

Methods Twenty-one AHS participants were compared with 28 non-AHS controls using a between-groups design. All completed a prospective remembering video procedure (prvp), which measured event-based pm. the prvp required the participant first to memorise a series of specific action-locations combinations and then to recall these combinations whilst viewing a CD clip of a busy shopping high street. Drug use (alcohol, smoking, etc.) and mood (anxiety and depression) were also measured, as these have been shown to have a deleterious impact upon PM.

Results The AHS group recalled significantly fewer event-based PM combinations on the PRVP compared with the non-AHS control group ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between the groups on age, smoking, alcohol use or mood.

Conclusion These results confirm that a state of alcohol hangover impedes everyday prospective memory. The wider implications will be discussed at conference.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV1401

Audit of near-fatal overdoses (NFOs) in patients on treatment via substance misuse services (SMS)

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Introduction In the NHS Forth Valley (Central Scotland) substance misuse service (SMS), there is an arrangement whereby the details of individuals administered naloxone for overdose via the ambulance service are passed to the SMS. Each patient has an allocated keyworker (nurse). It is accepted that near fatal overdoses (NFOs) are possible precursors to fatal overdose and drug-related deaths.

Objectives To assess:

- if the information is being disseminated appropriately;
- service response and follow-up for individuals;
- patterns which might influence prescribing practice.

Methods A list of NFOs of known patients for the previous two years was acquired from the ambulance service. There was a retrospective review of the SMS prescribing database and clinical casenotes.

Results Patterns:

- 81% male;
- 53% aged < 40;
- 14% of NFO's involved those in titration phase;
- 86% were prescribed methadone. Methadone average dose 57 mg (20–80 mg) and 54% were prescribed > 60 mg/day.

Receipts of information:

- sixty-one percent of keyworkers were notified.

Service response:

– in most cases when the keyworkers was informed, there was prompt action to contact and review patients (0–21 days). However, only 21% had a timely review (within 1 month) by a doctor following NFO.

Conclusion There needs to be an improvement in the dissemination of information between the ambulance service, administrative staff and keyworkers. Most NFO patients were prescribed > 60 mg of methadone. There needs to better identification of “harm-reduction” prescribing whereby methadone doses should be reduced at times of ongoing drug use. Fourteen percent of NFO's involved those in titration phase (twice weekly reviews) which provides an opportunity to screen and intervene for potential NFOs.

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EV1402

Sexual dysfunctions in injectable drug users in Tunisia

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Introduction The drug addiction in the buprenorphin with high dosage (BHD) by injectable way, represents a real plague in Tunisia, consequently, we are confronted with diverse complications including the sexual dysfunctions.

Objectives Identify and determine prevalence of the sexual dysfunctions among this population.

Methods It is a transverse, descriptive study. We looked for sexual dysfunctions by using the international index of the erectile function (IIEF 15), among a population of 52 male users of BHD by injectable way.

Results The average score in the IIEF-15 was 36.65 with a standard deviation of 20.87, a negative correlation with duration and the quantity of consumption was noted.

The average erectile function (EF) was 15.63 ± 9.26 , which corresponds to a mild to moderate erectile dysfunction, whereas 31% had a severe dysfunction.

The average score of the orgasmic function (OF) was 6.35 ± 3.52 .

The average score of the sexual desire (SD) was 4.27 ± 2.90 .

The average score of the satisfaction with sexual intercourses (IS) was 5.77 ± 4.54 , an alteration was noted in 96% of the cases, which was correlated with the severity of the consumption.

The average score of the global satisfaction (OS) was altered at 92% of the subjects.

The majority of the subjects brought back the chronology of their disorders in after the consumption of BHD. No patient consulted in sexology.

Conclusion It is thus important to educate stakeholders, on the frequency of sexual dysfunctions and the importance of their screening to improve the management of this problem.

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

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EV1403

Addictology consultations: Experience of the outpatient department of the Razi hospital

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Introduction The addiction is a social and universal phenomenon. Its coverage is quite recent in Tunisia. It requires a facilitation of the access to healthcare, with broadcasting of the policy of reduction of risks.

Objectives Raise a current situation of the addicting conducts of our patients.

Methods Retrospective descriptive study, concerned the patients having an addiction in psychoactive substances followed in the external consultation of the hospital Razi between November 2014 and September 2016.

Results The average age was 34 ± 10.23 years.

Among the patients, 93.7% was of sex male.

Almost half immigrated in secret in Europe.

Seventy-five percent had criminal record.

The most used product was tobacco followed by alcohol, cannabis, benzodiazepines, Trihexyphenidyl and the opiates.

The buprenorphin is the most consummate opiate in misuse.