

Target substances of the request of weaning are respectively: the buprenorphin (58.87%), benzodiazepines (12.63%), the trihexyphenidyl (7.71%), the alcohol (5.61%), the cannabis (5.26%).

A pathological personality was raised in 17.5%.

A psychiatric comorbidity was found to 8% of the patients.

The coverage is made on 3 shutters: biological by the symptomatic treatment of the weaning and the comorbidities, psychological and social by the social and occupational reintegration thanks to non-governmental organizations.

Conclusion Addictology is a stigmatized speciality in Tunisia, by the peculiarity of the patients and the slowness of the results. Nevertheless the number of consultants does not stop increasing where from the interest to create more specialized services and structures of rehabilitation.

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EV1404

Nalmefene against alcohol use disorder: A report of one case

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Introduction Alcohol consumption represents a significant factor for mortality in the world: 6.3% in men and 1.1% in women. Alcohol use disorder is also very common: 5.4% in men and 1.5% in women. Despite its high frequency and the seriousness of this disorder, only 8% of all alcohol-dependents are ever treated. One potentially interesting treatment option is oriented toward reducing alcohol intake.

Aims To describe one case who has improved his alcohol consumption after starting treatment with nalmefene, an opioid receptor antagonist related to naltrexone.

Methods A 35-year-old male with alcohol use disorder since 2001 came to our consult in November 2015. He was in trouble with his family and he had a liver failure. We offer a new treatment option with nalmefene 18 mg to reduce alcohol consumption.

Results Before to start nalmefene he drank 21 drinks/week. Six-month later, he decreased alcohol intake until 5 drinks/week with better family relationship and liver function. After starting nalmefene he complained of nausea, so we recommend to take the middle of the pill for next 7 days. After this time he returned to take one pill with good tolerance and no more side effects or withdrawal syndrome.

Conclusions Nalmefene appears to be effective and safe in reducing heavy drinking and in preventing alcohol withdrawal syndrome due to its opioid receptor antagonism. This case suggests nalmefene is a potential option to help patients, who do not want or cannot get the abstinence, in reducing their alcohol consumption.

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EV1405

The royal road to the obesity: A case report of food addiction

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Increasing prevalence of obesity in the world and increasing role of processed foods in daily life has led to become the focal point of food addiction. In recent years, the animal studies and human brain imaging studies demonstrated the neurobiological and behavioral similarities between drug addiction and food addiction. Here, we aim to present a 13-year-old, female, adolescent who applied with complaints of anger and irritability and shows serious addictive behaviors of chocolate. Our patient with increasing chocolate consumption in the last two years was using atomoxetine 60 mg/day with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). She gradually needs more chocolate to be satisfied. She has complained of nervousness, irritability and serious chocolate-seeking behavior during chocolate deprivation. She gained weight in proportion to the increase in chocolate consumption. Her daily diet was increasingly deteriorated. We used behavioral approach and sertraline in her treatment and were observed that partially benefit from treatment. Combined data from retrospective accounts of adults and prospective observations of youth indicates that juveniles with ADHD are at increased risk for cigarette smoking and substance abuse and behavioral addiction such as Internet addiction, gambling and sex addiction during adolescence. Recognition of the food addiction is important to fight against obesity, strengthening the treatment of choice in the food addiction and take political measures against food addiction are becoming inevitable.

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Chronic methiopropamine modifies preference of choice in rat gambling task

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Introduction and aims Rat gambling task (rGT) is a recently developed animal model making translational research possible in psychiatric disorders related to decision-making deficits. Methiopropamine (MPA) is a structural analog to methamphetamine and a temporary controlled substance. Although increasing concerns have been raised regarding MPA's abuse, few sources of information exist regarding its psychopharmacology. Thus, we investigated whether MPA produces any changes in the choice of preference in rGT.

Methods Rats were trained in a touch screen chamber to learn the relationships between 4 different light signals on the screen and accompanied reward outcomes and punishments set up with different schedules, for one session of 30 min each day. Once animals showed a stabilized pattern of preference, they were given a total of 5 IP injections (a single injection per day, every other day) with saline or MPA followed by 2 weeks of withdrawal. Upon MPA challenge injection, their preference of choice was re-tested in rGT chambers.

Results Depending upon their preference of choice, rats were separated as risk-averse or risk-seeking groups. When they were pre-exposed to and challenged with MPA, rats in the risk-averse group significantly changed their preference toward more disadvantageous choices. These effects were not shown when they were pre-exposed to saline and challenged with MPA.

Conclusions These results indicate that MPA badly influences decision-making behavior as in gambling task, implying that it may aggravate pathological symptoms of bad choices, resulting in