

class present have emerged recently, are frequently bought using the internet and have similar effects to other hallucinogenic drugs; however, they may pose larger risks, due to the limited knowledge about them, their relatively low price and availability via the internet [1–3]. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of NBOMe compounds. We propose a case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.

Results The effects of 25C-NBOMe is characterized by hallucination, violent agitation, rhabdomyolysis and kidney injury.

Discussion and conclusion Effects from 25C-NBOMe in our case report were similar to previous individual case reports in literature [2,3]. The clinical features were also similar to effects from other analogues in the class (25I-NBOMe, 25B-NBOMe). In our case, violent agitation (signs of serotonergic stimulation), rhabdomyolysis and kidney injury were observed [2,3]. Further research is warranted to replicate our clinical and qualitative observations and, in general, quantitative studies in large samples followed up over time are needed. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

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

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EV1432

Paramethoxymethamphetamine (Mitsubishi turbo) abuse: Case report and literature review

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Introduction Paramethoxymethamphetamine and paramethoxyamphetamine (PMMA and PMA) are two so-called designer amphetamines, which appear from time to time on the illegal narcotics market in many countries. They are frequently sold as ecstasy or amphetamine, often mixed with amphetamine or methamphetamine [1,2]. Paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA) is a hallucinogenic synthetic substituted amphetamine with capable of development of dependence [3]. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of paramethoxyamphetamine. We propose a case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.

Results The effects of paramethoxyamphetamine is characterized at the beginning with symptoms like euphoria, derealization, psychomotor activation, feeling in tune with surroundings and in love for friends, who come to visual and auditory illusions and hallucinations, paranoid delusion, and violent agitation.

Discussion and conclusion The use of these recreational drugs is especially common among young people participating in rave parties. Occasionally paramethoxymethamphetamine (PMMA) or paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA) are found in street drugs offered as ecstasy. Further research is warranted to replicate our clinical and qualitative observations and, in general, quantitative studies in large samples followed up over time are needed. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

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

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EV1433

Screening for alcohol use disorder, in mentally healthy military personnel

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Introduction AUD, with a prevalence of 7.5% in Europe, is a common disorder among general population. Reports show higher incidence in military personnel.

Purpose To detect possible AUD in mentally healthy military personnel, and estimate the need for a more regular screening.

Methods Using the AUDIT questionnaire, we assessed personnel ($n = 248$) visiting our outpatient department, from January to June 2016, diagnosed as having “no major psychopathology”, by gender, age, marital status, rank and education. The results were processed using the SPSS Mann–Whitney-U and Kruskal Wallis tests.

Results We tested $n = 215$ men and $n = 33$ women, most aged over 35, married, $n = 97$ officers and $n = 151$ NCOs (non-commissioned officers), of medium or higher education; 59.7%, scored very low (0–2), $n = 11$ had a borderline score of 6–7, 6 scored > 8, with one scoring 16, all men and NCOs. Women had very low scores (72.7% $P = 0.009$). Older personnel concentrated on lower scores, while the younger (18–24) have higher odds of AUD (12.6% scored 6+). Married personnel scored lower ($P < 0.001$). No significant correlation between AUDIT scores and education ($P = 0.705$), however, lower education personnel seem to concentrate on very low scores (82.6%).

Conclusions Female gender, age, marriage, and rank may have a positive effect on alcohol use. Lower educated personnel possibly drink less due to their more physical duties. The fact that 17 diagnosed as mentally healthy personnel had a score implying borderline to problematic alcohol use, could underline the need for a more regular screening for alcohol use disorder in the armed forces.

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EV1434

Alcoholism and alcoholic psychoses in Russia: An analysis of the trends

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Introduction Russia has one of the highest alcoholism (alcohol dependence) and alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates in Europe, which may be explained by high overall population drinking and prevalence of irregular heavy drinking of vodka. The role of binge drinking in modifying the effect of alcohol on the risk of alcoholic psychoses in Russia has been emphasized in clinical and aggregate-level studies.

Aims The present study aims to examine the phenomenon of dramatic fluctuations in alcoholism and alcoholic psychoses rates in Russia during the late Soviet (1970–1991) to post-Soviet period (1992–2015).

Method To examine the relation between changes in the sales of alcohol and alcoholism/alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates across the study period a time-series analysis was performed.

Results According to the results, alcohol sales is a statistically significant associated with alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates, implying that a 1 litre increase in per capita alcohol sales is associated with an increase in the alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates of 17.6% and 14.0% correspondingly. The association between alcohol sales per capita and alcoholism incidence/prevalence rates was also positive, but statistically not significant.

Conclusion These findings suggest that the alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates are the reliable indicators of alcohol-related problems at the population level. The outcomes of this study also provide indirect support for the hypothesis that the dramatic fluctuations in the alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates in Russia during the last decades were related to the availability/affordability of alcohol.

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EV1435

Cognitive impairment associated with drug use in old age people

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Introduction Substance use disorder is a growing phenomenon among old adults. It is usually significantly undervalued, misidentified, under diagnosed and poorly treated. It has been related to cognitive impairment but there are few studies focused on the elderly.

Aim To evaluate the relationship between drug use and cognitive impairment in old adults.

Methods We conducted a prospective study (basal and 6 month follow up) in 67 patients over 65 years old seeking for treatment for drug misuse (alcohol and prescription drugs, mainly benzodiazepines) in addiction and dual diagnosis unit in Barcelona. A specific protocol was performed to evaluate attention, executive function, working memory, learning capacity, fonetic and visual fluency, decision-making, visual construction and cognitive flexibility (FCT, CPT-II, N-BACK, COWAT FAS, TAP, SDMT, IGT, CVLT, TOL, RFFT, STROOP). Patients were compared with a control group (healthy non drug users) with same characteristics (gender, age range and education status). The protocol consisted in two separated sessions of 90 minutes each one performed by a neuropsychologist.

Results Results obtained suggested that patients under drug misuse had worse scores in fluency, visual construction, memory and attention compared with controls. After 6 month treatment and achieving abstinence patients improve in cognitive skills as verbal learning, short-term memory and free recall of verbal information.

Cognitive impairment profile changes depending on the substance abused (alcohol or benzodiazepines).

Conclusions Drug use can produce deleterious effects in old adults. However, those who achieve abstinence may improve some cognitive functioning as verbal learning, short-term memory and free recall of verbal information.

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EV1436

Psychological approach in headache patients with pain medication misuse in an outpatient center for drug treatment in Barcelona

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Introduction Pain medication misuse is commonly found in patients under headache treatment and may produce co-morbid anxiety and depressive symptomatology. Management of this issue requires a comprehensive and integrative treatment including psychotherapy. Group interventions have been scarcely studied in addictive disorders, those interventions aims to decrease drug misuse and improve related psychiatric symptoms.

Aim To study the efficacy of group interventions base on cognitive-behavior approach in patients with pain medication misuse.

Method Patients with pain medication misuse were included and were evaluated with BDI, STAI, SF36 and HIT scales (basal and at the end of treatment sessions). Patients were recruited from headache outpatient unit. Twelve sessions of one hour were performed with a cognitive-behavior approach (weekly).

Results We present preliminary results about the efficacy of group interventions in patients with pain medication misuse. Descriptive results pre- and post- treatment were analyzed in depressive symptoms (M = 20.14, SD = 12.25; M = 14.67, SD = 19.50) and in areas of quality of life: physical functioning (M = 48.75, SD = 31.13; M = 60.50, SD = 41.68), bodily pain (M = 12, SD = 9.25; M = 42.75, SD = 34.09), general health perceptions (M = 25.75, SD = 16.96; M = 44.25, SD = 22.33), vitality (M = 33.75, SD = 13.82; M = 48, SD = 34.82).

Conclusions Pain medication misuse is commonly found in chronic headache patients, consequently worst outcomes for both pathologies. Group interventions may be useful in management of pain, anxiety and other co-morbidities. Furthermore, it may favor drug use decrease and even abstinence.

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