

diagnostic evaluations, and elevated healthcare expenditures. Although the exact pathophysiology of CHS remains unclear, some mechanisms have been proposed. These include reduced gastric motility by gastrointestinal cannabinoid receptors 1 (CB1) over-riding, cannabinoid lipid buildup, endocannabinoid system dysregulation, dysregulated stress response, changes in thermoregulation, modifications in the transient receptor potential vanilloid system and genetic polymorphisms in the P450 system. In the acute phase, the foremost concern is providing supportive care including intravenous hydration and electrolyte corrections. The most effective treatment for CHS is cannabis cessation. Nevertheless, there are alternative treatments that have shown promise in alleviating symptoms, such as hot water hydrotherapy, topical capsaicin, haloperidol, benzodiazepines, propranolol and aprepitant.

**Conclusions:** As cannabis usage becomes increasingly prevalent, it becomes imperative for healthcare providers to acknowledge the long-term effects of cannabinoids, specifically regarding CHS. This diagnosis should be contemplated when evaluating patients who experience recurrent and incoercible vomiting coupled with a history of cannabis consumption. The compulsion to take hot baths or showers can serve as a noteworthy indicator for diagnosing CHS.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0044

### Technological Addictions: The New Frontier in Addiction Psychiatry

P. Levounis

Psychiatry, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, United States  
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.845

**Introduction:** Addiction to video games, cybersex, internet gambling, social media, texting and emailing, and online auctions can be as addictive as substances. These technological addictions have real-world ramifications and lead to the loss of jobs, money, and loved ones. As technology becomes integrated into many facets of modern life, the appreciation of such addictions has become increasingly challenging. This session will explore the addictive potential of technology and discuss the legitimacy of technological addictions as psychiatric conditions worthy of medical assessment, diagnosis, and treatment.

#### Objectives:

1. List five forms of Technological Addictions as they appear in the scientific literature of 2023.
2. Describe the psychology and culture surrounding Internet Gaming addiction.
3. Distinguish between normal use and addiction.

**Methods:** Lecture and discussion

#### Results:

1. Research on the phenomenology and nosology of these illnesses helps us further elucidate the distinction between problematic and nonproblematic use of technology, especially in children and young adults.
2. Another area of new research involves emerging technologies. By the time clinicians get a firmer grasp of today's ailments, the

technology of tomorrow—such as virtual reality and smart devices powered by artificial intelligence—will be commonplace enough to bring about a host of new problems.

**Conclusions:** Though data on the prevalence of technological addictions are sparse, most people use computers, tablets, and smartphones regularly with great benefits and no serious adverse consequences. We will need to be ready to guide our patients, our colleagues, and the general public on how to best handle technology with an eye on maximizing its enormous potential for fulfillment, gratification, and happiness while minimizing its significant risks for dissatisfaction, misery, and despair.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0047

### Correlations between Clinic Preferences and Alcohol Use Disorder: an Alcohol Cohort Study in Northern Taiwan in 2022

W.-Y. Su<sup>1</sup>, S.-C. Wang<sup>2\*</sup> and S.-Y. Yeh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taipei City and

<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Taoyuan General Hospital, Taoyuan City, Taiwan, Province of China

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.846

**Introduction:** Chronic alcoholism can result in severe liver conditions such as fatty liver disease and cirrhosis, potentially leading to life-threatening complications and premature death.

**Objectives:** This study investigated the age-sex distribution of patients with alcohol addiction and aimed to identify differences in clinic department preferences based on their principal and additional diagnoses in Taiwan, in 2022.

**Methods:** We conducted a comprehensive analysis of the diagnostic patterns of 334 patients with alcohol addiction from the Taoyuan General Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

**Results:** **Figure 1** depicts patient demographics, highlighting 297 male and 37 female patients with alcohol-related disorders. Males aged 41-60 years were particularly dominant, as shown in **Figure 2**. Principal diagnoses, including alcoholic liver disease and acute pancreatitis, are detailed in **Table 1**. Additional diagnoses, such as chronic pancreatitis and esophageal varices, are presented in **Table 2**. For departmental preferences, **Table 3** reveals the Gastrointestinal (GI) department as the top choice, followed by Kidney, Neurological, and Cardiovascular/Chest.

**Table 1.** Top 5 Principal Diagnoses of Alcohol Addiction Patients.

ICD-10-CM	Principle diagnosis	Times	Rank
K70	Alcoholic liver disease	43	1
K85	Acute pancreatitis	27	2
F10	Alcohol related disorders	18	3
A41	Other sepsis	14	4
K86	Other chronic pancreatitis	11	5

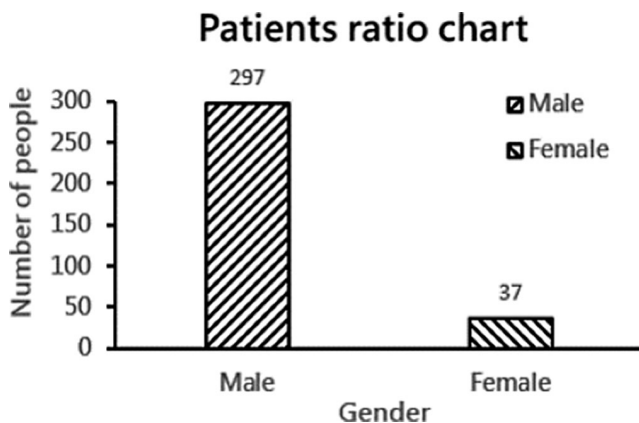
**Table 2.** Top 5 Additional Diagnoses of Alcohol Addiction Patients.

ICD-10-CM	Additional diagnosis	Times	Rank
F10	Alcohol related disorders	40	1
K86	Other chronic pancreatitis	18	2
I85	Esophageal varices	16	3
K70	Other sepsis	16	
E87	Other disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance	15	4
R65	Symptoms and signs specifically associated with systemic inflammation and infection	10	5

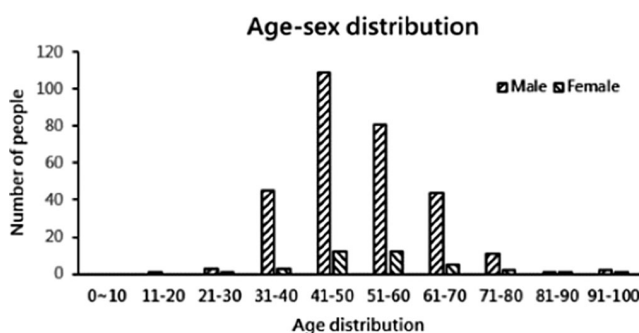
**Table 3.** Top 5 Departments for Alcoholism Patient Presentation.

Department	Times	Rank
Gastrointestinal	162	1
Kidney	39	2
Neurological	25	3
Cardiovascular Chest	15	4

**Image:**



**Image 2:**



**Conclusions:** The study revealed that patients with alcohol addiction often delay seeking psychiatric help instead of presenting for medical care only after liver or gastrointestinal complications occur. This underscores the crucial need for better health education regarding

the relationship between alcohol addiction and liver disease. Prompt recognition and early intervention for substance addiction can significantly reduce these risks and improve patient outcomes.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

**EPV0051**

**The amount of drunk days and its relationships with other characteristics of alcoholic behavior of the respondents**

V. Kuzminov<sup>1\*</sup>, I. Linskiy<sup>1</sup>, O. Minko<sup>1</sup>, M. Denisenko<sup>1</sup>, T. Tkachenko<sup>1</sup>, V. Zadorozhny<sup>1</sup>, N. Malykhina<sup>1</sup>, O. Minko<sup>1</sup>, R. Lakinskiy<sup>1</sup>, O. Vasilyeva<sup>1</sup>, B. Herasymov<sup>1</sup>, D. Herasymov<sup>1</sup> and O. Yurchenko<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Emergency psychiatry and narcology and narcology, SI “Institute of Neurology, Psychiatry and Addiction of the NAMS of Ukraine”, Kharkiv, Ukraine

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.847

**Introduction:** Alcohol abuse is a multifaceted problem. Its harmful effects on the individual have been more studied. Less studied is the influence of a drinking person on his microsocial environment. Having an abusing person in his space makes it interesting to study the influence of some quantitative and qualitative indicators of his alcohol consumption on the microsocial environment.

**Objectives:** 1532 people were examined during 2018-2022, who belonged to three comparison groups: patients with alcohol dependence (AD) (401 people); healthy relatives of AD patients (725 people); representatives of the general population comparable with the representatives of the first two age groups (406 people).

**Methods:** The main research instruments were the questionnaire of the international research consortium “GENAHTO” (Gender, Alcohol, and Harms to Others), as well as the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). The obtained data were processed by methods of mathematical statistics (variance, correlation and regression analysis).

**Results:** An algorithm for regression analysis in conditions of high dispersion of the initial data has been developed. Using this algorithm, it was shown that the regression dependence of the main characteristics of alcohol behavior on the frequency of DD is non-linear, while for typical and maximum doses of alcohol it is optimally described by polynomials of the second degree, and for the severity of disorders due to alcohol use (AU), the time spent on AU, as well as self-assessment of the negative impact of AU by respondents on their environment - by polynomials of the third degree. It was found that for men (on average) to reach the border of risky-dangerous AU (according to the criteria of the AUDIT test), a lower frequency of DD is sufficient than for women, which indicates a greater vulnerability of men (compared to women) to the formation of disorders due to AU.

**Conclusions:** It was established that for men (on average) to reach the limit of risky and dangerous (according to the criteria of the AUDIT test), a lower frequency (2-3 times a week) is enough than for women (3-4 times a week), which once again indicates greater vulnerability of men (compared to women) to the formation of due to psychological problems and mental disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared