analyses, and examinations conducted in accordance with the "Psychotic Disorders - Treatment Monitoring Protocol." Ethical approval was obtained from the Selcuk University Ethics Committee.
Results: Among the 31 patients transitioning from PP1M to PP3M treatment, 15 (48.4%) were female. The mean age of the patients was 44.4±14.4 years. No statistically significant differences were observed in the mean values of clinical evaluation and side effect assessment scales, body mass index (BMI), waist-to-hip ratio, systolic blood pressure, glucose levels, cholesterol levels, prolactin levels, and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) measurements between the pre- and post-treatment phases ($p>0.05$). However, a significant difference was identified in the mean Qrisk3 values, a cardiovascular risk index, in two distinct measurements (10-year risk score: PP1M 3.7±4.2 and PP3M 4.6±4.8, $p=0.003$).
Conclusions: Our study, designed to investigate the impact of the monthly and three-month long-acting formulations of the same antipsychotic drug on patients' clinical status, side effects, and general health parameters, found that PP3M treatment did not significantly differ from PP1M treatment in terms of Qrisk3 values. Despite the lack of statistical significance between the parameters used in Qrisk3 calculation, the observed significant difference in Qrisk3 values is attributed to variations in age. In order to promote the widespread adoption of long-acting treatments in schizophrenia management, clinicians should engage in comprehensive comparative studies assessing both efficacy and side effects.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Addictive Disorders

EPP0275

The Role of Partial Agonists and Specifically Cariprazine in Dual Disorders

Á. Barabássy*, Z. B. Dombi, R. Csehi, D. Djuric and G. Németh
Gedeon Richter Plc., Budapest, Hungary
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The treatment of dual disorders, the co-occurrence of a major psychiatric disorder and a substance use disorder, represents a great challenge. Recent articles recommend antipsychotics with a dopamine partial agonism as first line treatment for these patients. Studies also postulate that drugs targeting the dopamine D3 receptors specifically might have an advantage, as these receptors are involved in drug-related reward, drug-seeking, and drug-intake behaviour. One compound that has both, partial agonist- and D3- activity is cariprazine.
Objectives: To evaluate the real-world evidence of the effectiveness of cariprazine in patients with dual disorders.
Methods: We performed a systematic literature search on PubMed, looking for English language articles published between January 2017 - September 2023 with the following search terms: (cariprazine) AND (psychosis OR schizophrenia OR schizoaffective OR bipolar depression OR bipolar mania OR bipolar disorder OR major depressive disorder) AND ("substance use disorder" OR cocaine OR alcohol OR cannabis OR heroin OR "double diagnosis" OR "dual diagnosis") NOT (animal OR rat OR mouse) NOT (review or meta-analysis). An additional targeted hand search of congress reports, posters, and case reports was also conducted.
Results: The search yielded 8 articles with 11 case reports. Mental health disorders included psychosis, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, PTSD, and bipolar disorder while the abused substances were methamphetamine, cannabis, alcohol, and cocaine. All case reports described an improvement in both the symptoms of mental and substance use disorder with reduced craving and drug use and in some cases even ceasing drug use all together.
Conclusions: In summary, evidence suggests that cariprazine seem to be a potential candidate for dual disorders as it improves symptoms of both mental and substance use disorders.

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EPP0276

Prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students at the University of Girona

F. Calvo[1]*, C. Giralt[2], X. Solench-Arco[3], J. Patiño-Masó[4] and S. Font-Mayolas[5]
[1]Departament de Pedagogia, Institut de Recerca sobre Qualitat de Vida; [2]Institut Català de la Salut, Centre d'Atenció Primària Blanes 2; [3]Universitat de Girona; [4]Departament d'Infermeria and [5]Departament de Psicologia, Institut de Recerca sobre Qualitat de Vida, Girona, Spain
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.462

Introduction: This study examines the prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students majoring in Social Education at the University of Girona, aiming to comprehend its impact on the mental health of this population.
Objectives: To determine the prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students majoring in Social Education at the University of Girona and to examine gender differences in consumption patterns.
Methods: A cross-sectional, observational, and analytical design was employed. The study population consisted of 258 enrolled students in the program. Convenience sampling was used, with a sample size of 156 students, confidence level of 95%, and margin of error of 5%. The final obtained sample size was n=161. An ad hoc questionnaire was used to collect data on general characteristics and drug use. Statistical analysis included Pearson's Chi-square tests and Student's t-tests.
Results: A total of 161 students participated (88.2% females, 11.2% males), with an average age of 21.61 years. Among them, 75.8% grew up in structured families, while 24.2% came from dysfunctional families. Regarding socioeconomic status, 4.3% considered themselves from a low-class background, 32.9% from

low-middle class, 51.6% from middle class, and 11.2% from upper-middle class.
Substance dependence was identified in 29.2% of the participants: alcohol (20.3%), MDMA (11.1%), cocaine (10.3%), psychopharmaceuticals (4.8%), and hallucinogenic mushrooms (4.0%). No significant differences were found in SDS scale scores for determining dependence thresholds for any substances except for cannabis (Males = 6.13 vs. Females = 1.80, t = 3.886, df = 83, p < .001). A total of 55.6% of males showed substance dependence compared to 25.7% of females (X^2 = 6.853, df = 1, p = .009).
Conclusions: This study highlights a concerning prevalence of drug use and substance dependence among university students majoring in Social Education at the university, with certain gender-based consumption pattern differences. These findings emphasize the urgency of intervention approaches targeting mental health and substance prevention in this specific population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0277

Unmasking the Dual Threat of Fentanyl and Xylazine Abuse in America

M. S. Bicho*, J. M. Coelho, B. Peixoto, C. Cruz, P. Baião and I. Ferreira

Psychiatry, Hospital do Divino Espírito Santo de Ponta Delgada, Ponta Delgada, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The United States of America are currently facing a public health crisis characterized by the abuse of synthetic opioids, notably Fentanyl, and the veterinary sedative Xylazine. While each of these substances has been associated with significant risks, their current misuse presents a formidable challenge to healthcare professionals, law enforcement agencies and policymakers. While the opioid epidemic has long held the nation in its grip, the emergence of Xylazine as complementary agent in substance abuse has added a disturbing layer of complexity to an already terrible situation, due to its cost-cutting, an increase in its addictive properties and its ability to extend the duration of the opioid with which it is combined.
Objectives: The authors intend to review the relevant and current literature in order to extend the knowledge about this condition and find the best conducts for clinical practice.
Methods: Non-systematic literature review
Results: Various regions of the United States are facing a troubling surge in the co-abuse of Fentanyl, a potent synthetic opioid many times more potent than morphine, and Xylazine, a veterinary sedative and muscle relaxant, particularly in urban areas. The motivations for this combination appear to vary, ranging from the enhanced euphoria to cost-saving measures, further fueling its prevalence. However, the consequences are devastating. Both substances depress the central nervous system, with a sharp increase in overdose deaths and emergency medical services are strained to their limits in responding to these crises. Law enforcement agencies are facing a daunting task in curtailing the distribution of these substances, often grappling with clandestine networks that exploit the accessibility of these drugs.
Conclusions: The concurrent abuse of Fentanyl and Xylazine represents a critical public health challenge in the United States of America, demanding immediate attention and a multidisciplinary response. Failure to address this issue comprehensively will have profound implications for the well-being of individuals, families and communities across the nation. It is imperative to mobilize resources, foster interdisciplinary collaboration and develop evidence-based policies to combat this dual-threat crisis. Novel intervention strategies, including community education programs, targeted outreach efforts, and supervised consumption facilities, are urgently needed to address this complex issue.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0278

An LC-MS/MS method for the determination of W18 in urine samples

R. Quraishi* and A. Kumar

National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, India
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Synthetic drugs pose one of the most significant drug problems worldwide. In this category, W18 emerges as a potent drug of abuse chemically related to fentanyl. W18 has an analgesic potency 10,000 times greater than morphine. Recent in-vitro studies reported no activity of W18 towards opioid receptors. However, its presence in seized drug samples indicates its use as a precursor in fentanyl synthesis. This emphasizes the need to develop methods for its detection in developing countries dealing with emerging new drugs.
Objectives: To develop an analytical method for the determination of W18 in urine samples.
Methods: Standards with W18 concentrations ranging from 5-500 ng/ml were prepared in negative urine along with deuterated internal standard. The samples were diluted with methanol, centrifuged and the supernatant was subjected to Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS-MS) with time of flight (QTOF) analysis. For chromatographic separation, a C18 column with 50 degrees oven temperature was used. The mobile phase consists of formic acid, water, and acetonitrile. The TOF MS was operated in positive ion mode and multiple reaction monitoring was used for quantification.
Results: The retention time of W18 was obtained at 9.57 minutes. The parent ion with molecular weight 422.1 along with precursor ions Q1-273, Q2-111.0, Q3-150.0 g/mol were measured. The area of the standards ranges from 1 to 9.0 log 5 with R square of 0.99. The limit of detection (LOD) and quantitation were 5 and 20 ng/ml respectively. The recovery of W18 was estimated to be 96% from the from spiked urine standards.