EPA-EUFAS Joint Symposium: Cannabis: Adolescent Use, Psychiatric Impact and Preventive Work

JS0001
Cannabis Induced Psychosis

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Even if most people use cannabis without many negative consequences, some experience cannabis related harms. At higher levels of intake, one of these harms could be psychotic symptoms and even cannabis-induced psychosis. During the last years, we have seen increased treatment seeking for cannabis use disorders in Europe. Parallel with this increase we have seen an increase in the incidence of cannabis induced psychosis in all Scandinavian countries and an increased population attributable fraction for cannabis on the prevalence of schizophrenia has been demonstrated. All this may reflect increased use of cannabis, but more likely increased content of D9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in most cannabis products. Many have also pointed to the fact that we have seen an increase in the incidence of schizophrenia in the same period, maybe attributable to cannabis use. If we also take into consideration that up to one third of those with cannabis-induced psychosis over time receive a diagnosis of schizophrenia, we may see at least two implications. Firstly, these findings strengthens the evidence for a causative relationship between cannabis use and schizophrenia, a causative relationship that man have suggested for several years, but that has had some opponents. Secondly, it points to cannabis-induced psychosis should be considered to be a part of the ICD-10 F2-chapter rather than the F1-chapter. This may be true also for the other substance-induced psychosis (F1x.5). An additional argument for this is that for no other psychotic diagnosis, a precipitation factor is mentioned in the diagnosis.

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JS0002
Standard Units for Cannabis Dose: Why is it Important to Standardise Cannabis Dose for Drug Policy and How can we Enhance its Place on the Public Health Agenda?

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Regular cannabis use is associated with several adverse health outcomes including psychosis and cannabis use disorders. In the last decade, prevalence of last-month cannabis use increased by 27% and rate of treatment demand rose from 27 to 35.1 per 100000 inhabitants in Europe. Cannabis legal status is changing worldwide, and recently two European countries (Malta and Luxembourg) legalized its production, sales and use. Even United Nations withdrew cannabis from Schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (retained in Schedule I). This new scenario aligns cannabis more closely with alcohol, prescribed drugs or tobacco than illegal drugs. Implementing prevention and harm reduction strategies will be even more relevant in the nearly future. Based on the history with alcohol or tobacco, frequency of use alone misestimates the risks due to limited capture of variations of quantity per day of use on regular users.
Resilience, mental health, and well-being are currently being discussed in general and for healthcare workers. Employees in the mental health workforce are subject to a variety of stresses. There have been long-standing stresses due to structural and discipline-specific conditions. In addition, there are special challenges due to the pandemic. The systemic perspective of the biopsychosocial model of human development focuses on biochemical, muscular-neuronal, emotional, cognitive, and environmental risk and protective factors. These systemic events are embedded in different environmental systems that represent micro- to macrosystemic conditions. All these factors need to be reflected, evaluated, and positively developed in a profession- and workplace-specific manner. In this sense, “career resilience” can be promoted individually, at team level and organizationally. Corresponding evidence-based programs for prevention and intervention are presented. In the discussion, it becomes clear that expectations of societal requirements can also be derived under the concern of prevention and promotion. It is necessary to complement self-care with the “caring team community” to promote the development of a comprehensive “caring society”. Thus, we contribute to an overarching conception in terms of transdisciplinary consilience of resilience and wellbeing in mental health workforce.

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European

EPA-EFPA Joint Symposium: Update on Resilience in Mental Health Diseases and Care Givers

JS0004

Resilience and Wellbeing in Mental Health Workforce: Why it Matters and How to Develop it
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Resilience and wellbeing in mental health workforces are essential for providing effective care. In times of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the mental health workforce experiences significant stress. Resilience, defined as the ability to withstand adversity, is not only related to external skills or psychotherapeutic care but could also be explained by internal molecular...