

Methods Twenty-one AHS participants were compared with 28 non-AHS controls using a between-groups design. All completed a prospective remembering video procedure (prvp), which measured event-based pm. the prvp required the participant first to memorise a series of specific action-locations combinations and then to recall these combinations whilst viewing a CD clip of a busy shopping high street. Drug use (alcohol, smoking, etc.) and mood (anxiety and depression) were also measured, as these have been shown to have a deleterious impact upon PM.

Results The AHS group recalled significantly fewer event-based PM combinations on the PRVP compared with the non-AHS control group ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between the groups on age, smoking, alcohol use or mood.

Conclusion These results confirm that a state of alcohol hangover impedes everyday prospective memory. The wider implications will be discussed at conference.

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EV1401

Audit of near-fatal overdoses (NFOs) in patients on treatment via substance misuse services (SMS)

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Introduction In the NHS Forth Valley (Central Scotland) substance misuse service (SMS), there is an arrangement whereby the details of individuals administered naloxone for overdose via the ambulance service are passed to the SMS. Each patient has an allocated keyworker (nurse). It is accepted that near fatal overdoses (NFOs) are possible precursors to fatal overdose and drug-related deaths.

Objectives To assess:

- if the information is being disseminated appropriately;
- service response and follow-up for individuals;
- patterns which might influence prescribing practice.

Methods A list of NFOs of known patients for the previous two years was acquired from the ambulance service. There was a retrospective review of the SMS prescribing database and clinical casenotes.

Results Patterns:

- 81% male;
- 53% aged < 40;
- 14% of NFO's involved those in titration phase;
- 86% were prescribed methadone. Methadone average dose 57 mg (20–80 mg) and 54% were prescribed > 60 mg/day.

Receipts of information:

- sixty-one percent of keyworkers were notified.

Service response:

– in most cases when the keyworkers was informed, there was prompt action to contact and review patients (0–21 days). However, only 21% had a timely review (within 1 month) by a doctor following NFO.

Conclusion There needs to be an improvement in the dissemination of information between the ambulance service, administrative staff and keyworkers. Most NFO patients were prescribed > 60 mg of methadone. There needs to better identification of “harm-reduction” prescribing whereby methadone doses should be reduced at times of ongoing drug use. Fourteen percent of NFO's involved those in titration phase (twice weekly reviews) which provides an opportunity to screen and intervene for potential NFOs.

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EV1402

Sexual dysfunctions in injectable drug users in Tunisia

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Introduction The drug addiction in the buprenorphin with high dosage (BHD) by injectable way, represents a real plague in Tunisia, consequently, we are confronted with diverse complications including the sexual dysfunctions.

Objectives Identify and determine prevalence of the sexual dysfunctions among this population.

Methods It is a transverse, descriptive study. We looked for sexual dysfunctions by using the international index of the erectile function (IIEF 15), among a population of 52 male users of BHD by injectable way.

Results The average score in the IIEF-15 was 36.65 with a standard deviation of 20.87, a negative correlation with duration and the quantity of consumption was noted.

The average erectile function (EF) was 15.63 ± 9.26 , which corresponds to a mild to moderate erectile dysfunction, whereas 31% had a severe dysfunction.

The average score of the orgasmic function (OF) was 6.35 ± 3.52 .

The average score of the sexual desire (SD) was 4.27 ± 2.90 .

The average score of the satisfaction with sexual intercourses (IS) was 5.77 ± 4.54 , an alteration was noted in 96% of the cases, which was correlated with the severity of the consumption.

The average score of the global satisfaction (OS) was altered at 92% of the subjects.

The majority of the subjects brought back the chronology of their disorders in after the consumption of BHD. No patient consulted in sexology.

Conclusion It is thus important to educate stakeholders, on the frequency of sexual dysfunctions and the importance of their screening to improve the management of this problem.

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EV1403

Addictology consultations: Experience of the outpatient department of the Razi hospital

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Introduction The addiction is a social and universal phenomenon. Its coverage is quite recent in Tunisia. It requires a facilitation of the access to healthcare, with broadcasting of the policy of reduction of risks.

Objectives Raise a current situation of the addicting conducts of our patients.

Methods Retrospective descriptive study, concerned the patients having an addiction in psychoactive substances followed in the external consultation of the hospital Razi between November 2014 and September 2016.

Results The average age was 34 ± 10.23 years.

Among the patients, 93.7% was of sex male.

Almost half immigrated in secret in Europe.

Seventy-five percent had criminal record.

The most used product was tobacco followed by alcohol, cannabis, benzodiazepines, Trihexyphenidyl and the opiates.

The buprenorphin is the most consummate opiate in misuse.

Target substances of the request of weaning are respectively: the buprenorphin (58.87%), benzodiazepines (12.63%), the trihexyphenidyl (7.71%), the alcohol (5.61%), the cannabis (5.26%).

A pathological personality was raised in 17.5%.

A psychiatric comorbidity was found to 8% of the patients.

The coverage is made on 3 shutters: biological by the symptomatic treatment of the weaning and the comorbidities, psychological and social by the social and occupational reintegration thanks to non-governmental organizations.

Conclusion Addictology is a stigmatized speciality in Tunisia, by the peculiarity of the patients and the slowness of the results. Nevertheless the number of consultants does not stop increasing where from the interest to create more specialized services and structures of rehabilitation.

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EV1404

Nalmefene against alcohol use disorder: A report of one case

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Introduction Alcohol consumption represents a significant factor for mortality in the world: 6.3% in men and 1.1% in women. Alcohol use disorder is also very common: 5.4% in men and 1.5% in women. Despite its high frequency and the seriousness of this disorder, only 8% of all alcohol-dependents are ever treated. One potentially interesting treatment option is oriented toward reducing alcohol intake.

Aims To describe one case who has improved his alcohol consumption after starting treatment with nalmefene, an opioid receptor antagonist related to naltrexone.

Methods A 35-year-old male with alcohol use disorder since 2001 came to our consult in November 2015. He was in trouble with his family and he had a liver failure. We offer a new treatment option with nalmefene 18 mg to reduce alcohol consumption.

Results Before to start nalmefene he drank 21 drinks/week. Six-month later, he decreased alcohol intake until 5 drinks/week with better family relationship and liver function. After starting nalmefene he complained of nausea, so we recommend to take the middle of the pill for next 7 days. After this time he returned to take one pill with good tolerance and no more side effects or withdrawal syndrome.

Conclusions Nalmefene appears to be effective and safe in reducing heavy drinking and in preventing alcohol withdrawal syndrome due to its opioid receptor antagonism. This case suggests nalmefene is a potential option to help patients, who do not want or cannot get the abstinence, in reducing their alcohol consumption.

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EV1405

The royal road to the obesity: A case report of food addiction

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Increasing prevalence of obesity in the world and increasing role of processed foods in daily life has led to become the focal point of food addiction. In recent years, the animal studies and human brain imaging studies demonstrated the neurobiological and behavioral similarities between drug addiction and food addiction. Here, we aim to present a 13-year-old, female, adolescent who applied with complaints of anger and irritability and shows serious addictive behaviors of chocolate. Our patient with increasing chocolate consumption in the last two years was using atomoxetine 60 mg/day with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). She gradually needs more chocolate to be satisfied. She has complained of nervousness, irritability and serious chocolate-seeking behavior during chocolate deprivation. She gained weight in proportion to the increase in chocolate consumption. Her daily diet was increasingly deteriorated. We used behavioral approach and sertraline in her treatment and were observed that partially benefit from treatment. Combined data from retrospective accounts of adults and prospective observations of youth indicates that juveniles with ADHD are at increased risk for cigarette smoking and substance abuse and behavioral addiction such as Internet addiction, gambling and sex addiction during adolescence. Recognition of the food addiction is important to fight against obesity, strengthening the treatment of choice in the food addiction and take political measures against food addiction are becoming inevitable.

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EV1406

Chronic methiopropamine modifies preference of choice in rat gambling task

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Introduction and aims Rat gambling task (rGT) is a recently developed animal model making translational research possible in psychiatric disorders related to decision-making deficits. Methiopropamine (MPA) is a structural analog to methamphetamine and a temporary controlled substance. Although increasing concerns have been raised regarding MPA's abuse, few sources of information exist regarding its psychopharmacology. Thus, we investigated whether MPA produces any changes in the choice of preference in rGT.

Methods Rats were trained in a touch screen chamber to learn the relationships between 4 different light signals on the screen and accompanied reward outcomes and punishments set up with different schedules, for one session of 30 min each day. Once animals showed a stabilized pattern of preference, they were given a total of 5 IP injections (a single injection per day, every other day) with saline or MPA followed by 2 weeks of withdrawal. Upon MPA challenge injection, their preference of choice was re-tested in rGT chambers.

Results Depending upon their preference of choice, rats were separated as risk-averse or risk-seeking groups. When they were pre-exposed to and challenged with MPA, rats in the risk-averse group significantly changed their preference toward more disadvantageous choices. These effects were not shown when they were pre-exposed to saline and challenged with MPA.

Conclusions These results indicate that MPA badly influences decision-making behavior as in gambling task, implying that it may aggravate pathological symptoms of bad choices, resulting in