**Results** Statistically significant differences between groups were observed. The consumers group (ss + sn) had an earlier age of onset, most were male, unemployed, single, prone to loneliness and they were concomitant users of alcohol and tobacco.

**Conclusions** The use of cannabis has a detrimental effect on the outcome of schizophrenia. A specific and early intervention could contribute to prognostic improvements. Identifying cannabis consumption subtypes could be useful for this purpose.

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

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**EW0599**

**Association between ADHD and psychopathy among inmates in a high-security prison in Portugal**

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**Introduction** ADHD is associated with psychopathic traits, both in the general population and in perpetrators, due to the impulsivity, but not the affective component of psychopathy.

**Objectives** To analyze this relationship among a sample of inmates from a high-security male prison, using an instrument that further divides the callous-unemotional factor of psychopathy into boldness and cruelty, and see if they relate to ADHD independently from the impulsivity/dishinhibition.

**Methods** One hundred and one subjects aged 18–65, with at least 4 years of formal education, were interviewed for sociodemographic data and completed the ASRS-v1.1 (Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale) and the TriPM (Triarchic Psychopathy Measure). Subjects were divided into ADHD positive or negative according to their score in the ASRS-v1.1, and then compared regarding TriPM score (total, disinhibition, boldness and cruelty) using Student’s t-test. Linear regression was used to assess independency between the subscales of TriPM.

**Results** Seventeen subjects scored positive for ADHD. They significantly differed from the non-ADHD group regarding all psychopathy scores (total, t = −5.03, P < 0.0001; disinhibition, t = −3.53, P = 0.00666; and cruelty, t = −4.96, P < 0.0001), except for boldness (t = 1.97, P = 0.05). The cruelty score is independent from boldness (R² = 0.03) but not from the disinhibition score (R² = 0.24). Dishinhibition and boldness are also unrelated (R² = 0.01).

**Conclusions** In line with previous work, our study shows a strong association between ADHD and psychopathy, with both conditions sharing the disinhibition/impulsivity factor. Although ADHD subjects score higher for cruelty, this isn’t independent from disinhibition, and may be a result of them being more prone to admit to cruel behaviours, due to deficient response inhibition.

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

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**EW0601**

**Personality traits and tobacco smoking among male alcoholics with secondary depression**

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**Introduction** After alcohol withdrawal, secondary depression may persist and might be a risk factor for relapse among primary alcoholics.

**Objectives** The differences between male alcoholics with secondary depression (D) and without depression (wD) regarding the personality dimensions and tobacco smoking were explored.

**Aims** The aim was to investigate risk factors for secondary depression.

**Methods** One hundred male primary alcoholics were recruited during inpatient treatment, and 86 completed the study. The assessment of depression by Hamilton Depression Rating Scale – HAMD (Hamilton, 1960), the pattern of cigarette use and personality dimensions assessment by Eysenck personality questionnaire – EPQ (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975) were performed for all participants on admission. After four weeks according HDRS cut off score, they were divided into D group (n = 43) and wD (n = 43) group. The differences between groups were tested by Student t-test and Pearson’s correlation test was applied.

**Results** The personality traits showed difference between D and wD alcoholics’ subgroups for neuroticism 15.07 ± 4.89 vs. 10.37 ± 4.40 (P < 0.01) and for extraversion 11.74 ± 5.05 vs. 14.30 ± 4.24 (P < 0.05) respectively. The positive correlation between the mean HDRS score and neuroticism (r = 0.487, P < 0.001), without significant correlation between other EPQ dimensions and...