

We found that patients with cocaine addiction had greater attentional impulsivity compared to HC. In addition, they showed reduced CCF in a cluster that encompassed the left insula and the supramarginal gyrus (SMG) and in one in the left medial orbitofrontal cortex. Moreover, the CCF in the left medial orbitofrontal cortex was correlated with the age of onset of cocaine addiction and with attentional impulsivity.

Image:

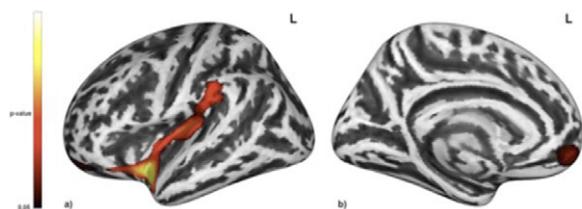


Figure 1. Increased cortical complexity in patients with cocaine addiction (CA) in the left lateral (a) and medial (b) hemispheres. Fractal dimension (FD) was reduced in patients with CA in a cluster that extends across the left insula and the left part of the supramarginal gyrus (a) and in the left medial orbitofrontal cortex (b) when compared to healthy controls (HC). Statistical maps are displayed at $p < 0.001$ uncorrected and $p < 0.05$ FWE cluster-level corrected. The color bar represents the p-value.

Image 2:

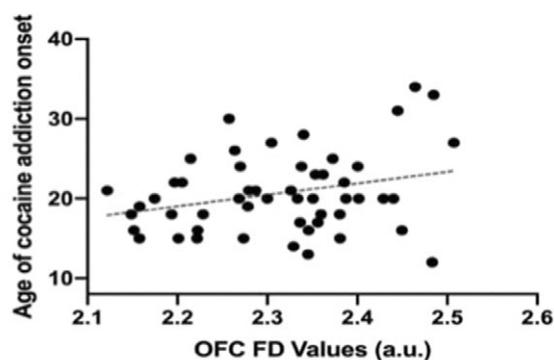


Figure 2. Scatter plot of cortical complexity and the age of onset of cocaine addiction. The fractional dimension (FD) in the left medial orbitofrontal cortex was positively correlated with the age of onset of cocaine addiction. Age is measured in years, FD in arbitrary units (a.u.). The line represents the best fit.

Conclusions: Overall, our findings suggest that chronic cocaine use is associated with changes in the cortical surface in the fronto-parieto-limbic regions that underlie emotional and attentional regulation, and these changes are associated with prolonged cocaine use. Future longitudinal studies are warranted to unveil the association of these changes with the diathesis for the disorder or with the chronic use of this substance.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0406

Gender Differences in the abuse of new technologies, and other addiction problems of patients from primary care

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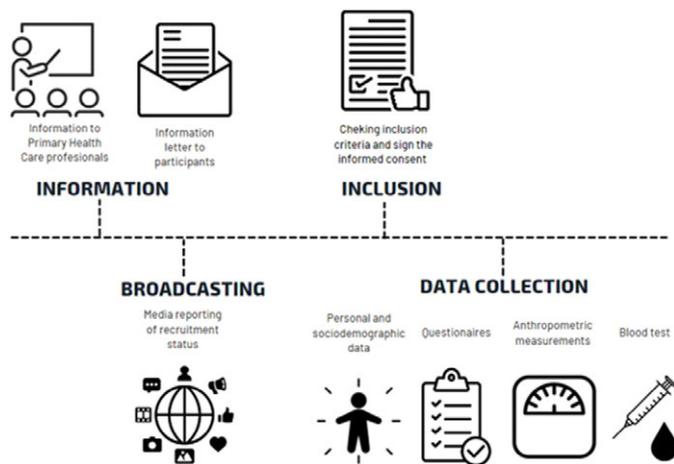
Introduction: The use/abuse of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has become a topic of great interest in recent years. With advances in technology, today's population spends a great deal of screen time (ST) making watching television (TV), using computers, smartphones, or playing video games a central component of their daily lives. These studies have analyzed the psychological impact of technological exposure or abuse, such as aggressive behaviors, anxiety, depression and other mental problems.

Objectives: The main objective of this study is to explore the differences between men and women and the abusive use of social networks, technologies, pathological gambling and other addiction problems in primary care.

Methods: This study is an observational study conducted within the framework of primary care in the Spanish region of Aragon. The population of the study were participants of 35-74 years old, had been receiving care from the Aragon Health Service. Recruitment is shown at figure 1. Sociodemographic, quality of life, personal factors on health behaviour, social support, lifestyle patterns and chronic comorbid pathology variables were collected during the period 2021-2023. The project was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of Aragon N° PI20/302. The comparisons by sex were carried out using a Student T-test or chi squared test to analyse differences.

Results: There are significant differences in the abuse of new technologies between men and women. 25.20% of men (CI 95% 18.26-33.25) compared to 13.41% of women (CI 95% 8.85-19.25) make abusive use of the Internet, with statistically significant differences. In the same way, men present greater abuse of video games (6.25% of men (CI 95% 3.0-11.45) compared to 3.05% of women (CI 95% 1.17-6.55).

Analysing the differences by sex in dependence if it is an urban or rural population. Significant differences in the abuse of new technologies between men and women are present in the urban population, while in the rural population these differences are not observed

Image:

Conclusions: Gender modifies the ways in which technologies are used, so that men have a more problematic use of video games and the Internet than women. On the other hand, in relation to emotional symptoms, it was observed that women presented more anxiety and less satisfaction with life than men. The evaluation of abuse of new technologies cts should be incorporated into health services to improve people's ability their self-care, the level of knowledge of managing their disease and their physical, mental and social health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0407

Relationship between Signals Regulating Energy Homeostasis and Neuropsychological and Clinical Features in Gambling Disorder: A Case-Control Study

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Introduction: The neurobiology of gambling disorder (GD) is not yet fully understood. Although dysfunctional signalling involved in

energy homeostasis has been studied in substance use disorders, it should be examined in detail in GD.

Objectives: To compare different endocrine and neuropsychological factors between individuals with GD and healthy controls (HC), and to explore endocrine interactions with neuropsychological and clinical variables.

Methods: A case-control design was performed in 297 individuals with GD and 41 HC, assessed through a semi-structured clinical interview and a psychometric battery, adding 38 HC in the evaluation of endocrine and anthropometric variables.

Results: Individuals with GD presented higher fasting plasma ghrelin ($p < .001$) and lower LEAP2 and adiponectin concentrations ($p < .001$) than HC adjusting for body mass index (BMI). The GD group reported higher cognitive impairment regarding cognitive flexibility and decision-making strategies, a worse psychological state, higher impulsivity levels, and a more dysfunctional personality profile. Despite failing to find significant associations between endocrine factors and either neuropsychological or clinical aspects in GD, some impaired cognitive dimensions and lower LEAP2 concentrations significantly predicted GD presence.

Conclusions: This study suggests distinctive neuropsychological and endocrine dysfunctions may operate in individuals with GD, predicting GD presence. Further exploration of endophenotypic vulnerability pathways in GD appear warranted, especially with respect to etiological and therapeutic potentials.

Disclosure of Interest: F. Fernandez-Aranda Consultant of: Novo Nordisk, Employee of: editorial honoraria as EIC from Wiley, I. Baenas: None Declared, M. Etxandi: None Declared, B. Mora-Maltas: None Declared, R. Granero: None Declared, S. Tovar: None Declared, C. Diéguez: None Declared, M. Potenza Grant / Research support from: Mohegan Sun Casino and Connecticut Council on Problem Gambling, Consultant of: Opiant Pharmaceuticals, Idorsia Pharmaceuticals, Baria-Tek, AXA, Game Day Data and the Addiction Policy Forum; has participated in surveys, mailings or telephone consultations related to drug addiction, impulse control disorders or other health topics; and has consulted for law offices and gambling entities on issues related to impulse control or addictive disorders, Employee of: patent application in Yale University and Novartis, S. Jiménez-Murcia: None Declared.

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 04**EPP0409**

Relationship between elimination disorders and internalizing-externalizing problems in children: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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