

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Addictive Disorders

EPP0620

Impulsivity, suicide risk and cannabis consumption

E. Smaoui^{1*}, D. Mnif¹, R. Ouali¹, R. Sellami¹, I. Feki¹, I. Baati¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

¹Psychiatry, CHU hédi chaker, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.725

Introduction: Cannabis is the most widely consumed illegal drug in the world and one of the easiest to access. This drug provides a feeling of well-being and euphoria. However, frequent consumption is associated with several complications including increased impulsivity and an increased risk of suicidal behaviour.

Objectives: Our objective was to study the link between cannabis consumption, impulsivity and suicide intentionality.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study, during the period from September 2020 to October 2021, among cannabis users consulting the Sfax Detoxification Center in Tunisia. Impulsivity was studied using the Barrat Impulsivity Scale (BIS 15) and suicide intentionality was assessed using the Suicide intent scale Beck; Pierce (SIS) in subjects with history of a suicide attempt.

Results: We included 38 consumers. The average age is 26 years old and the sex ratio was 8.5 with an over-representation of men. The average BIS15 score was 38.2 ranging between 19 and 45. We have demonstrated that the higher the level of cannabis dependence, the higher the level of impulsivity. A high level of impulsivity was found in younger subjects ($p=0,04$) and with a low socio-economic level and unemployment ($p =0,021$). Suicidal intentionality, assessed in 10 patients with a history of suicide attempt, was low and intermediate in 40% and 60% of users respectively, which means a low to intermediate risk of subsequent completed suicide.

Conclusions: Impulsivity is associated with aggressive behaviour, various accidents including motor vehicle accidents, more self-mutilation and a much greater risk of dying by suicide than the general population. Frequent cannabis use is also associated with increased risk of developing all types of suicidal behaviours independently of the existence of depressive symptomatology. Overall, it is important to take into account the issues of impulsivity and substance abuse in daily clinical work as they influence the level of dangerousness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0622

Maternal substance used during labor and neonatal outcome

J. Na Bangxang^{1*}, D. Sudjai², V. Arthayukti¹, S. Cheepo¹ and K. Pipatjarussakul¹

¹Psychiatry and ²Obstetrics and gynecology, Rajavithi Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.726

Introduction: Substance use during pregnancy has become challenging clinical issue. Substance affects the brain, causing an addictive lifestyle. In pregnant women could lead more harm to neonatal life.

Objectives: This study investigates the neonatal outcome of substance use and associated factors.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed. Data were collected from pregnant women who used substance during labor and refer to rehabilitative consultation between 2017-2020. Neonate data were collected from perinatal care. Chi-square test and Fisher exact test were performed to analyze associated factors. A p-value less than 0.05 is considered significantly.

Results: 162 participants were included in this study. Mean age was 27.37 ± 6.46 years. Mean age at first substance used was 21.93 ± 6.52 years. No antenatal care was found 45.7%. Methamphetamine was the most used during the first use (67.9%) and latest used (72.2%). Average birth weight was $2,734.97\pm 617.51$ gram. Gestational age at birth was 36.75 ± 2.83 week. Average head circumference was 32.81 ± 1.39 centimeters. Average femur length was 47.77 ± 2.17 centimeters. Apgar score ≥ 7 at 1 minute and 5 minute was found 94.4% and 97.2%. Neonatal complications were preterm labor (34.6%), low birth weight (25.3%), small for gestational age (19.8%), premature rupture of membranes (4.9%), and stillbirth (3.7%). No antenatal care ($p=0.048$), no antenatal care and birth before admission ($p=0.023$), a cesarean delivery ($p=0.024$), and gestational age more than 37 weeks ($p<0.001$) were associated with neonatal outcome in maternal with substance used during labor. Using amphetamine as the first substance related to neonatal complication ($p=0.028$).

Conclusions: Preterm labor, low birth weight and small gestational age are the most found as neonatal complications in maternal substance used during labor. No antenatal care was related with neonatal complications in this group.

Therefore, an integrated system for the assessment of substances used in a pregnant woman and the system to reach out women who used substance and pregnant access to antenatal care should be established. Evaluation and rehabilitation are the interventions that should be done as soon as possible as primary, secondary intervention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders

EPP0623

Functional Neurologic Disorders: The Role of Limbic System

M. Lima Magalhães^{1*}, M. Andrade¹, A. Lourenço² and G. Soares²
¹Clínica 6 and ²Clínica 3, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.727

Introduction: Functional Neurological Disorders (FND), also called hysteria or conversion disorder, have represented a challenge over the centuries in terms of comprehension of the mechanisms responsible for symptoms which mimic neurological diseases without organic damage. Charcot considered hysteria primarily a hereditary disorder, but also considered that environmental factors including physical and emotional stress served as provoking

factors. The prevailing etiologic theories of FND are psychosocial and still strongly dominated by the Freudian concept of conversion – a psychological symptom is converted into a somatic symptom as a way of dealing with the distress of the symptom. However, physiologic studies with fMRI are necessary to understand the neurological mechanisms involved in FND symptoms. Convergent neuroimaging findings have implicated abnormal limbic-motor interactions in response to emotional stimuli in FND patients, demonstrated a possible role of the limbic system (LS) in FND neurophysiology.

Objectives: Understand the role of LS in the neurophysiologic mechanisms involve in FND.

Methods: Systematic review of the literature published in PubMed, using the terms “**Functional Neurological Disorders**”, “**Limbic System**”, “**Emotions**”.

Results: Physiologic studies of functional weakness and sensory loss reveal normal functioning of primary motor and sensory cortex, but abnormalities of premotor cortex and association cortices. This suggests a top-down influence creating the dysfunction during the action control. Indeed, fMRI studies with FND motor patients show a hypoactivation of cortical and subcortical motor pathways, and a hyperactivity in limbic areas related with an abnormal limbic regulation with increased amygdala activity. In fact, studies have found a dysfunction in the medial prefrontal areas in FND patients suggesting that they might have an abnormal affective representation (AR) of self-relevant information encoded in this region, which can later induce specific behavioral patterns of thought interaction with sensorimotor circuits. The abnormal AR could be influenced by a dysfunction in LS regulation. Indeed, emotions are one of the major factors influencing movement choice. Moreover, limbic structures, such as the amygdala, can be influenced by genetic factors and/or early life stress. Thus, abnormal functioning of LS could lead to functional disorders by deranged top-down control.

Conclusions: In conclusion, FND patients may have an abnormal AR and/or emotion regulation mechanisms possibly due to prior experience or partly genetically determined which interact with lower-order functions leading to the production of the functional symptoms, where LS have an important role. However, much further empiric research is needed to better understand this fascinating and debilitating condition, as well as to derive new perspectives for more efficient therapeutic interventions in these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Addictive Disorders

EPP0624

Relationship between the practice of chemsex and taking PrEP

O. De Juan Viladegut^{1*}, H. Andreu Gracia¹, L. Bueno Sanya¹, L. Olivier Mayorga¹, E. Cesari¹, J. I. Mena¹, I. Ochandiano¹, S. Salmeron¹ and L. Miquel¹

¹Psychiatry and Psychology Department, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Institut Clínic de Neurociències, Barcelona, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.728

Introduction: Chemsex refers to the use of drugs, typically stimulants and/or psychoactive substances, in a sexual context, often in

the context of casual or group sex encounters. Currently, the practice of chemsex focuses on men who have sex with men (MSM). On the other hand, Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a biomedical method that has proven effective in preventing HIV transmission, particularly among individuals at a heightened risk, including those who engage in chemsex. MSM account for two thirds of new HIV cases in the US. It is estimated that in 70% of cases seroconversion occurs through “condomless anal sex” (CAS). According to the CDC, one in six MSM will be infected with HIV during their lifetime. The consumption of methamphetamine (MA) has been identified as the main driver of the practice of CAS, alteration of rectal immunological function and faster seroconversion. One in three new HIV infections have been associated with MA consumption. (Groves *et al.* JAIDS 2020; 85 272-279).

Objectives: The primary goal of this study is to describe the prevalence of chemsex engagement among PrEP users, delineate user characteristics and requirements, gain deeper insights into this phenomenon within the Barcelona region, and formulate customized strategies accordingly.

Methods: This study conducts a literature review to explore the current correlation between engaging in chemsex and the utilization of PrEP. We identified research articles published between January 2020 and December 2022, that discussed the utilization of chemsex drugs prior to or during sexual activities. The findings were synthesised using a narrative approach and conceptualised using a behavioural analysis framework.

Results: According to a recent cross-sectional study performed at Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, SUD among patients who are being followed-up in the outpatient clinic of PrEP was higher (89%) compared with other European regions such as England (38.5%) or Amsterdam (41%). Moreover, according to data collected in the EMIS 2017 survey, Barcelona is the city with the highest prevalence of chemsex in Spain. (De La Mora L *et al.* AIDS Beh. 2022; 26: 4055-4062).

Conclusions: The frequency of chemsex practice among individuals using PrEP in Barcelona surpasses what has been observed in other groups. Nearly 25% of the participants express worries and a requirement for assistance regarding the management of drug use, matters associated with their sexuality, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). MSM who suffers from substance use disorder may experience difficulty achieving effective daily oral PrEP adherence prevention levels that may serve as early indicators of increased risk of disengagement from PrEP care and discontinuation of the PrEP. These results highlight the importance of adopting an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates education about substances and the implementation of risk mitigation strategies within the context of riskier sexual behaviors.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0625

Reasons for Individuals not Enrolling for Yoga trial in Addiction

S. Sarkar^{1*}, A. Dhawan¹, R. Quraishi¹, P. S. Negi¹ and A. Kumar¹

¹National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.729