

the COVID 19 pandemic. In the US this data is not readily available at the time of submission for proper comparison.

Conclusions: Although definitive comparison is pending, the results of extensive illicit drug use demonstrate a high comorbidity with psychotic spectrum disorders in the DSM 5.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: drug use; case series; young adults; schizoaffective

Addictive Disorders 02

EPP0340

Prevalence of alcohol use disorder among the Latvian general population and associations with the PHQ-9 screening results and sociodemographic factors

V.V. Vinogradova^{1*}, A. Kivite-Urtane², J. Vrublevska¹ and E. Rancans¹

¹Riga Stradins University, Department Of Psychiatry And Narcology, Riga, Latvia and ²Riga Stradins University, Department Of Public Health And Epidemiology, Riga, Latvia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Both alcohol use disorder (AUD) and depression are potentially disabling and economically burdensome disorders. There is no available information about the prevalence of alcohol use disorder in the general population of Latvia.

Objectives: To determine the 12-month prevalence of AUD and the association with depressive symptoms and socio-demographic factors among the Latvian general population.

Methods: Computer assisted face-to-face interviews were carried out in 2019-2020 among a representative sample of the Latvian adult population (n=2687). The study sample was selected using a stratified random sampling method. The respondents were interviewed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (a score of ≥ 10 was defined as indicating the presence of a clinically relevant depressive symptoms) and the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square test was applied.

Results: There were 1238 males (46.1%) and 1449 females (53.9%) recruited. Mean age of respondents was 49.9 (SD 18.2). The 12-month prevalence of AUD according to the M.I.N.I was 13.1% with a statistically significant difference between the genders: 23.6% in men and 4.1% in women ($p < 0.001$). AUD was significantly more prevalent among the respondents younger than 40 years: 18.0% ($p < 0.001$), especially among young (18-44 y.o.) men – 28.1% of all diagnosed cases ($p < 0.001$); There was found an association between the severity stage of AUD and PHQ-9 screening results: 18.8% of those diagnosed with severe AUD had a score greater than 10 points in the PHQ-9 ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Young men are at particularly high risk of alcohol use disorder. Those with diagnosed alcohol use disorder should be also screened for the depressive symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Alcohol use disorder; Epidemiology

EPP0341

Psychological Impacts on Patients with Alcohol Use Disorder: a Study in Southern Taiwan with Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) in 2020

C.Y. Chu¹, S.-C. Wang^{2*}, C.-H. Lee² and C.-M. Cheng³

¹Jianan Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Forensic And Addiction Psychiatry, Tainan, Taiwan; ²Jianan Psychiatric Center, Ministry Health and Welfare, Forensic And Addiction Psychiatry, Tainan, Taiwan and ³Jianan Psychiatric Center, Ministry Health and Welfare, Consultant Physician, Tainan, Taiwan

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Alcohol consumption is a risk factor for various comorbidities, such as cirrhosis, chronic sclerosing stomatitis, and neuropsychiatric disorders.

Objectives: Our study examined the associations between psychological factors and alcohol addiction of the individuals with alcohol use disorder (AUD) in Southern Taiwan.

Methods: Demographic information as well as suicidal history and sources of stress were collected from 177 participants. The extent of alcoholism was assessed by AUDIT questionnaire. Demographic and linear regression analyses were performed with the Statistical Software Stata version 12.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA).

Results: Demographic data, suicidal history and the causes of stress of patients divided by AUDIT scores are shown in **Table 1**. Among 177 participants, 17 (9.6%) had suicidal thoughts, 4 (2.3%) had suicide plan, 22 (12.5%) self-injured, and four-fifth of patients lived under pressure. Patients who self-harmed were with significant lower AUDIT scores of -7.24 (95% CI: -11.49 – -3.00) (**Table. 2**). The AUDIT scores of patients with physical stress, interpersonal difficulties and loneliness increased significantly by 6.71 (95% CI: 3.19 – 10.30), 6.14 (95% CI: 2.15 – 10.13) and 5.02 (95% CI: 0.93 – 9.11), respectively (**Table. 3**).

Conclusions: Our findings indicated negative correlation with alcohol use and auto-inflicted injury. However, previous study showed systematic assessment of the association between suicide and AUD, and considered alcohol an important risk factor for suicide, which is related to mental health and affected by different genders and drinking patterns. Our results may provide reference for estimation of the alcohol-related psychological effects in Taiwan.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol use disorder (AUD); AUDIT; psychological impact; Multiple linear regression (MLR)

EPP0342

Are Neurotrophin Genes Involved in the Pathophysiology of Gambling Disorder?

I. Baenas^{1,2*}, N. Solé-Morata¹, M. Etxandi¹, R. Granero^{2,3}, M. Gené⁴, C. Barrot⁴, P. Gorwood⁵, N. Ramoz⁵, F. Fernandez-Aranda^{1,2,6,7} and S. Jimenez-Murcia^{1,2,6,8}

¹Hospital Universitario de Bellvitge, Psiquiatria, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain; ²Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Ciber Fisiopatología De La Obesidad Y Nutrición, Madrid, Spain; ³Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department Of Psychobiology And Methodology,

Bellaterra, Spain; ⁴Laboratorio de Genética, Unidad de Medicina Legal y Toxicología, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Barcelona, Ciencias Clínicas, Barcelona, Spain; ⁵Unisersité Paris Descartes, Cmme, Hoptal Sainte-anne Ghu Paris Psychiatrie Et Neurosciences, Paris, France; ⁶School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Barcelona, Department Of Clinical Sciences, Barcelona -Campus Bellvitge, Spain; ⁷University Hospital of Bellvitge,-IDIBELL, Department Of Psychiatry, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain and ⁸Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL), Grupo Psiquiatría Y Salud Mental-programa Neurociencias, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Gambling Disorder (GD) is considered a multifactorial behavioral addictive disorder, leading to severe psychological, social and economic consequences. Previous studies have investigated genetic mechanisms underlying GD. Growing literature showed a possible link between addiction-related disorders and neurotrophic factors (NTF), involved in synaptic plasticity and neuronal survival. Thus, the study of NTF genes emerged as promising targets in the field of GD.

Objectives: To evaluate genetic implications of the NTF family in the pathophysiology GD. We hypothesized the involvement of some NTF genes polymorphisms in the onset and progression of GD as potential biological risk factors.

Methods: The sample was composed by 166 individuals with GD and 191 healthy controls. 36 Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from NTF (NGF, NGFR, NTRK1, BDNF, NTRK2, NTF3, NTRK3, NTF4, CNTF and CNTRF) were selected and genotyped. Linkage disequilibrium and haplotype constructions were assessed, related to the presence of GD. Moreover, regulatory elements overlapping the identified SNPs variants associated with GD was also analyzed.

Results: 6 SNPs were potentially associated to GD after the comparisons of allele frequencies between groups. Single and multiple-marker analyses showed a strong association between both NTF3 and NTRK2 genes, and GD.

Conclusions: This study suggests the implication of NTF genes in the development of GD, being the altered cross-regulation of some NTF factors signalling pathways, a potential biological vulnerability factor in GD. **Fundings and Acknowledgements:** Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades (RTI2018-101837-B-100) Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas (2017I067, 2019I47), Instituto Salud Carlos III (ISCIII) (PI17/01167, PI20/00132) and CIBERObn, an initiative of ISCIII.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neurotrophin genes; SNPs; Haplotypes; Gambling Disorder

EPP0343

Changes in Use of Tobacco and Alcohol During the COVID-19 Pandemic

E. Fadeeva¹, K. Vyshinsky^{2*} and T. Klimentko³

¹National Medical Research Centre for Psychiatry and Narcology n.a. V.Serbysky Russian Federation Ministry of Health, Department Of Preventive Care In Narcology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ²National Research Centre on Addictions – branch, Federal State Budgetary

Institution «National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology named after VP Serbysky» of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Epidemiology Department, Moscow, Russian Federation and ³National Research Centre on Addictions – branch, Federal State Budgetary Institution «National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology named after VP Serbysky» of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Directorate, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The survey assessed changes in tobacco, alcohol and other substance use during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: The survey was carried out in Moscow and Nizhegorodskaya Oblast in December, 2020 - February, 2021 and included 650 medical organizations' employees and 344 individuals with harmful alcohol or other substances use.

Methods: The instrument included ASSIST, Kessler-10 and IES-R tests modified for self-reporting about different pandemic periods.

Results: Among medical workers 36.8% smoked last 12 months; during the COVID-19 pandemic 13% maintained usual cigarette smoking level, 2.4% increased smoking during incidence rises. 71.2% drank alcohol last 12 months; during incidence rises 20.4% drank as usual, 15.0% drank less frequently; 2.4% increased frequency of drinking, 1.8% volumes on drinking days, 1.3% frequency of heavy episodic drinking. In harmful substance use group 61.9% smoked last 12 months; during COVID-19 incidence rises 40% kept their usual level of smoking; 13.4% increased their smoking during the first and 8.7% during the second 'wave' of the pandemic. 90.1% drank alcohol last 12 months; during incidence rises 49% kept drinking as usual, 20% reduced drinking and 17.3% increased drinking frequency, 21.0% volumes on drinking days, 16.4% heavy episodic drinking frequency. Wastewater-based epidemiology analysis performed in Moscow Oblast location demonstrated significant increase during COVID-19 pandemic, compared to same period 2 years earlier: inhaled nicotine use by average of 40%, ethanol consumption by average of 49%.

Conclusions: Changes in cigarette smoking and alcohol use during the COVID-19 pandemic had significant variation. Increases were more likely to occur during the pandemic 'waves' among individual from harmful users' group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19 and substance use; cigarette smoking; alcohol use; wastewater-based methods

EPP0344

Professional factors supporting workaholism among Tunisian engineers

A. Bouaziz^{1*}, R. Sallemi¹, M. Bouhamed², R. Masmoudi³, I. Feki¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

¹Hospital university of HEDI CHAKER, Psychiatry A Department, Sfax, Tunisia; ²Hedi chaker hospital, Psychiatrie, Sfax, Tunisia and

³Hospital Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Workaholism or work addiction is a growing public health that may induce negative consequences on professional life.