

the COVID 19 pandemic. In the US this data is not readily available at the time of submission for proper comparison.

Conclusions: Although definitive comparison is pending, the results of extensive illicit drug use demonstrate a high comorbidity with psychotic spectrum disorders in the DSM 5.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: drug use; case series; young adults; schizoaffective

Addictive Disorders 02

EPP0340

Prevalence of alcohol use disorder among the Latvian general population and associations with the PHQ-9 screening results and sociodemographic factors

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Introduction: Both alcohol use disorder (AUD) and depression are potentially disabling and economically burdensome disorders. There is no available information about the prevalence of alcohol use disorder in the general population of Latvia.

Objectives: To determine the 12-month prevalence of AUD and the association with depressive symptoms and socio-demographic factors among the Latvian general population.

Methods: Computer assisted face-to-face interviews were carried out in 2019-2020 among a representative sample of the Latvian adult population (n=2687). The study sample was selected using a stratified random sampling method. The respondents were interviewed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (a score of ≥ 10 was defined as indicating the presence of a clinically relevant depressive symptoms) and the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square test was applied.

Results: There were 1238 males (46.1%) and 1449 females (53.9%) recruited. Mean age of respondents was 49.9 (SD 18.2). The 12-month prevalence of AUD according to the M.I.N.I was 13.1% with a statistically significant difference between the genders: 23.6% in men and 4.1% in women ($p < 0.001$). AUD was significantly more prevalent among the respondents younger than 40 years: 18.0% ($p < 0.001$), especially among young (18-44 y.o.) men – 28.1% of all diagnosed cases ($p < 0.001$); There was found an association between the severity stage of AUD and PHQ-9 screening results: 18.8% of those diagnosed with severe AUD had a score greater than 10 points in the PHQ-9 ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Young men are at particularly high risk of alcohol use disorder. Those with diagnosed alcohol use disorder should be also screened for the depressive symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Alcohol use disorder; Epidemiology

EPP0341

Psychological Impacts on Patients with Alcohol Use Disorder: a Study in Southern Taiwan with Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) in 2020

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Introduction: Alcohol consumption is a risk factor for various comorbidities, such as cirrhosis, chronic sclerosing stomatitis, and neuropsychiatric disorders.

Objectives: Our study examined the associations between psychological factors and alcohol addiction of the individuals with alcohol use disorder (AUD) in Southern Taiwan.

Methods: Demographic information as well as suicidal history and sources of stress were collected from 177 participants. The extent of alcoholism was assessed by AUDIT questionnaire. Demographic and linear regression analyses were performed with the Statistical Software Stata version 12.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA).

Results: Demographic data, suicidal history and the causes of stress of patients divided by AUDIT scores are shown in **Table 1**. Among 177 participants, 17 (9.6%) had suicidal thoughts, 4 (2.3%) had suicide plan, 22 (12.5%) self-injured, and four-fifth of patients lived under pressure. Patients who self-harmed were with significant lower AUDIT scores of -7.24 (95% CI: -11.49 – -3.00) (**Table. 2**). The AUDIT scores of patients with physical stress, interpersonal difficulties and loneliness increased significantly by 6.71 (95% CI: 3.19 – 10.30), 6.14 (95% CI: 2.15 – 10.13) and 5.02 (95% CI: 0.93 – 9.11), respectively (**Table. 3**).

Conclusions: Our findings indicated negative correlation with alcohol use and auto-inflicted injury. However, previous study showed systematic assessment of the association between suicide and AUD, and considered alcohol an important risk factor for suicide, which is related to mental health and affected by different genders and drinking patterns. Our results may provide reference for estimation of the alcohol-related psychological effects in Taiwan.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol use disorder (AUD); AUDIT; psychological impact; Multiple linear regression (MLR)

EPP0342

Are Neurotrophin Genes Involved in the Pathophysiology of Gambling Disorder?

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