Keywords: Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems; adolescent

EPV0679

Adolescents' attitudes towards e-cigarette in Tunisia

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Introduction: E-cigarette use has increased over the last years. Many studies have examined teenagers' attitudes towards smoking, but did not examine adolescents' attitudes towards e-cigarettes.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine high school students' attitudes regarding e-cigarette safety, addictive properties and social norms and to compare e-cigarettes perceptions among e-cigarette users and non-users in Tunisia.
Methods: A survey was conducted with a sample of 234 students in Mohamed Ali high school in Sfax, a town in South of Tunisia, in February 2020. Socio-demographic data and questions about vaping and attitudes towards e-cigarettes were used to evaluate students' perceptions towards e-cigarettes.
Results: Among high school students aged 15 to 20, 58,8% have ever used e-cigarette, 38,3% had done so within the previous 30 days and 20,5 % were regular users of vapes. 53.8% of students believed that e-cigarettes are harmful. 78.4% of them thought they were less harmful than regular cigarettes and 50.5% thought they could be addictive, 45.4% of students believed e-cigarette smoking decreased anxiety and a third thought it made them sociable (33.3%) and confident (30.6%).Adolescents who used e-cigarettes had significantly more favorable e-cigarette attitudes than non-users: they believed they were less harmful than tobacco (p=0,019), they were not addictive (p=0,005), they decreased anxiety (p=0,001) and they made the user sociable (p<0,001) and confident (p=0,01).
Conclusions: Our results suggest the need to provide teenagers with the correct information about e-cigarettes risks, and the balance risk-benefit of their use.

Keywords: adolescent; perception; Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems

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Predictors of smoking cessation treatment attrition in individuals with substance use disorders

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Introduction: Attrition rates in smoking cessation treatments are high, particularly in persons with substance use disorders. It is estimated that about 55%% disengage prematurely at treatment, meaning that a large portion will not benefit from smoking abstinence. So far, no previous studies have examined predictors of dropouts in a smoking cessation treatment with persons with SUD.
Objectives: The study was two-fold: 1) to analyze the percentage of early-, late-dropouts and completers, and 2) to examine sociodemographic, psychological, and substance-related predictors of dropouts.
Methods: A total of 86 participants (69.8% males; M_{age}=43.84, SD=9.917) were randomly assigned to two psychological smoking cessation treatment: cognitive-behavioral treatment (CBT) (n=51) or CBT + contingency management (CM) (n=35). Interventions were delivered during eight consecutive weeks
Results: Of the 86 participants who completed the baseline assessment, 21 did not start treatment, 17 dropped out of treatment during treatment, and the remaining 48 completed the treatment. Predictors of early-dropout were younger age (B=-.234; p=.024; OR=.792) and lower number of days in SUD treatment (B= -.005; p=.026; OR=.995). Patients' primary substance of use was associated with reduced early-dropouts; compared to cocaine users, alcohol (B=-1.827; p=.043; OR=.161) and opioids (B=-3.408; p=.018; OR=.033) related to improved attrition. Late dropout was directly related to higher number of tobacco use cessation attempts (B=.407; p=.039; OR=1.502).
Conclusions: Incorporating strategies to improve attendance and completion rates in SUD populations should be a priority. Mobile reminders, offering online therapies, or CM to reinforce attendance to therapy may be considered.

Keywords: Substance Use Disorder; attrition; dropouts; smoking cessation

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Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients with long-term remission with buprenorphine / naloxone in opiate use disorder

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Introduction: Buprenorphine/Naloxone (BP/NLX) is an effective drug combination used in long-term maintenance therapy in opiate use disorder (OUD). In some studies, abstinence over 180 days was defined as long-term remission (1).
Objectives: The aim of this study is to determine the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients in long-term remission with BP/NLX.
Methods: In this study, 30 patients who were followed up with OUD at Akdeniz University Addiction Center and were in remission with BP/NLX for at least 180 days were evaluated retrospectively.
Results: Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics are summarized in table 1.
Conclusions: OUD is associated with lower quality of life and employment rate (2). In our study, the rate of working in a regular job is high. It can be concluded that prolonged remission improves functionality in patients. Although patients are in remission for a long time in terms of opiate use, 20% of patients continue to use cannabis and 10% continue to use cocaine. In a study, there was no difference in productivity and quality of life between BP users with and without