

Methods: A descriptive study that includes patients admitted to the Hospital del Mar in Barcelona for all medical-surgical reasons and attended by the specific addiction psychiatry consultation service between January 2016 and October 2021. Sociodemographic and clinical data are collected including the history of consumption and the diagnosis of dual disorder. Chi-square test was used for comparison between groups.

Results: The sample was 1796 patients (Women: 345. Mean age: 50.3 years; SD: 12.6). 43.7% of the sample presented DD, with axis 1 disorders being the most frequent. There was an association of DD to factors as: being woman (54 vs 41.2% $p < 0.001$), HIV positive serologies (54 vs 42.7% $p < 0.001$), being homeless (49 vs 31.7% $p < 0.001$) and cocaine consumption compared to other substances (53.4 vs 39.8% $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: In our sample, almost half of patients had DD. The representation of women was significantly lower, however they presented a higher proportion of DD. In this study we describe an association of DD with other biopsychosocial problems, and further studies are necessary to determine in which sense they are related and optimize patient care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Addiction; dual disorder; liaison

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 2 / Neurodevelopmental Disorders

O0050

Use of ADHD Medication Among Danish Children and Adolescents from 2010-2020 - A Nationwide Study

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Introduction: To ensure rational drug use, there is a need to continuously monitor the use of ADHD medication among children and adolescents.

Objectives: To describe the use of ADHD medication among Danish children and adolescents from 2010-2020.

Methods: Using the Danish national healthcare registries, we extracted data on filled prescriptions of ADHD medication (including methylphenidate, atomoxetine, guanfacine, dexamphetamine, and lisdexamphetamine) among children (age 6-12 years) and adolescents (age 13-17 years) between 2010-2020. We examined the annual incidence rate and prevalence proportion of ADHD drug use, and the proportion of children and adolescents having an ADHD diagnosis when initiating ADHD medication.

Results: From 2010-2020, the incidence followed a u-shaped trend with an incidence rate of 4.9/1,000 children and 4.4/1,000 adolescents in 2010, decreasing to 3.2/1,000 children and 3.0/1,000 adolescents in 2013, and rising to 4.9/1,000 children and 4.8/1,000 adolescents in 2020. The prevalence for children showed a similar trend, shifting from 17/1,000 in 2010, to 15/1,000 in 2016, and

peaking at 19/1,000 children in 2020. However, among adolescents the prevalence increased steadily from 19/1,000 in 2010 to 29/1,000 in 2020. 67% of children and 53% of adolescents initiating ADHD medication had an ADHD diagnosis.

Conclusions: After an initial decline in incidence rates of ADHD medication use among Danish children and adolescents, there has been a rise in use the last five years. The same trend applied for the prevalence among children, whereas the prevalence among adolescents increased steadily over the entire period. More than half of children and adolescents initiating ADHD medication were diagnosed with ADHD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: children and adolescent; drug utilization; nationwide; adhd

O0051

Use of hypnotic drugs among Scandinavian children, adolescents, and young adults

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Introduction: Hypnotic drug use in children and adolescents is widely debated.

Objectives: To describe use of hypnotic drugs (melatonin, z-drugs and sedating antihistamines) among 5-24-year-old Scandinavians during 2012 to 2018.

Methods: Aggregate-level data from public data sources in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. We calculated annual prevalence (users/1000 inhabitants) stratified by sex, age group and country. Quantity of use (Defined Daily Dose (DDD)/user/day) was estimated for Norway and Denmark.

Results: Melatonin was most frequently used, with an increase from 2012 to 2018 in all countries. Sweden presented the highest rise (7 to 25/1,000) compared to Denmark (6 to 12/1,000) and Norway (10 to 20/1,000). The increase was strongest for females and 15-24-year-olds. Melatonin use was twice as common for males under age 15 years, and slightly more common for females thereafter. The annual prevalence of sedating antihistamine use doubled from 7 to 13/1,000 in Sweden, whereas it was more stable in Norway and Denmark, reaching 8/1,000 and 3/1,000, respectively. Z-drug use decreased in all countries, lowering to 4/1,000 in Sweden and Norway in 2018 and 2/1,000 in Denmark. The quantity of hypnotic use in Norway and Denmark was 1 DDD/user/day for melatonin, as compared to 0.1-0.3 for z-drugs and antihistamines.