

EPV0261

use disorder in patients with autoimmune diseases: sociodemographic profile

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Introduction: Autoimmune diseases are chronic and disabling conditions, especially because of the chronic pain they cause. Substance use disorders are on the rise in these patients, especially the problematic use of prescribed and over-the-counter analgesics. **Objectives:** to study the socio-demographic profile of patients with comorbidity between substance use disorders and autoimmune diseases, to assess the reasons for admission, the length of hospitalization, and the main psychoactive substances found in these patients

Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study of the medical records of patients with substance use disorders co-morbid with autoimmune diseases who were hospitalized in the addictology department of the ar-Razi University Psychiatric Hospital in Salé between January 2014 and December 2021.

Results: 10 patients were included in our study, the median age was 42, 76% were male, 41.3% were single, 63% had an average socio-economic level. 43.5% of the patients had a medical history, the main reason for admission was depressive syndrome (50%), the most common autoimmune disease was insulin-dependent diabetes, followed by IBD

Conclusions: the comorbidity of autoimmune diseases and substance use disorders suggests the existence of common etiopathogenic mechanisms, the management of this comorbidity requires multidisciplinary collaboration

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0262

Substance use in patients with eating disorders - a review of the current evidenceT. P. V. Alves^{1*}, P. Nunes² and S. Timóteo²

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Introduction: Eating disorders are potentially severe, complex, and life-threatening. Therefore, it is crucial to identify and treat all the comorbidities that could worsen the prognosis.

Objectives: The aims of this work are to assess if substance use disorders are frequently comorbid in patients suffering from eating disorders, what are the problems associated with drug consumption among these individuals, and what are the best therapeutic strategies in this dual psychiatric diagnosis.

Methods: We carried out a narrative review, by searching on PubMed and Google Scholar databases, using the expression “eating disorders and substance use disorders”. We included all types of

scientific articles published between 2018 and 2022, and information was extracted regarding the objectives of this review.

Results: The prevalence rates of substance use in eating disorders are higher than in general population. For eating disorders in general, substance use disorder (SUD) is the third most prevalent psychiatric comorbidity. According to a meta-analysis published in 2019, the lifetime prevalence rate of a comorbid SUD was 21.9% (95% CI 16.7-28.0). SUDs were more frequently comorbid among individuals with the binge/purge type, which has a specific phenotype characterized by greater impulsivity, emotional dysregulation, and problems with executive control. Individuals with this dual diagnosis had a higher number of psychiatric comorbidities, were more likely to be prescribed mood stabilizers, and were more sensitive to reward.

Research suggests that eating disorders patients with co-occurring SUDs experience lower rates of treatment response, higher relapse rates, more severe medical complications, greater impairment, poorer long-term outcome, and are at higher risk of early mortality. To date, there is limited information guiding the concurrent treatment of eating disorders and SUDs. Dialectical Behavior Therapy for SUDs seems to be a promising treatment, but more research on its efficacy will be essential for establishing treatment protocols for these patients.

Conclusions: SUDs have an impact on treatment response and increase mortality among people with eating disorders. The prevention and treatment of SUDs in this patient group is thus imperative to reduce mortality and increase the quality of life of these patients.

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EPV0263

Exploring the concept and management of post ictal psychosis through a clinical case and review

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Introduction: Postictal Psychosis of Epilepsy (PIPE), part of the group collectively known as Psychosis of Epilepsy, is characterized by an onset of confusion or psychotic symptoms within one week of apparent normal mental function. PIPE has been argued to be underdiagnosed in the clinical population, perhaps due to a failure to recognize the temporal relation between the seizure and the psychotic episode.

Objectives: To explore the concept and management of post ictal psychosis.

Methods: We present a clinical case and a review of the literature concerning post ictal psychosis.

Results: We report the case of a 36 year old woman with focal refractory epilepsy after a likely episode of limbic encephalitis in