

**Aim(s)** The aim of this study is to compare PG to impulsivity in a group of Italian outpatients, in order to further explore their appealing relation and to sensitize local public institutions about this problem that is of growing concern amongst our population.

**Methods** Fifty outpatients were recruited at the psychiatric outpatient ward of the University of Pisa. All of them had a diagnosis of PG, assessed throughout the structured clinical interview for DSM-5 (SCID-5). The sample was compared with a similar group of healthy control subjects. South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) scale and Barrat Impulsivity Scale (BIS-11) questionnaires were used to assess respectively the severity of PG and impulsivity traits of personality.

**Results** PG patients reported significantly higher total score in BIS-11 than control subjects. In particular, the “motor impulsivity” and “cognitive complexity” scores were significantly higher in PG patients, as well as “motor” and “non-planning” impulsivity subscale scores. A positive and significant correlation was found between BIS-11 and SOGS total scores.

**Conclusions** These results corroborate the existence of the widely described association between impulsivity and PG. Also they support the notion that impulsivity may represent a core element of PG and, perhaps, to a typical personality trait, that may be particularly related to the development of addictive and impulsive behaviors.

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

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#### EW0832

### Psychosis – Different presentation for designer drugs compared to cannabis abusers?

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**Introduction** “Bath salts” target the endocannabinoid system in a similar manner to cannabis. In the case of designer drug misuse, subjects seem to be at higher risk of psychotic symptoms.

**Aims** To investigate the nature and frequency of psychotic symptoms associated with cannabis and/or bath salts misuse in a male inpatient population.

**Method** The files of 107 patients admitted to the department of addictions, “Al. Obregia” Psychiatric Hospital Bucharest July 2015–July 2016 were reviewed. Cases had a diagnosis of psychotic disorder with recorded cannabis/bath salts abuse.

**Results** Mean age was 26.65 years old (STDV=5.9). Mean duration of use was of 83.94 months – cannabis; 60.48 months – bath salts and 33.75 months – both substances (BS). Sixty-three patients (73.3%) presented disorganised behaviour; 55.8% ( $n=48$ ) formal thought disorder; 45% ( $n=39$ ) paranoid delusions. A strong positive association between the length of use of cannabis and disorganised behaviour ( $n=33$ ;  $r=0.05$ ;  $P<0.05$ ) was found. Grandiose ideation was frequent in cannabis users. ( $X^2=4.1$ ;  $n=0.03$ ;  $P<0.05$ ). Multidrug abuse was associated with increased formal thought disorders compared to subjects with cannabis abuse ( $X^2=10.9$ ;  $n=0.001$ ;  $P<0.05$ ). Negative symptoms were more frequent with bath salts users than with users of both substances ( $X^2=13.4$ ;  $X^2=23.21$ ;  $X^2=16.8$ ;  $P<0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** Positive psychotic symptoms were associated with cannabis and BS abuse, while bath salts promoted negative symptoms.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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#### EW0833

### A multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach to managing alcohol-dependent patients with comorbid depression in an acute hospital setting

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**Introduction** Alcohol-dependent patients have a significantly increased risk of depression, contributing a cycle of relapse and attendance at acute hospital services seeking help. Care is often focused on the alcohol dependence treatment with little consideration of concomitant psychiatric disorders.

**Aim** To help bridge this gap in care planning and aim toward multidisciplinary long-term support.

**Method** We collected data on all patients referred to our alcohol complex patient MDT. We investigated the range of disciplines involved in patient care. We spoke to our patients about why they had chosen to attend hospital. We then developed a referral system to our alcohol MDT where a bespoke pathways of care was developed with all current and future care providers.

**Results** Our patients were often being cared for by multiple services, however much of this work was happening in isolation and was at times conflicting. Importantly, the patients were unclear where to go for what, and were utilizing the ED as a fail-safe when they were troubled.

Of 15 patients referred to MDT, 7 (50%) had a diagnosis of depression (DSM-IV). These patients had an average of 5.1 hospital attendances and 2.2 hospital admissions in the 3 months prior to MDT. At 3 months post-MDT, we were able to demonstrate a reduction in hospital admissions and attendances (average 2.2 & 1.4, respectively).

**Conclusions** An MDT for alcohol-dependent patients with depression facilitates effective and collaborative working for the benefit of patients and services.

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#### EW0834

### Fenethylamine (Captagon) abuse: Case report and literature review

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**Introduction** Novel psychoactive drugs (NPS) has rapidly increase in the last years in the drug market as a recreational use. Fenethylamine is a theophylline, an amphetamine-like drug, having stimulant effects similar to those of other amphetamine-type derivatives. Fenethylamine was used as medicament for hyperactivity disorders in children, narcolepsy and depression, but it has also been used as a drug of abuse under the common name of ‘captagon’. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of fenethylamine. We propose a case report and literature review.

**Method** We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.