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#### EW0091

### Psychiatric co-morbidities in a French cohort of adults with high-functioning autism (HFA)

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**Background and rationale** Psychiatric co-morbidities are shown to be very prevalent in patients diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), up high to 53% for mood, 50% anxiety and 43% for ADHD disorders in an European cohort of adults with HFA. Using a new approach, our study proposes to explore aspects of co-morbidities in the largest French cohort of HFA adults (C0733/InfoR) by implying qualitative and quantitative clinical tools.

**Aims** To explore: (1) the prevalence rates of psychiatric co-morbidities; (2) the interplay between co-morbidities and the ASD symptoms.

**Methods** Diagnosis was made according to DSM 5 criteria. Dimensional evaluation used Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS), Systemizing Quotient (SQ) and Empathy Quotient (EQ). We used T-test, Mann–Whitney test and linear regression models.

**Results** We included 103 patients (mean age 29.3, sex ratio M/F: 3.4:1). Lifetime prevalence rates of 53.5% for depressive disorder 73.5% for anxiety disorders and 37.5% for ADHD were found. Subjects with psychotic co-morbid symptoms had a more severe social deficit (SRS score 66.2 vs 77.9  $P < 0.05$ ); patients with ADHD, lower cognition (mean IQ total 107.7 vs 99.0  $P < 0.05$ ). SQs ( $P < 0.05$ ) were significantly higher in patients with co-morbid psychosis, dysthymia, suicide attempts, and depressive disorders and directly correlated with age ( $\beta = 0.35$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). SQ and EQ were inversely correlated.

**Discussion** The results reproduce the high prevalence of co-morbidities in other studies and explore its association with social functioning and cognition. Identification of associated psychiatric conditions in subjects with HFA is therefore a crucial clinical issue potentially guiding the treatment.

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

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#### EW0092

### Group experience and dual pathology and addictions in a regional hospital in Spain

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**Introduction** Dual pathology is a term applied to those subjects suffering simultaneously from addiction and other mental disorder. Group psychotherapy can be used in people who have both diagnoses with good results in improvement of addiction and disease stabilization.

**Objectives** The purpose of this study is to analyse to efficacy of a group of psychotherapy for patients with alcohol addiction and other mental disorder, and analyse the presence of personality disorder in this group and how it affects its evolution.

**Methods** The study was conducted on a sample of 16 patients diagnosed with alcohol abuse or dependence with psychiatric co-morbidity who attended a therapy group for 6 months from January 16 to June 16. The study was conducted in ambulatory care (outpatient), being an open and heterogeneous group.

**Results** Main diagnosis was unspecified personality disorder and mood disorder (25%) followed by borderline personality disorder and mood disorder (18.75%), attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity (18.75%), mood disorder (12.5%), substance use disorder without other psychiatric co-morbidity (12.5%), narcissistic personality disorder (6.25%) and impulse control disorder (6.25%). Regarding progress in the stages of change, results were as follows: 31.5% of patients progressed to the stage of preparation for action, 25% alternating periods of abstinence from alcohol with brief relapse, 25% advanced to the stage of action, 18.5% managed to stay alcohol withdrawn.

**Conclusions** In our sample, we can conclude that a therapeutic group including patients at different stages of change and diagnoses is positive. At the end, improvement in mood and anxiety was observed.

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#### EW0093

### The impact of cannabis in Schizophrenia: Pafip three-year longitudinal study on outcome and functionality after a first episode of psychosis

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**Introduction** The association between cannabis and psychosis makes crucial the intervention on cannabis use disorder at first episodes of psychosis (FEP), especially among young population. In this group of patients, the harmful potential of cannabis is more evident by its influence on neurodevelopment. However, the nature of the association cannabis–psychosis is not clearly described. It seems to represent a mediating factor for an increased risk of psychosis in healthy and high-risk populations, determining an earlier age of onset and worsening long term outcome.

**Objectives** To assess the impact of cannabis in terms of functional and clinical prognosis in patients recruited after a FEP.