

Aim(s) The aim of this study is to compare PG to impulsivity in a group of Italian outpatients, in order to further explore their appealing relation and to sensitize local public institutions about this problem that is of growing concern amongst our population.

Methods Fifty outpatients were recruited at the psychiatric outpatient ward of the University of Pisa. All of them had a diagnosis of PG, assessed throughout the structured clinical interview for DSM-5 (SCID-5). The sample was compared with a similar group of healthy control subjects. South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) scale and Barrat Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11) questionnaires were used to assess respectively the severity of PG and impulsivity traits of personality.

Results PG patients reported significantly higher total score in BIS-11 than control subjects. In particular, the “motor impulsivity” and “cognitive complexity” scores were significantly higher in PG patients, as well as “motor” and “non-planning” impulsivity subscale scores. A positive and significant correlation was found between BIS-11 and SOGS total scores.

Conclusions These results corroborate the existence of the widely described association between impulsivity and PG. Also they support the notion that impulsivity may represent a core element of PG and, perhaps, to a typical personality trait, that may be particularly related to the development of addictive and impulsive behaviors.

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

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EW0832

Psychosis – Different presentation for designer drugs compared to cannabis abusers?

F. Dumitrescu

Alexandru Obregia Psychiatric Hospital, S XVI, Bucharest, Romania

Introduction “Bath salts” target the endocannabinoid system in a similar manner to cannabis. In the case of designer drug misuse, subjects seem to be at higher risk of psychotic symptoms.

Aims To investigate the nature and frequency of psychotic symptoms associated with cannabis and/or bath salts misuse in a male inpatient population.

Method The files of 107 patients admitted to the department of addictions, “Al. Obregia” Psychiatric Hospital Bucharest July 2015–July 2016 were reviewed. Cases had a diagnosis of psychotic disorder with recorded cannabis/bath salts abuse.

Results Mean age was 26.65 years old (STDV=5.9). Mean duration of use was of 83.94 months – cannabis; 60.48 months – bath salts and 33.75 months – both substances (BS). Sixty-three patients (73.3%) presented disorganised behaviour; 55.8% ($n=48$) formal thought disorder; 45% ($n=39$) paranoid delusions. A strong positive association between the length of use of cannabis and disorganised behaviour ($n=33$; $r=0.05$; $P<0.05$) was found. Grandiose ideation was frequent in cannabis users. ($X^2=4.1$; $n=0.03$; $P<0.05$). Multidrug abuse was associated with increased formal thought disorders compared to subjects with cannabis abuse ($X^2=10.9$; $n=0.001$; $P<0.05$). Negative symptoms were more frequent with bath salts users than with users of both substances ($X^2=13.4$; $X^2=23.21$; $X^2=16.8$; $P<0.05$).

Conclusion Positive psychotic symptoms were associated with cannabis and BS abuse, while bath salts promoted negative symptoms.

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EW0833

A multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach to managing alcohol-dependent patients with comorbid depression in an acute hospital setting

L. Owens^{1,*}, K. Patterson², G. King³, P. Richardson²

¹ The Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Hepatology, Liverpool, United Kingdom

² Royal Liverpool & Broadgreen university Hospital Trust, Hepatology, Liverpool, United Kingdom

³ Royal Liverpool & Broadgreen University Hospital Trust, Alcohol Services, Liverpool, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Alcohol-dependent patients have a significantly increased risk of depression, contributing a cycle of relapse and attendance at acute hospital services seeking help. Care is often focused on the alcohol dependence treatment with little consideration of concomitant psychiatric disorders.

Aim To help bridge this gap in care planning and aim toward multidisciplinary long-term support.

Method We collected data on all patients referred to our alcohol complex patient MDT. We investigated the range of disciplines involved in patient care. We spoke to our patients about why they had chosen to attend hospital. We then developed a referral system to our alcohol MDT where a bespoke pathways of care was developed with all current and future care providers.

Results Our patients were often being cared for by multiple services, however much of this work was happening in isolation and was at times conflicting. Importantly, the patients were unclear where to go for what, and were utilizing the ED as a fail-safe when they were troubled.

Of 15 patients referred to MDT, 7 (50%) had a diagnosis of depression (DSM-IV). These patients had an average of 5.1 hospital attendances and 2.2 hospital admissions in the 3 months prior to MDT. At 3 months post-MDT, we were able to demonstrate a reduction in hospital admissions and attendances (average 2.2 & 1.4, respectively).

Conclusions An MDT for alcohol-dependent patients with depression facilitates effective and collaborative working for the benefit of patients and services.

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EW0834

Fenethylamine (Captagon) abuse: Case report and literature review

M. Preve*, S. Casigliani, M. Godio, N.E. Suardi, R. Traber, R.A. Colombo

Sociopsychiatric Organization, Psychiatric Clinic, Mendrisio, Switzerland

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Novel psychoactive drugs (NPS) has rapidly increase in the last years in the drug market as a recreational use. Fenethylamine is a theophylline, an amphetamine-like drug, having stimulant effects similar to those of other amphetamine-type derivatives. Fenethylamine was used as medicament for hyperactivity disorders in children, narcolepsy and depression, but it has also been used as a drug of abuse under the common name of ‘captagon’. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of fenethylamine. We propose a case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.

Results The effects of fenethylamine is characterized by euphoria, derealization, autopsychic and somatopsychic depersonalization, hallucination, agitation and decrease of pain perception.

Discussion and conclusion The primary drug market for fenethylamine (as captagon) has traditionally been countries located on the Arabian Peninsula but also North Africa since 2013. To our knowledge, there is no report on the recreational use of fenethylamine in literature. The clinical features of fenethylamine intoxication were also similar to effects from other amphetamine-like drugs. In our case report, dissociative symptoms are the core of fenethylamine intoxication. Further research is warranted to replicate our clinical and qualitative observations and, in general, quantitative studies in large samples followed-up over time are needed. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered [1,2].

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

References

[1] Katselou M, et al. 2016.

[2] Van Hout MC, et al. 2016.

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EW0835

Dysregulation of emotions among pathological gamblers: The role of savoring

G. Rogier^{1,*}, P. Velotti²

¹ University of Rome, La Sapienza, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Rome, Italy

² University of Genoa, Education Sciences, Psychology Unit, Genoa, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Theories have conceptualized pathological gambling as an attempt to cope with emotional states. However, there is a lack of research about emotion dysregulation in this population. In a similar way, few is known about the nature of emotion regulation strategies used by pathological gamblers. Furthermore, it is not clear if pathological gamblers have difficulties to regulate negative emotions (as sadness) or positive ones (as excitement).

Objectives We sought to explore the associations among pathological gambling, emotion dysregulation and different types of emotion regulation strategies, comparing a clinical sample with community participants.

Aims To highlight similarities and differences in emotion dysregulation between pathological gamblers and healthy participants.

Methods A sample of pathological gamblers and a sample of healthy men, were administered the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), Difficulties in Emotion regulation Scale-Positive (DERS-P), Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) and the Ways of Savoring Checklist (WOSC).

Results As expected, both levels of emotion dysregulation and suppression were significantly higher in the clinical sample while levels of savoring and reappraisal were significantly higher in the community sample.

Conclusions Such results confirm the theorization of pathological gambling as a dysfunctional response to emotional states and underline the role of positive emotions. Specifically, pathological gamblers may be prone to suppress negative emotions instead to engage in functional strategies as reappraisal. Gamblers also fail to regulate positive emotions showing a poor capacity of savoring positive moments.

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EW0836

Impulsivity and self-esteem in pathological gambling: What is the link?

G. Rogier^{1,*}, P. Velotti²

¹ University of Rome, La Sapienza, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Rome, Italy

² University of Genoa, Educational Sciences, Psychology Unit, Genoa, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction In empirical literature, impulsivity is identified as a core feature of gambling addiction. Furthermore, pathological gamblers are prone to have a poor self-esteem. Previous researches studied the link between impulsivity and self-esteem bringing contrasting results. However, relationships between such constructs among pathological gamblers have not been investigated.

Objectives We sought to explore the associations among pathological gambling, self-esteem and different facets of impulsivity comparing a clinical sample of pathological gamblers with community participants.

Aims To highlight patterns of associations between self-esteem and impulsiveness in pathological gambling.

Methods A sample of pathological gamblers and a sample of healthy men, were administered the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS), the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale (UPPS) and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES).

Results As expected, levels of impulsivity were significantly higher in the clinical sample while levels of self-esteem were significantly lower. A significant and negative correlation between impulsivity and self-esteem was found among pathological gamblers. Different patterns of associations were found between self-esteem and dimensions of impulsivity.

Conclusions Coherently with others results, our study confirmed that pathological gamblers showed high impulsivity and low self-esteem. The peculiar patterns of associations between impulsivity and self-esteem could be informative to tailor treatment programs for pathological gamblers.

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EW0837

Outcome and characteristics of patients in methadone maintenance program depending on whether they are or not drug consumption room users

A. Romaguera^{1,*}, R. Martínez¹, L. Bádenas¹, I. Novell¹,

C. Castillo¹, M. Torrens^{1,2}

¹ Parc de Salut Mar, Institut de Neuropsiquiatria i Addiccions, Barcelona, Spain

² Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Departament de Psiquiatria, Barcelona, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction In January 2012, a drug consumption room (DCR) opened in an outpatient treatment center for alcoholism and drug abuse (CADA) to reach people who inject drugs (PWID) who did not seek treatment.

Objectives/aims To evaluate the characteristics and evolution of 76 patients undergoing methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) during a year in a CADA, depending on whether they are DCR users or nonusers.

Methods A retrospective cross-sectional observational study was conducted by reviewing data collected from patients in MMT during 2015, performing a statistical comparison between DCR users