(30.49% vs 19.08%). It is obvious that they also more often (p=.01) use electronic cigarettes or vaping drugs (25.24% vs 12.86%) and alcohol (54.42% vs 9.96%). Students in both groups denied using other psychoactive substances. Foreign students reveal positive correlational interconnections between smoking and alcohol drinking (r=.44), while there is no evidence of such interconnections in domestic students. Both groups show valid interconnections between the frequency of smoking and the level of stress (r=.15 и r=.17 correspondingly), the frequency of smoking and monthly financial expenses (r=.21 и r=.22 correspondingly). With domestic students, vaping negatively correlates with exercising in gyms (r=-.12), with foreign students it directly correlates with bodybuilding supplements consumption (r=.15). Those foreign students who drink alcohol more often point to the necessity of having a psychologist in the university (r=.13).

Conclusions: The revealed general and specific factors associated with domestic and foreign students' use of psychoactive substances call for the necessity of developing culturally differentiated preventive programs

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EPP0357

Psychological risk factors that predict social networking addiction in students

W. Abid[1]*, F. Guermazi[1], M. Mnif[1], D. Mnif[1], I. Feki[1], I. Baati[1] and J. Masmoudi[1]

[1]psychiatry A department, Hedi Chaker university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Social networks (SN) addiction is a serious problem among young adults that requires increased attention.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the relationships between internet addiction and selected psychological characteristics of university students.
Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical study, conducted over the period from November 2022 to January 2023, among students in various fields. SN addiction was measured using the Social Media Addiction Scale-Student Form (SMAS-SF). The Rosenberg scale was used to assess global self-esteem and the Social Self-Esteem Inventory was used to assess social self-esteem. The Big Five Personality-10 (BFI 10) scale was used to assess the 5 personality dimensions.
Results: A total of 116 students, with an average age of 25.49, took part in the study. Most students (91.4%) were over 20 years old. They were female in 78.4% of cases. They enrolled in postgraduate studies in 55.2% of cases. The majority of students (59,5%) studied medicine. According to the SMAS-SF scale, the average score was 75.87. The mean score for social self-esteem score was 122.03. Sixty-four participants (55.2%) had low and very low self-esteem. The dominant personality dimensions were extraversion and neuroticism in 15.5% each. Addiction to SN was significantly associated with very low global self-esteem (p=0.028) and a lower social self-esteem score (p=0.011). Low conscientiousness and neuroticism

were significantly associated with increased SN use (p=0.007, p=0.004 respectively).
Conclusions: This study provides a better understanding of the phenomenon of addiction to SN, and enables us to tailor prevention and care more effectively. The psychological factors associated with this behavior need to be more explored in future research.

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EPP0358

12-Month Outcome Data for Buprenorphine-Naloxone Maintenance Treatment in Individuals with Opioid Use Disorder

Y. Taylan[1] and M. B. Sönmez[2]*

[1]İstanbul Sultanbeyli State Hospital, İstanbul and [2]Trakya University School of Medicine, Edirne, Türkiye
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Buprenorphine/Naloxone (B/N) is a safe and effective treatment for the long-term stabilization of individuals with opioid use disorder (OUD). Patients undergoing opioid maintenance treatment experience reduced mortality rates, decreased substance use, and an overall improvement in their quality of life. Premature discontinuation of maintenance treatment increases the risk of relapse.
Objectives: Our primary objective was to assess patient compliance with maintenance treatment and to identify potential factors associated with treatment discontinuation and relapse.
Methods: The study involved 206 patients with OUD who initially enrolled in a 28-day abstinence-based inpatient program at our hospital. Following their inpatient treatment, they were subsequently admitted as outpatients for B/N maintenance treatment at the Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment Center in Trakya University School of Medicine (Edirne, Türkiye). The addiction profiles of patients were assessed using the Addiction Profile Index (API) Clinical Form during the baseline evaluation. Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected from the patients' records.
Results: After 3 months, 114 patients (55.3%) remained in treatment, and 52 patients (25.2%) were still in treatment at the end of 1 year. Factors associated with a higher likelihood of remaining in treatment for one year included older age (z=-2.257, p=0.024), longer length of education (z=-2.270, p=0.023), later onset of smoking (z=-2.704, p=0.007), later onset of substance use (z=-3.597, p<0.001), and a higher rate of completing the inpatient treatment program (χ^2=4.016, p=0.045). Patients in the 1-year retention group had lower scores on the API anxiety (z=2.767, p=0.009), anger management problems (z=2.754, p=0.011), and novelty-seeking behavior (z=2.634, p=0.043) subscales. They also had a lower rate of having a criminal history (χ^2=5.349, p=0.021). The duration of treatment retention was positively correlated with age (r=0.160, p=0.021), length of education (r=0.158, p=0.023), age of onset of smoking (r=0.228, p=0.001), and age of onset of substance use (r=0.268, p<0.001). It was negatively correlated with the duration of substance use (r=-0.138, p=0.048), the number of inpatient treatments (r=-0.142, p=0.042), and scores on the API