

**Results:** Different qualitative studies have examined the motivations for engaging in chemsex. The participants identified two main reasons: pleasure and losing inhibitions. We analyzed the inhibitions described by participants: difficulties with arousal, ejaculation, social interaction in sexual context, difficulties in situations that require intimacy, sexual practices that make them feel guilt/shame (for example BDSM) problems with “erotic” self-esteem: rejection of non-normative bodies or towards non-normative gender expression perceived as undesirable.

**Conclusions:** Understanding the sexual motivations for engaging in chemsex seems necessary to develop a multidisciplinary approach. Mental health professionals should consider sexual counselling and sexual therapy for chemsex users in their treatment.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0020

### Neuropsychiatric effects of Synthetic Cathinones - a review

J. Mendes Coelho\*, M. Bicho, C. Peixoto and H. Fontes

Psychiatry, Hospital do Divino Espírito Santo de Ponta Delgada, Ponta Delgada, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1379

**Introduction:** The emergence of new psychoactive substances (NPS) has had a substantial impact worldwide. NPS mimic the effect of “existing” drugs and are specifically manufactured so that the new substances fall out of regulatory frameworks. Although the structural changes might be minimal, NPS often have marked differences in potency and subsequent harm.

The population of the Azores archipelago has been particularly affected by the rapid growing and changing nature of this phenomenon, mainly caused by the introduction and spread of the “newly” synthetic cathinones as a inexpensive and easily available street drug.

Before any educational, public health and socioeconomic policy changes be proposed to accurately tackle the problem, the basic step of knowing how these substances have been affecting their users, specially their neuropsychiatric effects, must be taken.

**Objectives:** This project aims to characterize the neuropsychiatric side effects caused by the acute intoxication of NPS with a psychostimulant profile, namely synthetic cathinones.

**Methods:** Description of the neuropsychiatric symptoms of intoxicated users of stimulant NPS that present to non-governmental organizations specialized in addictions and also to the psychiatry emergency department in Sao Miguel - Azores.

Review of the forensic records of the deaths by suicide in 2021 in Sao Miguel, looking for evidence of recent abuse of NPS or previous history of “NPS use disorder”.

Non-systematic review of the recent and relevant scientific literature on this topic.

**Results:** The desired effects are increased energy, mood enhancement, euphoria, mental clarity, improved concentration, improved sociability, increased talkativeness, empathy inducing effects, amplification of sound and colour and prosexual effects. Nevertheless, in the case of intoxication, the frequent neuropsychiatric side effects tend to be agitation, aggressiveness, irritability, altered consciousness, brief psychosis with paranoid delusion, visual and auditive

hallucinations, transient mania, enhanced sensorial experiences, headaches, dizziness, seizures, confusion and amnesia. Usually, the acute intoxication period tend to be followed by a “crash” with depression, craving, anxiety, panic, suicidal ideation and behaviours. A third of the deaths by suicides in Sao Miguel Island in 2021, 7 out of 21, were in stimulant NPS active or recent users.

**Conclusions:** Review of the neuropsychiatric effects of New Psychoactive Substances with a psychostimulant profile. Further studies of this population of synthetic cathinone users in the Azores are due, namely studying their socioeconomic background, looking for risk and protective factors, and also the long-term side effects.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0021

### Subject characteristics of medical requests to the Addiction Liaison Psychiatry Unit. 12 years in Hospital del Mar (Barcelona)

J. J. Fuentes Valenzuela<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>, M. García Jimenez<sup>4</sup>, F. Fonseca Casals<sup>2,3,4</sup> and M. Torrens Melich<sup>2,3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Addictions, Institut de Neuropsiquiatria i Addiccions (INAD); <sup>2</sup>Addictions, Institut Hospital del Mar d'Investigacions Mèdiques (IMIM); <sup>3</sup>Departamento de Psiquiatria y Medicina Legal, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and <sup>4</sup>Addictions, Institut de Neuropsiquiatria i Addiccions (INAD), Barcelona, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1380

**Introduction:** Addiction Liaison Psychiatric Units are frequently requested by other medical services due to the high prevalence of medical pathologies in substance use disorders. We intend to know patient's characteristics in order to improve the approach. **Objectives:** To describe patient characteristics of all medical request to the Addiction Liaison Psychiatric Unit from January 2010 to December 2022. **Methods:** Study data will be obtained from all patients that were referred to the Addiction Liaison Psychiatric Unit to assess addictive disorders and withdrawal symptoms related to drugs during 12 years in Hospital del Mar (Barcelona, Spain). Demographics and clinical data (substance use, medical comorbidity and dual diagnosis) were obtained. **Results:** The results will be presented as soon as all data is obtained. We will explore COVID-19 pandemic implications.

**Conclusions:** **Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0022

### Loneliness and the degree of addiction to shopping and work among Polish women: the mediating role of depression

K. Rachubińska<sup>1\*</sup>, A. M. Cybulska<sup>1</sup>, D. Schneider-Matyka<sup>1</sup>, E. Grochans<sup>1</sup> and S. Grochans<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Nursing and <sup>2</sup>Department of Clinical Nursing, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1381

**Introduction:** The rapid development of civilization is accompanied by many changes affecting human functioning. Technological development, wide access to positive stimuli and the neglect of