

health data, we selected 1927 cases who meet criteria DSM 5 for delusional disorder collecting different toxic consumption habits.

**Results** It was found that 1070 (93.4%) of patients diagnosed as delusional disorder according DSM 5 did not consume cannabis, compared to 75 (6.6%) who do so. Among patients diagnosed as “other psychoses”, 243 (85%) did not use drugs and 43 (15%) consume other drugs of different types of cannabis.

**Conclusion** In our sample, we found that the use of drugs such as cannabis and cocaine is less common among patients diagnosed with delusional disorder compared with other individuals diagnosed as “other psychosis”.

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### EV364

#### Psychosis, cause or consequence of substance use disorder

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**Introduction** The use of psychostimulants, such as amphetamines and cocaine in psychotic patients is 4 times more frequent than non-psychotic ones. It is believed that people with psychosis may use substances as a self-treatment for negative symptoms. However, early onset of substance use disorder can develop psychotic and/or negative symptoms, leading to confusion between primary or secondary psychosis.

**Method** Systematic review of the literature in English (PubMed) and patient’s clinical record. Keywords: “Substance use disorder”; “psychosis”.

**Objectives** to highlight the importance of an adequate characterization of psychotic symptoms in patients with substance use disorder.

**Case** A 29-year-old man, with psychostimulants and cannabis abuse since adolescence and very short abstinence episodes. Later on, he developed paranoia symptoms that slightly improved once he decreased drugs dosage, but they were still present even on complete abstinence. Over the last year he has showed negative and psychotic symptoms that have been worsening with aggressive behavior during the last months, so he had to be hospitalized. During this period, he has been treated successfully with aripiprazole depot once monthly. His evolution has been positive, it has disappeared psychotic symptoms and paranoia, and after discharge he has managed to remain abstinent to psychostimulants.

**Conclusions** Adequate characterization of patients with psychotic symptoms and substance abuse is essential to determine whether the psychotic disorder is associated with primary or induced TUS. Therefore, it is essential a thorough clinical evaluation to make an accurate diagnosis and to draw an individualized treatment plan.

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### EV365

#### Psychiatric disorders among asthmatic patients: Literature review

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**Introduction** Asthma is a major public health problem and its prevalence has increased in both developed and developing countries during the last few years. Once it is a chronic illness, it has also revealed psychological consequences. Moreover, recent stud-

ies have suggested an association between asthma (especially of severe grade) and mental disorders.

**Objectives** The authors pretend to make a brief review concerning psychiatric disorders among asthmatic patients.

**Aims** To understand and to be able to deal with the psychiatric disorders among chronic asthmatic patients.

**Methods** The review was based on scientific documentation published in PubMed database, using the following terms as keywords: “asthma”, “depression”, “anxiety” and “panic disorder”.

**Results** Compared to the general population, both anxiety and mood disorders rates are at least two times those observed in asthmatic patients. Moreover, certain psychiatric disorders rates, including panic disorder (PD) and major depressive disorder, are as much as six times more prevalent among asthmatics when compared to the general population. The association between psychiatric disorders and poor asthma control and asthma-related quality of life could occur through several pathways, such as behavioural pathways; cognitive or perceptual pathways; or through the direct physiological effects of depression and anxiety on the autonomic nervous system (ANS) and immune systems which increase asthma symptomatology.

**Discussions/Conclusions** There is a close correlation between anxiety, PD and depression, and a poor controlled asthma. A better understanding of this association may have major clinical implications, mainly in patients with poor controlled asthma in whom the presence of anxiety and depression should be investigated.

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### EV366

#### Opioids consumption and delusional symptomatology

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**Introduction** Opioids are the most powerful drugs commercialised for acute and chronic pain relief. The main emerging problem in our midst is the abuse and addiction to synthetic opioids iatrogenically established in general population.

**Objectives** We report the case of a female patient aged 48 admitted to the Acute Psychiatric Unit after a suicide attempt. She refers she finds herself more irritable and depressed since she began a treatment with oxycodone after she was diagnosed with fibromyalgia. She has lost a lot of weight, is not able to get to sleep and has become socially isolated.

**Methodology** During the first few days, the patient is uncooperative and shows a marked self-referentiality and verbalises delusional ideation related to her immediate surroundings. Once the treatment with opioids was withdrawn and we had prescribed paliperidone ER, she seemed more cooperative and calmed. She was discharged from the Psychiatric Day Hospital showing a good evolution.

**Results** Paranoid personality disorder (F60); mental and behavioural disorders due to use of opioids (F11); recurrent depressive disorder, current episode moderate (F33.1); fibromyalgia (M79.7).

**Conclusions** The use of synthetic opioids (tramadol, fentanyl, oxycodone) in easy-to-use formats (patches, pills, dispersible tablets, lollipops) and their dissemination in pain treatment, is lead-

ing to an increase of problems related to it, both their side effects (psychotic symptoms) and the generation of misuse and addiction. We should pay greater attention to the prescription of opioids to patients with dysfunctional personality traits.

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### EV367

#### The effect of alcohol administration on social behavior of rats with experimental schizophrenia

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Experimental animal modeling of schizophrenia and alcoholism allows understanding the mechanisms of comorbid pathology formation. The aim was to investigate the effect of ethanol administration on social relations in rats with experimental schizophrenia. The study was carried out on 30 Wistar adult male rats aged. After 2 weeks isolation rat social ranks were determined. Alcohol preference was evaluated in the two-bottle test. Schizophrenia was modeled by administering to rats ( $n=15$ ) dopamine precursor levodopa-carbidopa (LC) during 5 days each month in four months experiment. The control animals ( $n=15$ ) received water. All animals were subjected to intermittent alcoholization throughout the experiment after the introduction of the LC. The behavioral parameters evaluated in the “open field” and “despair” tests.

It was found out that the experimental rats who received alcohol did not differ in the number of interactions compared to the rats who received only alcohol. In the rats with experimental schizophrenia a significantly higher social interactions were observed compared to the control group. This is consistent with the results of the clinical studies, which have shown that patients often drink alcohol to relieve anxiety and tension. The two-bottle test has shown the difference between the experimental and control groups only in the first week of the experiment. Apparently, this can be explained by the prolonged isolation. In the despair test, before the alcoholization, the rats with experimental schizophrenia were completely immobilized, compared to the controls. After alcoholization the differences in the despair test were not observed.

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### EV368

#### Quality of life in patients with asthma

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**Introduction** Quality of life (QoL) is a complex concept that depends on many factors such as life style, past experiences, expectations, future plans and ambitions. It may be altered in patients suffering from chronic disease.

**Objectives** Assess QoL in patients with asthma as well as associated factors.

**Methods** We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study, including 30 patients followed for asthma at pulmonary outpatient department, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia. Asthma control level was evaluated by the Asthma Control Test (ACT). QoL

was assessed using the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36), that contains 36 questions grouped into 8 domains (D1: Physical Functioning, D2: Role limitations due to physical problems, D3: Bodily Pain, D4: General Health, D5: Vitality, D6: Social Functioning, D7: Role limitations due to emotional problems and D8: Mental Health).

**Results** The mean age was 51 ans. The mean duration of disease was 11 years. The average ACT score was 16.8 points. Asthma was uncontrolled in 1/3 of patients. The mean of average overall scores SF-36 was 46.22. QoL was altered in 83.3% of patients. The most altered domains were D8 followed by D7 then D4 and D2. The average overall score SF-36 was correlated to ACT score ( $P<0.001$ ), early age of onset of the disease ( $P=0.049$ ) and poor asthma control ( $P<0.001$ ). Altered QoL was associated to advanced age ( $P=0.016$ ), long duration of disease ( $P<0.001$ ) and low ACT score ( $P=0.034$ ).

**Conclusion** Optimum asthma and associated comorbidities support would improve control and therefore the patient's quality of life.

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

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### EV369

#### Prevalence of alcohol consumption in psychiatric consultations and drug addiction consultations by application the cage questionnaire camouflaged

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**Introduction** Alcohol consumption associated with other psychiatric disorders in outpatient psychiatric comorbidity is a common, yet often underdiagnosed and undertreated, resulting in a worse prognosis of both diseases.

**Objective** To evaluate the prevalence of alcohol consumption in psychiatric outpatient consultations and compared to drug addiction consultations.

**Methods** A total of 25 outpatient psychiatrists of Extremadura and 10 doctors of substance abuse centers of Extremadura (CEDEX) participated in the study. They were included in the study a total of 373 patients, 244 who were in treatment at mental health center and 129 as a center of drugs.

**Results** The mean age of patients in psychiatric consultations was 50.05 years and 42.60 years of CEDEX. The percentage of women was 54% of cases in psychiatric consultations and 18.6% in the CEDEX. Diagnoses included in psychiatric consultations were: anxiety disorders (17.2%), depressive disorders (46.3%); personality disorders (7.8%); mild mental retardation (2.5%); psychotic disorders (12.3%); dementia (2.5%); bipolar disorder (6.1%); and ADHD (1.2%). In the consultations of drugs they were: 45.4% alcohol dependent; 15.7% to cannabis; 13.3% cocaine; 10.9% heroin; 8.1% more heroin to cocaine; and 6.6% to other addictions. A total of 18.9% of patients in psychiatric consultations had a score of 2 or more in the CAGE and 62.8% of the CEDEX.

**Conclusions** We found nearly a fifth of the patients attending psychiatric outpatient clinics which have a hazardous drinking, harmful or alcohol dependence, for almost two thirds of drug queries.

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