

**Table 1:** Univariate associations of smartphone use and smartphone addiction.

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	SMARTPHONE ADDICTION ACCORDING TO THE SAS-SV NUMBER		P VALUE	
		NO ADDICTION	POURCENTAGE	NUMBER	POURCENTAGE
Sexe	Female	137	23.1%	455	<0,001
Nationality	Moroccan	266	31.2%	587	0.028
Medical history	Yes	45	25.4%	132	0.042
Psychiatric history	Yes	30	23.1	100	0.021
Taking treatment prescribed by the Psychiatrist	No	259	33%	527	0.029
Substance use	Yes	116	42.3%	158	0.001
Period of use of the smartphone	<5 years	149	37.5%	248	0.001
Internet access	Yes	254	30.9%	556	0.358

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the present study provides the first insights into smartphone use, smartphone addiction, and predictors of smartphone addiction in young people from Morocco. Future studies should extend this knowledge in order to draw clearer conclusions regarding the disease burden, and why not a more precise long-term exploration of the fate of these students and their later risk in the professional hospital setting seems worth studying.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0517

### Exploring the attitudes of non-psychiatric healthcare workers towards patients with alcohol use disorder in a tertiary hospital

H. T. Tan

Psychiatry, Institute of mental health, Singapore  
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**Introduction:** There are serious adverse effects on the physical and mental wellbeing of patients with alcohol use disorders.

It is important to screen and provide brief intervention for these group of patients during their inpatient admission.

Prompt identification and treatment of patients with alcohol use disorders are contingent on the attitudes of healthcare workers towards them.

Non-psychiatric doctors and nurses might respond inadequately due to negative attitudes and beliefs.

**Objectives:** We examined the attitudes of non-psychiatric workers in the medical and surgical wards.

**Methods:** The Alcohol & Alcohol-Problems Perceptions Questionnaire (AAPPQ) was administered to 128 doctors and 785 nurses from the medical and surgical disciplines in a tertiary hospital.

**Results:** 75.5% of doctors and 51.9% of nurses endorsed the domain of role legitimacy in the AAPPQ.

However both groups reported low-levels of role-adequacy (combined: 41.2%), role-support (combined: 36.9%), motivation

(combined: 36.5%), task-specific self-esteem (combined: 25.1) and work satisfaction (combined: 20.5%) in the AAPPQ.

**Conclusions:** While non-psychiatric healthcare workers acknowledged the importance to initiating intervention for patients with alcohol-use disorder in daily work, there were low levels of therapeutic commitments towards patients with problematic alcohol-use.

It is vital to introduce in-house programmes to educate, empower and emphasise the importance of therapeutic contact with patients for alcohol intervention.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0518

### Brain activation in patients suffering from gambling disorder: an fMRI study using the cue reactivity approach for slot-machine gambling

J. Rosenleitner\*, I. Fuchs-Leitner, R. Kleiser and K. Yazdi

Kepler University Hospital, Linz, Austria

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The relevance of behavioral addictions (like gambling or internet gaming disorder) is growing constantly - not only in clinical practice, but also as a topic in addiction research. Furthermore, behavioral addictions were found to share similar neurobiological mechanisms with substance-use disorders like alcohol or drug addiction. Cue reactivity is a well-established concept to study an important concept in addiction: craving, which denotes the strong desire to consume the addictive substance. For instance, images of alcoholic beverages can induce a strong desire to drink alcohol in patients with alcohol addiction, reflected in brain activation in parts of the reward system and regions specifically involved in craving.

**Objectives:** In order to extend existing findings to the field of slot machine gambling, we focused on patients suffering from gambling disorder (GD) and who mainly played slot-machines. We investigated neural activation as a response to addiction-related cues (in comparison to neutral cues) using a cue reactivity paradigm.

**Methods:** To that end, participants with a diagnosis of GD (N = 10) and a group of healthy controls (N = 20) viewed pictures of gambling-related cues (slot machines) as well as neutral cues (ticket vending machines), while brain activation was recorded using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Direct comparisons of patients suffering from GD with healthy controls were analyzed for the two different image types (gambling-related vs. neutral) separately.

**Results:** We found stronger activation in the insular cortex for patients with GD only during presentation of the slot-machine images, but not for the neutral cues. Furthermore, for the slot-machine condition also stronger activation in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) and the supplementary motor area (SMA) was documented for the clinical population but not for the healthy controls.

**Conclusions:** In line with previous findings, the visual presentation of gambling cues led to stronger brain activations in parts of the reward system (dACC) and in the insula, which plays a crucial role in addictive disorders, especially in craving. Our results further add

to the notion that brain areas involved in substance-use disorders might also play an important role in behavioral addictions. Specifically, our findings extend existing results to the research field of slot-machine gambling in the context of craving.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0519

### Etiology and pharmacological treatment of delirious syndrome

J. Hamidović<sup>1\*</sup>, L. Dostović Hamidović<sup>2</sup>, S. Haskić<sup>3</sup>, E. Prljača<sup>4</sup>, A. Brigić<sup>4</sup> and M. Mešanović<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, University Clinical Center Tuzla, Tuzla; <sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics, University Clinical Center Tuzla, Tuzla; <sup>3</sup>Public Health Center, Čelić and <sup>4</sup>University Clinical Center Tuzla, Tuzla

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Patients in psychiatric department, especially in the intensive care unit, often develop delirium syndrome, which leads to a high risk of morbidity and mortality. The etiology is multifactorial. The most common causes are alcoholism and dementia. Pharmacological treatment of delirious syndrome is the most important part of the treatment, which includes various psychopharmaceuticals that are effective both in the treatment of delirium and in improving cognitive functions. Haloperidol is the drug of first choice and from atypical antipsychotics, the most commonly used are risperidone and olanzapine. Benzodiazepines are used in the treatment of delirium tremens.

**Objectives:** The objective of the work is to determine the most common cause of delirious syndrome and the treatment of those patients.

**Methods:** We analyzed 52 patients who were treated for delirious syndrome at the Department of Psychiatry, University Clinical Center Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from January 1, 2019, until June 1, 2022. Data were taken from medical records and the hospital information system.

**Results:** The total number of patients was 52 and 23 (44.23%) were treated for delirium tremens, and the rest were treated for delirium syndrome of another cause. The most common other causes were dementia in 21 (40.38%) patients, followed by sepsis, infectious syndrome and tumors in 6 (11.53%) patients, and cerebrovascular cause in 2 (3.84%) patient. In a therapeutic approach of delirious syndrome, all patients with delirium tremens were treated with benzodiazepines: 11 (47.82%) patients with diazepam monotherapy, then diazepam and promazine 7 (30.43%) patients, diazepam and haloperidol 3 (13.04%) patients, and diazepam, olanzapine and haloperidol 2 (8.69%). In the therapy of other delirious syndromes, 11 (37.93%) patients were treated with risperidone, haloperidol 8 (27.58%), promazine 3 (10.34%), quetiapine 4 (13.79%), and olanzapine, clozapine and aripiprazole 1 patient each (3.44%). It is important to point out that there was no fatal outcome in the processed sample of patients.

**Conclusions:** The most common etiological cause of delirious syndrome is the consequence of alcohol withdrawal. Delirium superimposed on dementia is the second most common. The priority of treatment is focused on pharmacological treatment.

Atypical antipsychotics (risperidone) are most often used. Haloperidol is the second most common. Benzodiazepine (diazepam) was most often used in the treatment of delirium tremens.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0520

### Substance Use Disorders and other Mental Health Disorders associated with sexualized intravenous substance use (slamsex)

J. Curto Ramos<sup>1,2\*</sup>, P. Barrio<sup>2</sup>, L. Ibarguchi<sup>2</sup>, A. García<sup>2</sup>, J. Garde<sup>1</sup>, A. Oliva<sup>1</sup> and H. Dolengevich Segal<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology and Mental Health, La Paz University Hospital, Madrid, Spain, Hospital la Paz; <sup>2</sup>NGO Apoyo Positivo, Madrid and <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology and Mental Health, Hospital del Henares, Coslada, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The intentional use of drugs before or during sexual intercourse (chemsex) is a phenomenon of special importance in the MSM (men who have sex with men) population due to its impact on mental, physical and sexual health.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study was to compare the psychopathological characteristics between users with sexualized intravenous substance use (slamsex) versus those who did not slamsex attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You".

**Methods:** A cross-sectional descriptive analysis of a sample of users attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" was performed.

**Results:** 230 participants were included. Slam was associated with higher risk of having an anxiety or depressive disorder, suicidal ideation, induced psychosis and suicidal behavior, the differences were statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) in all cases.

**Conclusions:** Slamsex is usually reported in our sample. Substance use disorders in slam users are usually associated with other mental disorders. This challenge requires adapt the therapeutic interventions of the professionals who work with patients with chemsex practices, specially with those who practice slamsex.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0522

### Bariatric surgery as a risk factor for alcohol use disorder: a clinical case and literature review

J. M. Paupério\*, F. S. Martins, M. J. Peixoto and M. Mota  
Centro Hospitalar Universitário de São João, Porto, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Bariatric surgery is a relatively safe surgical procedure with high success rates. The improvement on patient's self-esteem and overall quality of life are expected benefits that extend beyond physical health. Nonetheless, current literature describes a