

Objective To study the association between smoking and TD induced by antipsychotics in outpatients with schizophrenia.

Methods This was a cross-sectional study. It involved 89 patients suffering from schizophrenia, followed-up in outpatient psychiatry unit at Hédi Chaker university hospital in Sfax in Tunisia, between April and May 2016. We looked for TD in according to DSM-IV-R criteria. The intensity of TD was assessed with the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS) and the level of nicotine dependence with the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND).

Results The prevalence of smoking in patients with schizophrenia was 69.6%. Of these, 54.8% had a high or very high degree of nicotine dependence. The prevalence of TD was 33.7%. The AIMS average score was 12.13 ± 5.6 with extremes ranging from 3 to 26. TD was correlated with tobacco consumption ($P=0.003$), the average number of smoked cigarettes (43.7 vs. 33.8; $P=0.004$) and the Fagerström average score (7.2 vs. 6.1; $P=0.012$).

Conclusion The results of this study showed a correlation between the amount of smoking and severity of TD in patients with schizophrenia. The nature of the relationship between smoking and TD needs to be clarified through an experimental study.

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

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e-Poster Walk: Substance related and addictive disorders – Part 2

EW0829

Leptin and ghrelin levels in alcohol-dependent patients and their relationship with withdrawal and craving

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Introduction Association between leptin and ghrelin plasma levels and alcohol craving have been found in few studies but they have failed to differentiate this correlation with alcohol withdrawal state.

Objectives To research this correlation in a different population and to study this correlation with respect to hyper-excitability state of alcohol withdrawal.

Aim To study levels of leptin and ghrelin in relation with alcohol withdrawal and craving.

Methods Twenty-five indoor patients fulfilling the alcohol dependence criteria were assessed for alcohol withdrawal symptoms and craving. Leptin and ghrelin levels were measured on 1st day, @ the end of 1st week, @ the end of 3rd week of stopping alcohol. Withdrawal was assessed using CIWA-A at day 1 and day 7, craving was assessed using PENN's scale of craving at the end of week 1 and week 3. Control group consisted of 15 first-degree relatives not taking alcohol.

Results It was found that leptin [$t(38)=2.95$, $P=0.005$] and ghrelin [$t(38)=2.56$, $P=0.015$] were significantly higher in alcohol-dependent patients. Levels of hormones had no significant correlation with alcohol withdrawal scores but had positive correlation with craving scores after abstinence.

Conclusions Leptin and ghrelin, known for balancing the energy homeostasis of body, also seem to play a role in pathways of drug dependence and craving. This relation is independent of stress hormone axis as leptin and ghrelin levels are not correlated with

withdrawal scores, which is an indicator of stress hormone axis activation during alcohol withdrawal.

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Affective temperaments in medical students using prescription stimulants for neuroenhancement

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Introduction The non-medical use of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) is a common habit among American college students; It refers to the use of stimulant medications by students who do not qualify for prescription or in higher quantities or manners other than prescribed in order to improve their academic performance. To the best of our knowledge, no studies have examined the role of specific affective, biologically determined and inherited traits that might predict misuse of stimulants for neuroenhancement in graduate education.

Aim To examine the role for individual temperament traits on non-medical use of prescription stimulants (NMUPS) in medical college students.

Methods We investigated 181 students using the short form of the Temperament Evaluation of the Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego Auto-questionnaire (TEMPS-A). Furthermore, we assessed the association of demographic variables and health risk behaviors (drinking, smoking, use other illicit drugs) with NMUPS. Predictors were investigated using logistic regression.

Results The prevalence of NMUPS was 30.06% with 7.1% users being previously diagnosed with ADHD. NMUPS users had higher scores on the hyperthymic scale. The main reason for taking NMUPS was to "Increase ability to stay alert during studying" (80.1%) followed by "Allow studying for longer periods of time" (19.9%). The hyperthymic temperament score and being a user of other illicit drugs increased the odds of becoming NMUPS.

Conclusions Our results suggest that personality profiles can be used to identify students with an increased risk for NMUPS for early personalized counseling and behavioral intervention based on their temperament profile.

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EW0831

Impulsivity and pathological gambling: An Italian study

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Introduction Pathological gambling (PG) is a behavioral addictive disorder characterized by persistent and problematic gambling behaviors, in presence of impairment of self-regulation and impulsivity. Impulsivity is widely supported by literature in developing and maintaining addictive behaviors and PG.