

## EPV0669

### Stigmatization as a barrier in opioid substitution therapy patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2166

**Introduction:** Goffman defined stigma as an “attribute that is deeply discrediting” and in the last two decades research on this subject grew substantially. Opioids were ranked as the second most common form of illicit drug used worldwide and there is consensus in the literature that opioid substitution therapy (OST), methadone or buprenorphine, are the most effective treatments, although remain underutilized. People with an history of substance use disorders (SUD) are widely stigmatized, a significant barrier to detection and treatment efforts. Care workers were cited as the second most common source of stigma.

**Objectives:** The aim is to do a review of the literature of stigma as a significant barrier to OST and present several potential strategies to reduce stigma.

**Methods:** Non-systematic review of the literature with selection of scientific articles published in the last 5 years; by searching the Pubmed and Medscape databases using the combination of MeSH descriptors. The following MeSH terms were used: Opioid Use Disorder; Stigma; Opioid Substitution Therapy

**Results:** OST providers should actively bring up the topic of stigma in clinic appointments to determine whether the patient is experiencing stigma, and if so, whether it is adversely affecting their ability to continue in the treatment. More active measures need to be taken to help reducing the stigma through public awareness campaigns at local levels, continuing education of health care providers regarding substance OST, and greater incorporation of family members into the program.

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, further research is required to understand and address this issue.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** methadone; opioid use disorder; Stigma; opioid substitution therapy

## EPV0671

### Oneiroid catatonia due to the usage of spice: The case study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2167

**Introduction:** Designer drugs, as a term, first came about in the 1980s. Most of these “designer drugs” have synthetic cannabinoids and other psychoactive formulas difficult to detect.

**Objectives:** A 28 year man was referred to the hospital.

**Methods:** CT brain and EEG were also normal.

**Results:** Among 7 days before attending the hospital the patient had a strange behaviour. He was staying like in changed reality. The day before admission he got irritable in the evening was reporting that he could hear animal’s imperative voices “we together with squirrel, dolphin visited giraffe, that someone told to jump from the window”. That symptoms were temporary after that he was shocked when realized that he was in a room. The patient has the history of marihuana use in the past 5 years, periodically. There is no evidence data about the usage of other narcotic substances. On examination he was alert, sitting on a same place looking at one point, sometimes trying to find something or suddenly standing and trying to go somewhere. He has a change of catatonic stupor and excitement. The psychomotor activity was changeable. While observing the patient during few days several times he disrobed all his clothes, staying or laying on a bed or suddenly freezing in one pose.

**Conclusions:** Taking into account clinical symptoms, the patient developed, the conclusion was made about connection of patients’ oneiroid catatonia with the usage of “Spice” or “Designer drug”. Thus, designer drugs may sound like a safer alternative, but often can lead to serious mental disturbances.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Designer drugs; oneiroid catatonia; synthetic cannabinoids

## EPV0672

### Emotional disorder dynamics for patients depending on psychoactive substances at the stages of psychosocial rehabilitation

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2168

**Introduction:** Objective laws of emotional disorder formation, their frequency along with clinic and psychopathological structure have been poorly studied until now. 3 groups of patients have been observed: 200 people with alcohol addiction, 180 people with opioid addiction, and 90 people with psychostimulant addiction.

**Objectives:** All these have influenced our research which goal is to study patients’ emotional state at the stages of psychosocial rehabilitation.

**Methods:** Signs of psychological and physical addiction, specific personality disorders and decrease in social functioning level have been found for all of the observed patients. Psychodiagnostic research (performed according to Hamilton, Spielberger and Hanin, Buss-Durkee methods) has shown significant increase of depression and anxiety parameters, as well as aggression level for all the patients.

**Results:** Psychosocial rehabilitation system has been formed and created according to the results of the research. It is built based on a stepwise multimodal principle, including social deprivation, individual and group psychotherapy, craft therapy with an outcome to self-organizing psychotherapeutic groups.

**Conclusions:** Emotional sphere state normalization occurred during the process of participation in the system. According to catamnensis data of 1 to 2 years, the developed system efficiency is: 72.00 % for patients with alcohol addiction, 64.00 % for patients with opioid addiction, 51.00 % for patients with psychostimulant addiction.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Psychoactive Substances; Psychosocial rehabilitation; emotional disorders

### EPV0673

#### The predictor role of metacognition and emotion recognition in internet gaming disorder among late adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2169

**Introduction:** Internet gaming is acknowledged as a common leisure activity among adolescents yet only a little known about the psychodevelopmental roots. Emotion recognition and metacognition which are proved to be determinants in behavioral disorders may be considered salient factors in also internet gaming disorder (IGD).

**Objectives:** The research to date has focused on psychological comorbidities rather than risk factors (e.g. dysfunctional metacognitive beliefs, emotion recognition deficits), whereas, improved early intervention would be more likely if risk factors were well defined, especially before the onset of the illness. The objective of this study was to investigate these areas by analyzing associations between metacognitive beliefs, emotion recognition, and IGD among late adolescents with tendency for pathological gaming behavior.

**Methods:** 806 high school students were recruited and instructed to take Internet Gaming Disorder Scale (IGDT), Meta-Cognitions Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents (MCQ-C) and Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test - Children's Version (RMET).

**Results:** Mean comparisons corresponding to IGD risk potential showed that positive meta-worry and superstitious, punishment, and responsibility beliefs of MCQ-C were significantly higher in the risky group, whereas; RMET neutral subtest was significantly higher in the non-risky group. Additionally, a positive correlation was found in all subtests of MCQ-C, RMET positive emotions and IGD. Regression analysis revealed that RMET positive subtest and positive meta-worry of MCQ-C predict IGD risk.

**Conclusions:** The findings of the study partially corroborated the early results found among early adolescents; however, they also indicated the requirement of distinct therapeutic approach for cognitive interventions of IGD in late adolescence period.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** internet gaming; metacognition; emotion recognition; adolescence

### EPV0675

#### Modulated in vitro lymphocytes in the treatment of alcoholism: Experimental study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2170

**Introduction:** Immune cells are dysfunctional during long-term ethanol consumption and may contribute to the progression from healthy to problem drinking. Lymphocytes from mice with chronic ethanol exposure characterized by impaired functional activity, manifested in the combination of increased spontaneous proliferation against the background of low sensitivity to T- cell mitogens.

**Objectives:** We first demonstrated that original compound meta-chloro-benzhydryl-urea (m-ch-BHU) in vitro restored long-term alcoholized mice lymphocytes activity through GABA(A) receptors. We also revealed the possibility of animal's behavioral regulation by the transplantation of immune cells with definite functional characteristics, also modulated by psychoactive drugs. Based on the previous results we investigated effects of m-ch-BHU modulated lymphocytes transplantation in recipients with experimental alcoholism.

**Methods:** Male (CBAx57Bl/6)F1 mice with 6-month 10% ethanol exposure were undergoing the transplantation of syngeneic long-term alcoholized mice lymphocytes, pretreated in vitro with m-ch-BHU. Recipient's ethanol consumption, nervous and immune systems functional activities were estimated.

**Results:** It was shown that transplantation of lymphocytes with in vitro m-ch-BHU modulated functional activity caused in syngeneic recipients with chronic alcohol exposure essential ethanol consumption decrease and stimulation of motor and exploratory activities in the "open field" against the background of cytokines modulation in brain. The significant stimulation of humoral immune response, estimated by the relative number of antibody-forming spleen cells, and stimulation of DTH reaction were also detected in recipients after lymphocytes transplantation.

**Conclusions:** Results demonstrated that transplantation of m-ch-BHU modulated lymphocytes caused positive psychoneuroimmunomodulating effect in animals with chronic alcohol exposure, so, it may be considered as a promising method in the treatment of alcoholism

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Cell technologies; modulated lymphocytes; alcoholism

### EPV0676

#### Original compound with anticonvulsant activity in the treatment of alcoholism

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