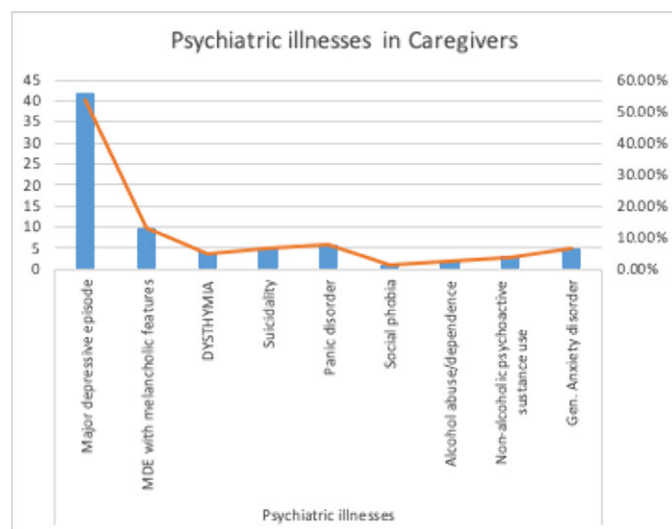
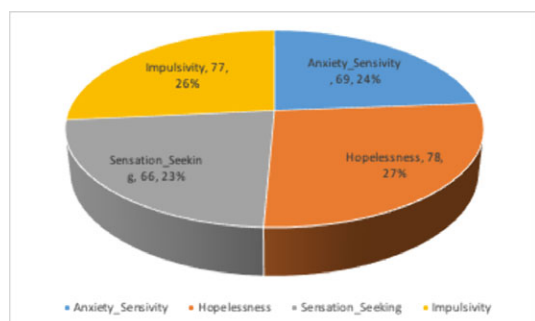


disturbance 59.3%, inconvenience (61.7%) physical strain 46.9%, confining 50.6%, family adjustment 76.5%, plan changes 65.4%, emotional adjustment 88.9%, behavioral adjustment 74.1%, financial strain 80.2%, work adjustment 46.9%, 71.6% felt overwhelmed and 67.9% were upset about the changes from former self. Major depressive disorder was identified in 51.9% of the caregivers.

Conclusions:



SURP identified personality features linked with risk of developing substance use disorder. The study also provided evidence for significant burden on caregivers and an increased likelihood to develop a psychiatric disorder.

Keywords: Caregiver burden; SURP; Caregiver mental health; Substance use

EPP1309

Pregabalin addiction characteristics at oran: A cohort study.

C. Yasmine* and D. Aicha

Addictology Service, specialized hospital establishment in psychiatry sid chami, oran, Algeria

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Pregabalin is an analogue of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Recent reports suggest illicit pregabalin use may be increasing among youth, however its addictive potential has not been well established (1).

Objectives: Drug seeking behavior and chronic drug use are associated with deficits in glutamate clearance and activation of post-synaptic glutamatergic receptors (2). Based upon multiple studies, we compare here the addiction and misuse risks of pregabalin with those of traditional psychoactive substances (3).

Methods: Users of pregabalin were identified from 1st January 2019 to 31 December 2019 in Oran Addictology service, at west Algeria. The aim of the study was to establish the addictive potential of pregabalin and to compare the addiction risks of pregabalin with traditional psychoactive substances in west Algerian population. Clinical diagnosis was established according DSM-5 diagnosis criteria.

Results: A total of 92 cases of pregabalin abuse or dependence were identified. The principal population at risk consists of patients with other current or past substance use disorders, for the most part opioid and multi-drug users, the age group were between 17-38 years old, mostly single men. The mean daily dose of pregabalin was 1200 mg. Almost all patients experienced withdrawal symptoms when pregabalin was discontinued.

Conclusions: The misuse of pregabalin often leads to abuse and dependence, mostly in the context of multiple drug addiction, especially in youth population.

Keywords: addiction; pregabalin; misuse; abuse

EPP1310

Generalized problematic internet use, use of social networks, and appearance schemas in late adolescence

B. Rodrigues Maia^{1*}, H. Moreira², A. Macedo³ and A.T. Pereira⁴

¹Faculty Of Philosophy And Social Sciences, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Braga, Portugal; ²Center For Research In Neuropsychology And Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ³Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and ⁴Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Research on the association between internet use and concerns about body image is still scarce.

Objectives: To explore the associations between generalized problematic internet use, number of social networks, and appearance schemas.

Methods: 216 Portuguese late adolescents (89.3% females), with a mean age of 18.62 years old (SD = .488, range: 18-19) filled in an internet patterns of use questionnaire, the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS2) and The Appearance Schemas Inventory-Revised (ASI-R).

Results: A total of 99.6% of the students use social networks. Subjects were divided into three groups (group1: 1-2 social networks; group 2: 3 social networks, and group 3: >3 social networks). There was a statistically difference in Motivational Saliency scores (ASI-R) for the three groups [F (2, 503) = 6.0, p = .003]. Post-hoc comparisons indicated that the mean score for group 3 (M = 28.29, SD = 4.95) was significantly different from group 1 (M = 26.69, SD

=4.55), and from group 2, ($M = 26.87$, $SD = 4.95$). Generalized problematic internet subscales (Mood Regulation, Self-Deficient Regulation, and Negative Consequences) and total score were significantly correlated with both dimensions of ASI-R: Self-Evaluation Saliency (coefficients varied from $r = .31^{**}$ to $r = .47^{**}$) and Motivational Saliency (from $r = .14^*$, to $r = .31^{**}$).

Conclusions: Generalized problematic internet use and the number of social networks are associated with adolescent's cognitive-behavioural investment in one's own appearance. Study carried out under the strategic project of the Centre for Philosophical and Humanistic Studies (CEFH) UID/FIL/00683/2019, funded by the FCT.

Keywords: social networks; appearance schemas; adolescence; Generalized problematic internet use

EPP1312

COVID-19 and technological addiction: The role of loneliness

S. Beomonte Zobel*

Dynamical And Clinical Psychology, Sapienza Università di Roma, Rome, Italy

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The Covid-19 outbreak has shown to negatively impact on mental health. Several anecdotal and theoretical evidences argued that lockdown measures would have increased subjective feelings of loneliness and addictions' proneness.

Objectives: In addition, preliminary data underlined a possible increase in the frequency of gaming and social media use. Increased loneliness levels are likely to account for increased gaming and social media addiction during the lockdown.

Methods: We conducted a longitudinal study administering to a sample of 154 Italian adults several self-report questionnaires at the beginning of lockdown (Time 1) and three days before the end of the lockdown (Time 2). We therefore assessed loneliness feelings, frequency of gaming and social media use as well as both gaming and social media addiction. Data were analysed using Structural Equation Modelling.

Results: We observed that loneliness levels longitudinally predicted both gaming and social media addiction also controlling for gaming and social media use at Time 1.

Conclusions: Increased feelings of loneliness, a well-known risk factor for gaming and social media addiction, may be a central variable heightening vulnerability to the onset or the maintenance of technological addiction during forced social isolation. Thus, future prevention interventions may want to target this issue.

Keywords: gaming; loneliness; social network addiction; COVID-19 outbreak

EPP1313

Receiver operating characteristic analysis to determine optimal cutting point of cage in predicting physical and mental comorbidities among alcohol users

C.Y. Chu¹, S.C. Wang^{1*}, C.H. Lee¹ and C.M. Cheng²

¹Department Of Forensic And Addiction Psychiatry, Jianan Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tainan, Taiwan

and ²Consultant Physician, Jianan Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tainan, Taiwan

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Alcohol use disorder (AUD) is highly related to various comorbidities, such as cancer, cognitive impairment, cirrhosis, chronic sclerosing stomatitis, stroke, and depression. The CAGE (Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye-opener) questionnaire is a simple screening material to make a diagnosis of alcoholism.

Objectives: Our study aimed to find an optimal cut-off point of CAGE for alcohol-related comorbidities in Taiwan.

Methods: We performed demographic analysis for 280 participants with AUD and categorized them into two groups according to CAGE scores. We applied receiver operator characteristic (ROC) analysis to determine optimal cutting point of CAGE in predicting physical and mental problems among alcohol users. Statistical analysis was performed with the Statistical Software Stata version 12.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA).

Results: The mean age of participants was 45.9 ± 10.5 years, and all of them were male. Among 280 participants, 134 (47.9%) had physical diseases, including 37 (13.2%) with liver disease, 10 (3.6%) with pancreatitis, 22 (7.9%) with gout, and 5 (1.8%) with esophageal varices; while 33 (11.8%) had one or more mental illnesses. Patients with CAGE score greater than 3 were more likely to have both mental health problems and/or physical diseases, especially hepatic disease and esophageal varices.

Characteristic	Total (n=280)	Cage 0-2 (n=155)	Cage 3-4 (n=125)	P value
Age at baseline, y 20-74				0.516
≤24	9 (3)	6 (4)	3 (2)	
25-34	35 (13)	24 (15)	11 (9)	
35-44	76 (27)	36 (23)	40 (32)	
45-54	98 (35)	56 (36)	42 (34)	
55-64	55 (20)	30 (19)	25 (20)	
≥65	7 (3)	3 (2)	4 (3)	
Median age (IQR)	45.9 (38-54)			
Male	280 (100)	155 (100)	125 (100)	
Income, k				0.594
0-10 k	39 (15)	20 (13)	19 (17)	
11-20 k	46 (18)	29 (19)	17 (15)	
21-30 k	106 (41)	58 (39)	48 (43)	
31-40 k	40 (15)	24 (16)	16 (14)	
41-130 k	29 (11)	18 (12)	11 (10)	
Physical diseases	134 (48)	57 (37)	77 (62)	0.000
Liver	37 (13)	9 (6)	28 (22)	
Pancreatitis	10 (4)	3 (2)	7 (6)	
Gout	22 (8)	9 (6)	13 (10)	
Esophageal varices	5 (2)	0 (0)	5 (4)	
Mental illnesses	33 (12)	9 (6)	24 (19)	0.000

Table 1. Demographic data of patients divided with cage score 0-2 (n=155) and score greater than 3 (n=125).

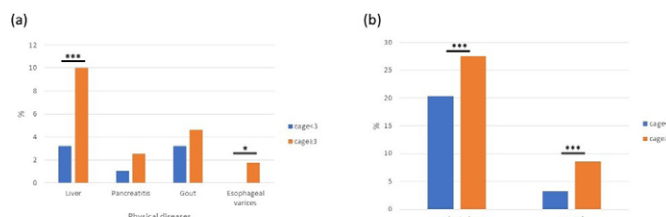


Figure 2. Percentage of patients based on threshold of CAGE scores for (a) liver disease (n=37), pancreatitis (n=10), gout (n=22), and esophageal varices (n=5); and (b) physical diseases (n=134) and mental illnesses (n=33). (*, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; and ***, $p < 0.001$ represent statistical differences compared to control group).