

There was a statistical significant difference in the incidence of HCV infection in the heroin injection group (85%) compared to 35% in the heroin non injector users and only 5% in tramadol users had HCV positive.

Conclusion Heroin injection showed the highest risk for both liver function deterioration and HCV infection.

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

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EV21

Association between patient's personality traits and outcome of hospital treatment of opioid addiction

M. Delic^{1,*}, K. Kajdiž², P. Pregelj³

¹ Ljubljana, Slovenia

² University Psychiatric Hospital- Ljubljana, Center for Treatment of Drug Addiction, Ljubljana, Slovenia

³ University Psychiatric Hospital Ljubljana – University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Ljubljana, Slovenia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Despite different treatment approaches many drug addicted patients continue to use drugs during and after treatment.

Objectives Personality traits are considered risk factors for drug use, and, in turn, the psychoactive substances impact individuals' traits.

Aims To describe the sample of 186 opioid addicted patients entered hospital treatment and assessing the differences in personality traits between abstinent and non-abstinent after one year.

Methods A cohort of 186 patients consecutively admitted to the detoxification unit was investigated. The research interview, the Big Five Inventory (BFI), the Treatment Outcomes Profile (TOP) were administered during the first week of admission to the detoxification unit. Urine test was administered on the day of admission and at each follow-up point in combination with the TOP (after three, six and twelve months). Illicit drugs abstinence during one year after intake was selected as a treatment outcome measure.

Results Twelve months after admission 82 (44.9%) patients abstained completely. Agreeable patients remain in treatment longer ($r=0.20, P=0.07$). Extraversion and openness are negatively correlated with abstinence after six and twelve months ($r=-0.15, P=0.041$; $r=-0.15, P=0.044$). Neuroticism is in negative correlation with duration of treatment ($r=-0.20, P=0.006$). Patients who are less open to new experiences are more likely to abstain from drugs 6 months after admission ($r=-0.17, P=0.021$).

Conclusion Personality measured with BFI correlates with treatment outcome poorly. At the same time personality could have an important role in responding to treatment, but personality traits could be at the same time protective as well as risk factors.

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EV23

Gender difference in trauma exposure among a sample of egyptian patients with substance use disorder

H. Eldabah^{1,*}, H. Salama¹, M. Attia², O. Elkholy¹

¹ Elhadra University Hospital- Alexandria University, Psychiatry, Alexandria, Egypt

² High Institute of Public Health University of Alexandria, Mental Health, Alexandria, Egypt

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: Heshamaru@gmail.com (H. Eldabah)



Background Studies have shown high association between trauma exposure in childhood and adulthood, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD). Women seeking treatment for SUD are more likely to have histories of sexual and physical abuse.

Aim To study the effect of gender difference on the history of traumatic experiences and the mental health problems of the SUD patients.

Method Cross-sectional comparative study was conducted at the Addiction Treatment Center at El Maamoura psychiatric hospital. Two hundred adult inpatients were recruited and assessed using a structured interview questionnaire to collect sociodemographic data, substance-use history, and medical and psychiatric history. The semi structured psychiatric interview was applied, and psychometric assessment was performed using Arabic version of Trauma History Screen (THS) for assessment of trauma exposure, and the Arabic version of the Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist, civilian version (PCL-C) for assessment of current PTSD. **Results** One hundred and fifty-six were males (78.0%), 44 were females (22.0%). Females were significantly more likely to be exposed to sexual abuse at childhood ($P=0.002$) and adulthood ($P=0.050$), score higher on PCL-C ($P=0.002$), to have major depressive disorder (MDD) ($P=0.028$), and have suicidal plans and attempts ($P=0.001$).

Conclusions Females with substance use disorder are more likely to be victims of sexual trauma, to develop Post-traumatic stress disorder and to have more complicated psychiatric comorbidities than their male counterparts.

Keywords Substance use disorder; Post-traumatic Stress Disorder; Trauma exposure; Gender difference

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EV25

Psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale Sensation Seeking Subscale in a sample of inpatients with alcohol use disorder

C. Evren^{1,*}, G. Umut¹, B. Evren², M. Bozkurt¹, Y. Can¹

¹ Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry – Neurology & Neurosurger, Alcohol and Drug Research Treatment and Training Center AMATEM, Istanbul, Turkey

² Baltalimani State Hospital for Muskuloskeletal Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

Objective Turkish version of the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale was previously validated in a sample of psychiatric inpatients. The aim of the present study was to evaluate psychometric properties of the sensation seeking subscale of this scale in a sample of inpatients with alcohol use disorder.

Method Participants ($n=190$) were evaluated with the sensation seeking subscale of UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale.

Results Sensation seeking subscale had two factors, which together accounted for 63.80% of total variance. As similar with original subscale internal consistency for the sensation seeking (coefficient $\alpha=0.859$), factor 1 ($\alpha=0.862$) and factor 2 ($\alpha=0.755$) examined by Cronbach's alpha, were high. Factor 1 ($r=0.894$) and factor 2 ($r=0.863$) were highly correlated with total score, whereas moderately correlated ($r=0.544$) with each other. Test-retest correlation for sensation seeking ($n=120$) was mild ($r=0.460$). Test-retest correlation for factor 1 was moderate ($r=0.518$) and for factor 2 was mild ($r=0.431$).



Conclusion These findings support the Turkish versions of the sensation seeking subscale of the UPPS has good psychometric properties among inpatients with alcohol use disorder.

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EV26

Relationship of impulsivity with severity of ADHD symptoms while controlling the effects of anxiety and depression in a sample of inpatients with alcohol use disorder



C. Evren^{1,*}, G. Umut¹, B. Evren², M. Bozkurt¹, Y. Can¹

¹ Bakirkoy Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry – Neurology & Neurosurger, Alcohol and Drug Research Treatment and Training Center AMATEM, Istanbul, Turkey

² Baltalimani State Hospital for Musculoskeletal Disorders, Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

Objective The aim of the present study was to evaluate relationship of impulsivity with severity of ADHD symptoms while controlling the effects of anxiety and depression in a sample of inpatients with alcohol use disorder.

Method Participants included 190 inpatients with alcohol use disorder. Participants were evaluated with the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), the Short Form Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11-SF) and the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS).

Results Impulsivity predicted both severity of ADHD symptoms and inattentive and hyperactive/impulsive dimensions, even after controlling the effects of depression and anxiety in linear regression models. Types of negative affect that predicted dimensions of ADHD differed; similar with severity of ADHD symptoms, depression and trait anxiety also predicted inattentive dimension, whereas trait and state anxiety predicted hyperactive/impulsive dimension.

Conclusion Impulsivity is related with severity of ADHD symptoms and dimensions of ADHD although negative affect that is related with dimensions may differ.

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EV27

The role of modified states of consciousness in drug use



C. Freitas^{1,*}, A.M. Mendes², S. Queirós¹

¹ Centro Hospitalar do Tâmega e Sousa, Psiquiatria e Saude Mental, Amarante, Portugal

² Centro Respostas Integradas do Porto Central, ET Cedofeita, Porto, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Modified state of consciousness (MSC) is defined as a mental state that can be subjectively recognized by an individual or by an objective observer of the individual, as representing a difference in the psychological functioning of the “normal” state, alert and awake of the individual. Drugs are products with definitions and conceptual boundaries, historically defined. The use of psychoactive drugs is related to the increased plasticity of human subjectivity which is reflected in various technical means to change the perception, cognition, affect and mood. The authors propose to conduct a literature review on the types of MSC, the way to achieve them and their implications in drug consumption pattern.

A MSC consists of dimensions such as self-oceanic limitlessness, agonizing self-dissolution and visionary restructuring.

Normal MSC includes dreams, hypnagogic state and sleep. Others may be induced by hypnosis, meditation or psychoactive substances. Those achieved by drugs allow the subject to access feelings and sensations which go beyond the everyday reality or, on the other hand, leakage of reality.

Anthropological studies show that in almost all civilizations, man sought ways to induce MSC.

What characterizes the problematic or abusive use of certain substances is not necessarily the amount and frequency of drug use, but the disharmony in the socio-cultural, family and psychosocial contexts of the individual.

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EV28

Are there more mechanical restraint in patients admitted for substance use disorder?



L. Galindo^{1,*}, M. Grifell², E.J. Peréz², F. Dinamarca², V. Chavarria², P. Salgado², V. Pérez²

¹ Barcelona, Spain

² Instituto de Neuropsiquiatria y Adicciones – Parc de Salut Mar, Psiquiatria, Barcelona, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction and objectives Mechanical restraint is a therapeutic procedure commonly applied in acute units in response to psychomotor agitation. Its frequency is between 21 and 59% of patients admitted. These patients represent a risk to both themselves and for health workers. There is a myth that patients with substance use disorder (SUD) are more aggressive and require more forceful measures. There are not clinical studies that compared if there are differences of the frequency of mechanical restraint in patients with SUD.

The aim of this study is to explore the differences of frequency of mechanical restraint on patients with SUD in the psychiatry acute and dual pathology units and others psychiatric diagnostics.

Material and methods We reviewed retrospectively the informatics record of all the mechanical restraints made and the total discharges of the three acute care units and dual disorders of Neuropsychiatry and Addictions Institute (INAD) of the Parc de Salut Mar de Barcelona, between January 2012 and January 2015. For every discharge the presence of at least one mechanical restraint and the DSM-IV diagnostic were coded. Then was calculated the frequency and proportion of mechanical restraints in every diagnostic group.

Results The number of discharges analyzed was 4659 from which 838 had an episode of mechanical restraint. The 37% of patients with SUD of cocaine had an episode of mechanical restraint. The patients with SUD of alcohol only the 4%, and there no one case on patients with SUD of Cannabis. Thirty percent of patients with schizophrenia and 28% of bipolar disorder.

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EV29

Results of a smoking cessation program in primary care



H. de la Red Gallego^{1,*}, Y. González Silva², T. Montero Carretero², Á. Delgado de Paz², M.F. Sánchez Añorga², E. Cañibano Maroto², G. Isidro García¹, A. Álvarez Astorga¹, A. Alonso Sánchez¹, M. Martín Fernández³, A. Álvarez Hodel⁴, I. Pérez González⁵, S. Nieto Sánchez⁵, S. Calvo Sardón⁶, I. González Gurdíel⁷,