

NICE most recent guideline on the management of bipolar disorder in adults will be reviewed. A concept tool to facilitate adherence to NICE clinical standards will be presented along with detailed outcomes of its pilot application in a naturalistic treatment setting, which drove the average concordance from 32% for a team providing treatment as usual, to 92% for a team supporting their practice with the tool. This presentation will also address additional impacts of its use including allowing drawing key clinical characteristics of an index population of individuals suffering from bipolar disorder, supporting education and auditing the actual service delivery. The usefulness of the tool to shape clinical practice according to NICE evidence-based standards will be outlined. Its versatility and limitations will be debated. The discussion of the findings will include epidemiological considerations as well as implications for mental and physical well-being.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.825>

Co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders: Impact on illness course and recovery

S10

Alcohol and aggression

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About half of all murders are committed in Western industrialized countries by subjects under the influence of alcohol. Chronic alcohol use also increases the rate of violent attacks. These findings appear to be due to an interaction between acute and chronic environmental effects (acute alcohol consumption and chronic social isolation stress) on the one hand and limbic processing of aversive stimuli modulated by neurotransmitter systems such as dopamine and serotonin on the other. Animal experiments showed that early social isolation stress can induce serotonin dysfunction and appears to predispose individuals towards increased threat perception. Studies in humans revealed that depending on serotonergic neurotransmission and serotonin transporter genotype, some individuals are prone to show elevated functional activation elicited by aversive and threatening cues. Previous experience with alcohol-related aggression seems to further predispose an individual towards a “fight vs. flight” reaction when confronted with perceived threat during alcohol intake. Together, these findings point to complex gene-environment interactions and a specific role of social isolation stress in the development of alcohol-related aggression.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.826>

S11

Multi-morbidity: Psychosis early childhood adversity and substance use within homeless people

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Homelessness is the most visible indicator for social marginalization and vulnerability. It is a risk factor for subsequent health threats and especially individuals with a history of trauma,

substance use and severe persistent mental illness are at high risk to lose their homes, jobs and social networks.

The Canadian At Home/Chez Soi study aimed to better understand the entanglement of homelessness and mental illness and possible strategies to provide care to the most vulnerable. In 5 Canadian centers, over 2000 patients were included and randomized to different intervention arms based on a housing first approach.

Early trauma and foster care were as rampant as poly substance use, which explains a significant increase in mortality too.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.827>

S12

Are attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms associated with a more severe course of substance use? A longitudinal study with young Swiss men

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Introduction Adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms show higher prevalence rates for substance use disorders (SUD).

Objectives Few longitudinal studies have been conducted to observe the course of substance use among adults with ADHD.

Aims This study examined the predictive value of ADHD symptoms during the course of substance use in a population sample.

Methods In two waves data from a representative sample of 5103 Swiss men in their early 20s were collected (baseline and 15-month follow-up) in the longitudinal “Cohort Study on Substance Use Risk Factors” (C-SURF). ADHD symptoms and substance use were assessed using the adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) and self-administered SUD questionnaires, respectively. Individuals who screened positive for ADHD (ADHD+) were compared to those who screened negative (ADHD-).

Results At baseline, the 215 individuals in the ADHD+ group (4.2%) showed considerably higher prevalence and frequency of substance use and prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis use disorders relative to the ADHD- group. While alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, and heroin use remained stable from baseline to follow-up, the ADHD+ group was more likely to begin using illicit drugs (i.e. amphetamines, speed, ecstasy, hallucinogens, and cocaine) and initiate nonmedical use of prescription drugs (i.e. stimulants/amphetamines, hypnotics, and tranquilizers) relative to the ADHD- group.

Conclusions Young men with ADHD symptoms displayed more severe substance use patterns and were at a high risk of initiating drug use within 15 months. The identification of ADHD symptoms during early adulthood may be relevant in early interventions to lower the risk of drug use.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.828>

S13

Autism and substance use comorbidity: Screening, identification and treatment

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Objective Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are well-known for high prevalences of comorbid conditions especially anxiety, obsessions, depression, challenging behaviours.