

impulsiveness ($P < .03$) and attentional impulsiveness ($P < .05$) compared with non-planning impulsiveness ($P = .09$). We observed an improvement in SCI-DER total score ($P = .02$), in particular in derealization ($P = .03$) and autopsychic depersonalization ($P = .04$). A mean weight gain of 4.8 kg was observed. There is not significant different related to the different affective temperament.

Discussion and conclusion Analyses revealed a significant effect of Quetiapine XR in improving impulsivity and dissociation, in particular motor and attentional impulsiveness, derealization and autopsychic depersonalization. Moreover, an improvement of dissociative symptoms is probably connected with the blockade of postsynaptic 5-HT_{1A} receptors [3]. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

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

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EV84

Is methylphenidate a prescription drug being sold in the illegal market? Analysis of samples submitted to a drug checking facility

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Introduction Methylphenidate is a CNS stimulant approved for treatment of ADHD. It is generally considered well tolerated and exhibiting low dependence potential, although diversion for recreational use has been described. Provided that its effects are comparable to those of more popular drugs of abuse, such as cocaine and amphetamines, we hypothesized that it could be sold as such.

Objective The aim of this study was:

- to describe the presence of methylphenidate from the samples handled to, and analyzed by, Spanish harm-reduction service energy control between August 2009 and August 2015;
- to determine whether it is being sold as other drugs.

Materials and methods All samples presented to energy control (EC) were analyzed. EC is a Spanish harm-reduction non-governmental organization that offers to users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume.

Samples in which methylphenidate was detected using Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry were selected for this study. **Results** From a total of 20062 samples, 17 contained methylphenidate (0,09%), with no clear variations among the years studied. The samples were mostly sold as amphetamine (29%), methylphenidate (23%) and ethylphenidate (18%).

Conclusion Presence of Methylphenidate in the Spanish illegal drug market seems anecdotic and stable over the studied time-frame. Moreover, it was sold as substances with similar dosages, lowering potential for life-threatening intoxications. Therefore, our results suggest that diversion of methylphenidate into the drug market as adulterant is not a concerning phenomenon.

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

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EV85

The role of buprenorphine maintenance therapy in opioid relapse prevention: Experiences from Croatia

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Introduction Buprenorphine, a partial agonist of mu opioid receptors and an antagonist at kappa opioid receptors, is widely used in the treatment of the opioid addiction, as it reduces cravings and effects of opioid withdrawal, decreases opioid consumption and diminishes rewarding effects of it. In University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, the oldest psychiatric hospital in Croatia, buprenorphine maintenance therapy is a standard and important part of integrative psychiatric treatment offered to opioid drug users.

Aims To show potential benefits of buprenorphine maintenance therapy as a pharmacological agent in psychiatric care for opioid drug users.

Objectives To describe series of clinical cases in which the introduction of buprenorphine in therapy of opioid drug users lead to reduced number of their hospitalizations.

Methods Clinical cases from University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče Addictions Treatment Department were identified and the course of patients' treatment was analyzed. Summaries of cases, with the emphasis on protective factors for stable maintenance, are presented.

Results After switching patients from various opiates to buprenorphine in a controlled in-patient environment, our patients became more functional and their integrative psychiatric treatment could then start. After discharge, an improvement was visible in different dimensions of their lives, and the re-admittance was the exception, since relapses were rare. They continued their treatment actively, in outpatient programmes of our clinic.

Conclusions Drug-seeking behaviour of presented opioid users was avoided by buprenorphine maintenance therapy provided with intermittent psychotherapeutic interventions or usual psychiatric support in aftercare. In our experience, such integrative psychiatric care prevents re-admittances and relapses.

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

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EV86

New drugs: Use of everyday substances as substances of abuse

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Introduction Emerging drugs are a growing problem, of which we have little information and clinical experience and pose a challenge

in everyday clinical practice because many are not detectable with the test at our disposal and its effect on cognition and behavior are not well known.

Methods Conduct a thorough literature review of all the material in this regard has been published both in high impact journals and in the last International Congress of Dual Pathology.

Results There are many and varied new substances used for harmful/abuse consumption mainly for their sedative effects and/or hallucinogens, easily accessible since many are easily purchased online or can even be easily obtained at any pharmacy without a prescription.

Conclusion There are more and more often consumed new substances with high harmful potential and very easy to obtain. It is therefore essential knowledge to identify, treat and educate not only our patients but to the general population.

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

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EV87

Addictive behaviours: Cocaine and cannabis use

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Introduction The most common psychiatric disorders associated with substance use in patients with dual diagnosis, personality disorders are followed by schizophrenic disorder. Among the substances used in patients with dual diagnosis, stands cocaine, followed by cannabis and alcohol.

Objectives Evaluate the differences in the frequency of sex for cocaine and cannabis consumed in a sample of patients undergoing follow Mental-Health Center for Drug Dependency Unit.

Material and method We conducted a cross-sectional study and analyze the differences by gender for the frequency and pattern of cocaine and cannabis, in a sample of patients in treatment at the Mental-Health Center for a year to present dual pathology.

Results There are significant differences in the frequency of cocaine use among men and women. Eight percent of men use cocaine compared to 0% of women. This monthly cocaine use is more common in women than in men at 45.5% versus 21.8%. Of women, 27.3% use cocaine fortnightly, which is not typical for men (0% of men in the sample). The weekly use of cocaine represents 55.2% among men compared to 27.3% of women.

There are no significant differences in the frequency of cannabis use among men and women. Both sexes consume cannabis daily.

Conclusions The monthly cocaine use is more common in women. In men the most common is the use of cocaine weekly.

In both sexes cannabis use is more common daily.

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

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EV88

Cocaine use and employment

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Introduction Cocaine use is prevalent in mental health consultations in both sexes. However, in men and women there are differences in the frequency of use of substances and on the employment situation.

Objectives Show the differences for the use of cocaine and employment status of men and women, in a sample of patients followed at the Mental Health Center in Drug Dependency Unit.

Material and methods We conducted a cross-sectional study and analyze the differences according to sex for cocaine use and the employment situation, in a sample of patients who are undergoing treatment at the Mental Health Center for a year diagnosed with dual pathology.

Results In men in active employment status, the percentage of cocaine use is 19.5% and if we compare with women in the same job situation, the percentage of cocaine use is 0%.

Men who are unemployed use more cocaine than women in the same job situation. For retirees, the highest percentage of cocaine is found in women.

Hundred percent of women use cocaine by sniffing. Men use different ways of cocaine consume.

Snorted way 67.7%, 14.9% smoked and snorted, smoked 8% and 2.3% intravenous.

Conclusion Men use cocaine more frequently unemployed while women do more it often being retired.

The route most used cocaine consume in both sexes is snorted.

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EV89

Alcohol and dual disorder.

Paliperidone palmitate effectiveness

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Introduction Alcohol use is a common behavior in most people in our society. A first episode of alcoholism can be fully recovered through specialized treatment and other protective factors and need not become a relapse later.

Objectives Whether there are differences in alcohol use after 1, 3 and 6 months after the administration of paliperidone palmitate extended-release injectable suspension in a sample of patients.

Material and methods This is a descriptive study that analyzed the differences observed with respect to alcohol use after administration of paliperidone palmitate in a sample of 98 patients attending in a Mental Health Centre, in the Unit for drug dependency to present pathology dual.