## EPV1561

## Cannabis use and violent behavior

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**Introduction:** Cannabis is the most commonly used psychoactive drug, particularly among adolescents and young adults. Accordingly, to the European Drug Report 2021, the prevalence of cannabis use is about five times that of other substances, so that last year cannabis use among EU inhabitants aged 15 to 24y is estimated at 19.2 %. Even though most human research has concluded that Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), tends to dampen rather than provoke aggression in acute doses, recent evidence suggests a relationship between cannabis usage and violent behavior, especially when associated with neurodevelopment stages.
**Objectives:** To review the existing evidence on the association between cannabis and violence in young adults and provide an overview of possible mechanisms explaining this relation.
**Methods:** Literature review was based on PubMed/ MEDLINE, using key words inclusive for violence, cannabis and adolescence. Studies included focused the young-adults population and considered the relation between cannabis use and behaviors reported as acts of physical violence. Studies were excluded if they included self-harm behaviors.
**Results:** Recent studies, including case-reports, showed a global moderate association between cannabis use and violence. Preliminary data has even highlighted a potential larger effect in more frequent users. Also, the cannabis role in the central nervous system (CNS), with most expression in the limbic cortices, and especially as it participates in a variety of brain function modulations - including executive functions, inhibition/impulsivity, and emotional control, has been pointed as one of the main arguments for this relation.
**Conclusions:** Further studies may shed light on the effects of cannabis use on behavior.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** Cannabis; THC; young-adults; violence

## EPV1563

## Association between Mood Disorders, Problematic Internet Use and Online Gambling Addiction: A Systematic Review

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**Introduction:** New technologies have become widespread in the last decades, becoming an essential tool for today's population. However, due to the increase in its use, multiple problems have surfaced at a psychopathological level.
**Objectives:** The main goal of this study is to review, in an updated manner, the existing bibliography on the problematic use of the Internet and online gambling in the adult population and its relationship with Mood Disorders, exploring beyond Major Depressive Disorders so as to include Bipolar Disorders.
**Methods:** A search was carried out in Medline, Tripdatabase and in the Virtual Health Library. We use the terms "Bipolar Disorder", "Mood Disorders"; "Depressive disorders"; "Comorbidity"; "Problematic Internet use" and "Internet Gaming disorder". Narrowing the search to the last 4 years and obtaining a total of 14 articles, of which only 10 were included after a thorough review.
**Results:** A significant association was found between internet addiction in its different forms (Smartphone, Social Networks, Internet in general and IGD and MDD. A neuroanatomical correlation between Internet Gaming Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder was also established. A heterogeneity of criteria for addiction evaluation was observed. However, little information was found regarding the association between the addictive disorders and Bipolar Disorder.
**Conclusions:** The correlation between the behavioral addiction forms previously mentioned and bipolar disorder must be further studied. There is a clear association between internet addiction and major depressive disorder. The established neuroanatomical correlation promotes the study of the applicability of brain stimulation techniques as a potential treatment for this type of pathology.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.
**Keywords:** bipolar disorder; problematic Internet use; internet gaming disorder; depressive disorder

# Suicidology and Suicide Prevention

## EPV1566

## Impact of interpersonal relationships and acquired capability for suicide on suicide attempts: An observational study

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**Introduction:** The Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicide (IPTS) specifically predicts that acquired capability, perceived burdensomeness, and low belongingness are collectively necessary and sufficient proximal causes of serious suicidal behavior. Although the interpersonal theory of suicide is clinically reliable, most previous studies have been conducted on clinical groups including suicidal ideators with no suicide attempters or including only a few suicide attempters
**Objectives:** This study aims to investigate interpersonal needs and acquired capability for suicide through questionnaire surveys following suicide attempts in people admitted to hospitals for medical treatment.