

Results Statistically significant differences between groups were observed. The consumers group (ss + sn) had an earlier age of onset, most were male, unemployed, single, prone to loneliness and they were concomitant users of alcohol and tobacco.

Conclusions The use of cannabis has a detrimental effect on the outcome of schizophrenia. A specific and early intervention could contribute to prognostic improvements. Identifying cannabis consumption subtypes could be useful for this purpose.

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EW0599

Association between ADHD and psychopathy among inmates in a high-security prison in Portugal

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Introduction ADHD is associated with psychopathic traits, both in the general population and in perpetrators, due to the impulsivity, but not the affective component of psychopathy.

Objectives To analyze this relationship among a sample of inmates from a high-security male prison, using an instrument that further divides the callous-unemotional factor of psychopathy into boldness and cruelty, and see if they relate to ADHD independently from the impulsivity/disinhibition.

Methods One hundred and one subjects aged 18–65, with at least 4 years of formal education, were interviewed for socio-demographic data and completed the ASRS-v1.1 (Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale) and the TriPM (Triarchic Psychopathy Measure). Subjects were divided into ADHD positive or negative according to their score in the ASRS-v1.1, and then compared regarding TriPM score (total, disinhibition, boldness and cruelty) using Student's *t*-test. Linear regression was used to assess independency between the subscales of TriPM.

Results Seventeen subjects scored positive for ADHD. They significantly differed from the non-ADHD group regarding all psychopathy scores (total, $t = -5.03$, $P < 0.0001$; disinhibition, $t = -3.53$, $P = 0.0006$; and cruelty, $t = -4.96$, $P < 0.0001$), except for boldness ($t = 1.97$, $P = 0.005$). The cruelty score is independent from boldness ($R^2 = 0.03$) but not from the disinhibition score ($R^2 = 0.24$). Disinhibition and boldness are also unrelated ($R^2 = 0.01$).

Conclusions In line with previous work, our study shows a strong association between ADHD and psychopathy, with both conditions sharing the disinhibition/impulsivity factor. Although ADHD subjects score higher for cruelty, this isn't independent from disinhibition, and may be a result of them being more prone to admit to cruel behaviours, due to deficient response inhibition.

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EW0600

Novel psychoactive substances in a psychiatric young adults sample: A multicenter, observational study

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Introduction Comorbidities between psychiatric diseases and consumption of traditional substances of abuse are common. Nevertheless, there is no data regarding the use of novel psychoactive substances (NPS) in the psychiatric population.

Objectives The purpose of this multicentre survey is to investigate the consumption of a wide variety of psychoactive substances in a young psychiatric sample.

Methods Between September 2013 and November 2015, a questionnaire has been administered, in ten Italian psychiatric care facilities, to a sample of 671 psychiatric patients (48.5% men; 51.5% women), aged between 18 and 26 years (mean age: 22.24).

Results 8.2% of the sample declared use of NPS at least once in a lifetime and 2.2% have assumed NPS in the last three months. The NPS more used were synthetic cannabinoids (4.5%), followed by methamphetamine (3.6%). The three psychiatric diagnosis with more frequent NPS consumption were bipolar disorder (23.1%), personality disorders (11.8%) and schizophrenia and related disorders (11.6%). Bipolar disorder was associated with NPS consumption ($P < .001$). Among the illicit drugs investigated, 31.4% of the sample was cannabis smoker and 10.7% cocaine user. Moreover, 70.6% of the sample declared alcohol use and 47.7% had binge drinking conducts. In univariate regression analysis, bipolar disorder was positive associated with binge drinking while obsessive compulsive disorder resulted negative associated.

Conclusions The use of novel psychoactive substances in a young psychiatric population appears to be a frequent phenomenon, probably still underestimated. Bipolar disorder shows an association with NPS use. Therefore, careful and constant monitoring and accurate evaluations of possible clinical effects related to their use are necessary.

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EW0601

Personality traits and tobacco smoking among male alcoholics with secondary depression

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Introduction After alcohol withdrawal, secondary depression may persist and might be a risk factor for relapse among primary alcoholics.

Objectives The differences between male alcoholics with secondary depression (D) and without depression (wD) regarding the personality dimensions and tobacco smoking were explored.

Aims The aim was to investigate risk factors for secondary depression.

Methods One hundred male primary alcoholics were recruited during inpatient treatment, and 86 completed the study. The assessment of depression by Hamilton Depression Rating Scale - HAMD (Hamilton, 1960), the pattern of cigarette use and personality dimensions assessment by Eysenck personality questionnaire - EPQ (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1975) were performed for all participants on admission. After four weeks according HDRS cut off score, they were divided into D group ($n = 43$) and wD ($n = 43$) group. The differences between groups were tested by Student *t*-test and Pearson's correlation test was applied.

Results The personality traits showed difference between D and wD alcoholics' subgroups for neuroticism 15.07 ± 4.89 vs. 10.37 ± 4.40 ($P < 0.01$) and for extraversion 11.74 ± 5.05 vs. 14.30 ± 4.24 ($P < 0.05$) respectively. The positive correlation between the mean HDRS score and neuroticism ($r = 0.487$, $P < 0.001$), without significant correlation between other EPQ dimensions and