

our participants preferred the mode Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMORPG) while others played casual single player games. A play time of over 20 hours per week was reported by 11.9% of participants. According to the GAS, 25.7% were addicted gamers. Our participants spent an average of  $7.94 \pm 6.71$  hours before they play their first game of the day. We found that the score of Gas was significantly correlated to the male gender of the participants ( $p < 0.000$ ), a higher number of weekly gaming hours ( $p < 0.000$ ), a lower number of hours before gaming ( $P < 0.000$ ) and the mode of games ( $p < 0.000$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our study showed that contextual factors play an important role in understanding gaming addiction in young adults as a holistic phenomenon, embedding the problematic behavior within the context of the individual the game and gaming practices.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** gaming; Addiction; adults

### EPP0772

#### Developmental trajectories of gambling severity after cognitive-behavioral therapy

S. Jimenez-Murcia<sup>1\*</sup>, R. Granero<sup>2</sup> and F. Fernandez-Aranda<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bellvitge University Hospital-IDIBELL and CIBERobn, Psychiatry Department, Hospitalet del Llobregat, Spain; <sup>2</sup>Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department Of Psychobiology And Methodology, Bellaterra, Spain and <sup>3</sup>University Hospital of Bellvitge-IDIBELL and CIBERobn, Department Of Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.935

**Introduction:** Gambling disorder (GD) is characterized by repeated problematic gambling behavior associated with unsuccessful and uncontrollable urges to keep gambling, which leads to considerable distress and impairment. Several types of interventions exist to treat GD, with cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) being one of the most widely used approaches.

**Objectives:** To estimate trajectories of the gambling disorder (GD) severity for 12 months following a manualized cognitive-behavior-therapy (CBT) program, and to identify the main variables associated with each trajectory.

**Methods:** Latent Class Growth Analysis examined the longitudinal changes of  $n = 603$  treatment-seeking patients with GD.

**Results:** Five separate empirical trajectories were identified: T1 ( $n = 383$ , 63.5%) was characterized by the most highest baseline gambling severity levels and positive progress to recovery during the follow-up period; T2 ( $n = 154$ , 25.5%) featured participants with high baseline gambling severity and good progress to recovery; T3 ( $n = 30$ , 5.0%) was made up of patients with high gambling baseline severity and slow progress to recovery; T4 ( $n = 13$ , 2.2%) and T5 ( $n = 23$ , 3.8%) contained participants with high baseline gambling severity and moderate (T4) and poor (T5) progress in GD severity during the follow-up. Psychopathology, personality traits, poor compliance and relapses discriminated between trajectories.

**Conclusions:** These results show that treatment seeking patients with GD are heterogeneous. In addition, the obtained findings could be useful in the design of more efficient interventions for this behavioral addiction. Funding obtained from RTI2018-101837B-I00

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** personality; gambling; predictors; Psychotherapy

### EPP0773

#### Effect of Tobacco Cessation Aids on Smoking Cessation and Duration of Abstinence : a French Population-Based Study

M. Fekom<sup>1\*</sup>, V. Nguyen-Thanh<sup>2</sup>, R. Andler<sup>2</sup>, G. Quatremer<sup>2</sup>, R. Guignard<sup>2</sup> and M. Melchior<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>INSERM, Sorbonne University, Team Of Social Epidemiology (eres), Pierre Louis Institute Of Epidemiology And Public Health (iplesp), Paris, France and <sup>2</sup>Santé Publique France, Public Health, Saint Maurice, France

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.936

**Introduction:** Although smoking prevalence has been decreasing worldwide, sustained tobacco cessation remains a challenging goal for many smokers. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) products remain among the most widespread type of cessation tobacco aids, along with the more recently introduced electronic cigarette, the efficiency of which is still a matter of debate in the public health community.

**Objectives:** This study aims to contribute to the ongoing discussion about effective ways of encouraging tobacco cessation and in particular evaluating the role of the two aforementioned tobacco cessation aids with regard to lasting smoking abstinence in real-life settings.

**Methods:** The study is based on the French 2017 Health Barometer, a cross-sectional survey conducted by Santé Publique France. Two distinct outcomes related to tobacco cessation were used: smoking status at 6 months follow-up (yes vs. no) and the duration of smoking abstinence. These two study outcomes were examined respectively among  $N1 = 2783$  and  $N2 = 1824$  participants. All results were weighted based on inclusion probability weights and controlled for propensity scores via overlap weighting (OW), which is appropriate when exposure groups are disparate.

**Results:** After adjusting on potential confounders, tobacco cessation at 6 months remains significantly associated with e-cigarette use (OR: 1.50 (1.12-1.99)) and e-cigarette use combined with NRT (OR: 1.88 (1.15-3.07)). This association did not reach statistical significance in the long-term analysis, nor did the results of NRT use alone in both analyses.

**Conclusions:** Overall, while electronic cigarette use alone and combined with NRT is associated with an increase in the likelihood of smoking cessation, the long-term effects are probably limited.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; cohort study; ADHD symptoms; Addiction

### EPP0774

#### Characterization of a microglia-specific humanized P2X7 receptor knock-out mouse line: Implications for translational psychoneuroimmunology.

L. Urbina Trevino<sup>1</sup>, I.-A. Von Mücke-Heim<sup>1,2\*</sup> and J. Deussing<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max-Planck-Institute of Psychiatry, Molecular Neurogenetics, Munich, Germany and <sup>2</sup>Max-Planck-Institute of Psychiatry, Translational Research In Psychiatry, Munich, Germany

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.937

**Introduction:** Depression is a common psychiatric disorder and chronic stress is considered its main environmental risk factor. Recently, immune processes including adenosine triphosphate mediated P2X7 receptor (P2X7R) signalling via microglia and macrophages (M/Ms) were found to play a critical role in depression genesis, by linking environmental stress to depression biology and symptoms.

**Objectives:** To characterize the role of human P2X7R (hP2X7R) in psychosocial and immune stress conditions, both in vitro and in vivo.

**Methods:** Several, custom designed mouse lines expressing the loxP-flanked, hP2X7R-sequence in the murine P2X7R locus were established. In addition, these mice possess a Cre-sensitive reporter and express a Cre recombinase fused to a mutant estrogen receptor ligand-binding domain in M/Ms. This enables conditional, tamoxifen-inducible hP2X7R inactivation and simultaneous tdTomato expression. First, we established primary microglia cell cultures and characterized them at baseline and following immune stimulation. Next, we performed behavioural assessment of hP2X7R<sup>wt</sup> and microglia-specific hP2X7R<sup>KO</sup> mice following chronic psychosocial stress. Last, we developed a novel in vivo two-photon microscopy (TPM) approach by use of frontolimbic cranial windows.

**Results:** Primary hP2X7R<sup>KO</sup> microglia displayed significantly lower IL-1 $\beta$  production, increased survival and decreased morphological activation upon immune stimulation. Although hP2X7R<sup>KO</sup> mice showed a significant increase of locomotor activity at baseline, there was no impact on anxiety- and depressive-like phenotypes. Longitudinal in vivo TPM enabled morphometric characterization of cortical M/Ms over several weeks.

**Conclusions:** Our results illustrate the great potential of this humanized mouse line for translational psychiatry. In the future, this system could prove useful to evaluate immunomodulatory approaches in chronic stress and depression.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Genetically engineered mouse models (GEMMs); chronic stress and depression; human P2X7 receptor; translational neuropsychiatry

## EPP0775

### Fatal drug poisonings in an industrial region of the Far North of Russia

A. Novikov<sup>1</sup> and A. Gil<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Surgut city Clinical Psychiatric-and-Neurological Hospital, Chief Physician Office, Surgut, Russian Federation and <sup>2</sup>I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University (Sechenov University), Higher School Of Health Administration, Moscow, Russian Federation

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.938

**Introduction:** Drug poisonings is a continuous public health problem in Russia and worldwide.

**Objectives:** The objective of the study was to provide characteristics of lethal drug poisonings in a northern Russian region.

**Methods:** The data on deaths from drug poisoning that occurred between 2018 and September 2021, systematically collected by the Regional Center on the Organization of the Narcological and Psychiatric service of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug of Russia, was analyzed.

**Results:** Among 220 cases of fatal drug poisoning the overwhelming majority (90.4%) occurred among males. The number of cases increased annually from 27 in 2018 to 71 in 2020. The average age of death increased from 33.6 years in 2018 to 38.2 years in 2021. Over two thirds of deceased (70.9%) had complete secondary or vocational secondary level of education, almost one third (30.0%) were skilled workers, and slightly less than half (44.1%) were unemployed. The most common causes of death were methadone poisoning (34.5%), poisoning with other opioids (21.8%), other synthetic drugs (17.3%), other unspecified drugs (11.8%), and psychostimulants (10.0%). Alcohol intoxication was identified as a concomitant cause of death in every fourth case (26.0%), of which 98% were among males. Most often, alcohol was present in the blood at a concentration of 120 mg/ml and above. Every fourth deceased (23.6%) was registered with narcology health service for drug addiction.

**Conclusions:** Fatal poisonings with narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a growing public health problem in a northern industrial region of Russia, which affects predominantly working-age males and requires comprehensive multisectoral response.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** drug poisoning; Russia; overdose deaths; drugs

## EPP0776

### Psychoactive substance use among medical residents in Tunisia

R. Masmoudi<sup>1\*</sup>, I. Chaari<sup>1</sup>, Y. Mejdoub<sup>2</sup>, R. Sallemi<sup>1</sup>, I. Feki<sup>1</sup> and J. Masmoudi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hospital university of HEDI CHAKER, Psychiatry A Department, Sfax, Tunisia and <sup>2</sup>Hedi Chaker university hospital, Epidemiology, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.939

**Introduction:** Recent studies in the world found an increase of substance use among medical students.

**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of substance use and associated factors among medical residents in Tunisia.

**Methods:** It was a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study among medical residents from the 4 medical faculties of Tunisia. A questionnaire was created from Google Forms and was published on the social network Facebook. We asked about the current consumption of different psychoactive substances. We used the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) to identify depressive symptoms.

**Results:** The sample included 241 residents. The female sex was predominant (83.4%, n = 201). The average age was 28.18 ( $\pm$  2.13) years. Among these residents, 27.8% (n = 67) currently consume at least one psychoactive substance and 71% (n = 171) had depressive symptoms. The substances consumed by residents were: tobacco 18.7% (n = 45), alcohol 18.7% (n = 45), cannabis 6.2% (n = 15), amphetamine 3.3% (n = 8), sleeping pills (without medical prescription) 2.9% (n = 7), hallucinogens 2.9% (n = 7), cocaine 2.1% (n = 5) and inhaled solvents 0.4% (n = 1).

The use of at least one psychoactive substance was significantly associated with male sex (p = 0.01), the presence of financial problems (p = 0.08), lack of religiosity (p < 0.001), feeling of life dissatisfaction (p = 0.01), uncertainty about life events (p = 0.05) and the presence of depression (p = 0.018).