

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1016>

EV32

Depression, anxiety and panic disorders in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Correlations with disease severity and quality of life

R. Gherghesanu^{1,*}, L. Trofor (PhD student)², I.O. Pascal (PhD student)², R. Chirita³, A. Frunza⁴

¹ Iasi, Romania

² "Gr.T.Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy- Iasi- Romania, psychiatry 1, Iasi, Romania

³ University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr.T.Popa" Iasi, psychiatry 1, Iasi, Romania

⁴ Faculty of Bioengineering U.M.F "Gr.T.Popa" Iasi, bioengineering 1, Iasi, Romania

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Depression, anxiety and panic disorders are often encountered in chronic respiratory disorders, like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), especially in severe disease stages with impaired quality of life.

Aim To assess anxiety, depression and panic disorders among patients diagnosed with COPD and to correlate them with respiratory disease severity and quality of life.

Material and method We investigated the profile of anxiety, depression and panic attacks in relation to patients' medical history, demographic data, smoking status, COPD staging and disease severity (estimated by CAT quality of life questionnaire, GOLD guideline staging).

Results A total of 60 COPD patients were enrolled. Smoking profile showed more intensive smoking in men (35.81 mean packs-years versus 24.38 in women). The COPD high-risk group type D was predominant, with severe dyspnea, decreased lung function, frequent exacerbations and low quality of life (mean CAT score: 21.75). Mean distribution of anxiety and depression symptoms among COPD subjects was corresponding to a 10.65 ± 3.54 SD anxiety score, respectively to 9.93 ± 3.80 SD depression score. Panic attacks were found in 43.3% of the patients.

Conclusions Anxiety, depression and panic attacks were frequent findings among severe, unstable COPD patients. More carefully screening for anxiety, depression and panic attacks in this category of patients, thus adding a specific psychotherapeutic component to the COPD general treatment plan, would improve patients' health benefits.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1017>

EV33

Substance use disorders: Baclofen as a promising drug

S. Gomes da Costa^{1,*}, O. Yanina Pasini², B. Maside Oliete³, M.M. Balcells Olivero¹

¹ Hospital Clinic i Provincial de Barcelona, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain

² HIEAyC Dr. Alejandro Korn, Psychiatry, Melchor Romero – La Plata, Argentina

³ Hospital Clinic i Provincial de Barcelona, Mental Health Nursing, Barcelona, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Baclofen, a drug currently used in the treatment of spasticity, has been reported to be useful in reducing the intensity

of withdrawal symptoms of substance use disorders of alcohol or other psychotropic drugs.

Objectives With our clinical case we aim to demonstrate that baclofen reduces severe withdrawal symptoms and also helps to achieve and maintain abstinence in severe cases, in agreement with the current literature.

Aims/methods We present a clinical case of a 68 year-old patient with alcohol use disorder since his childhood, with familiar antecedents, multiples relapses and associated organic pathology such as alcoholic polyneuropathy and Wernicke syndrome. We used to high doses of baclofen to reduce the craving and withdrawal symptoms. Additionally, we searched in PubMed for more case reports and for a systematic review of the efficacy and tolerability of baclofen.

Results We were able to demonstrate that high doses of baclofen can be useful in resistant cases of substance use disorders like alcoholism. For our case study, we obtained positive results with a large remission, in comparison with the previous detoxifications, with doses up to 150 mg/day.

Conclusions We conclude that baclofen is an interesting alternative for resistant cases, with a good outcome and tolerability, in complicated patients, with important organic repercussions.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1018>

EV34

Prevalence of substance use disorder among bipolar affective disorder

C. Gómez Sánchez-Lafuente^{1,*},

R. Reina Gonzalez (General Practitioner)², A. De Severac Cano¹, E. Mateos Carrasco¹, F. Moreno De Lara¹, I. Tilves Santiago¹

¹ Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Psychiatry, Málaga, Spain

² Hospital Regional Universitario, Málaga, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction High rates of substance abuse have been reported in the general population and users of mental health services. In our environment, relationship between substance abuse and manic phase has not been well characterized.

Aims Determining the prevalence of active substance abuse among patients admitted to acute mental health unit at Virgen de la Victoria Hospital at Malaga, diagnosed with mania or hipomanía.

Methods We analysed urine and blood seeking for ethanol, cannabis and other 11 substances in 140 patients previously diagnosed with bipolar disorder prior to their admission at the Hospital for mania or hipomanía phase.

Results Thirty-seven percent of the patients were positive for drugs. Eighteen percent were positive for two or more drugs. Males had higher rates of abuse than females, except in MDMA and amphetamines. By subtypes, cannabis (37.2%) and ethanol (29.62%) were the most consumed drugs. In young age cohorts had higher rates of active substance abuse. Dual patients had longer average stays at hospital (2.6 days more) (Fig. 1).

Conclusions Substance abuse is a major comorbidity in bipolar patients with manic phase. The active consumption of cannabis and ethanol especially emphasizes in men younger than 35 years.

We believe priority should be given to recognition and multidisciplinary approach to substance use disorders in bipolar patients. Bipolar patients with comorbid substance abuse may have a more severe course, and may be a preventable factor of new relapses. This rate could increase healthcare costs and worse quality of life of these patients.

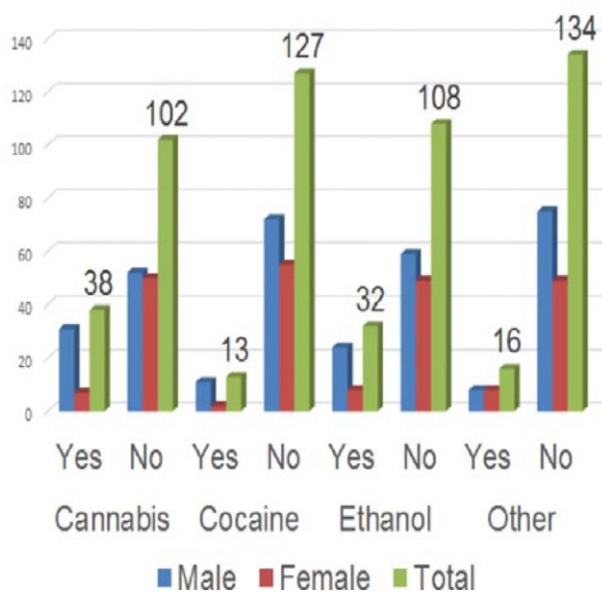


Fig. 1

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1019>

EV35

Alcohol consumption in 2049 patients with paranoia

M. Guerrero Jiménez^{1,*}, C.M. Carrillo de Albornoz Calahorra², A. Porras Segovia¹, J.A. Cervilla Ballesteros³

¹ University Hospital San Cecilio, Psychiatry, Granada, Spain

² Santa Ana Hospital, Mental Health Unit, Motril, Granada, Spain

³ University Hospital San Cecilio, University of Granada, CIBERSAM Granada, Psychiatry, Granada, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Epidemiological studies have reported associations between alcohol consumption or abuse and occurrence of delusional disorder (F.22) rather than in general population. Alcohol has not been described as the main cause of the delusional idea, but is an enhancer factor which would inhibit behavioral brake and executive function in prefrontal cortex facilitating the development of the existing delusional idea.

Hypothesis We want to confirm this association in our influence area so this study aims to report compared frequency of alcoholism in DD versus a control group published in andalusian population.

Aims To review the literature on the potential links between alcohol abuse and delusional disorder and this relationship in general population.

Results This poster presents a brief but updated systematic literature review on the associations between DD and alcohol abuse. We will also present data from a relatively large case-mix of 2049 patients with the diagnosis of delusional disorder resulting from a thorough retrospective, medical-record based, assessment of patients attended in our clinical catchment area.

In our sample, alcohol abuse and other drugs consumption was significantly less common in Delusional Disorder than in other psychoses.

This result suggests that alcohol and other drugs consumption can be a greater importance parameter in other psychoses correlates than in delusional disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1020>

EV39

Relation between substance of abuse and demographic characteristics, medical and psychiatric history in patients with substance related disorders

S. Herrera^{1,*}, A. Riquelme¹, T. León², M. Babul²

¹ Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, School of Medicine, Santiago, Chile

² Pontificia Universidad Católica, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Santiago, Chile

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Substance related disorders is a problem of global concern because of the high prevalence and costs for patients and society. In one of the latest surveys, 52% of the American population reported being current alcohol drinkers and 6.3% admitted being heavy drinkers. In addition, 9.4% are illicit drug users, being marijuana the most commonly used.

Objectives To determine whether there is a relation between the substance of abuse and the demographic characteristics, medical and psychiatric comorbidities of patients with substance use disorder.

Patients and methods This correlational study examined data of 218 patients with substance use disorder (DSM-5), that consulted at the Addiction Unit of "Red de Salud, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile", between April 2012 and September 2015. Data included: demographics, medical and psychiatric history, laboratory and imaging tests.

Results Out of all the patients, 57% suffered from alcohol use disorder, whereas 21% abused of marijuana, 20% of cocaine and 8% of benzodiazepines. There was a correlation between alcohol use disorder and being over 40 years of age, being separated and having higher educational studies. For marijuana, being under 40 years of age, being single and having no medical comorbidities. For cocaine, not being single. For benzodiazepines, being over 40 years of age, being separated and having medical comorbidities. All of these correlations were statistically significant.

Conclusion These results emphasize on the complexity of these patients and on the important contrast created between age, marital status, level of education and prevalence of comorbidity depending on the abused substance.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1024>

EV40

Demographic characteristics, medical and psychiatric history of patients with prescription opioid use disorder

S. Herrera^{1,*}, A. Riquelme¹, T. León², M. Babul²

¹ Pontificia Universidad Católica, School of Medicine, Santiago, Chile

² Pontificia Universidad Católica, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Santiago, Chile

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Over the past two decades the prescription of opioid analgesics has increased with a subsequent escalating in prescription opioid misuse. It is estimated that 4.5 million (2.5%) of the United States of America population abuse of pain relievers; opioids are among the most commonly.

In Chile there are few reports about the prevalence of opioid use disorder.

Objectives The aim of this study is to describe the demographic characteristics, medical and psychiatric comorbidity of patients that suffer from opioid addiction.

Patients and methods This transversal study examined data of 7 patients with opioid use disorder (OUD; DSM-5) that consulted