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Tobacco dependence and schizophrenia: Tunisian cross-sectional study of 50 cases

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Introduction: Tobacco-use is currently one of the major public health problems and is more common among patients with schizophrenia.

Objectives: We aimed in this study to estimate the prevalence of smoking in a population of patients with schizophrenia, to assess tobacco dependence and to identify its correlated factors.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study carried out on 50 outpatients at the Department of Psychiatry (Tunisia) over a period of two months. For the data collection, we used: a general questionnaire on sociodemographic characteristics and tobacco consumption and the Fagerström test for nicotine dependence.

Results: All the patients were male with a mean age of 32.7 ± 7.02 years and 84% of them were tobacco consumers. More than half of the sample were single (68%) and had a primary school level (52%). A professional irregularity and low socio-economic level were found successively in 84% and 78% of cases. Half of the patients (52%) were diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia and 46% of them were treated by atypical antipsychotics. Cigarette dependence was strong or very strong in 82% according to the Fagerstrom test. A positive correlation was found between strong tobacco dependence on the one hand and low socio-economic level, professional irregularity, smoking in a first-degree relative and treatment with a typical neuroleptic on the other hand.

Conclusions: Our study and data from the literature show that subjects with schizophrenia constitute a population of highly dependent smokers. A smoking cessation assistance program for this vulnerable population is a priority to improve their quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: schizophrenia; antipsychotic; dependence; Tobacco-use

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Pattern of Tobacco Use among Children and Adolescents with comorbid Psychiatric Illnesses

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Introduction: Tobacco use is clearly harmful for mental as well as physical health especially among persons <18 years age. It is used in multiple forms in many countries such as, somoling chewing etc. It is important to know the pattern of tobacco use and the comorbid psychiatric illnesses in this age group.

Objectives: To identify the pattern of tobacco use among cases <18 years age with various psychiatric disorders.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study conducted at a psychiatric clinic at Karachi, on all consecutive cases <18 years. Diagnostic criteria of ICD-10 were used.

Results: A total number of 700 consecutive cases below the age of 18 years reporting to psychiatric clinic were inducted in this study. Out of them 107 (15%) patients reported use of tobacco. Among them 83 (77%) used pan with tobacco. The psychiatric illnesses identified were depressive disorder (39%) & conversion disorder (15%).

Conclusions: Tobacco use (predominantly in the form of chewing), is common amongst children and adolescents reporting for psychiatric consultation. It is important to develop strategies at a community level with legal restriction/implementation selling tobacco to children. Moreover, psychiatric evaluation should be done in all children and adolescents identified as using tobacco, and the term "smoking cessation clinic" should be replaced with "tobacco cessation clinic/ services".

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

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Effectiveness of an Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Low-Income Clients Drinking at a High-Risk Level in Social Service Settings

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Introduction: Alcohol screening and brief interventions (ASBIs) for risky drinkers are known to reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm. The present study was the first to investigate the effectiveness of an ASBI for high-risk drinkers of low socio-economic status (SES) in the Korean community social service setting.

Objectives: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of an ASBI for clients in community social service settings in South Korea.

Methods: A total of 153 clients in social service agencies participated in this study. Clients in the experimental group received alcohol use screening and two sessions of brief motivational interventions (MI). Clients in the comparison group received alcohol problems screening test only. Primary outcome variable was the amount of weekly alcohol consumption, which was measured once before the intervention and three times after the intervention.

Results: When analyses were conducted separately for participants from the self-sufficiency centers and those from the community welfare centers, there was a significant time and group interaction

effects. The amount of weekly alcohol consumption of the experimental group was gradually reduced over time. However, the amount of the comparison group was reduced at the four-week follow-up but was increased both at the eight-week and 12-week follow-ups.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates the need to provide training and education in the ASBI to social service workers working with the underprivileged, as such training would increase the identification of alcohol-related risks of the people most vulnerable to alcohol-related problems.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol screening and brief intervention; ASBI; low-income clients; high-risk drinking

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Comorbidities in children with Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD)

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Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is characterized by an individual's inability to control his/her Internet use, which may result in marked distress and functional impairment. Systematic reviews show that excessive screen-time is negatively associated with well-being and positively associated with reduced quality of life in young people. There is growing evidence that IAD is related to comorbidities such as depression but relatively little is known about fatigue in adolescents with IAD.

Objectives: Accumulating evidence suggests that fatigue is a central component of IAD. Depression is also related to IAD. However, there is a lack of evidence regarding whether there is a strong correlation between the severity of IAD and the rate of depression. Our objectives were to describe depression and fatigue in adolescents diagnosed with IAD.

Methods: Study included 94 participants with IAD and 88 controls, all aged 12–17 years. Depression was assessed by the Beck Depression Inventory Scale (Georgian version), and fatigue by the Pediatric Quality of Life Initiative (Georgian version) multidimensional fatigue scale.

Results: Adolescents with severe IAD are 5.63 times more likely to show symptoms of moderate or severe depression than children with mild or moderate Internet addiction. Those with severe IAD showed 6.62 times more cognitive fatigue, 7.81 times higher sleep/rest fatigue and 11.11 times higher general fatigue than children with mild and moderate Internet addiction.

Conclusions: IAD can lead to depression and fatigue, which can affect adolescent's psychological and social well-being. Mechanisms for prevention and ongoing support are needed for adolescents and their families.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; fatigue; internet addiction

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Overlap between substance and behavioural addictions: substance abuse in patients with pathological gambling

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Introduction: Pathological gambling consists of a persistent and maladaptive pattern of gambling behavior, that often leads to significant adverse psychosocial and financial outcomes. It is currently classified as an "Impulse Disorder" on ICD-10 but the DSM-5 moved this diagnosis from "Impulse-Control Disorders" to "Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders" section^[1]. Behavioral addictions, especially pathological gambling, share many features with substance dependences, namely clinical findings and behavioural patterns, comorbidity with psychiatric disorders, genetic factors and family history, neurobiology, natural history and response to treatment^[2].

Objectives: To study the impact of substance abuse in patients with pathological gambling.

Methods: Literary review, using PubMed database search, regarding substance abuse and pathological gambling.

Results: 57,5% of individuals with pathological gambling also present with some form of substance use^[3]. There was also a large percentage of patients presenting with nicotine dependence (60,1%) and a fourfold increase in the risk of developing an alcohol use disorder^[3]. Individuals with substance use disorders also show a threefold risk of developing pathological gambling and substance use appears to negatively influence gambling behaviours in this population. Gambling habits in adolescents have been linked to an increased risk of current and lifetime drug use of multiple substances^[4]. Other psychiatric comorbidities were also frequent in this population: 37.9% of patients presented with mood disorders and 37.4% with anxiety disorders^[3].

Conclusions: There is a significant clinical and neurobiological overlap between substance use disorders and pathological gambling. Individuals with pathological gambling have a high prevalence of substance use disorders and an increased lifetime risk of substance use, which negatively influences gambling behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Addiction; gambling; substance abuse; impulse-control disorders

EPV1557

Neuropsychological performance in alcohol use disorder: a Portuguese study

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Introduction: Alcohol consumption has devastating psychosocial and health consequences, with effects on cognitive functions. Recent studies have highlighted that patients with diagnosis of alcohol dependence syndrome have cognitive deficits in executive