

EPV0052**Psychiatric comorbidities among patients hospitalized in the addictology department of Ar Razi hospital in Morocco**

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Introduction: Comorbidity between psychiatric disorders and disorders linked to psychoactive substance use is common and represent a real public health problem.

The association of a psychiatric disorder can, in certain cases, modify the treatment methods and also the evolution of the addictive behavior.

Objectives: Determining the prevalence of psychiatric comorbidities in patients with substance use disorder Identify the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of patients hospitalized in the addictology department.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study with descriptive and analytical aims, in order to study psychiatric comorbidities in 150 patients with substance use disorder hospitalized in the addictology department of Ar Razi hospital in Salé over a period from June 1, 2022 to August 30, 2023.

Data collection was done using a questionnaire including clinical and socio-demographic characteristics, the prevalence of problematic use of psychoactive substances and the comorbidity of psychiatric disorders (diagnoses assessed by DSM 5 criteria).

Results: A male predominance was noted (80%). The main substances consumed in the last 12 months were tobacco (98%), cannabis (74%), alcohol and benzodiazepines.

The majority of patients presented at least one psychiatric comorbidity (80%), with a predominance of depressive disorder and anxiety disorders.

Personal history of suicide attempts was found in 30% of the sample Substance dependency that prompted initially the consultation was higher in patients with psychiatric comorbidity ($p < 0.05$)

Post-traumatic stress disorder was significantly associated with the presence of problematic cocaine and alcohol use. Social phobia is associated with the absence of a criminal record.

Conclusions: Addictive behaviors are often associated with psychiatric disorders. The most common psychiatric comorbidities are depression, anxiety and personality disorders, hence the need for simultaneous treatment of psychiatric pathologies and addictive behavior

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0053**Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of patients on Methadone followed at Ar Razi hospital in Morocco**

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Introduction: Opioid substitution treatments, notably methadone, now represent the standard treatment in the management of opioid

dependence, making it possible to reduce illicit opioid consumption, crime, infections linked to administration practices and improve socio-professional integration

Objectives: Determine the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients Evaluate the quality of life of these patients

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted with 60 patients receiving methadone followed at Ar-Razi Hospital in Salé between 01 June 2023 and 30 August 2023. A questionnaire was used to assess the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients. Quality of life was assessed using the 36-item Short Form Health Survey SF-36 scale

Results: The average age of our patients was 34 years with a male predominance

Most of our patients were single and unemployed Somatic disorders were found in 15% of the sample

The majority of them had an associated depressive disorder

The main types of new psychoactive substances consumed were benzodiazepines (62.3%) and cannabis.

Quality of life was impaired in 60% of patients treated with methadone

Conclusions: The population using methadone is precarious and presents somatic and psychiatric vulnerability. Forms of misuse and associated consumption of other psychoactive substances and illicit drugs are recorded, hence the need for early detection in order to improve care

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0054**socio-demographic and clinical profile of opioid users**

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Introduction: Opioid use disorder is a pattern of problematic opioid use, leading to impaired functioning or clinically significant suffering. Morocco, a pioneer in the Arab world in the field of opiate substitution, is no exception to this rule, and has found itself confronted with a situation where opiate use is much more widespread in the north of the country. Morocco's geographical proximity to Europe and the multiple interactions fostered by migratory population flows undoubtedly contribute not only to the spread of hard drug use, particularly heroin, but also to the diversification of consumption methods (injection drugs)

Objectives: The main objective of our work was to study socio-demographic and clinical profile of opioid users in morocco, but also their quality of life after treatment in Morocco, before concluding with recommendations for improving the overall management of the patient.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, analytical study in the Addictology Department at Ar-razi Hospital in Salé, which provides oral methadone substitution therapy for around 80 patients.

Results: The total number of patients responding to the questionnaire was 60 participants.

The population of methadone-treated patients in our study was 83.33% (n = 50) male and 16.67% female (n = 10).

The most common age group in our study was between 31 and 45 (71.67%). 36.67% were married (n=22), 80% (n=48) lived with their family, 83.34% (n=50) had a secondary school education or higher, while the vast majority 63.33% (n=38) had no fixed occupation.