

Results The presentation will include baseline characteristics of the Danish participants including demographics, expectations to treatment, history of drinking in the last 90 days before baseline and their psychological distress. We have now enrolled 259 participants in the Danish database. We expect to present results from 320 patients.

Conclusion The data will present information about the profile of 60+ years' individuals seeking treatment for alcohol use disorder, and thereby provide knowledge about which characteristics that may be important when planning treatment for this age group.

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EV08

Cognitive functioning in alcoholic patients and efficiency of their correction with use of individualized therapy

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Objective To assess severity of cognitive disturbances during use of individualized therapy.

Materials and methods Study sample included 40 men with diagnosis of alcohol dependence in the period of remission formation. Methods of pictograms, "ten words", techniques "analogs", "number square", "index of functional flexibility of nervous processes" were applied. Measurement was conducted before and after individualized therapy. Depending on structure of cognitive disturbances the individualized therapy included the following: pharmacotherapy, audiovisual, vibrotactile, oxygen-hyperthermic, resonance-acoustic and psychotherapeutic interventions.

Results Assessment of drawings of the method of pictograms before and after individualized therapy testifies to increase of number of adequate associations in 36.4% of cases, decrease of inadequate symbolic in average from 1.91 scores to 1.77. After therapy part of graphic phenomena-indicators of organic diseases (in 63.64% of patients) and index of severity of organic graphic symptom complex (from 2.14 ± 1.04 to 1.43 ± 0.98 , differences are reliable at $P < 0.05$) decreased. A set of associations was widened, number of abstractions of high level increased in 31.82% of cases. It was revealed that abilities to generalize and abstract did not change after therapy. Average productivity of mediated remembering after therapy increased from 58.08% to 71.67%. Increase of volume of attention and its switchover capability, increase of average index of functional flexibility of nervous processes from 1.19 ± 0.26 to 1.62 ± 0.16 (differences are reliable at $P < 0.05$) were revealed.

Thus, administered with account for structure of disorders individualized therapy allows significant improvement of cognitive functions of alcoholic patients.

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

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EV09

Toxic role in schizophrenia: A review by a clinical case

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Introduction Often find it difficult diagnostic approach to patients with symptoms that could correspond to several clinical entities. This requires making a correct differential diagnosis to enable a better understanding and addressing the disease in an individualized way.

Objective Describe pathogenetic factors of paranoid schizophrenia highlighting their relationship with drug consumption.

Methods Review of the clinical history of a patient admitted to acute ward of the Hospital General Universitario of Valencia.

Results A case of a 30-year-old man, whose income is motivated by persistent and structured autolytic ideation occurs. It presents positive symptoms for several years and amotivational syndrome ago. It has a history of cannabis, cocaine and alcohol since he was thirteen and remains abstinent for more than six months ago. Differential diagnosis arises between amotivational toxic syndrome, reactive depressive symptoms to the disease and negative symptoms for chronic psychotic process. Finally diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia and is included in the program of first psychotic episodes.

Today the productive symptoms disappeared and remain negative though with less intensity achieving an improvement in overall activity.

Conclusions Consumption of toxic influences the development of a chronic psychotic process that may appear years later, becoming a etiological and maintainer factor, not only if its consumption continue, but other effects that occur long term amotivational syndrome and worsening prognosis.

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

Further readings

Luca, et al. Negative dimension in psychiatry. Amotivational syndrome as a paradigm of negative symptoms in substance abuse.

Simon Zhornitsky, et al. Research article psychopathology in patients with substance use disorder and substance-induced without psychosis. J Addict 2015.

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EV10

Cannabis and cyclical vomiting

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Introduction Traditionally, cannabis is associated with antiemetic action after acute consumption. However, in 2004 the cannabinoid hyperemesis as paradoxical effect of chronic users, after years of exposure described.

Objectives Description of the cannabinoid hyperemesis.

Method OLOGYA case is presented.

Results Clinical case of a woman who repeatedly comes to the emergency service because of abdominal, nausea and vomiting pain.

This is cyclical and hardly controllable. The gastroenterology service studied in depth with negative results. She was followed up by mental health borderline personality disorder and she consumed cannabis at an early age, 20–30 joints daily.