

environment that is the main contributor to addiction, but rather certain behaviors and personality traits.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the level of Internet and social media addiction on the example of Facebook with regard to psychological and social factors.

Methods: This survey-based study involved a group of women representing the female population in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland (N = 556). Research instruments were a self-developed questionnaire concerning sociodemographic data, the De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Internet Addiction Test, and the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

Results: Age, depressive symptoms, loneliness were the variable contributing to Internet and Facebook addiction among the studied. Available studies confirm the results of their own research.

	Employed n = 496	Unemployed n = 60	p
BDI	4.0(1.0 – 10.0)	6.5 (1.5 – 12.5)	0.20
DJGLS	34.1 ± 3.7	33.0 ± 5.0	0.09
IAT	32.0 (24.0 – 44.0)	24.5 (20.0 – 32.0)	< 0.001
BFAS	8.0 (6.0 – 12.0)	6.0 (6.0 – 7.5)	< 0.001

Conclusions: Depressive symptoms and dependence on the Internet and Facebook were more common among single women. In the employed women, we only observed higher levels of Internet and Facebook addiction. The level of dependence on the Internet and Facebook was higher among younger women. Loneliness correlated with Internet and Facebook addiction, and more severe depressive symptoms entailed higher levels of Internet and Facebook addiction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: internet addiction; behaviora addiction; women

EPV1514

The impact of psychiatric disorders of parents on the severity of substance use disorder in their offspring

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Introduction: There is a lack of evidence in the literature about the impact of offspring addiction and their parents' mental health. Objective is to explore psychiatric disorders in parents of patients with substance dependence and their effect on the severity of their addiction.

Objectives: To evaluate psychiatric disorders in parents of patients with substance dependence and their effect on the severity of their addiction.

Methods: This is a cross sectional study contained group (A) 150 patients diagnosed with substance dependence according to DSM-IV. Patients were recruited form Psychiatry and Addiction Hospital of Cairo University. Group (B) included one or both parents of the patients group. The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) was used for the patients.

Results: In the patients group, mean age was 24.89 (±4.52). 96% of them were males 4% were females. In the parent group, mean age was 51.59 (±5.48). 84% of them were mothers 16 % were females. Patients group was associated with moderate degree of education (46.7%), 73.3% were single and 64% were unemployed. Anxiety

disorders (80%) and depressive disorders (69.3%) were the most prevalent among parents group. ASI score was statistically significant in predicting the incidence of parents psychotic and schizoid disorders (100% sensitivity, 86.3% specificity, AUC=0.887, P value <0.0001). Besides we found a significant correlation between patients ASI scores and parents psychiatric disorder.

Conclusions: This result emphasizes the relation between patient substance use disorder and psychiatric disorder of their parents. Patients ASI score may be a possible measure for parents mental disorder. Further research is needed to validate our findings.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: parent mental disorder; substance use; addiction severity index

EPV1515

The original anticonvulsant meta-Cl-benzhydrylurea (m-CL-BHM) induces of the liver monoxygenase system and stimulates the neuroimmune response in behavioral disorders of alcoholic origin

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Introduction: The anticonvulsant m-Cl-BHM is promising for the pathogenetically directed thrapy does not cause negative effects.

Objectives: Investigation of the effect of m-Cl-BHM on “immunochemical homeostasis” in rats with experimental alcoholism.

Methods: m-Cl-BHM was injected at a dose of 100 mg/kg (1/20 LD50) for 5 and 30 days into the stomach of male Wistar rats who preferred alcohol according to the screening conditions and kept for 10 months. in free access to a 15% ethanol solution, which made up the group of “heavy drinkers” (HD). Phenobarbital was administered at a dose of 25 mg/kg (1/20 LD50).

Results: The features of the monoxygenase system of cytochrome P450 of the liver and ECT in the lymphoid organs of rats were studied at different periods of administration of m-Cl-BHM -5 and 30 days. to HD rats. m-Cl-BHM has an inducing effect

on the monooxygenase system of the liver, causes phase changes in the lymphoid organs and ECT. Long-term administration of m-CL-BHM caused a depletion of the cellular composition of lymphoid organs, a decrease in ECT of spleen cells and peritoneal exudate, these changes were less pronounced compared with phenobarbital. The activation of the immune system inversely regulates the production of enzymes of the cytochrome system, since the concentration of low molecular weight targets is sharply reduced with the help of antibodies. m-CL-BHM metabolites conjugated to endogenous macromolecules form a full-fledged stimulus for the immune system. **Conclusions:** Neuroimmune response to the introduction of m-CL-BHM is significant in behavioral disorders associated with alcoholism and the correction of this condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anticonvulsant; cytochrome; receptor; homeostasis; immune function

EPV1516

I can't stop using cocaine and my son is going to be taken away from me

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Introduction: The use of psychoactive substances in pregnancy has a similar profile to the general population, in which ethyl alcohol and tobacco are the most widely used drugs, followed, to a much lesser extent, by marijuana and cocaine. Cocaine is a powerful stimulant of the Central Nervous System. Like other smokable cocaine, PBC is highly fat soluble and rapidly crosses the blood-brain barrier, causing maternal-fetal harm when consumed during pregnancy. Being its pathophysiological mechanism the vasoconstriction of uterine and fetal vessels. Obstetric complications related to this toxic mechanism of action include: increased risk of spontaneous abortion, premature detachment of the normal inserted placenta, and intrauterine growth restriction.

Objectives: We present how was the management of a 26-year-old woman, polytoxic, unemployed, living in a "squatting house", referred from the Gynecology and Obstetrics service to the Addictive Behavior Unit, due to fetal alterations seen in ultrasound follow-ups. Presenting the fetus: delayed intrauterine growth, and bilateral ventriculomegaly with dilation of the left ventricle.

Methods: We report this case to social services and we started doing a weekly poison check. Presenting positive controls for both: cannabis and cocaine.

Results: Due to the physical, psychological and environmental situation of the patient, the withdrawal of custody of her child is being considered.

Conclusions: These types of cases must be treated in a multidisciplinary way, with awareness of the disease and the consequences of continuing to consume must be addressed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cocaine; behaviour; Substance Abuse Detection; Pregnancy

EPV1517

Alcohol abuse among women: a review with a gender perspective

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Introduction: The harmful use of alcohol is an important risk factor for the health of the population around the world. The incidence of alcohol dependence in women is increasing and both its consumption pattern and its consequences have unique characteristics.

Objectives: To present a literature review focused on alcohol use disorder with a gender perspective.

Methods: Literature review.

Results: - Women use to start using alcohol sooner than men and this seems to be a risk factor to become addicted. - Due to physiological and psychological factors women experience more negative health effects from excessive alcohol use than men and it occurs at lower levels of use. - Psychiatric comorbidity associated with alcohol abuse such as anxiety and depression is more common in women and this in turn worsens the alcohol use disorder. - Alcohol consumption increases the vulnerability of women on several levels, including an increased risk of physical abuse.

Conclusions: Alcohol abuse among women deserves special attention and a specific intervention focused on the gender perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol abuse; women

EPV1518

Superusers experiences in using naloxone to reverse opioid overdose - A qualitative study

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Introduction: Since June 2018, multi-site overdose prevention education and naloxone distribution has been available in the County of Skåne, Sweden. Among the participants there are individuals who have used naloxone to reverse overdose on multiple occasions (three times or more). Situations of overdose management are characterized by different conditions which inevitably lead to different decisions and outcomes.

Objectives: To investigate the complex interaction of individual, social, and environmental factors of opioid overdose management, how these overdose situations affect responders' lives, what impact