

and nonusers. Outcome was evaluated through urine controls, considering a poor outcome when positive to heroin > 20%.

**Results** Of the 76 patients in MMT, the average age was 40 years, 21% were women, mean dosage of methadone was 48.2 mg/day and more than a half were DCR users (52.63%). Of the 40 patients, which formed the DCR user subgroup, the average age was 36.4 years, 20% were women and mean dosage of methadone was 47 mg/day. The outcome of all the patients in PMM was successful in 48.68% of the cases, presenting differentially the nonusers a 91.67% of good response and the users only a 10%.

**Conclusions** Inclusion of a drug consumption room in an outpatient treatment center for alcoholism and drug abuse, which facilitates accessibility for people who inject drugs to treatment, poses new challenges in order to improve the effectiveness of the PMM.

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#### EW0838

### U-47700: The new emerging opioid drug

D. Sanagustin Bosqued\*, M. De Dios Felis, E. Monteagudo Gimeno, S. Pérez González, A. Trabsa Biskri, L. Galindo Guarín, M. Grifell Guardia, P. Quintana Mathe, M. Torrens Melich

*Institut de Neuropsiquiatria i Adiccions, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain*

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The trans-3;4-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamine) cyclohexyl) labelled as U-47700 has a high affinity with the selective receptor, considered to have 7.5 times the binding affinity of morphine; as a result, it is sold as a recreational drug because of its analgesic and euphoric effects. Several toxicity cases and some fatalities have been reported during 2016.

**Objectives** To describe the presence of trans-3;4-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamine) cyclohexyl) in samples delivered to Energy Control during 2016 in Barcelona.

**Methods** From January 2016 to October 2016, 4031 samples were delivered and only those samples containing trans-3;4-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamine) cyclohexyl) were studied, 6 of them were analysed as U-47700 (0.148%). Samples were analysed by energy control, a Spanish harm-reduction NGO that offers users the possibility of analysing the substances they intend to consume. Analysis was done by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry.

**Results** From the 6 samples that were analysed as trans-3;4-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamine) cyclohexyl), the presentation of 4 of them was white powder and the rest were not described. The precedence of the samples was Canada (2), USA (1), Sweden (1), Holland (1) and the remaining sample was not described. All samples were received during 2016.

**Conclusions** The use of trans-3;4-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamine)cyclohexyl) is progressively increasing in Barcelona. Its harmful effects are being reported in recent medical literature and consumption represents an emerging issue, gaining popularity among recreational opioid users. It is potentially lethal when mixed with depressants like alcohol or benzodiazepines and overdose risk is higher compared to other opioids. This drug is not being detected by routine in medical test.

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#### EW0839

### Substance use and quality of life in young adult psychiatric patients

J. Silva Ribeiro\*, S. Morais, P. Oliveira, O. Mendes, A. Botelho, L. Vale, A. Bessa, P. Renca, V. Santos, N. Madeira  
*Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Centro de Responsabilidade Integrado de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Coimbra, Portugal*

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** It is known that several factors can influence the quality of life such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, the presence of mental illness or substance abuse.

**Objectives/aims** Assess quality of life of outpatients observed in Young Adult Unit of our Psychiatry Department (Coimbra Hospital and University Centre – Portugal) and its relation with substance use.

**Methods** Socio-demographic characterization of youth psychiatric outpatients observed during between 1st January 2015 and 31st July 2016. Portuguese versions of The Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) and The World Health Organization Quality of Life scale (WHOQOL-BREF) were administered. A Spearman correlation coefficient between ASSIST and WHOQOL-BREF scores was calculated.

**Results** A total of 255 outpatients were observed: 64.3% females and 35.7% males; ages between 17 and 39 years old. ASSIST and WHOQOL-BREF were administered in 57 patients. Average ASSIST total score was 16.81 (median: 13.50), with tobacco and alcohol scoring higher. Average WHOQOL-BREF total was 13.74 (median: 13.67), with physical and psychological domains scoring less. We found a significant negative correlation between WHOQOL-BREF physical domain and ASSIST tobacco scores; and between WHOQOL-BREF social domain and ASSIST sedatives score.

**Conclusions** Quality of life is influenced by several factors. Studies showed that consumers of psychoactive substances have lower WHOQOL-BREF scores than nonusers. In our sample, we did not find a significant correlation between global quality of life and different substances. This may be due to existence of low consumption of substances in the sample as well as the existence of other factors that might have influenced quality of life.

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#### EW0840

### Efficiency of Cocarnit preparation in clinical course of alcohol dependence at withdrawal syndrome stage

I. Sosin<sup>1,\*</sup>, O. Goncharova<sup>2</sup>, Y. Chuev<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Kharkov Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkov, Ukraine*

<sup>2</sup> *Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Recently scientific attention of Ukrainian narcology was focused on the group of new complex pharmacological preparations with polymodal pathogenic effect option (Cocarnit, World Medicine, Great Britain).

**Aims and objectives** To ground feasibility of Cocarnit application in complex treatment of alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS).

**Method** Eleven patients with alcohol addiction were examined. An integrated research of relieving and adjuvant effects of pharmacological preparation Cocarnit in complex with traditional detoxication therapy in clinical course of alcohol dependence at AWS stage was carried out. One to 2 ampoules of Cocarnit were injected intramuscularly once per 24 hrs, № 6.

**Methods** Clinical-psychopathological, clinical-laboratory, consulting of specialists, methods of psychological investigation (CIWA; CAH; SF-36) at day 1, 7 and 14 of treatment.

**Results** AWS quantification score on admission was 41. Further therapeutic regress of all AWS components was registered. At day 1 the patient's condition started improving, clinical score was 32; at day 3 – 17; day 5 – the score was 13, insignificant tremor remained. At day 7 of treatment, practically complete relieving effect of the therapy was ascertained. With CAH method at day 7 of the treatment, an increase of figures in all scales was registered: state of health 2.7, activity 2.4, mood 2.5. SF-36 method: at day 1 – the score was 24, day 7 – 32, day 14 – 49.

**Conclusions** Thus, the developed by us method of integrated treatment with inclusion of Cocarnit for withdrawal state in alcohol addicts allows to stop acute signs of pathology within 3–5 days.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EW0841

### Attachment disorders in alcohol and gambling addicted patients: Preliminary evaluations

R. Testa<sup>1,\*</sup>, P. Grandinetti<sup>2</sup>, M. Pascucci<sup>3</sup>, A. Bruschi<sup>1</sup>, P. Parente<sup>4</sup>, G. Pozzi<sup>1</sup>, L. Janiri<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Institute of Psychiatry, Department of Neurosciences, Roma, Italy

<sup>2</sup> AUSL, Department of Mental Health, Modena, Italy

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Psychiatry, University of Foggia, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Foggia, Italy

<sup>4</sup> Section of Hygiene, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Department of Public Health, Rome, Italy

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The addictive behaviors can be seen as attachment disorders. In literature studies about the relationship between attachment styles and addictions are few. However, in addicted patients the identification of secure or insecure attachment styles seems to have serious implications for the therapeutic alliance and the treatment.

**Objectives** To study the relationships between different attachment styles and types of addiction (chemical or behavioral).

**Aims** To examine the role of attachment styles in patients with alcohol dependence (AD) or pathological gambling (PG).

**Materials** We recruited 29 with AD and 33 with GP according to DSM-IV-TR criteria; all patients were abstinent from addictive behaviors at least since one month, the experiences in close relationships (ECR) was administered for the study of attachment styles.

**Results** PG compared to AD has higher raw scores both anxiety factor ( $P < 0.001$ ) and avoidance factor ( $P = 0.003$ ) at ECR. ECR ambivalent correlates with the diagnosis of PG ( $P = 0.010$ ); ECR avoidant correlates with AD ( $P = 0.006$ ); ECR anxiety shows a trend of correlation with the diagnosis of AD ( $P = 0.052$ ). The subjects showed the following attachment styles (Table 1).

**Conclusions** This is the first study that compares the attachment styles of patients AD and PG. We found differences in attachment styles of the two types of addiction, confirming the need of different approaches and then different types of treatment. Our findings need to be replicated in larger groups, also widening the target of other addictions.

Table 1

	Secure	Ambivalent	Anxious	Avoidant
PG	2	27	–	4
AD	1	13	6	9

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#### EW0842

### Attachment styles and severity of pathological gambling: Preliminary evaluations

R. Testa<sup>1,\*</sup>, P. Grandinetti<sup>2</sup>, M. Pascucci<sup>3</sup>, A. Bruschi<sup>1</sup>, P. Parente<sup>4</sup>, G. Pozzi<sup>1</sup>, L. Janiri<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Institute of Psychiatry, Department of Neurosciences, Rome, Italy

<sup>2</sup> AUSL, Modena, Department of Mental Health, Modena, Italy

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Psychiatry, University of Foggia, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Foggia, Italy

<sup>4</sup> Section of Hygiene, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Department of Public Health, Rome, Italy

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The addictive behaviors can be seen as attachment disorders. To our knowledge, the literature on the relationship between pathological gambling (PG) and attachment styles is still poorly represented. However, in addicted patients, the identification of secure or insecure attachment styles seems to have serious implications for the therapeutic alliance and the treatment.

**Objectives** To examine the clinical role of attachment styles in the PG patients.

**Aims** To study the relationships between the different attachment styles and PG and the severity of PG.

**Materials** We recruited 33 patients with GP according to DSM-IV-TR criteria; all patients were abstinent from addictive behaviors at least since one month, the experiences in close relationships (ECR) was administered to investigate attachment styles, the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) to investigate the severity of gambling.

**Results** The subjects showed the following attachment styles (Table 1). Ambivalent attachment style correlates with high scores to the SOGS ( $P < 0.001$ ), and with a shorter period of abstinence from PG ( $P = 0.022$ ). Patients with ambivalent attachment style have increased severity of PG at SOGS, correlating with higher raw score on the anxiety factor of ECR and lower raw score on avoidance factor (for both  $P = 0.036$ ).

**Conclusions** Patients showed ambivalent attachment, and anxiety factor correlates with a greater severity of PG. Attachment style could be a severity index of PG. Our findings need to be replicated in larger groups, also widening the target of other addictions both chemical and behavioral.

Table 1

	Secure attachment	Ambivalent attachment	Anxiety attachment	Avoidant attachment
PG	2	27	–	4

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#### EW0843

### Incidence of Internet addiction in adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

B. Tuzun Mutluer<sup>1,\*</sup>, T.G. Yener Orum<sup>1</sup>, S. Sertcelik<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry, Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey