prior to MDT. At 3 months post-MDT, we were able to demonstrate a reduction in hospital admissions and attendances (average 2.2 & 1.4, respectively).

Conclusions An MDT for alcohol-dependent patients with depression facilitates effective and collaborative working for the benefit of patients and services.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EW0834

Fenethylamine (Captagon) abuse: Case report and literature review

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Introduction Novel psychoactive drugs (NPS) has rapidly increase in the last years in the drug market as a recreational use. Fenethylamine is a theophylline, an amphetamine-like drug, having stimulant effects similar to those of other amphetamine-type derivatives. Fenethylamine was used as medicament for hyperactivity disorders in children, narcolepsy and depression, but it has also been used as a drug of abuse under the common name of ‘captagon’. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of fenethylamine. We propose a case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.