of disorders and their important negative consequences still remains a problem for many physicians. This phenomenon is associated with delayed diagnosis and treatment initiation, lack of valid epidemiological data about these pathologies, and overall lower quality of life in these patients.

Objectives: The main objective of this study was to explore the awareness of GPs on the general diagnosis criteria of BAs.

Methods: An online questionnaire addressed to general practitioners (GPs) investigated the level of their knowledge regarding the main criteria for diagnosis in five more commonly reported BAs, i.e., gambling disorder, problematic Internet use, cell phone addiction, food addiction, and shopping addiction. The questionnaire included 50 items and required 20-25 minutes to complete. The answers were anonymized.

Results: Answers from 12 GPs were analyzed, with an 80% completion rate. Gambling disorder was the only diagnosis recognized by all the respondents, followed by shopping addiction (50%) and abusive Internet use (33.3%). Lack of time to screen for these disorders was the most frequently invoked reason for not including instruments dedicated to BAs in the regular visits to the GPs. The Internet was admitted by all the respondents as their source of information about BAs.

Conclusions: There is an acute need to improve the knowledge of GPs about the existence and consequences of BAs in order to increase the probability of early detection and treatment initiation for these patients. It is expected that Internet-based campaigns for increasing GPs will benefit BAs patients in the long term.

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EPV0064

Drama-based therapy program in the recovery of adults with addictive disorders

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Introduction: Following the pandemic, we can find many new communication situations. Social relationships have changed a lot and are developing differently due to digital development, new lifestyles, and the effects of COVID-19. These components: social media, the transformation of interpersonal relationships, and the use of the platforms provided by the internet can lead to addictive disorders as risk factors.

Objectives: In this presentation, we review studies investigating the relationship between the new digital techniques, social connection, and communication development of adults with addictive disorders. We attempt to provide a summary of new theories and the areas currently being researched around the topic. Another aim of our research is to present the new drama-based therapy theories and methods in adults with addictive disorders.

Methods: To learn about recent international results, we conducted a literature search in 3 databases (PubMed, Medline, Web of Science) using the following keywords: drama therapy, addiction, emotion regulation, and adults, over the past 5 years. Empirical journal articles in English were used to prepare the literature review.

Exclusion criteria were: the appearance publication before the year 2017 and the adolescent population.

Results: Changes in social behavior, emotion regulation, and addictive disorder were correlated. The studies examined social communications and loneliness in primarily cross-sectional studies design. The escapism from interpersonal relations and low self-esteem is the highest motivation to start regular videogame playing or using social media without control which becomes an addictive disorder.

Conclusions: Problematic social media use and changes in social connection threaten adults' mental health. The diagnosis of emotion dysregulation, low self-esteem, and social disconnection is the detection of risk factors for addictive disorders. The new methods and tools of drama-based therapy are new prevention possibilities for these risk factors. In this way, it is a relevant issue in the field of education science.

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EPV0065

Revolutionizing Addiction Medicine: The Role of Artificial Intelligence

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Introduction: Addiction medicine is becoming more of an issue as addiction-related problems continue to plague people all over the globe, resulting in serious health consequences. Addiction has become increasingly prevalent in recent years, as have addiction-related disorders. For efficient care and improved patient outcomes, this growing pandemic requires early and precise identification. In the field of addiction medicine, artificial intelligence (AI) looks to be a feasible tool. This systematic review examines the current state of research on the use of AI in addiction medicine, including a variety of AI techniques, their efficiency compared to conventional diagnostic methods, and their potential influence on addiction therapy. While AI has great potential for transforming addiction treatment, further research is needed to assess its use fully.

Objectives: The objective of this review is to assess the current state of research on the use of artificial intelligence in addiction medicine, focusing on its diagnostic efficacy and potential for revolutionizing addiction therapy.

Methods: To evaluate the effectiveness of AI in addiction medicine, we conducted an extensive search of the PubMed database. Our search encompassed articles published in the English language from January 2013 to March 2023. Inclusion criteria encompassed studies reporting the utilization of AI for addiction diagnosis in human patients.

Results: The initial PubMed search produced 100 papers, of which 15 were included after meticulous analysis and screening.