

EV112

Hereditary influence in alcohol dependenceJ. Teixeira^{1,*}, G. Pereira², T. Mota², J. Cabral Fernandes²¹ Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal² Lisbon's Psychiatric Hospital Center, UTRA, Lisbon, Portugal

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Introduction Alcohol dependence is one of the psychiatric disorders for which hereditary influence is strongest. In fact, the importance of genetic factors in transmission of vulnerability to alcohol dependence was first described in literature many years ago by psychiatrists who dedicate to its study. That vulnerability may be explained by an epigenetic model in which biological hereditary factors associate with environmental factors to cause alcohol dependence.

Objectives Study the influence of genetic factors on alcohol dependence.

Methods During 4 consecutive months a sample of alcoholic patients was collected from the Alcohol Treatment Unit of CHPL (inpatients and outpatients). Biographic data, patient's psychiatric diagnosis and family history of alcohol dependence or of dependence of other drugs were recorded.

Results Initial sample included 122 patients. After exclusion of patients who were also hospitalized in that period, the final sample included 102 patients (26% female), with a mean age of 48 years old. Main patients' diagnosis was alcohol dependence but most of them (52%) presented psychiatric comorbidity. Most patients (55%) had family history of alcohol dependence or dependence of other substances, 26% did not have and 19% did not know. For 61% of patients, the father and/or mother were the affected relative. Most patients (61%) who had a family history of alcohol dependence or dependence of other substances had 2 or more affected relatives.

Conclusions Most patients with alcohol dependence have family history of alcohol dependence or dependence of other substances, usually in more than 1 relative, which must be taken in account during treatment.

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

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EV113

Treatment of tobacco dependence in Romanian women – a vulnerable population that needs a more personalized approachL. Trofor^{1,*}, R. Gherghesanu¹, R. Chirita¹, A. Trofor²¹ Clinic of Psychiatric Diseases, Psychiatry I, Iasi, Romania² Clinic of Pulmonary Diseases, Pulmonology I, Iasi, Romania

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Background Women face unique and greater health risks from smoking than men and have a different nicotine dependence pattern.

Aim To design a personalized approach for women addressing Romanian tobacco dependence treatment centers to quit smoking.

Material and methods A group of 68 smoking women received a 3 months tobacco dependence treatment intervention, consisting of 3 DVD educational sessions, 20 minutes each and a face to face cognitive – behavioral counseling intervention, emphasizing particularities of tobacco dependence in women (pregnancy risks, passive smoking, female hormones configuration, nicotinic receptors interactions, efficacy of nicotine dependence therapy according to gender, etc.).

Results Females under study were heavy smokers (17.16 ± 8.03 SD packs cigarettes/years) with high nicotine dependence scores (6.52 ± 6.03 SD).

Abstinence rate evaluated in end of treatment (3EOT) phase by an office visit (self-declared abstinence and exhaled carbon monoxide validation) was 38% and increased at 44.1% at 6 months follow-up when evaluated by a telephone contact visit (6TCV).

Conclusions Personalized tobacco dependence treatment approach, focusing on specific women tobacco use concerns increased abstinence rates, comparatively to previous data in women not benefiting educational DVD and face to face sessions [1].

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

Reference

- [1] Trofor L, Barnea E, Bucur D, Miron R, Bodescu M, Chirila C, et al. Smoking cessation rates in women versus men – outcomes of a reimbursed tobacco dependence treatment program. P 4462. ERJ 2014;44(Suppl. 58).

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EV114

Cognitive factors in social adaptation of opium addicts in remissionL. Tursunkhodjaeva^{1,*}, L. Muzaffarova²¹ Tashkent, Uzbekistan² Tashkent Institute of Physicians' Post-Graduate Study, Academic

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Given significant influence of factors contributing or preventing social adaptation of drug addicts after termination of drug abuse on the stabilization of remission, their study is quite a challenge. To study cognitive factors in social adaptation of opium addicts in remission, a patient's ability to predict people's behavior in various everyday situations, to discern intentions, feelings and emotional states of a person by non-verbal and verbal expression we used M. Sullivan's method in examination of 75 opium addicts at the Republican Tertiary Detox Center.

More than 80% of the patients demonstrated low scores in a number of subtests, such as "a story to be completed", "a verbal expression" and "a story to be extended". That was the evidence for the patients' poor understanding association between behavior and its consequences, which can cause them to get into conflict or dangerous situations. The patients had poor ability to understand changes in initial meanings of verbal reactions by the context of the situation caused. They poorly discerned various meanings one and the same verbal messages may have by the character of relationships between people and peculiarities of communication. Even during the period of prolonged withdrawal, the patients are found to poorly discern associations between behavior and outcomes, to misunderstand character of social relationships, and find it difficult to predict people's behavior. All above makes difficult the process of interaction with the persons surrounding them, reduces possibilities for social adaptation, prevent stabilization of remission and poses the risk of the addiction recurrence.

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EV115

Nalmefene for daily consumption of alcoholJ. Valdés Valdazo^{1,*}, L.T. Velilla Diaz², C. Martínez Martínez²,A. Serrano García², C. Manso Bazus², C. Llanes Álvarez³¹ Leon, Spain² Caule, Psychiatry, Leon, Spain³ Complejo Asistencial Zamora, Psychiatry, Zamora, Spain

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Introduction The level of high-risk alcohol consumption WHO is estimated at more than 40 mg for women and 60 mg for men.

Nalmefene is a new treatment that breaks the cycle of continued use of alcohol.

Methodology A sample of 18 patients of a Mental Health Centre in the province of Leon alcohol dependent and high consumption They received nalmefene 18 mg daily continuous treatment for 6–9 months is selected. We appreciate the adherence of patients and the efficacy, tolerability and impact on physical health.

Results We appreciate reduction in the amount of alcohol ingested observed by both the patient and their relatives without any cases of neglect and few side effects.

We got two patients leave the alcohol completely and an average decline in consumption over 9 Basic Units of Drink.* (90 g).

We observed improvement in the quality of life in patients with multiple pathologies and difficult social situation.

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

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EV116

A case of marchiafava bignami disease with frontal cortex involvement and late onset, long-lasting psychiatric symptoms

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Aims To describe the case and management of a patient with marchiafava bignami disease (MBD) with frontal cortical lesions, no specific symptoms at first referral to the emergency room, and late onset of atypical psychiatric symptoms.

Methods We report the case of a 44-year-old patient with a history of chronic alcohol abuse, eventually diagnosed with MBD.

Results Magnetic resonance showed lesions in the splenium and in the body of corpus callosum and bilateral lesions of the frontal cortex. The patient showed late-onset atypical psychiatric symptoms, which were drug resistant.

Conclusions The case we describe seems to support the existing few ones describing cortical involvement in MBD, which suggest that this is associated with a poorer prognosis. Psychiatric symptoms may be challenging to treat because of drug resistance. The involvement of psychiatrists together with neurologists and radiologists, with a consultation–liaison approach has proved important for the achievement of diagnosis and of the most appropriate management and treatment for this patient.

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EV117

Alexithymia in a sample of alcohol-dependent patients: Clinical correlations and cognitive patterns

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Introduction Alexithymia represents a personality construct, characterized by an inability in identifying and verbally describing own and others' emotions. According to the recent research on emotional dysregulation and the alexithymic construct, it has been described a positive correlation between alcoholism and alexithymia. The present study aims to evaluate the presence of alexithymia in a sample of alcohol dependant patients and, therefore, analyze how the presence of these alexithymic traits may influence/interact with a range of cognitive processes such as the anger rumination, metacognitive capabilities and dissociative experiences.

Methods A sample of 40 alcohol dependant inpatients affected with alcohol dependence and alcohol-related issues were recruited, evaluated and compared with a sample of 40 healthy controls. A clinical evaluation and a complete clinical and psychological assessment were carried out in order to investigate alcohol-related clinical patterns, alexithymia construct, anxiety and depression symptomatology and cognitive pattern.

Results Subjects with alcohol addiction show higher total scores in all tests except the scale that evaluates anxiety, compared to healthy controls. Finally, a factorial ANOVA analysis demonstrated that alcoholism seems to be determined by the lack of emotional recognition from which derives a dissociative state, which consequently generates a depressive rumination.

Conclusions According to the recent literature, the present study identifies a significant proportion of alexithymic patients within the sample of subjects affected by alcohol-related disorders. Other clinical variables (i.e. depression, pathological anxiety-related worry, anger rumination, dissociation and metacognitive capabilities) mirror a specific cognitive pattern in the sample of alcoholics rather than the healthy group.

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

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EV119

Changes in qualified detoxification treatment of inpatients with multiple substance use: Impacts on key figures, a pre-post-study in an open door unit in Saxony, Germany

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Introduction Detoxification treatment of adults at younger ages suffering from polysubstance dependence on our department pursues an integrative therapeutic concept. In addition to addiction-specific, topic-centred group and talk therapy orientation also behavioural therapy elements are included: a penalty points system provides negative sign stimuli for undesirable behaviour.

Objectives Since 2010, both rate of psychotic disorders and number of N-methylamphetamine consumers ($P < 0.001$) have been growing impressively while the proportion of repeated admissions amounted to > 55%. Dissatisfying trends were identified by longitudinal measurement, e.g. regarding ALOS, kind of discharge, bed occupancy.

Aims Targeted changes in treatment were established in the 2nd half of 2014. In particular, the penalty point system was adapted towards less restrictive rules, combined with slightly reduced ther-