

## EV03

### A common mental health disorder. This topic choice ground of Pakistan and try clear the women and my country with others

M.N. Akhtar  
Lahore, Pakistan

Depression: is a mood disorder that causes a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest.

Signs and symptoms of depression include:

- depression and women: rates of depression in women are twice as high as they are in men;
- depression in Pakistan: globally depression affects 20% of people while in Pakistan;
- helping a depressed person: if you know someone who is depressed, it affects you too;
- to help your friend or relative.

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## EV04

### Kleptomania – “it was just a small fragrance in a Chinese store. . .”

M. Almeida\*, J. Ferreira  
Centro Hospitalar Baixo Vouga, Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Aveiro, Portugal  
\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* The idea that some people may not be able to control their stealing impulses emerged in 1838, when Esquirol and Marc coined the term Kleptomanie. Although there are not many studies regarding this issue, becoming therefore difficult to establish epidemiological data, various clinical samples suggest a high prevalence of the disorder. As the problem most likely become chronic when left untreated, the diagnostic approach is very important.

*Aims* Literature review and discussion about kleptomania, regarding a case report.

*Methods* Clinical interviews and literature review in PUBMED database.

*Results (case report)* Female patient, 62 years, with history of Personality Disorder and Persistent Depressive Disorder, confesses in psychiatric appointment that she had been caught stealing. She says that she has this “addiction to steal” since childhood, always stealing cheap stuff, that she does not need, usually giving it away to other people. She has this behavior as she feels an unexpected and irresistible impulse to steal, with increasing anxiety, which relieves when action is consumed. Afterwards she experiences feelings of shame and guilt. The patient symptoms appear to get worse in depressive relapses.

*Conclusions* Regarding individual, family and social impact of kleptomania is essential to assess it and to treat it promptly. Most of the patients are ashamed of their behavior, so they may not self-report. There are few and controversial data concerning treatment, but it is widely accepted that co-morbidity with mood disorders or substance use disorders is common and may interfere with treatment.

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## EV05

### Methamphetamine as a risk factor for myopathy

A. Azhari  
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Physical & Rehabilitation medicine, Mashhad, Iran

*Introduction* Cardiotoxic effects of methamphetamine have been proposed in many investigations, but the risk of striated muscles involvement among methamphetamine abusers is unknown.

*Methods* A case-control study has begun in our teaching hospital to examine the association between methamphetamine abuse and myopathy. The study population are adult clients who admit in the electrodiagnostic medicine clinic since January 2015 with complains of weakness. For each subject with myopathy, 2 controls without myopathy are randomly selected from the same population. Self-reported history of methamphetamine abuse is acceptable in both groups.

*Results* A total of 56 persons with myopathy and 112 controls have been identified, of whom 5 (9 percent) and 3 (3 percent) had history of methamphetamine abuse, respectively. Persons with history of methamphetamine abuse have about three times greater chance to develop myopathy (95% CI: 1.5–5.1) as compared with controls.

*Conclusion* There is a misconception among some workers that some illicit drugs such as psycho stimulants can improve their ability to work. In contrast, this study demonstrates that due to harmful effect on the muscles, methamphetamine could diminish the ability to work in long time.

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## EV07

### Elderly-study – treatment for alcohol problems among 60+

K. Andersen<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Bogenschütz<sup>2</sup>, G. Bühringer<sup>3</sup>, S. Behrendt<sup>3</sup>, B. Braun<sup>4</sup>, C. Lizarraga<sup>5</sup>, A.S. Nielsen<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, Psychiatry, Odense, Denmark

<sup>2</sup> School of Medicine, New York University, Department of Psychiatry, New York, USA

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Technische, Addiction Research Unit, Dresden, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Institut für Therapieforchung, IFT, Munich, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Clinical Trials Network SW Node, UNM Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addictions, Albuquerque, USA

<sup>6</sup> Institute of Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, Unit of Clinical alcohol Research, Odense, Denmark

\* Corresponding author.

*Introduction* The western societies have a rapidly aging population and an increasing number of elderly with alcohol use disorders. *Objective* The purpose of the elderly study is to develop and test an outpatient behavior therapy program for people with an alcohol use disorders.

*Aim of this abstract* To investigate the association between ages, gender, drinking pattern and psychology distress.

*Method* The study is a randomized study expected to enroll and treat 1000 participants aged 60+ years before April 2017; 200 in USA; 400 in Germany and 400 in Denmark. To be included in the study the participants have to fulfil the DSM-5 criteria for alcohol use disorder. All participants are examined at baseline, and at four follow up interviews. After the baseline interview all participants are randomized to Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET); or MET followed by 8 weeks of counseling based on the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) with a module added to address problems relevant to elderly people.

**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.

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

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## EV08

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

N. Bokhan<sup>1,\*</sup>, A. Mandel<sup>2</sup>, A. Abolonin<sup>2</sup>, A. Peshkovskaya<sup>2</sup>, I. Nazarova<sup>2</sup>, I. Belokrylov<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mental Health Research Institute, Administration, Tomsk, Russia

<sup>2</sup> Mental Health Research Institute, Addictive States Department, Tomsk, Russia

<sup>3</sup> Mental Health Research Institute, Affective States Department, Tomsk, Russia

\* Corresponding author.

**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  $2.14 \pm 1.04$  to  $1.43 \pm 0.98$ , 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  $1.19 \pm 0.26$  to  $1.62 \pm 0.16$  (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.

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## EV09

### Toxic role in schizophrenia: A review by a clinical case

M. Canseco Navarro\*, A. Peña Serrano, J.M. Hernández Sánchez, M. Cancino Botello, F. Molina López, M. Machado Vera  
Consorcio Hospital General Universitario, Conselleria de Sanitat, Valencia, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**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

M. Canseco Navarro\*, M. Cancino Botello, M.M. Machado Vera, J.M. Hernández Sánchez, F. Molina López  
Consorcio Hospital General Universitario, Conselleria de Sanitat, Valencia, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**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.