Cannabis use–associated alterations in the domain of cognition have been extensively studied.

Objectives: To research memory deficiency in the young consumers of cannabis in Tunisia.

Methods: This is a transversal descriptive study conducted during two months (January and February 2022). The research involved about 137 participants aged between 18 and 35 years old, exhaustively recruited amid emergency patients of Mahdia Hospital regardless of the reason for their health care seeking. The patients were declared as consumers of cannabis and accepted to be part of this study. Therefore, Data were collected on a pre-determined data sheet that included various information (age, sex, lifestyle, personal and family psychiatric history, age when first used cannabis and the rate of cannabis use …).

Principally, a Functional Impact Assessment (ERF: French abbreviation for *échelle d'évaluation des Répercussions Fonctionnelles*) scale was used to assess and review working memory.

Results: In our study population, there was a noticeable male predominance of 71%. Hence, the age structure ranged between 18 years old and 35 years old. Among the latters, 65.9% were single, and 29.7% experienced school failure. In this sample, 23.2% had a psychiatric history like depression, bipolarity, etc. The average age of the first use of cannabis was between 18 and 25 years old in 70% of cases.

Besides, a high percentage of association of other substances was found among cannabis users as follows: use of alcohol 72.5%, tobacco 74.6%, ecstasy 41.3%, and cocaine 25.4%. First and foremost, the use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence for 66.7% of the study population, as an anxiolytic for 26.8%, and as a sedative for 23.9%.

Additionally, the effect of cannabis use on working memory deficiency according to the functional impact assessment scale was: no deficiency in 19% of cannabis users, minimal in 34%, mild in 32%, moderate in 9%, fairly severe in 4%, very severe in 1%, and extreme in 1% of cases.

More importantly, the percentage of consumers with significant memory deficiency (moderate to extreme) was 15%.

Conclusions: The assumption of the effect of cannabis on memory and cognitive deficiency remains controversial and leads us to suggest further in-depth study of this subject.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0907

Risk factors for addictive disorders in life history interviews

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Introduction: There are multifactorial pathologies in the development of addictive disorders, such as psychosocial factors, genetic and biological factors, as well as their interaction. In line with this, psychological research focuses on the abusive environment and its impact, where the developmental psychopathological analysis of addictive disorders is of paramount importance, since it examines the causes of the disease with the involvement of several disciplines.

Objectives: In our research, we studied the risk factors leading to the development of addictive disorders through the lifetime histories of those who recovered from this disorder. Our goal was to point to the common factors that emerged in the interview narratives in the development of addictions. Furthermore, we revealed risk factors that affected the psychological processes influencing both personal and social functioning.

Methods: We processed semi-structured interview materials from 12 adult patients who were previously treated for addictive disorder but were substance-free for more than 4 years. Distinguishable phenomena with guided questions emerged: peak experiences, lows, turning points, and first psychoactive substance use. The interviews distinguished childhood, adolescence and adulthood, as well as the best and worst substance use experiences.

Results: Emotion regulation difficulties and low self-esteem emerged as dysfunctionality in most of the interviews. Without exception, the good effects of substance use appeared in the life stories, and led to the development of addictive disorder. In retrospective narratives, it is decisive and points toward recovery from the bad effects of the drug decisive presence. The narratives showed a change in the overall pattern, when self-control, performance, empowerment appeared. The road to recovery in the narratives led from illness to the pursuit of good emotion regulation and the strengthening of self-esteem.

A common narrative thread mostly showed a V-shape, which, unlike previous models, is a dynamic model. This new finding sheds light on the possibility of a recovery-centered model in adult population with addictive disorder.

Conclusions: Disturbances in emotion regulation and low self-esteem could be experienced as early as in adolescence, correctly recognizing the risk factors of addiction. Therefore, prevention can be applied. In addition to the qualitative studies, it is also necessary to measure the risk factors by quantitative method, which can confirm the results.

We need to be mindful of the different characteristics of disease- and recovery-oriented narratives, which may differ due to various life history experiences.

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EPP0908

Person-centered approach to work with drug addicts on substitution maintenance therapy

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Introduction: According to the United Nations World Drug Report 2019, there are an estimated 53 million opioid users[1]. Health problems, social problems associated with this abuse are the result of a complex interaction between psychoactive substances,