

coefficient, p —significance level; * Confidence interval (CI) computed with method: bootstrap percentiles; ** Beta (β) is completely standardized effect size.

Conclusions: Depressiveness plays the role of a mediator between neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness as well as conscientiousness, and work addiction. Depressiveness is a factor which increases the risk of work addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0032

Behavioral addictions an updated look in the child and adolescent population

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Introduction: BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS AS A REPETITIVE PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR WITH DECREASE IN SELF-CONTROL AND A POWERFUL DESIRE TO CARRY OUT IT, DESPITE THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES; WITH ACCOMPANYING SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF IRRITABILITY, CONCERN AND ANXIETY.

Objectives: ANALYZE THE RESULTS ON REPORTS OF BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS

Methods: IN THE REPORTS ON BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS, ESTUDES (SURVEY ON THE DRUG USE IN SECONDARY EDUCATION IN SPAIN, 14-18 YEARS OLD) AND EDADES (SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN SPAIN) WE FOUND THE FOLLOWING:

- MANY MINORS PARTICIPATE IN GAMBLING GAMES.
- THE USE OF THE INTERNET, GAMBLING WITH MONEY AND VIDEO GAMES ARE VERY COMMON PRACTICES.
- ONLINE BETTING GAMES ARE MORE PREVALENT IN YOUNG PEOPLE.
- WITHIN THE PATHOLOGICAL GAME, A GREATER PREVALENCE OF BEHAVIOR IS OBSERVED RISK.
- WITHIN THE ABUSIVE USE OF THE INTERNET, GREATER CONSUMPTION OF CANNABIS AND ALCOHOL.

Results: REGARDING THE TREATMENT, THE USEFULNESS OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IS RECOGNIZED. BEHAVIORAL AND THE USE OF PSYCHODRUGS SUCH AS NALMEFENE AND NALTREXONE.

Conclusions: ADDICTION TO THE INTERNET AND VIDEO GAMES COULD BE RECOGNIZED AS PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES WHEN THEY LEAD MORE COMPLEX CHARACTERISTICS. SOME STUDIES PROPOSED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE EMOTIONAL NEEDS AND THE IMPULSIVITY, WHILE OTHERS, TALK ABOUT THE NEURO-BIOLOGICAL-GENETIC COMPONENT OF ADDICTIONS.

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EPV0033

Benefits and Challenges of Transition from High-Dose Methadone to Buprenorphine Depot: A Case Report

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Introduction: Opioid dependence is a complex condition that often requires long-term treatment and care. Methadone, a synthetic full opioid agonist, and buprenorphine, a partial agonist at the opioid receptor, are commonly used in substitution therapy for opioid dependence, typically administered as an oral liquid or sublingual tablet. Transitioning from high-dose methadone to buprenorphine for the treatment of opioid use disorder (OUD) poses a risk of precipitated withdrawal. This risk arises from introducing a high-affinity partial agonist (buprenorphine) at the mu-opioid receptor after it has been occupied by a lower-affinity full agonist (methadone). As a result, this transition is usually only performed for patients on low doses of methadone (<30-40 mg). Microdose induction has been proposed as a potential solution to facilitate a smoother transition to buprenorphine.

Objectives: To present a case report of a rapid transition from high-dose methadone to buprenorphine depot, highlighting both the benefits and challenges of this process.

Methods: This case report describes a patient who was switched from 150 mg of methadone to 32 mg of sublingual buprenorphine using microdosing, and subsequently transitioned to a weekly 160 mg buprenorphine depot injection.

Results: The patient was successfully transitioned to sublingual buprenorphine and later to buprenorphine depot without experiencing withdrawal symptoms. Even later, the patient reported no signs of withdrawal and was satisfied with the buprenorphine dosage. The patient attended monthly check-ups with the doctor; however, 15 days after the transition, he began consuming alcohol and soon after, started using cocaine.

Conclusions: This report supports the use of microdose induction for initiating buprenorphine, particularly for patients stabilized on high doses of methadone who may struggle with traditional buprenorphine induction methods. Although the patient remained abstinent from opioids, he quickly relapsed with alcohol and cocaine, issues that had not been present during his methadone treatment. Regular and more frequent therapeutic assessments are very important for many patients to prevent relapse.

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EPV0034

The Relationship Internalized Stigmatization and Depression among Adolescents with Substance Use: A Cross-Sectional Study

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