

months. Renewal of reception of alcohol in former intoxicated content resulted in the development of repeated panic disorders.

P0072

Psychoactive substances in medical students

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Objective: To explore information extent, experience level and possible negative consequences of psychoactive substance use in medical students.

Methods: 636 medical students were included in the cross-sectional study. All respondents filled in a questionnaire concerning their knowledge, use and negative consequences of use of psychoactive substances.

Results: The most frequent regularly used psychoactive substance was caffeine (49,8 % of all respondents), followed by alcohol (12,7 %) and tobacco (12,6 %). 36,6 % respondents have had at least one experience with any illicit psychoactive substance and the most common illicit drug repeatedly or regularly used was marijuana (11,7 % of respondents). We found a significant link between tobacco and cannabinoid's use as well as between the use of cannabinoids and other illicit drugs. Further analysis showed that students who use specific psychoactive substances have significant risk of developing problems in academic life.

Conclusions: Medical students are interested in psychoactive substances. They are well informed about different types of drugs. We found a high prevalence of psychoactive substance use amongst them, which has significant risk of developing problems in academic life.

P0073

OCCS: A new questionnaire assessing craving for cocaine: Feasibility and preliminary results

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Background: Cocaine dependence is an increasing problem in France. Most cocaine addicts do not perceive themselves as dependent, although they may experiment craving for cocaine.

Methods: We decided to adapt in French a craving questionnaire (Anton 1998) that was first developed to assess craving in alcoholic patients. This questionnaire conceptualizes craving for cocaine as made of two dimensions (obsessions and compulsions) and is based on the Y-BOCS.

Setting: Fifty patients in two outpatient addiction clinics were recruited.

Results: Preliminary results regarding craving scores, as well as the scores on the two dimensions (obsessions and compulsions) are described. Reliability, sensitivity to change, and construct validity of this questionnaire are discussed. The effect of sex, type of cocaine used (crack or cocaine) and place of treatment on craving scores were tested with one-way ANOVA.

Conclusion: The French version of this craving questionnaire can be used in cocaine dependent patients. It could be a sensitive tool to

measure efficacy of pharmacological and/or psychological treatments in cocaine addiction.

Reference

[1]. Moak DH, Anton RF, Latham PK. Further validation of the Obsessive-Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS). Relationship to alcoholism severity. *Am J Addict.* 1998;7(1):14-23.

P0074

Treating transient insomnia cause by substance abuse

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Objective: Insomnia is a symptom and its proper treatment depends on finding the cause of sleeplessness and treating the underlying etiology. Transient insomnia is most commonly caused by psychiatric disorders such as substance abuse.

The aim of this study was to investigate the hypnotic effectiveness of different classes of sedative-hypnotic medications in treating opiate-withdrawal insomnia.

Methodology: A total of 40 patients with opiate withdrawal were given a four groups of drugs 1.benzodiazepines with a short (brotizolam and midazolam) or 2.intermediate (nitrazepam) elimination half-life,3.non-benzo hypnotics (zolpidem) and 4.antidepressants (mianserin or trazodone) in a randomized prospective trial.The efficacy for sleep inducing and prolonged sleeping were clinical monitoring. Sleep was assessed by means of the Sleep Evaluation Questionnaire and three insomnia items of the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

Results the scores of two sleep measures showed that all aspects of sleep, except the time it takes to fall a sleep, were not significantly different.The result demonstrated highest range of sleep inducing effects in the first days of administration for nitrazepam 49,5 % and slight for zolpidem 15,3%, midazolam 12,2%, brotizolam 7,5% and low for mianserin 10%, trazodone 5,5%.In contrast, zolpidem and trazodone show effectiveness not only as a sleep inducer but also after prolonged unsuccessful attempt to sleep.

In Conclusion, apart from the initial efficacy and development of tolerance, dependence and rebound insomnia the benzodiazepines are no longer the "first line" medication for treatment of opiate-withdrawal insomnia. Non -benzo hypnotics and antidepressants can be used rationally to consolidate sleep with a less side effects.

P0075

Experiences of youth about causes of substance dependency

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Background and Aim: Substance dependency is a deviation that in many years exposed the humankind mainly youth, to the risk situation. In the recent years, young people are the main victims of this phenomenon. Regarding to character of our society that youth are majority of population and because this group is targeted in preventive programs of substances, so this research was done to describe the experiences of youth with substance dependency about causes of substance use.

Methods: This is a qualitative- phenomenological study. Participants in this study were 12 youth with substance dependency with range of 18 to 30 years old that was selected with purposive sampling method. Data were collected with in-depth interview and analysis was done via Colaizzi method.

Results: Three themes or main concepts were derived from this study that each of these themes has any subthemes. These are including Personal factors, Family factors and Social factors.

Conclusions: The findings of this study indicated that people underlined of different factors such as personal, family and social factors refer to the consumption of opioid and finally depend to this substance. Regarding to findings of present study, the researchers of this study believed that the first level of prevention can useful about this. Thus in this level of prevention, three approaches of individual centered, family centered and community centered suggested.

P0076

Psychological factors of preventing internet-addiction of teenagers

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Our original research is dedicated to the analysis of factors of preventing Internet-addiction of teenagers. We have allocated main directions and approaches to studying psychological peculiarities of Internet-addiction in the world and Ukrainian science. It discloses correlation of the essence of Internet-addictiveness and Internet-addictive behavior (IAB), outlines main criteria and factors which impact its formation (psychological, social-psychological, and social). We have researched the problem of psychological peculiarities of the display of teenagers' Internet-addictive behavior in the age aspect, namely in the adolescent age, as a crucial period of generating IAB.

It is proved that intensity of demonstration of Internet-addictive behaviour (IAB) depends on individual-psychological (individual peculiarities of adolescent age) and micro social (psychological difficulties and complications generated by the close social environment) factors, which don't appear separately from each other, but perform in interconnections and interdependence. Outlined are main types of teenagers' behavior in the Internet, comprising: obsessive-searching type, compensatory type, emotion-dependent type, communicative type, cyber-sexual type.

Psychological conditions and directions of effective preventing of generation of Internet-addiction in adolescence age are defined in the paper. Results of the experiment proved expediency and effectiveness of the our programme of preventing Internet-addictive behavior of teenagers.

Poster Session III: Diagnoses and Classification

P0077

Towards a "Riemann' turn" in the theory of psychopathology

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Background: In the mid 19th century 'Euclidian Geometry' found itself replaced by a group of previously unimaginable spheres: the "Riemann' Geometries". Only this radical shift of paradigm from the obviousness of concrete practice into the abstract worlds of

relational and symbolic order allowed Einstein's and Maxwell's theories to emerge and modern mathematics to be developed.

Psychopathology is in urgent need of a comparable turn - beyond the narrow field of clinical observation towards a theory of 'mental formation' - only from which a concept of mental illness can be deducted.

Method: The presentation reconstructs an interdisciplinary network towards a "New Psychopathology", including Kurt Goldstein, Arthur Kronfeld and Kurt Lewin, relocating psychopathological observation away from the brain to the relational order between the individual and its environment. Their joint theoretical approach was based on Ernst Cassirer's "Philosophy of Symbolic Forms", applying the ideas of change in mathematical perspectives to mental complexity and cultural development - and: its pathological disorders.

Results: "Symbolic Forms" emerge as magic, myth, language, religion, law, politics, science, the arts and others. They are transcultural universal phenomena which can be seen as "invariants" in a "Matrix of Mental Formation". This cultural construct breaks down in mental crisis.

Conclusion: Psychiatric illness is always connected to a breakdown of "Symbolic Formation". Its typical symptoms are not a lack of organic function - but derive from an inability to manage its complex 'meanings' in the constant change of parallel frames of reference. A structural concept (MATRIX) is presented as an underlying relational order to psychopathological classification.

P0078

Hindsight bias in psychiatrists' diagnoses

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Introduction: Hindsight bias means knowing the outcome may profoundly influence the perception of past events and prevent a realistic appraisal of what actually occurred.

Aims: To evaluate the role of hindsight bias on psychiatrists' diagnosis.

Method: A psychiatric vignette was made, and validated by expert psychiatrists in national board of psychiatry. They defined the most probable (Bipolar Mood Disorder) and the least probable diagnosis (Schizoaffective disorder). We designed three types of questionnaire, Type A: the basic vignette with an additional explain that in pervious admission the diagnosis was Schizoaffective disorder, Type B: the basic vignette with a suggestion of Bipolar mood disorder, and Type C: the basic vignette without any suggestion. These three forms were sent out to psychiatrists by randomization and concealment allocation in three groups to evaluate their diagnosis.

Results: Of the 240 psychiatrists included, 173 persons responded (response rate 72%). There were 52 persons in group A with Schizoaffective disorder suggestion, 63 in group B with Bipolar mood disorder suggestion and 58 in the control group. There was a significant increase of schizoaffective disorder diagnosis (Pv < 0.001) but there was not a significant difference for Bipolar Mood Disorder or any other diagnoses. There was no difference in mean age, sex and duration of clinical practice between groups.

Conclusion: According to this study decision-making in psychiatry may be vulnerable to biases like hindsight bias. Insight via