Methods Among the samples, 21,198 analyzed from august 2009 to august 2015 and only those samples containing 25I-NBOMe were studied ($n = 56$). Samples were analyzed by Energy Control, a Spanish harm-reduction NGO that offers users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume. Analysis was done by Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry.
Results From 56 samples were 25I-NBOMe was found, 24 were bought as LSD (42.8%), 12 as 25I-NBOMe (21.4%), 4 as 25C-NBOMe (7.1%), 4 as 25I-NBOH (7.1%) and 12 as other substances (21.4%), gummy bears included. All samples were received from 2012 on, having the highest peak on 2013 (19 samples).
Conclusions 25I-NBOMe consumption represents an emerging issue with potential harmful effects, especially when the substance used is not the expected. Further pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, clinical and epidemiological researches should be conducted to deepen knowledge about 25I-NBOMe and the management of its possible toxic effects. Physicians should be aware of NPS, their increasing use and the clinical differences between them.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.
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FC04

Maternal smoking during pregnancy and offpsring's psychiatric morbidity in early adulthood. Findings from the Finnish Family Competence Birth Cohort Study

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Introduction Prenatal smoking exposure is one of the most common insults during the fetal period prevalence varying from 5 to 19% in the European countries [1].
Objectives Prenatal smoking exposure increases the risk of psychiatric morbidity in the offspring, externalizing disorders in particular. However, less is known whether maternal smoking during pregnancy increases the risk for anxiety disorders [1].
Aims To study the associations between maternal smoking during pregnancy and offspring psychiatric morbidity in early adulthood in a Finnish birth cohort study.
Methods A prospective data collection from 10th gestational week (GW10) to early adulthood ($n = 475$, 37% from the original sample). Information on self-reported smoking during pregnancy was collected using questionnaires at GW10 and GW28. Offspring psychiatric diagnoses and clinically relevant symptoms were assessed using Development and Well-being Assessment (DAWBA)-interviews at age 18 to 20 years. Information on parental alcohol use, depressive mood, anxiety, and education level, as well as offspring's gender, education level, and birth weight were used as covariates.
Results Maternal smoking during pregnancy associated independently associated with PTSD (OR = 6.9, 95% CI 1.3–35.6, $P = 0.021$), and conduct disorder (OR = 2.7, 95% CI 1.02–6.9, $P = 0.046$) in a multivariate analysis after adjusting for other psychiatric diagnoses, offspring and parental variables (OR = 1.9, 95% CI 0.5–6.9, $P = 0.359$).
Conclusions In addition to conduct problems, prenatal nicotine exposure may increase the offspring's risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This relationship may be explained, in part, by effects on nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and uteroplacental mechanisms [1].
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.
Reference
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Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders

FC05

Searching for new markers of panic disorder – the examination of stem cells mobilization and levels of factors involved in their trafficking

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Introduction Regeneration processes are the new target in looking for biological markers of psychiatric disorders.
Aims In this study, we considered the role of stem cells and factors responsible for their trafficking in panic disorder (PD).
Methods A group of 30 patients with panic disorder was examined and compared with a group of 30 healthy volunteers. In peripheral blood we have analysed: the number of hematopoetic stem cells – HSC (Lin−/CD45+/CD34+) and HSC (Lin−/CD45+/AC133+), the number of very small embryonic – like stem cells – VSEL (Lin−/CD45−/CD34+) and VSEL (Lin−/CD45−/CD133+) and concentration of stromal derived factor-1 (SDF-1), sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P), and some proteins of the complement cascade.
Results Peripheral blood concentration of HSCs (Lin−/CD45+/AC133+) was significantly lower in PD group compared to control group, before and after antidepressant treatment. Peripheral blood concentration of VSEL (Lin−/CD45−/CD133+) was significantly lower in PD group before treatment compared to concentration after treatment. In PD group concentrations of factors involved in stem cell trafficking were statistically significant lower in PD group (before and after treatment) compared to control group.
Conclusion Examination of regeneration system seems to be useful in PD diagnostics.
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