

EW0285

Substance-induced psychotic disorders in an emergency department

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Introduction Substance abuse has been correlated with psychotic disorders albeit more accurate details on causality remain to be assessed. Furthermore, the prevalence and prognosis of substance-induced psychotic disorders have not been clearly established.

Method Retrospective study performed in 124 patients assessed in an Emergency Department (ED) due to psychotic symptoms over a 6-month period. Medical records were reviewed to obtain clinical and socio-demographic variables.

Objectives (1) To analyse substance abuse patterns among ED psychotic patients; (2) to estimate the prevalence of substance-induced psychotic disorders in ED; (3) to underpin the socio-demographic and clinical variables associated.

Results Personal history of substance abuse: THC 31.5%, alcohol 29%, cocaine 18.5%, benzodiazepines 18.5%, opiates 6.5%, MDMA 4%, amphetamines 3.2%, hallucinogens 2.4%. Accumulated time interval of substance abuse prior to psychotic onset: 0–5 years 15% (3.9% developed psychosis during the first year of cannabis use), 5–10 years 9.2%, more than 10 years 20.8%. Urine testing for drug misuse undertaken in 80.6% of cases: positives 53%, negatives 47%. Among positive urine test results: THC 16.5%, benzodiazepines 16.5%, cocaine 6.1%, opiates 5.1%, alcohol 0.9%, amphetamines 0.8%, hallucinogens 0.8%. Substance-induced psychotic disorder (F19.15) was diagnosed among 20.4% of patients. This diagnosis was 1.5 times more prevalent among males. Forty-eight percent of patients were single, 36% married, 12% divorced, 4% widowers. Habitat: 68% urban, 34% rural. Highest prevalence group 36–50 year olds.

Conclusions Both substance abuse and substance-induced psychotic disorders are highly prevalent in our sample. Their socio-demographic and clinical profile is similar to that found in schizophrenia. Further refinements of these findings are warranted.

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

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EW0286

Cannabis-induced psychotic disorders and THC use among patients with psychotic symptoms

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Introduction Causality between THC and psychotic symptoms has been outlined in several studies and a potential role for THC in the development of Schizophrenia remains to be assessed.

Methods Retrospective study undertaken in a sample of 124 patients assessed in an Emergency Department (ED) due to psychotic symptoms. Medical records were reviewed to obtain clinical and sociodemographic variables.

Objectives (1) To analyse the prevalence of THC consumption among psychotic patients in ED; (2) to establish the prevalence of cannabis-induced psychotic disorder; (3) to underpin the socio-demographic and clinical variables associated with cannabis-induced psychosis.

Results Personal history of cannabis use 31.5% (6.5% as a single drug.) Accumulated time interval of cannabis use prior to the first

psychotic episode: 0–5 years 15% (3.9% developed psychosis during the first year of cannabis use), 5–10 years 9.2%, more than 10 years 20.8%. Cannabis-induced psychotic disorder (F12.5) was diagnosed in 3.3% of the sample. The prevalence of this diagnosis was the same among male and female patients. The highest prevalence of cannabis-induced psychosis was found among 36–50 years old patients (50%). All patients with a diagnosis of Cannabis-induced psychotic disorder had a personal history of THC use and urine tests had been positive for THC in 75% of the cases. Habitat: 75% urban, 25% rural. Marital status: 50% single, 50% married.

Conclusions Cannabis use is highly prevalent among patients who present with psychotic symptoms in ED and THC is correlated with psychotic episodes. The prevalence of cannabis-induced psychosis has also increased. Further studies comprising larger samples are warranted.

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

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EW0287

Evolutionary aspects of psychotic disorders induced by cannabis

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Introduction Cannabis is increasingly used by young people. Its several noxious effects on mental health have become a matter of preoccupation. Although cannabis use may be involved in the etiology of acute psychosis, there has been considerable debate about the association observed with chronic psychosis.

Aims (1) To describe the profile of patients with cannabis use disorders (CUD); (2) to determine the evolutionary aspects.

Methods We proceed with a retrospective and descriptive study conducted among 16 male patients with CUD and hospitalised for the first time in the psychiatric department at the University Hospital Hedi Chaker during the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014.

Results An overwhelming majority of the subjects were single and unemployed. One-third of the users had a stay abroad, the half was incarcerated at least once and one patient was implicated in illegal drugs trade. CUD were associated with specific personality disorders: borderline (18.8%) and antisocial (6.3%) personality. Into at least the 2 years of follow-up, different evolutionary aspects were distinguished. Many of the patients were lost to follow (18.8%). A total restitution of symptoms or a recurrence of the same disorders were observed in 25% of cases. About 56.3% of subjects had a change in diagnosis to either schizophrenia (43.3%) or affective disorder (12.5%).

Conclusion This study showed that cannabis use can be a cause of the emergence of chronic psychosis. This emphasizes the importance of early screening of the vulnerability to psychotic disorder and identify more effective strategies to improve intervention.

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

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EW0288

Video and Internet gaming addiction among young adults

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Introduction With the popularity of high-tech devices and Internet use in recent years, playing online or offline games has become