

on the monooxygenase system of the liver, causes phase changes in the lymphoid organs and ECT. Long-term administration of m-CL-BHM caused a depletion of the cellular composition of lymphoid organs, a decrease in ECT of spleen cells and peritoneal exudate, these changes were less pronounced compared with phenobarbital. The activation of the immune system inversely regulates the production of enzymes of the cytochrome system, since the concentration of low molecular weight targets is sharply reduced with the help of antibodies. m-CL-BHM metabolites conjugated to endogenous macromolecules form a full-fledged stimulus for the immune system. **Conclusions:** Neuroimmune response to the introduction of m-CL-BHM is significant in behavioral disorders associated with alcoholism and the correction of this condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anticonvulsant; cytochrome; receptor; homeostasis; immune function

EPV1516

I can't stop using cocaine and my son is going to be taken away from me

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Introduction: The use of psychoactive substances in pregnancy has a similar profile to the general population, in which ethyl alcohol and tobacco are the most widely used drugs, followed, to a much lesser extent, by marijuana and cocaine. Cocaine is a powerful stimulant of the Central Nervous System. Like other smokable cocaine, PBC is highly fat soluble and rapidly crosses the blood-brain barrier, causing maternal-fetal harm when consumed during pregnancy. Being its pathophysiological mechanism the vasoconstriction of uterine and fetal vessels. Obstetric complications related to this toxic mechanism of action include: increased risk of spontaneous abortion, premature detachment of the normal inserted placenta, and intrauterine growth restriction.

Objectives: We present how was the management of a 26-year-old woman, polytoxic, unemployed, living in a "squatting house", referred from the Gynecology and Obstetrics service to the Addictive Behavior Unit, due to fetal alterations seen in ultrasound follow-ups. Presenting the fetus: delayed intrauterine growth, and bilateral ventriculomegaly with dilation of the left ventricle.

Methods: We report this case to social services and we started doing a weekly poison check. Presenting positive controls for both: cannabis and cocaine.

Results: Due to the physical, psychological and environmental situation of the patient, the withdrawal of custody of her child is being considered.

Conclusions: These types of cases must be treated in a multidisciplinary way, with awareness of the disease and the consequences of continuing to consume must be addressed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cocaine; behaviour; Substance Abuse Detection; Pregnancy

EPV1517

Alcohol abuse among women: a review with a gender perspective

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Introduction: The harmful use of alcohol is an important risk factor for the health of the population around the world. The incidence of alcohol dependence in women is increasing and both its consumption pattern and its consequences have unique characteristics.

Objectives: To present a literature review focused on alcohol use disorder with a gender perspective.

Methods: Literature review.

Results: - Women use to start using alcohol sooner than men and this seems to be a risk factor to become addicted. - Due to physiological and psychological factors women experience more negative health effects from excessive alcohol use than men and it occurs at lower levels of use. - Psychiatric comorbidity associated with alcohol abuse such as anxiety and depression is more common in women and this in turn worsens the alcohol use disorder. - Alcohol consumption increases the vulnerability of women on several levels, including an increased risk of physical abuse.

Conclusions: Alcohol abuse among women deserves special attention and a specific intervention focused on the gender perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol abuse; women

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Superusers experiences in using naloxone to reverse opioid overdose - A qualitative study

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Introduction: Since June 2018, multi-site overdose prevention education and naloxone distribution has been available in the County of Skåne, Sweden. Among the participants there are individuals who have used naloxone to reverse overdose on multiple occasions (three times or more). Situations of overdose management are characterized by different conditions which inevitably lead to different decisions and outcomes.

Objectives: To investigate the complex interaction of individual, social, and environmental factors of opioid overdose management, how these overdose situations affect responders' lives, what impact