

**Conclusions:** The main conclusion of this case series is that cariprazine at any dosis between 3mg and 6mg per day has a positive outcome, both in the psychotic domain and the substance use disorder. We hope this case series will help our colleagues treat their patients suffering from these pathologies in an optimal way. This could also set a basis to encourage a proper clinical trial to assess if new antipsychotics such as cariprazine could be a new standard for the treatment of Dual Disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0473

### Exercise addiction: is it linked to eating disorders? A cross-sectional study in a sample of Tunisian athlete students

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**Introduction:** Eating disorders and sports addiction are becoming increasingly common among athletes. It's important to be aware of these disorders in order to improve their overall prevention.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was to determine the links between exercise addiction (EA) and eating disorders in Tunisian students at the Institute of Physical Education and to examine the factors associated with these disorders.

**Methods:** An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was distributed to students in the Sfax and Gafsa sports sections during March 2023. The Exercise Addiction Inventory (EAI) was used to study exercise addiction. It is a scale whose purpose is to separate individuals into 3 groups: those at risk of exercise addiction (score  $\geq 24$ ), those non-addicts with symptoms (score 13 to 23) and those non-addicts without symptoms (score 0 to 12).

Eating disorders were assessed using the SCOFF-F questionnaire (Sick, Control, One stone, Fat, Food), with a score of 2 or more indicating possible eating disorders.

**Results:** We collected 240 participants. The mean SCOFF-F and EAI scores were  $1.7 \pm 1.3$  and  $16.6 \pm 4.1$  respectively. Among the participants, 52.9% of students were at risk of developing eating disorders and 2.5% of students were at risk of exercise addiction. In our study, 82.5% of students took part in regular physical activity in a gym. The main reasons for going to the gym were muscle strengthening (57.9%) and preparation for a sporting competition (37%).

Among students exercising outside the institute, the mean SCOFF score was significantly higher for those doing so to prepare for a sports competition ( $p=0.001$ ), for professional obligations ( $p=0.005$ ) or for weight loss ( $p=0.001$ ). Participants at risk of exercise addiction had a higher mean SCOFF score, but the difference was not significant ( $p=0.051$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our study shows that eating disorders were widespread among Tunisian athlete students, and were higher among students at risk of exercise addiction.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0475

### Suicidal behaviour and intravenous drug use in chemsex context

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**Introduction:** Several studies have called attention to the mental health disorders associated with chemsex --the intentional use of drugs before or during sexual intercourse GBMSM (gay, bisexual and men who have sex with men) population-. Sexualized intravenous drug use is also known as slam or slamsex. There are few studies that analyze the mental health differences between intravenous drug users compared to non-intravenous drug users in chemsex context.

**Objectives:** To describe the suicidal behaviour in a sample of users with sexualized drug use (chemsex) attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" and to compare the suicidal behaviour between intravenous drug users compared to non-intravenous drug users.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional descriptive analysis of a sample of users attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" between 2016-2019 was performed.

**Results:** We included 217 participants. 37 had attempted suicide at least once. The percentage of chemsex users who have attempted suicide were significantly higher in the intravenous drug use group compared to the non-intravenous drug use group ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** Possible risk factors for suicidal behaviour among chemsex users include slamsex. Other possible risk factors previously described in other studies include adversities experienced due to one's sexual orientation and an increased risk for HIV and other STI infections. Further studies analyzing the relationship between chemsex, slamsex and suicidal behaviour are needed.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0477

### Current Challenges and Future Directions of Research in Cell Phone Addiction

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**Introduction:** Behavioral addictions (BAs) are intensely explored during the last decades due to their impact on the quality of life, functionality, socio-economical negative consequences, and high risk of mental health negative consequences. BAs are new challenges for clinicians and researchers due to a lack of well-defined diagnostic criteria, very few available epidemiological data, and