

Results: As a result of flavonoids original composition administration, correction of the changes in the nervous system functional activity, caused by the chronic toxic effect of ethanol has been achieved (decrease in alcoholic motivation, exploratory behavior stimulation, modulation of the cytokines level in brain, indicating a neuroinflammation decrease). We also registered the immune system functional activity modulation (stimulation of immune response and lymphocytes proliferative activity) in mice with alcohol dependence.

Conclusions: The original composition of flavonoids against the background of long-term alcohol consumption has a positive psychoneuroimmunomodulatory effect, which serves as an experimental substantiation of the prospects of using the composition as an adjuvant in the treatment of chronic alcoholism.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: flavonoids; alcoholism

EPV1535

Gender differences in a clinical sample of 60+ year old patients receiving treatment for alcohol use disorder

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Introduction: Gender differences have been found in treatment-seeking older adults with AUD, concerning areas such as quality of life, drinking patterns, and prevalence of AUD. However, little is known about how these gender differences may relate to treatment.

Objectives: To investigate gender differences in quality of life, problematic areas at treatment start, and subsequent choice of treatment, in a clinical sample of 60+ year old patients receiving treatment for AUD.

Methods: We will utilize data from the Elderly Study; a multinational (USA, Germany, and Denmark), single-blind randomized controlled trial. Participants (n=693) were randomized to brief, outpatient treatment based on motivational enhancement therapy alone (4 sessions) or motivational enhancement therapy followed by a community reinforcement approach age-adapted to older adults (up to 8 sessions). The latter was a module-based treatment where participants chose which module(s) they deemed most relevant. Modules focused on coping with aging, building sober networks, mood management, etc. The gender differences at baseline will be described by means of descriptive statistics (e.g. one-way analysis of variance, χ^2 statistics, etc.). Gender differences, including choice of modules, will be investigated by means of multivariate statistics, e.g. generalized linear models. Analyses will be controlled for relevant confounders such as age, country, education, work situation, marital status, family and friends, type of housing, etc.

Results: Will be presented at the EPA Congress.

Conclusions: Will be presented at the EPA Congress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Alcohol Treatment; Motivational enhancement therapy; Older Adults; Alcohol use disorder

EPV1537

A Case Report of Kratom-Induced Psychiatric Decompensation

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Introduction: Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) is a herb found in South East Asia belonging to the Rubiaceae family, the active constituents being Mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine. Sold as a dietary supplement in the form of a leaf, tablet, and powder, it has been gaining popularity as a natural supplement to alleviate pain, anxiety, depression, and manage opioid withdrawal symptoms. Our case report centers around a patient encountered with high-dose Kratom use who presented to our Psychiatric ER with psychosis.

Objectives: The objectives of this case report are to raise awareness regarding the use of a newly popular substance easily available over-the-counter and the potential impacts it has on mental health.

Methods: PubMed was searched for the criteria Kratom AND Intellectual Disability, with a secondary search for Kratom AND Psychosis.

Results: A 29-year-old male with a past psychiatric history of Schizoaffective Disorder, Borderline Intellectual Functioning, Poly-substance Use, ADHD, and six prior suicide attempts was brought to the Psychiatric ED by ambulance activated by his mother for severe psychiatric decompensation following ingestion of 270 pills of Kratom over the course of three days.

Conclusions: This case report further increases awareness of the dangers of Kratom use as well as brings to light the psychoactive properties of Kratom. This case report exposes areas where research can further expand understanding regarding the impacts Kratom can have on psychiatric populations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Kratom; intellectual disability; Addiction; Psychosis

EPV1538

A Structural Barrier to Healthcare: Stigma of Alcohol and Substance Use Disorders Among Health Care Workers

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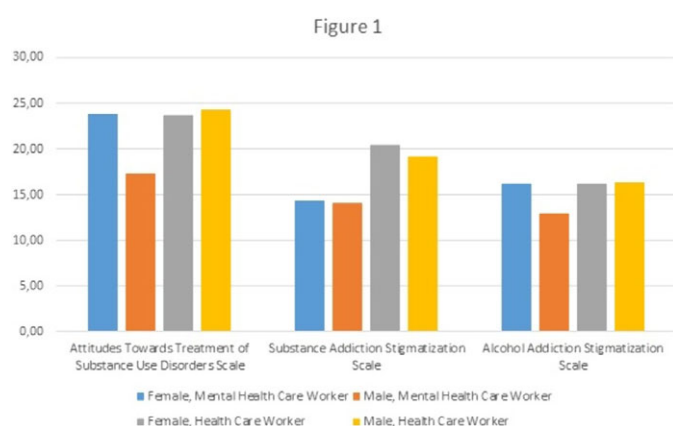
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Introduction: Individuals with substance use disorders are considered unpredictable and violent by the public. Besides, health care workers (HCW) may have negative attitudes towards them, despite their knowledge about addiction; which is related to lower quality of care. In Turkey, addiction service users are predominantly male, over ninety percent; while women make up a large percentage of psychiatrists.

Objectives: The present study aims to evaluate if the HCWs level of stigma towards individuals with substance use disorder changes due to gender and mental health sector experience of the HCWs.

Methods: Within an online survey, participant HCWs answered Attitudes Towards Treatment of Substance Use Disorders Scale, Substance Addiction Stigmatization Scale, Alcohol Addiction Stigmatization Scale; in addition to sociodemographic questions.

Results: Three hundred ninety-eight HCWs were included in the analyses. 22.7% of them (n=91) were recruited in mental health sector. Mental health care workers had lower levels of stigma towards individuals with alcohol use disorders (14.78 vs 16.21, $p=0.048$) and substance use disorders (14.21 vs 20.09, $p<0.001$) and, lower levels of stigma towards addiction treatments (20.89 vs 23.93, $p=0.007$). Among mental health care workers, women scored higher numbers of stigmatization towards alcohol use disorder and addiction treatments (16.26 vs 12.98, $p=0.003$; 23.84 vs 17.29, $p<0.001$). On the other hand, women and men in other HCWs groups did not differ from each other in terms of stigmatization measurements (See Figure 1)



Conclusions: The gender of mental health care workers may be related to stigmatization towards addictive disorders. Future research should evaluate underlying factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: substance use disorder; Alcohol use disorder; stigma; Addiction

EPV1539

prevalence of addictions among students at the High School of The Health Sciences and Techniques of Sousse

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Introduction: Addiction is frequent in young subjects, particularly in students, who are in contact with psychoactive substances such as drugs, tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to investigate the prevalence of addictions among ESSTSS students and to determine the factors associated with addictions.

Methods: A descriptive correlational cross-sectional study was conducted at ESSTSS among 122 students for 2 months (March and April 2021). The data was collected using a questionnaire administered to the students.

Results: There were 102 women and 20 men with an average age of 20.96 years. the prevalence of drug use was 56.6% according to DAST-10, with addiction noted in 5.7% of cases. The prevalence of tobacco use was 35.3% according to the Fagerstör test, with 23.3% of the students being highly addicted to tobacco. The prevalence of alcohol use was 29.5%, 35% for men, and 28.43% for women according to the AUDIT, alcohol dependence was noted in 14.3% of men and 6.9% of women. The prevalence of cannabis use was 16.4% according to the CAST test, a high risk of dependence was observed in 20% of cases. The analytical study showed that the factors associated with addiction were age, gender, year of study, and specialty

Conclusions: The prevalence of substance use among health science students is significant and since the use of these substances has a detrimental effect on health it is better to understand the associated factors and this obliges us to establish appropriate preventive interventions

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1540

Polysubstance Use After Frontal Lobe Syndrome: A Case Report

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Introduction: Frontal lobe syndrome (FLS) is a clinical condition characterized by personality and behavioral changes that usually occur after a traumatic brain injury (TBI). The main features of this syndrome are related to the deterioration of basic functions of the frontal lobe. Substance use disorder (SUD) is rare but also serious comorbidity seen after TBI.

Objectives: In this case report, we aimed to discuss a case who developed SUD after TBI.

Methods: Case report

Results: A 40-year-old male patient with history of using cannabis, methamphetamine, synthetic cannabinoid was admitted to our alcohol and substance use disorders research and treatment centre (AMATEM) inpatient unit for detoxification. He has reported that he was injured by a car accident five years ago, had a surgery and was hospitalized for a few months, and started to use substance to relieve pain. According to the medical records, the left frontal and temporoparietal regions were affected. He reported no history of substance abuse before injury, no previous history of psychiatric