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Introduction: The 15-method: a new brief intervention tool for alcohol problems in primary care, has shown promising results in Sweden for mild to moderate alcohol use disorders.

Objectives: To evaluate the 15-method's usability, organizational integration, and overall implementation feasibility in Danish general practice (GP) in preparation for a large-scale evaluation of the method's effectiveness in identifying and treating alcohol problems in GP.

Methods: In the Central and Southern Region of Denmark, five general practices participated: seven doctors and eight nurses. Participants received half a day of training in the 15-method. Testing of implementation strategies and overall applicability ran for two months. A focus group interview, two individual interviews with the participating doctors, and five individual patient interviews concluded the study phase.

Results: indicate that implementation of the 15-method is feasible in Danish general practice. The healthcare professionals and patients were optimistic about the method and its possibilities. The method was considered a new patient-centred treatment offer and provided structure to a challenging topic. An interdisciplinary approach was much welcomed. Results indicate that the method is ready for large-scale assessment.

Conclusions: Implementation of the 15-method is considered feasible in Danish general practice, and large-scale evaluation is currently being planned. The results from the present feasibility study, and an overview of the large-scale evaluation, will be presented at the conference.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Screening and Brief Intervention; Alcohol Treatment; Alcohol use disorder; General Practice

EPV1494

Climate change and substance use disorders – do we understand the risks?

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Introduction: Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of severe heatwaves, storms, floods, droughts, and wildfires. These events cause widespread economic and social disruption and are undermining population health worldwide. Despite a growing literature on how climate change threatens mental health, its influence on harmful substance use has not been systematically addressed.

Objectives: We propose an explanatory framework explicating the plausible links between climate change-related stressors and an increase in harmful substance use.

Methods: We critically review and synthesise literature documenting the pathways, processes and mechanisms linking climate change to increased substance use vulnerability.

Results: Several plausible pathways link climate change to increased risk of harmful substance use worldwide. These include: (1) anxiety about the impacts of unchecked climate change, (2) destabilisation of psychosocial and economic support systems, (3) increasing rates of mental disorders, and (4) increased physical health burden. Children may face disproportionate risk due to their vulnerability to both mental disorders and substance use, particularly during adolescence. We argue that a developmental life-course perspective situated within a broader 'systems thinking' approach provides a coherent framework for understanding how climate change is aggravating the multiple, persistent, interacting risks that influence harmful substance use pathways.

Conclusions: Climate change is already undermining health and wellbeing of global populations. By inference, it is also aggravating pathway to harmful substance use. This is a critical psychosocial problem for individuals and communities alike. Conceptual and methodological work is urgently needed so that effective adaptive and preventive action can be taken.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Child and adolescent; Psychopathology; Climate change and environment; Addiction

EPV1496

Features of addictive beliefs with different types of addictions

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Introduction: Today, a number of researchers consider the problem of addictive behavior as one of the most global problems for Kazakhstan and Russia. Some scientists consider CBT to be the most effective way to work with addictions. In our country there are no scientific works devoted to the study of addictive beliefs, so we decided to conduct such a study.

Objectives: The Objective of the study was to identify the characteristic addictive beliefs of drug addicts with different type of addiction: opioids and synthetic cathinones (designer drugs called "salts", "bath salts").

Methods: Questionnaire of addictive beliefs by A. Beck, questionnaire of beliefs about cravings by A. Beck and F. Wright, clinical interview. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used for data processing.

Results: People with opioid addiction are more likely to believe that their lives will become more depressive if they stop using drugs ($p=0.0347$); that drug use is the only way to cope with pain in their life ($p=0.0347$) and that they cannot cope with anxiety without drugs ($p=0.009$). Respondents who use synthetic psychostimulants endorse to believe that addiction is not a problem for them ($p=0.0358$).

Conclusions: Having categorized these beliefs in accordance with A. Beck's classification, we came to the conclusion that "relief-oriented beliefs" are more typical for people who use opiates. The motive for use is often the desire to alleviate a negative emotional or physical state. For people using psychostimulants "salt", "anticipatory beliefs" are more characteristic - the desire to experience euphoria and pleasant experiences.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1497

Significantly improved outcomes – both in retention and CGI scores - using Long Acting Buprenorphine (LAB-Buvidal) versus treatment as usual for Opioid Dependence in Wales during the Pandemic

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Introduction: We have been using LAB (Buvidal) in Cardiff after its pandemic use was funded by Welsh Government.

Objectives: We wished to review the benefits of introducing LAB (Buvidal) into treatment during the pandemic.

Methods: This service development review of the first 73 patients treated with LAB (24mg/96mg rapid titration Welsh protocol) was analysed using Kaplan-Meier survival curves.

Results: 43 (58%) male, 30 (41%) female. <25years=1, 38 (52%) aged 25-40, 34 (47%) 40-55. Prior to LAB 14% (10 people) using Espranor, 8% (6) Buprenorphine, 28% (20) Methadone. 50% (36) illicit opiates (mainly Heroin). We had continuous data for patients for up to 9 months of LAB. Two stopped for non-discontinuation reasons: One wanted to detox, one died of natural causes (LAB-unrelated). Both were excluded from discontinuation rate analysis. 55 people have data for over a month. Of these, 11 discontinued treatment. 80% remained on LAB for 1 month or more [95%CI 67-90%]. Kaplan-Meier plots showed similar discontinuation rates when comparing different OST programmes or none prior to LAB, and comparing by age, sex and initial illness severity (CGI severity). These rates all far exceeded data for traditional OST. CGI scores dramatically improved, even at one week. By month 2 all scores "much improved" or "very much improved".

Conclusions: Buvidal (LAB) has 80% retention rates, regardless of underlying prescribed/illicit opioid/demographics. The commonly held belief that those on heroin are further from Recovery than those more stable on OAD may be incorrect. LAB may be a more acceptable and useful first line therapy than other OSTs

Disclosure: Dr Melichar has provided consultancy work, presentations, training and chaired panel discussions for all the companies in this area in the UK and some outside the UK. Recent work includes Althea (UK), Britannia (UK), Camurus (UK and Global), Martindale (U

Keywords: buvidal; long acting; Addiction; buprenorphine

EPV1498

Possible association between high social anxiety level and genetic markers in young adult Internet addicts

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Introduction: Internet addiction (IA) is a rapidly growing disorder especially among adolescents and young adults. Social anxiety is one of the risk factors for IA. Also, genes involved in dopaminergic and serotonergic systems are among the candidate genes most frequently associated with IA.

Objectives: The study aimed to investigate the association between social anxiety level and genetic markers in young adult Internet addicts.

Methods: IA group included 44 people (Chen/Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) score ≥ 65), 75,0% males), the average age 22,0 [18,0;25,0] y.o. (Md [Q1; Q3]). Healthy control group (CIAS score was less 65) included 120 people, (73,3% males), the average age 23,0 [22,0;24,0] y.o. Psychometric measures: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS). Genetic markers: rs2072450 in *GRIN2A*, rs2832407 in *GRiK-GluR5*, *HUMTH01* in *TH01*(S<9, L>=9 repeats). The impact of genotypes on social anxiety scores was identified using Proportional Odd Logit modeling taking into account group affiliation.

Results: Group of IA reported significantly higher levels in almost all LSAS measures including total score. We found that carriers of the genotypes rs2072450 CC (p=0.004 vs.CA/AA), rs2832407 CC (p=0.023 vs AA), and TH01 SS (p=0.013 vs. LL) scored significantly higher of LSAS total in the IA group. There were no significant differences in the healthy controls group.

Conclusions: The rs2072450(CC) in *GRIN2A*, rs2832407(CC) in *GRiK-GluR5*, and *HUMTH01* in *TH01*(SS) genotypes may be possibly associated with higher social anxiety levels in Internet addicts.

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Keywords: internet addiction; social anxiety; genetic factors