

Introduction The level of high-risk alcohol consumption WHO is estimated at more than 40 mg for women and 60 mg for men.

Nalmefene is a new treatment that breaks the cycle of continued use of alcohol.

Methodology A sample of 18 patients of a Mental Health Centre in the province of Leon alcohol dependent and high consumption They received nalmefene 18 mg daily continuous treatment for 6–9 months is selected. We appreciate the adherence of patients and the efficacy, tolerability and impact on physical health.

Results We appreciate reduction in the amount of alcohol ingested observed by both the patient and their relatives without any cases of neglect and few side effects.

We got two patients leave the alcohol completely and an average decline in consumption over 9 Basic Units of Drink.* (90 g).

We observed improvement in the quality of life in patients with multiple pathologies and difficult social situation.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1100>

EV116

A case of marchiafava bignami disease with frontal cortex involvement and late onset, long-lasting psychiatric symptoms

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Aims To describe the case and management of a patient with marchiafava bignami disease (MBD) with frontal cortical lesions, no specific symptoms at first referral to the emergency room, and late onset of atypical psychiatric symptoms.

Methods We report the case of a 44-year-old patient with a history of chronic alcohol abuse, eventually diagnosed with MBD.

Results Magnetic resonance showed lesions in the splenium and in the body of corpus callosum and bilateral lesions of the frontal cortex. The patient showed late-onset atypical psychiatric symptoms, which were drug resistant.

Conclusions The case we describe seems to support the existing few ones describing cortical involvement in MBD, which suggest that this is associated with a poorer prognosis. Psychiatric symptoms may be challenging to treat because of drug resistance. The involvement of psychiatrists together with neurologists and radiologists, with a consultation–liaison approach has proved important for the achievement of diagnosis and of the most appropriate management and treatment for this patient.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1101>

EV117

Alexithymia in a sample of alcohol-dependent patients: Clinical correlations and cognitive patterns

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Introduction Alexithymia represents a personality construct, characterized by an inability in identifying and verbally describing own and others' emotions. According to the recent research on emotional dysregulation and the alexithymic construct, it has been described a positive correlation between alcoholism and alexithymia. The present study aims to evaluate the presence of alexithymia in a sample of alcohol dependant patients and, therefore, analyze how the presence of these alexithymic traits may influence/interact with a range of cognitive processes such as the anger rumination, metacognitive capabilities and dissociative experiences.

Methods A sample of 40 alcohol dependant inpatients affected with alcohol dependence and alcohol-related issues were recruited, evaluated and compared with a sample of 40 healthy controls. A clinical evaluation and a complete clinical and psychological assessment were carried out in order to investigate alcohol-related clinical patterns, alexithymia construct, anxiety and depression symptomatology and cognitive pattern.

Results Subjects with alcohol addiction show higher total scores in all tests except the scale that evaluates anxiety, compared to healthy controls. Finally, a factorial ANOVA analysis demonstrated that alcoholism seems to be determined by the lack of emotional recognition from which derives a dissociative state, which consequently generates a depressive rumination.

Conclusions According to the recent literature, the present study identifies a significant proportion of alexithymic patients within the sample of subjects affected by alcohol-related disorders. Other clinical variables (i.e. depression, pathological anxiety-related worry, anger rumination, dissociation and metacognitive capabilities) mirror a specific cognitive pattern in the sample of alcoholics rather than the healthy group.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1102>

EV119

Changes in qualified detoxification treatment of inpatients with multiple substance use: Impacts on key figures, a pre-post-study in an open door unit in Saxony, Germany

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Introduction Detoxification treatment of adults at younger ages suffering from polysubstance dependence on our department pursues an integrative therapeutic concept. In addition to addiction-specific, topic-centred group and talk therapy orientation also behavioural therapy elements are included: a penalty points system provides negative sign stimuli for undesirable behaviour.

Objectives Since 2010, both rate of psychotic disorders and number of N-methylamphetamine consumers ($P < 0.001$) have been growing impressively while the proportion of repeated admissions amounted to >55%. Dissatisfying trends were identified by longitudinal measurement, e.g. regarding ALOS, kind of discharge, bed occupancy.

Aims Targeted changes in treatment were established in the 2nd half of 2014. In particular, the penalty point system was adapted towards less restrictive rules, combined with slightly reduced ther-