

traits characterized by perfectionism, narcissism and neuroticism. Overload injuries (e.g. stress fractures) and impaired interpersonal relations are reported. In a treatment context, low compliance is described as a challenge. Thus, motivational interviewing is recommended, and also cognitive behavioural therapy is suggested for treatment. None of these interventions have yet been scientifically evaluated in addicted exercisers.

Conclusion This review concludes that exercise addiction has links to psychopathology and increases the risk of injuries. More research is needed to estimate the level of psychosocial and physiological distress in these athletes. Controlled treatment interventions have to be conducted.

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EV1413

Therapy workshop: Experience of the senses

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Introduction The psychoactive substances consumption modifies the users' sense-perception.

Objectives Discuss the therapeutic workshop as a stimulation strategy of the sense organs.

Methodology The activities were developed at a Center of Psycho-Social Attention for alcohol and other drugs – CPSAad, located in north-eastern Brazil. The therapeutic workshop was divided into six sessions; being worked a sense organ in each meeting. Initially, the sessions were explained and they entered the room in silence. At first, vision and lastly, taste. The taste dynamic session was initiated by the pool where users experienced different flavours and made distinctions between them, including a food without flavour, experiencing feelings of pleasure and displeasure. This dynamic was finalized in the institute's kitchen with different ice cream flavours. The participants freely served themselves, being led to reflections on their choices of pleasure. The sixth session was constituted by listening about all Therapy Workshop Experience of the Senses, on which participants reported emotions and feelings experienced during the sessions, such as: fear, anxiety, craving, denial, pleasure and displeasure.

Results It was identified a universe of sensations that can be translated into a sense-perception reframing about themselves and their surroundings.

Conclusion The participants presented a sensory dullness, relating the experienced stimuli to the consumption of psychoactive substances, demonstrating a strong equivalence between the proposed activity and substance dependence. This activity enabled an interdisciplinary approach, through knowledge and interventions exchange.

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Prescription opioid abuse, addiction and psychopathology in a pain clinic

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Introduction There has been an escalation of therapeutic use and abuse of opioids. Aberrant drug related behaviors (ADRB) have prevalence between 2.8% and 62.2% in chronic pain patients treated with opioids and dependence is estimated around 3.27%.

Objectives To estimate the prevalence of dependence, ADRB, risk of opioid abuse, and co-occurring disorders in patients with chronic pain in our environment.

Methods A total of 115 ($n = 115$) patients attending our pain clinic were screened to evaluate the risk of opioid abuse and presence of dependence including a clinical interview, hamilton depression scale (HAD), opioid risk tool (ORT), diagnostic criteria for substance abuse and dependence (DSM IV-TR) and a checklist of ADRB.

Results Among the patients, 78.26% were taking opioids, aberrant opioid related behaviors were detected in 20% and 8.9% met criteria for abuse or dependence; 11.3% had high risk and 20% moderate risk of opioid abuse (ORT). The most prevalent substance use disorders were sedative (11.3%) and alcohol (5.2%). There was a significant difference in means ($t = -3.20$ $P < 0.005$) in ORT scores between patients with current opioid dependence ($x = 7.70$ [$s.d. = 3.07$]) and without it ($x = 2.88$ [$s.d. = 3.58$]); 30.4% had anxiety, 20% depression and 3.5% adjustment disorders; 57.5% and 48.3% had a score > 10 on anxiety and depression respectively on the HAD.

Conclusions A systematic screening of risk of opioid abuse and of dependence as well as psychotherapy to treat comorbid psychopathology should be part of the treatment protocol.

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Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome: A Parisian case series

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Introduction Currently, cannabis remains the most widely used illicit psychoactive substance in the world. Its main pharmacological properties are known and its use for therapeutic purpose is still expanding. Also, its acute and chronic toxicity become more described, even if some mechanisms of pharmacotoxicology still remain to clarify as the cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome (CHS). **Objectives** To describe cases of CHS, to highlight the clinical presentation and all the complexity of the medical exploration for making an accurate diagnosis.

Method We present a case series of CHS related to cannabis use and notified to the Parisian addictovigilance center.

Results Eight cases were collected between 2011 and 2016. The users are almost exclusively men (7/8), with a median age of 31 years and some of them present a history of psychiatric disorder. All of them report important daily cannabis consumption (up to 15 joints by day) with duration of consumption averaged at 10 years. All patients present recurrences of clinical signs of the syndrome including vomiting (8/8) and abdominal pains (8/8) leading to repeated hospitalizations. Despite the presence of compulsive taking hot showers notion (7/8), specific sign of the CHS, its diagnosis were made by a physician in 5 cases. Carried out medical