

**Objective** To determine the impact of HBV/HCV co-infection on the long-term survival of schizophrenic patients with co-occurring substance use disorders.

**Methods** Charts of 223 subjects admitted from January 1, 2002 to May 31, 2006 were assessed. The Kaplan–Meier survival analysis was used to estimate the cumulative survival rates. The association between HBV/HCV and mortality was estimated using the Cox proportional-hazard regression models, with adjustments for potential confounders. The main outcome was all-cause mortality. Median observation time was 10.3 years.

**Results** Total all-cause 11 year, unadjusted mortality was 18.0% in population with no viral hepatitis (VH) infection ( $n=185$ ; 83.0%), 66.7% in population with HBV mono-infection ( $n=3$ ; 1.3%), 50.0% in population with HCV mono-infection ( $n=28$ ; 12.6%), and 64.3% in population with HBV/HCV co-infection ( $n=7$ ; 3.1%),  $P<0.00001$ . In Cox regression, the adjusted hazard ratio was 4.22 (95% CI: 1.00–18.63;  $P<0.05$ ) for the HBV, 4.24 (95% CI: 2.13–8.47;  $P<0.00001$ ) for the HCV, 6.18 (95% CI: 2.01–19.01;  $P<0.0015$ ) for the HBV/HCV, all vs. no VH-infection.

**Conclusions** The high mortality of schizophrenic dual disorders patients with HBV/HCV necessitates new approaches to secondary and tertiary prevention to reduce the burden of chronic liver disease and to improve survival. The strong adverse effect of HBV/HCV on survival should encourage clinical trials including schizophrenic dual disorders patients on whether patients benefit from treatment choices. It is essential that adequate resources and strategies are targeted to the schizophrenic dual disorders patients with HBV/HCV.

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#### EV1395

### Increased intake of monosaccharides and disaccharides in opioid-addicts

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**Introduction** Persons dependent on opioids often characterized by the coexistence of a whole range of dysfunctional behaviors, which may also lead to eating disorders.

**Objectives** Impulsive and risky behavior, conducive to the formation of polysubstance dependence, including food addiction, which manifests itself in the uncontrollable craving substances, that are quickly metabolized and turned into sugar in the bloodstream.

**Aims** Aim of the study was to assess the nutritional status and carbohydrates consumption in opioid-dependent individuals treated with methadone substitution therapy.

**Methods** Fourteen opioid addicts during methadone maintenance treatment were examined. Eighteen healthy individuals matched for age and gender were included to the control group. The 24 hour diet recalls interview was used. After the dietary recall, a special questionnaire was administered to ascertain frequency of refined carbohydrates consumptions during the past 30 days.

**Results** It was found the nutritional deficiencies in the diet and poor nutritional status in opioid-addicts compared to healthy ones. Opioid-dependent individuals significantly more often snack between meals. It was found increased consumption monosaccharides and disaccharides in foods and beverages in opioid-addicts compared to healthy ones ( $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions** Investigation of dietary behaviors may facilitate understanding of dynamics of addiction, so that we can use more effective methods of treatment.

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

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#### EV1396

### The cat and the mouse game: Is there a shift towards more dangerous substances in the cathinone illicit market?

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**Introduction** After mephedrone's ban in March 2010 new cathinones proliferated widely, even a new branch of atypical derivatives was launched into the market, represented by MDPV. The cardiovascular and central nervous system toxicity draws attention to this new family of cathinones, also known as pyrovalerones. MDPV was scheduled in 2011, leading to the apparition of Alpha-PVP from which there is little information.

**Objectives** The aim of the present study is to describe the evolution of different cathinones in the samples delivered for analysis to the harm reduction NGO energy control from March 2009 to March 2016 in Spain.

**Methods** Energy control is a Spanish harm reduction NGO that offers to drug users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume. From March 2009 to March 2016 a total of 24,528 samples were analyzed by the NGO from which 760 contained cathinones. Substance analysis was done by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry.

**Results** From 2009 to 2016, cathinones represented a 2.82% from all analyzed samples. From March 2009 to March 2010, only 5 different cathinones were detected, in this same period methylone ( $n=16$ ; 37.20%) and mephedrone ( $n=17$ ; 39.53%) represented 76% of analyzed cathinones ( $n=43$ ). From March 2015 to March 2016, 132 cathinones were detected: methylone and mephedrone represented only 19.69%, giving prominence to clephedrone ( $n=25$ ; 18.93%) and Alpha-PVP ( $n=24$ ; 18.18%).

**Conclusions** The evolution of synthetic cathinones detected by energy control is consistent with the evolution described in the literature. From 2009 to 2016, the cathinones detected diversify and new substances with higher toxicity potential appear.

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

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#### EV1397

### Is cloninger type 1 and type 2 alcoholism differ in terms of emotion regulation?

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**Introduction** Emotional disturbances are a central characteristic of many mental disorders, including alcohol addiction.

**Objectives** In this study we aimed to investigate the emotion dysregulation among alcohol use disorders and to compare the emotion regulation difficulties with type 1 and type 2 alcoholism.

**Methods** Thirty-three treatment-seeking AUD individuals were recruited from addiction division of psychiatry department of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. Patients who agreed to participate in the study and completed detoxification treatment were enrolled to the study. After describing the study and obtaining informed consent, participants were assessed with demographic questionnaires (including questions such as age, gender, income status, duration of alcohol use, amount of alcohol use, duration of abstinence were given to participants) followed by the semi-structured interview. Emotion regulation was assessed with the difficulties in emotion regulation scale.

**Result** Of the patients, 93.9% were male. The average age of participants was  $41.21 \pm 12.8$  years. Of the participants, 60.6% were type 1 and 39.4% of type 2. There was statistically significant difference between type 1 and type 2 alcoholism in terms of emotion regulation. Type 2 alcoholism has more emotional regulation difficulties than type 1 alcoholism. This finding may be consistent with earlier onset of having more impulsive drinking pattern in type 2.

**Conclusions** In conclusion alcohol use disorders are thought to be associated with emotion dysregulation. Emotion regulation difficulties, was higher in type 2 than type 1. Emotional regulation strategies should be considered in the interventions and may be evaluated as a new prognostic criteria.

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

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#### EV1398

### Impact of childhood trauma on co-morbidity among alcohol dependent patients: Controlled study

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**Introduction** Childhood trauma has been found to be prevalent in treatment-seeking alcoholics.

**Objectives** We aimed to investigate the childhood trauma prevalence among alcohol dependent patients and the prevalence of psychiatric co-morbidity.

**Methods** A total of 61 participants were assessed; 35 treatment-seeking alcohol dependent patients and 26 age-gender matched controls in the addiction division of psychiatry department of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. After describing the study and obtaining informed consent, participants were assessed with demographic questionnaires, followed by the structured clinical interview for the DSM-IV-TR and childhood trauma questionnaire (CTQ-28).

**Result** The 91.4% of the patients were male, mean age was  $42.03 \pm 12.9$ . The overall prevalence of CTE of the alcohol dependent patients was (88.6%) higher than the control (42.3%) group. Respectively the prevalence of physical neglect was 80%, emotional neglect 74.3%, emotional abuse was 51.4%, physical abuse 40% and sexual abuse 28.6%. For psychiatric disorders 96.8% of the alcohol dependent patients with childhood trauma reported any of the psychiatric disorders, 64.5% ever having a mood disorder with 25.8% ever having any anxiety disorders, and 16.1% ever having attention and hyperactivity disorder. The most common psychiatric co-morbidity was found to be as depression (58.1%).

**Conclusions** In conclusion alcohol use disorders are thought to be associated with childhood trauma. Patients with alcohol use disorders are exposed to have more childhood trauma. Childhood trauma is associated with psychiatric co-morbidity especially depression. We have to ask for childhood trauma in alcohol dependent patients with psychiatric co-morbidity.

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

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#### EV1399

### Tobacco cessation failure: Predictive value of BDI score

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**Background** Smoking is a major healthcare issue. Evidence shows considerable comorbidity between nicotine dependence and depressive disorders.

**Objectives** We are interested in the correlation between Beck's depression inventory (BDI) scores and smoking cessation outcomes.

**Methods** Retrospective, transversal and analytical study. Data were collected from 95 patients followed in the smoking cessation consultation of The military hospital of Tunis. The BDI was used to assess depressive symptoms and nicotine dependence evaluated by Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence (FTND).

**Results** Population was composed of men (92%), married in 65% of cases, with a mean age of  $45 \pm 13$  years. The mean age of smoking initiation was  $18 \pm 4.5$  years. Regular smoking average was  $37 \pm 20$  Packs/Year. The mean cigarette consumption was  $30 \pm 15$  per day. Forty-two percent patients reported at least one attempt to quit smoking, with an average of 37.26 days of abstinence. The mean score of FTND test was  $7 \pm 2.31$ . The BDI score was higher than 3 in 86% of cases. Patients with severe depression (BDI > 15) had never attempted a withdrawal in 71% of cases ( $P=0.009$ ), had a high or very high dependence in 85.7% of cases ( $P=0.016$ ). The average of cigarettes per day was 40 ( $P=0.035$ ) and they had failed withdrawal in 79% of cases ( $P=0.53$ ).

**Conclusion** There was a fairly consistent association between presence of depression and smoking severity. This suggests that for individuals with nicotine dependence who are interested in quitting smoking, assessment and treatment of depressive symptoms may improve smoking cessation outcomes.

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

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#### EV1400

### Does a state of alcohol hangover impair event based prospective memory?

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**Introduction** The alcohol hangover state (AHS) is characterized by range of symptoms (e.g., drowsiness, fatigue, gastro-intestinal problems, dry mouth, nausea, sweating) that remain after ones blood-alcohol level returns to zero following a recent bout of excessive drinking. Recent findings have revealed a range of cognitive deficits associated with an AHS, including memory deficits. It is less clear what impact the AHS has upon everyday remembering; of which prospective memory is an excellent example (PM: memory for future plans/actions; such as remembering to perform a task at a specific time).

**Aims** The present study explored whether the AHS impairs everyday PM.