

Introduction: Substance abuse has traditionally been considered as a disease of men. Women were believed to have some kind of immunity in terms of “social inoculation”. However, due to change in societal norms and beliefs, substance use is currently increasing among women also.

Objectives: To focus on female substance use in India

Methods: In India, traditional use of various substances by women during religious festivals is not unknown. Chewing tobacco is a common practice among many women across the country. Cultural use of alcohol has been known in some tribal populations but gradually the use is increasing. There is major difference in pattern of male and female substance use including initiation, progression, recovery and relapse. Women experience greater medical, physiological and psychological impairment and experience loss of control sooner than males. Treatment needs of female substance users is different and requires a gender specific comprehensive strategy which will require medical services, mental health services, services for family and child and employment opportunities.

Results: Currently, there is no Indian policy for women substance use. However, Government of India has started a convergence program which includes National AIDS Control program (NACP), National rural health mission (NRHM) and reproductive or sexually transmitted infection (RTI/STI) to combat some aspects.

Conclusions: India is in great need of a policy or at least a standard operative protocol for management of female substance use disorder which may include screening for substance use disorder for all females accessing health sector, counselling, referral to addiction services, formation of a treating team and after –care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: women; Substance use; india; need

EPV0665

Telephone interviews among a cohort of gambling patients at the time of COVID-19

E. Levari^{1*}, A. Negri², P. Simonato³, G. Tomasi⁴, G. Branz¹, A. Coppola¹, P. Gianfranceschi¹, E. Leoni¹, P. Mistretta¹, M. Stefani¹, M. Vanzetta⁴, O. Corazza⁵ and A. Franceschini¹

¹Addiction Unit, National Health Service, Trento, Italy; ²B. school Of Life And Medical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, United Kingdom; ³Parco Dei Tigli, Casa di Cura “Parco dei Tigli”, Teolo, Italy; ⁴Ama, Associazione Auto Mutuo Aiuto, Trento, Italy and ⁵Department Of Clinical And Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Background: Little is known about the modifications in gambling patterns during the Covid-19 pandemic, which has shown signs of increase, particularly for individuals with preexisting gambling problems.

Objectives: Our aim was to assess the behaviour of a cohort of patients in the Trentino Region.

Methods: A semi structured questionnaire containing Hamilton Depression Rating Scale as well as open-ended questions on gambling activities, specifically online gambling, was administered over the telephone. The survey was administered for two months over the lockdown period (april-june 2020) and took approximately 20 minutes to complete.

Results: About 50 responses were collected. Data are currently been analyzed and will be available at the time of the Congress.

Conclusions: Will be show at the time of the Congress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Gambling; lockdown; Survey; COVID-19

EPV0667

Analysis of risk factors in patients with alcohol delirium who have been treated at the riga psychiatry and narcology center in 2018

K. Kurzemnieks

Narcology, Riga Psychiatry and Narcology Center, Riga, Latvia
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Introduction: Alcohol abuse can be the cause for psychotic disorders. In the International Classification of Diseases (ICD10) they are coded F10.4-F10.9. One of the potentially life-threatening complications is the development of alcohol delirium. Mortality rates in patients with untreated alcohol delirium reach 15%. It is extremely important to identify the risk factors that contribute to the development of delirium in time to ensure the most effective treatment and to ensure the patient’s potential survival in the hospitalization and post-hospitalization phase.

Objectives: To analyze and evaluate the risk factors that have caused alcohol withdrawal with the development of delirium in patients admitted at the department of Narcology of the Riga Psychiatry and Narcology Center in 2018.

Methods: This study is a retrospectively conducted cohort study based on data from inpatient medical records for patients diagnosed with alcohol-induced delirium at the Department of Narcology of the Riga Psychiatry and Narcology Center in Year 2018.

Results: In the Riga Psychiatry and Narcology Center 113 patients were diagnosed alcohol caused delirium. That makes up to 8% of all inpatients in year 2018. Summary of the prevalence of the most significant risk factors in 2018 inpatients with alcohol delirium.

High levels of aspartate aminotransferase	95%
Tachycardia	76%
High levels of alanine aminotransferase	54%
Low platelet count	51%
High systolic blood pressure	50%
High diastolic blood pressure	46%
Other somatic diseases	45%
Previous history of detoxification	37%
History of alcohol-induced seizures	13%

Conclusions: The study indicated that some easily determined parameters are potential clinical predictors for the development of delirium tremens.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: delirium tremens; Predictors; alcoholism; alcohol withdrawal