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Introduction: The 15-method: a new brief intervention tool for alcohol problems in primary care, has shown promising results in Sweden for mild to moderate alcohol use disorders.

Objectives: To evaluate the 15-method's usability, organizational integration, and overall implementation feasibility in Danish general practice (GP) in preparation for a large-scale evaluation of the method's effectiveness in identifying and treating alcohol problems in GP.

Methods: In the Central and Southern Region of Denmark, five general practices participated: seven doctors and eight nurses. Participants received half a day of training in the 15-method. Testing of implementation strategies and overall applicability ran for two months. A focus group interview, two individual interviews with the participating doctors, and five individual patient interviews concluded the study phase.

Results: indicate that implementation of the 15-method is feasible in Danish general practice. The healthcare professionals and patients were optimistic about the method and its possibilities. The method was considered a new patient-centred treatment offer and provided structure to a challenging topic. An interdisciplinary approach was much welcomed. Results indicate that the method is ready for large-scale assessment.

Conclusions: Implementation of the 15-method is considered feasible in Danish general practice, and large-scale evaluation is currently being planned. The results from the present feasibility study, and an overview of the large-scale evaluation, will be presented at the conference.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Screening and Brief Intervention; Alcohol Treatment; Alcohol use disorder; General Practice

EPV1494

Climate change and substance use disorders – do we understand the risks?

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Introduction: Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of severe heatwaves, storms, floods, droughts, and wildfires. These events cause widespread economic and social disruption and are undermining population health worldwide. Despite a growing literature on how climate change threatens mental health, its influence on harmful substance use has not been systematically addressed.

Objectives: We propose an explanatory framework explicating the plausible links between climate change-related stressors and an increase in harmful substance use.

Methods: We critically review and synthesise literature documenting the pathways, processes and mechanisms linking climate change to increased substance use vulnerability.

Results: Several plausible pathways link climate change to increased risk of harmful substance use worldwide. These include: (1) anxiety about the impacts of unchecked climate change, (2) destabilisation of psychosocial and economic support systems, (3) increasing rates of mental disorders, and (4) increased physical health burden. Children may face disproportionate risk due to their vulnerability to both mental disorders and substance use, particularly during adolescence. We argue that a developmental life-course perspective situated within a broader 'systems thinking' approach provides a coherent framework for understanding how climate change is aggravating the multiple, persistent, interacting risks that influence harmful substance use pathways.

Conclusions: Climate change is already undermining health and wellbeing of global populations. By inference, it is also aggravating pathway to harmful substance use. This is a critical psychosocial problem for individuals and communities alike. Conceptual and methodological work is urgently needed so that effective adaptive and preventive action can be taken.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child and adolescent; Psychopathology; Climate change and environment; Addiction

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Features of addictive beliefs with different types of addictions

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Introduction: Today, a number of researchers consider the problem of addictive behavior as one of the most global problems for Kazakhstan and Russia. Some scientists consider CBT to be the most effective way to work with addictions. In our country there are no scientific works devoted to the study of addictive beliefs, so we decided to conduct such a study.

Objectives: The Objective of the study was to identify the characteristic addictive beliefs of drug addicts with different type of addiction: opioids and synthetic cathinones (designer drugs called "salts", "bath salts").

Methods: Questionnaire of addictive beliefs by A. Beck, questionnaire of beliefs about cravings by A. Beck and F. Wright, clinical interview. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used for data processing.

Results: People with opioid addiction are more likely to believe that their lives will become more depressive if they stop using drugs ($p=0.0347$); that drug use is the only way to cope with pain in their life ($p=0.0347$) and that they cannot cope with anxiety without drugs ($p=0.009$). Respondents who use synthetic psychostimulants endorse to believe that addiction is not a problem for them ($p=0.0358$).