

earlier first contact all substances as well as an earlier age of problematic consumption of cocaine, alcohol, opioids and nicotine; they also had major prevalence of opioid SUD, sedatives SUD and amphetamines SUD (see Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Conclusions Patients who began earlier their consumptions of alcohol had major prevalence of opioid, sedatives and amphetamine use. They also had earlier consumptions of other substances and earlier problematic consumptions of cocaine, alcohol, opioids and nicotine, what probably means greater severity of drug addiction in the long run.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of both groups.

		EARLY (N=427, 58.8%)	LATE (N=311, 43.6%)	P value
Sex, %	Male	76.7%	88.1%	0.001*
	Female	23.3%	11.9%	
Age, years	Mean (SD)	39.8 (9.9)	39.8 (9.4)	0.90
Marital status, %	Single	54.2%	53.1%	1.25
	Married/Divorced	46.1%	47.2%	
	Divorced/Separated/Widow	27.8%	28.7%	
Level of education, %	No high school diploma	1.8%	3.8%	0.16
	High school diploma	49.2%	44.7%	
	Some college	49.2%	51.7%	
Employment, %	Employed	15.2%	17.2%	0.18
	Unemployed	84.8%	82.8%	
Legal background, %	Yes	24.3%	18.8%	0.26
	No	75.7%	81.2%	
Parental substance abuse background	Yes	48.2%	48.2%	0.88
	No	51.8%	51.8%	
Parental mental illness background	Yes	47.7%	46.7%	0.88
	No	52.3%	53.3%	

Table 2 Clinical and functional variable at admission in both groups.

		EARLY (N=427, 58.8%)	LATE (N=311, 43.6%)	P value
Length of admission	Mean (SD)	12.7 (22.8)	17.6 (33.1)	0.14
Clinical presentation	Violations/obediences	44.4%	54.0%	0.026*
	Quitter attempt/under treatment	21.1%	25.0%	
	Others	35.5%	25.0%	
Personality disorder	Yes	25.9%	30.2%	0.10
	No	74.1%	69.8%	
Main drug of abuse	Opioids	25.0%	37.3%	0.001*
	Sedatives	75.0%	62.7%	
Cocaine SUD	Yes	49.0%	50.5%	0.68
	No	51.0%	49.5%	
Cannabis SUD	Yes	31.6%	35.1%	0.06
	No	68.4%	64.9%	
Alcohol SUD	Yes	63.6%	60.8%	0.43
	No	36.4%	39.2%	
Opioid SUD	Yes	26.0%	12.2%	<0.001*
	No	73.9%	87.8%	
Sedatives SUD	Yes	22.0%	15.8%	0.001*
	No	78.0%	84.2%	
Amphetamines SUD	Yes	8.5%	4.8%	0.034*
	No	91.5%	95.2%	
Hallucinogens SUD	Yes	2.5%	1.3%	0.24
	No	97.5%	98.7%	
VUSR SUD	Yes	0.5%	1.3%	0.40
	No	99.5%	98.7%	
Polydrug abuse	Yes	16.0%	23.8%	0.16
	No	84.0%	76.2%	

*. The chi square statistic is significant at level 0.05.

Table 3 Historical data about age of drug use in both groups.

		EARLY (N=427, 58.8%)	LATE (N=311, 43.6%)	P value
Age of first use of cocaine, years	Mean (SD)	19.11 (5.9)	23.63 (7.7)	<0.001*
Age of first use of cannabis, years	Mean (SD)	15.16 (4.3)	17.82 (5.4)	<0.001*
Age of first use of alcohol, years	Mean (SD)	12.65 (2.5)	18.31 (4.3)	<0.001*
Age of first use of opioid, years	Mean (SD)	19.76 (6.4)	23.88 (7.8)	<0.001*
Age of first use of sedatives, years	Mean (SD)	23.52 (9.9)	26.66 (8.6)	<0.001*
Age of first use of amphetamines, years	Mean (SD)	18.21 (5.0)	21.38 (5.4)	<0.001*
Age of first use of nicotine, years	Mean (SD)	13.23 (3.0)	16.53 (4.1)	<0.001*
Age of regular use of cocaine, years	Mean (SD)	22.66 (7.7)	26.46 (8.6)	<0.001*
Age of regular use of cannabis, years	Mean (SD)	17.27 (5.7)	18.04 (6.3)	0.245
Age of regular use of alcohol, years	Mean (SD)	19.56 (7.1)	24.78 (8.6)	<0.001*
Age of regular use of opioid, years	Mean (SD)	19.36 (5.4)	23.66 (8.2)	<0.001*
Age of regular use of sedatives, years	Mean (SD)	24.88 (9.6)	27.22 (9.9)	0.003
Age of regular use of amphetamines, years	Mean (SD)	20.24 (7.3)	20.87 (3.9)	0.643
Age of regular use of nicotine, years	Mean (SD)	14.26 (3.5)	17.26 (4.2)	<0.001*

*. The chi square statistic is significant at level 0.05.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1051>

EV70

Epidemiological profile of drug users in Tunisia

R. Sellami^{1,*}, N. Messedi¹, I. Feki¹, D. Trigui¹, A. Zahaf², J. Masmoudi¹

¹ Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry A, Sfax, Tunisia

² ATUPRET, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Changing cultural values and increasing economic stress are leading to initiation into substance use. Despite religious and legal constraints on Muslims against the consumption of drugs, drug addiction is a widespread problem and is destroying the lives of many individuals and families, in Tunisia.

Objectives To examine the socio-demographic characteristics of Tunisian addicts and to identify the drugs commonly used.

Methods This was a cross-sectional study, which included 200 patients at the addiction treatment center "Aide et Ecoute" in Sfax (Tunisia). The survey was conducted during the month of January to September 2014.

Results Only males were found to get treatment in the addiction center for various addictions. The mean age was 33.32 years and the mean age for starting substance use was 17.30 years. More than half (65.9%) were not married and 59.5% had involvement with criminal justice. Substance dependence was commonly seen in poor and middle socioeconomic class. The most common substance used was buprenorphine (34.8%). There was a significant relation between buprenorphine consumption and immigration ($P=0.013$). Peer pressure was one of the most important factors for trial of substance in our study.

Conclusion As the mean age of initiation of substance abuse was early twenties, in liaison with schools and colleges, some recreational activities can be generated to prevent diversion of youth towards the devil of drug abuse.

Keywords Immigration; Injecting drug; Socio-demographic characteristics

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1055>