METHOD	POSITIVE RESULT	LIMITATIONS	ADVANTAGES
SELF REPORT		• Lack of agreement between answers and urine test results	
MATERNAL URINE	Chronic use= weeks Occasional use= 2-3 days	• Chronicity of use determines duration of positive result	• Low cost • No invasive method
MATERNAL SERUM	Chronic use= weeks Occasional use= 2-3 days	• Chronicity of use determines duration of positive result • Invasive method	• Easily collected • No invasive method
MATERNAL HAIR	Several weeks	• Expensive method • Less accurate for marijuana than other drugs	• Easily collected • No invasive method
CORD TISSUE	From 20 week of gestation exposure	• Less studies than other methods	• More rapidly available than meconium
MECONIUM	Second-third trimester exposure	• 43% of false positives • Expensive method • Delay in results	• 100% concordance with results of urine test • Gold standard
NEONATAL HAIR	Third trimester	• Expensive method • Less sensitive than meconium	• Easily collected • No invasive method

Figure 3. Types of samples

Conclusions: Nowadays, the available bibliography is heterogeneous and lacks information. Consequentially, further investigation needs to be carried out in order as to establish standardized prenatal screening of cannabis during pregnancy to draw more comparable and precise conclusions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: neonates; Screening; Cannabis; pregnancy

EPV0686

Food addiction in a large non-clinical sample of Canadians

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Introduction: The concept of food addiction emerged recently due to the similarities between food overconsumption patterns and addictive drugs. This concept is not yet included into ICD or DSM as it still needs to be further investigated. Relationship between obesity and food consumption as well as the psychological indicators of food addiction are of particular interest.
Objectives: To examine the prevalence of food addiction and its relationship to obesity, quality of life and multiple indicators of impulsivity.
Methods: Cross-sectional in-person assessment of 1432 community adults (age 38.93+/-13.7; 58% female). Measurements: Yale Food Addiction Scale 2.0, anthropometrics, body composition, World Health Organization Quality of Life scale, and impulsivity measures including impulsive personality traits, delay discounting, and behavioral inhibition.
Results: The prevalence of food addiction was 9.3% and substantially below that of obesity (32.7%). Food addiction was more prevalent among obese individuals and also was associated with higher BMI among non-obese participants. It was associated with significantly lower quality of life in all domains, and significantly higher impulsive personality traits, particularly negative and positive urgency.
Conclusions: In this general community sample, food addiction was present in slightly fewer than 1 in 10 individuals, approximately one-third the prevalence of obesity, but notably the food addiction has been mostly represented within the subsample of obese individuals. Food addiction was robustly associated with substantively lower quality of life and elevations in impulsivity, particularly in deficits in emotional regulation. These data suggest food addiction may be thought of as a subtype of obesity and, in non-obese individuals, possibly a prodrome.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: quality of life; Impulsivity; food addiction; obesity

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Description of the consumption of toxics in patients with assertive community treatment and prolonged release treatment

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Introduction: The Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) was developed by Leonard Stein and Mary Ann. The objective is the treatment of serious Mental Disorders in an integral way and in the community.
Objectives: The Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) was developed by Leonard Stein and Mary Ann. The objective is the treatment of serious Mental Disorders in an integral way and in the community.
Methods: This is a retrospective study with a total of 69 patients whose main diagnosis is Schizophrenia undergoing CT follow-up in 2018-2019. The data obtained have been analyzed by the SPSS statistical program.
Results: Our sample is mainly composed of men (60.9%) with an average age of 48 years (+ - 11.56). The main diagnosis is schizophrenia (62.3%) and the most commonly used long-term injectable treatment is paliperidone palmitate with a dose range of 150mg. Of the total number of patients, 29% of the cases did not maintain active use of any toxic, and the most commonly used toxic is tobacco (49.3% of cases).
Conclusions: The inclusion of patients in a ACT program requires a diagnosis of severe Mental Disorder and poor therapeutic adherence. After analyzing our data, we observed that most of them also have active toxic consumption and high doses of psychotropic drugs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: severe mental disorder; ACT; drugs; schizophrénia

EPV0689

Substance use disorders in adolescence - a review

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