

Methods Clinical-psychopathological, clinical-laboratory, consulting of specialists, methods of psychological investigation (CIWA; CAH; SF-36) at day 1, 7 and 14 of treatment.

Results AWS quantification score on admission was 41. Further therapeutic regress of all AWS components was registered. At day 1 the patient's condition started improving, clinical score was 32; at day 3 – 17; day 5 – the score was 13, insignificant tremor remained. At day 7 of treatment, practically complete relieving effect of the therapy was ascertained. With CAH method at day 7 of the treatment, an increase of figures in all scales was registered: state of health 2.7, activity 2.4, mood 2.5. SF-36 method: at day 1 – the score was 24, day 7 – 32, day 14 – 49.

Conclusions Thus, the developed by us method of integrated treatment with inclusion of Cocarnit for withdrawal state in alcohol addicts allows to stop acute signs of pathology within 3–5 days.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.454>

EW0841

Attachment disorders in alcohol and gambling addicted patients: Preliminary evaluations

R. Testa^{1,*}, P. Grandinetti², M. Pascucci³, A. Bruschi¹, P. Parente⁴, G. Pozzi¹, L. Janiri¹

¹ Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Institute of Psychiatry, Department of Neurosciences, Roma, Italy

² AUSL, Department of Mental Health, Modena, Italy

³ Institute of Psychiatry, University of Foggia, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Foggia, Italy

⁴ Section of Hygiene, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Department of Public Health, Rome, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The addictive behaviors can be seen as attachment disorders. In literature studies about the relationship between attachment styles and addictions are few. However, in addicted patients the identification of secure or insecure attachment styles seems to have serious implications for the therapeutic alliance and the treatment.

Objectives To study the relationships between different attachment styles and types of addiction (chemical or behavioral).

Aims To examine the role of attachment styles in patients with alcohol dependence (AD) or pathological gambling (PG).

Materials We recruited 29 with AD and 33 with GP according to DSM-IV-TR criteria; all patients were abstinent from addictive behaviors at least since one month, the experiences in close relationships (ECR) was administered for the study of attachment styles.

Results PG compared to AD has higher raw scores both anxiety factor ($P < 0.001$) and avoidance factor ($P = 0.003$) at ECR. ECR ambivalent correlates with the diagnosis of PG ($P = 0.010$); ECR avoidant correlates with AD ($P = 0.006$); ECR anxiety shows a trend of correlation with the diagnosis of AD ($P = 0.052$). The subjects showed the following attachment styles (Table 1).

Conclusions This is the first study that compares the attachment styles of patients AD and PG. We found differences in attachment styles of the two types of addiction, confirming the need of different approaches and then different types of treatment. Our findings need to be replicated in larger groups, also widening the target of other addictions.

Table 1

	Secure	Ambivalent	Anxious	Avoidant
PG	2	27	–	4
AD	1	13	6	9

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.455>

EW0842

Attachment styles and severity of pathological gambling: Preliminary evaluations

R. Testa^{1,*}, P. Grandinetti², M. Pascucci³, A. Bruschi¹, P. Parente⁴, G. Pozzi¹, L. Janiri¹

¹ Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Institute of Psychiatry, Department of Neurosciences, Rome, Italy

² AUSL, Modena, Department of Mental Health, Modena, Italy

³ Institute of Psychiatry, University of Foggia, Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Foggia, Italy

⁴ Section of Hygiene, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Department of Public Health, Rome, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The addictive behaviors can be seen as attachment disorders. To our knowledge, the literature on the relationship between pathological gambling (PG) and attachment styles is still poorly represented. However, in addicted patients, the identification of secure or insecure attachment styles seems to have serious implications for the therapeutic alliance and the treatment.

Objectives To examine the clinical role of attachment styles in the PG patients.

Aims To study the relationships between the different attachment styles and PG and the severity of PG.

Materials We recruited 33 patients with GP according to DSM-IV-TR criteria; all patients were abstinent from addictive behaviors at least since one month, the experiences in close relationships (ECR) was administered to investigate attachment styles, the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS) to investigate the severity of gambling.

Results The subjects showed the following attachment styles (Table 1). Ambivalent attachment style correlates with high scores to the SOGS ($P < 0.001$), and with a shorter period of abstinence from PG ($P = 0.022$). Patients with ambivalent attachment style have increased severity of PG at SOGS, correlating with higher raw score on the anxiety factor of ECR and lower raw score on avoidance factor (for both $P = 0.036$).

Conclusions Patients showed ambivalent attachment, and anxiety factor correlates with a greater severity of PG. Attachment style could be a severity index of PG. Our findings need to be replicated in larger groups, also widening the target of other addictions both chemical and behavioral.

Table 1

	Secure attachment	Ambivalent attachment	Anxiety attachment	Avoidant attachment
PG	2	27	–	4

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.02.456>

EW0843

Incidence of Internet addiction in adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

B. Tuzun Mutluer^{1,*}, T.G. Yener Orum¹, S. Sertcelik²

¹ Bakirkoy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osman Training and Research Hospital for Psychiatry, Psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey