

EV1379

Example of alert and reporting system of scopolamine poisoning among Parisian cocaine users at regional, national and European levels

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Introduction In the literature, few intoxications are related to scopolamine due to its presence in cocaine, heroin or even in counterfeit rohypnol tablets. Nonetheless, during summer 2016, several cases of non-fatal intoxication appeared in the region of Paris.

Objectives Demonstrate how clinical detection of rare toxic events are fostered by exchanges in close collaboration with different territorial level.

Aims Improve the detection of short toxic epidemic.

Methods Suspected cases of scopolamine poisoning notified to Parisian Addictovigilance centre were reported. Information shared through different levels of the alert process contributed to strengthen their assessment.

Results Seventeen cases of probable scopolamine poisoning among cocaine users were registered between the 6 and 24 of July. In the first 4 cases, toxicological analysis, of blood samples were scopolamine positive, with high concentration between 7 ng/mL and 25 ng/mL (usual therapeutic range: 0.1 to 1.1 ng/mL). A collected sample of this cocaine powder had a purity of 23.2%, with 15.2% of scopolamine. Half time of scopolamine is longer than half time of cocaine (3–8 hours versus 1–2 hours): this could explain why the observed effects lasted over 24 hours (8/17). Main clinical features were mydriasis (15/17), high blood pressure (12/17), tachycardia (13/17), behavioural disorder with agitation (13/17), hallucinations (5/17), and coma (8/17). Practitioner's responsiveness and the extensive information sharing [MM1] between regional and European level were congruent.

Conclusions Adulterated street drugs can lead to short toxic epidemic which could be unnoticed. Emerging event should require careful assessment with linkage between risk assessors and risk managers.

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EV1380

The perception and attitudes of nursing staff in state psychiatric hospitals regarding the causes and treatment of substance abuse and effecting factors

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Objective This study was performed with the aims of determining the perceptions of nursing staff in psychiatric hospitals regarding the causes and treatment of substance addiction as well as their attitudes towards people with substance abuse problems.

Method This study was carried out with 389 nurses working at 5 state psychiatry hospitals in Turkey. In this study, demographic questionnaire, the causes of drug abuse scale (CADAS), drug abuse scale (CUDAS), attitudes scale (AS), and a demographic questionnaire were used. Independent sample *t*-test, variance, correlation, and linear regression analyses were used.

Results In this study, 82.8% of the nurses were female, and the mean age was 33.79 ± 7.58. We found that the demographic characteristics of the nurses did not affect their perception regarding the causes of addiction and treatment ($P > 0.05$); but it did have an effect upon their attitude towards people with substance use problem ($P < 0.05$). Also, it was established that there was a negative relationship between their perception regarding causes of substance misuse and their attitude towards a person with substance use problem; and a positive relationship between their perception regarding substance misuse treatment and their attitude towards the person with substance use problem ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Nursing staff working in psychiatric hospitals in Turkey have the perception that a person takes substances in order to “cope with problems” and for reasons pertaining to his/her “social environment”. Nursing staff tends to indicate a negative attitude towards persons with substance abuse problems, such distancing themselves socially from the patients.

Keywords Nurse; Addiction; Substance abuse; Treatment; Psychiatry hospital

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EV1381

Evaluation of dynamics of neurocognitive indicators and pathological craving in patients with dependence on synthetic cannabinoids during use of microwave resonance therapy

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Background There is no unequivocal estimation of influence of synthetic cannabinoids on health of the users, their influence on neurocognitive functions and their correction with use of microwave resonance therapy (MRT).

Objective To evaluate dynamics of pathological craving and neurocognitive functions in patients with dependence on synthetic cannabinoids during use of MRT.

Materials and methods Thirty-two patients (main group with dependence on synthetic cannabinoids with MRT) and 38 patients (control group with medication and without MRT) were examined. Craving was evaluated with “Drug Craving Scale”; efficiency with CGI. For evaluation of psychophysiological functions we used methods: “number square”, “balance-tranquility”, “verbal memory”, “linear visual estimation”, “exclusion of the word”.

Results and discussion After therapy, stopping of symptoms of pathological craving was observed in the main group as 29.6% as more than in control group, improvement according to CGI as 37.1% as more than in control one. The evaluation of neurocognitive indicators was conducted. Attention: in the main group improved by

11 ± 1.3 points; in control one by 7 ± 3.1 points. Level of activation: in the main group decreased by 16 ± 2.9 points; in control one by 9 ± 3.5 points. Memory in the main group improved by 3 ± 0.21; in control one by 2 ± 0.3 points. Perception: in the main group improved by 1.5 ± 0.2; in control one by 0.8 ± 0.12 points. Thought: in the main group improved by 14.0 ± 1.6; in control one by 6.4 ± 1.1 points. Thus, it was shown that during use of MRT both perception and processing of information, improve in complicated conditions, reduction of pathological craving accelerates.

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Which psychological and socio-demographic dimensions predict amphetamine abuse?

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Introduction Amphetamine abuse has become a serious health concern worldwide, and this holds also true for Iran.

Aims Investigating psychological and socio-demographic dimensions to predict amphetamine-abuse.

Methods Hundred amphetamine abusers and 100 healthy controls took part in this cross-sectional study. Participants completed questionnaires covering socio-demographic and psychological dimensions.

Results Compared to healthy controls, amphetamine abusers reported more insecure and ambivalent attachment styles, higher novelty-seeking and risky behaviour, less current social support and stable relationships, and lower emotional competencies. No differences were found for socio-demographic dimensions.

Conclusions Results from this cross-sectional study underscore that amphetamine abuse was related to poor social relationships, poor emotional competencies and higher risky behaviour. The cross-sectional nature of the study, however, does preclude any conclusions about the causal direction of amphetamine abuse and poor interactional behavior.

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EV1383

Treatment of alcoholism – New targets?

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Introduction Alcohol use disorders (AUD) is a preventable cause of significant morbidity and mortality worldwide. AUD is a heterogeneous disorder stemming from a complex interaction of neurobiological, genetic, and environmental factors. To achieve

treatment effectiveness this heterogeneity should be considered, as well as safety.

Objectives Review mechanisms underlying alcohol addiction in order to work out new, more effective treatment strategies.

Aim To update on treatment for alcoholism.

Methods A literature search was performed on PubMed database.

Results Alcohol dependence is a chronic, relapsing condition in which there is evidence of significant change in the motivation and control systems in the brain. Increasingly drug therapy is focused not just on the treatment of the acute withdrawal syndrome, but on modifying these other dysregulated brain systems. Of the numerous neurotransmitter systems that have been identified for the development of new medicines, the most promising compounds appear to be those that modulate the function of opioids, glutamate with or without gamma-aminobutyric acid, and serotonin. Other putative therapeutic medications including direct modulators of dopamine function and enzyme inhibitors also shall be discussed. At present, only four medications are approved for the treatment of alcohol dependence in Europe, that is naltrexone, acamprosate, disulfiram and the most recent nalmefene. Among other promising strategies the following drugs are mentioned: baclofen, topiramate, ondansetron, aripiprazole, rimonabant and varenicline.

Conclusions Pharmacological development remains a high priority in the alcoholism field. Drugs have different safety profiles that need to be balanced with the treatment objective, individual patient preferences and comorbid conditions.

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EV1384

The singular therapeutic project as an interdisciplinary care strategy to the alcohol and/or other drugs user

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Introduction Among the psychosocial care network services and devices, highlights the Center of Psycho-Social Attention (CPSAad) aimed at building a comprehensive, regionalized care, based on the extended clinic and from Singular Therapeutic Project (STP).

Aims Report a successful experience of building a Singular Therapeutic Project in Center of Psycho-Social Attention.

Methods This is a descriptive/reflective study type experience report, held in CPSAad from experiences of Mental Health's Multidisciplinary Residency members linked to the Center for Studies in Public Health, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.

Results It was noted that the STP assists practitioners in the planning of interventions from the needs highlighted by the user and it promotes the knowledge exchange and the co-responsibility of those involved in the care. Therefore, was built a STP of a homeless alcoholic user who initially attended the service as its basic needs refuge (food, hygiene and rest) without showing any interest in participating of activities, little interaction with professionals and other users, difficulties in expressing himself, besides often arriving at the service under alcohol influence. The residents planned the STP from the user's admission through the qualified hearing and construction of bonds.

Conclusions The Singular Therapeutic Project operationalization allowed the user to feel cared, attended in his needs and recognized by the staff; favoured its treatment co-responsibility, leading him to participate in the proposed activities, medical appointments and