PW01-234 - SEVERITY OF ADICCTION AND PSY-5 TRAITS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

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The objective of this study was to examine the association of different personality traits on severity of addiction indexes and patterns of drug use level, in a sample of adolescent psychiatric patients with Substance Use Disorders (SUD), based on the dimensional model of Personality Psychopathology Five (PSY-5) of the MMPI-A.

Method: The Teen Addiction Severity Index (T-ASI), the MMPI-A, and an inventory of drug use pattern were administered to 73 psychiatric patients (M=16.0, SD=1.18 years old; 51% male).

Results: Rho Spearman correlations showed significant associations between Disconstraint (DISC) and T-ASI indexes of drug and social problems (rho= .342, p= .003, and rho= .320, p= .006) and also between DISC in relation to level of cannabis use and other drugs than cocaine and amphetamines (rho= .334, p= .004, and rho= .274, p= .023). The dimension of Psychoticism (PSYC) and Aggressiveness (AGGR) showed slight association with cannabis use (rho= .236, p= .045, and rho= .247, p= .035). The Negative emotionality (NEGE) and Introversion (INTR) showed a moderate association with the T-ASI index of psychiatric problems (rho= .265, p=0.023, and rho=.256, p= .029) but not with drug problems.

Conclusions: The DISC trait could represent a good indicator of risk for drug related problems. High scores in PSYC and AGGR are slightly associated to increase level of cannabis use. While psychiatric complaints are associated with NEGE and INTR traits.