Objectives: This poster aims to introduce the audience to the possibilities of occupational therapy intervention in the context of addiction medicine.
Methods: Data will be taken using standardized tests and questionnaires dealing with cognitive function. It will be conducted upon the patient's admission to addiction treatment and again after six months of cognitive rehabilitation following the initial survey. Data are collected at the General University Hospital in Prague, Department of Addictology, Prague, Czech Republic.
Results: Data are being collected.
Conclusions: The case study manifests multidisciplinary approach in care of patients addicted of prescription medicine. The aim is a comprehensive view of all aspects of the patient's life affected by prescription drug abuse with cognitive impairment.
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EPV0007

Psychoactive substance disorder: first experience In a comprehensive model of harm reduction model in Bogotá Colombia, 2017-2021

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Introduction: In Colombia the traditional treatment model implies the needing of a total cessation of consume to be able to acces an impatientand long stance rehabilitation program. However, literature in other countries expériences had sugested and used a harm reduction program with an otpatien rehabilitation program.
As this programs are more cost-effective and enables the patient to continue his daily life, perpetuate his life style, keep and enhance the psychosocial network, an outpatient comprehensive multimodular program was designed to adapt to a health promotion company (EPS for its spanish acronym) and has been used since 2017.
Objectives:
- share the expérience aquired in an undeveloped country of latin America
- The tipification in the main substance consumption in the development group as well as it's differentiation in gender and age group

Methods: Expérience and results
Results:
- The majority of patients are men over women
- the predominant age group is between 29-59 years old
- there is a difference between the age group depending on the substance of impact

Conclusions: The experience have shown that up to 30% of the population treated have gotten to a controlled consumption or the total suspension without the needing of an impatient program In général thé patient have shown motivation and adherence to an outpatient program

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0010

Spironolactone in Alcohol Use Disorder (SAUD): Introduction to an ongoing double-blind, placebo-controlled, ascending dose, Phase 1b study

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Introduction: Efforts are critically needed to increase the armamentarium of options that clinicians can use to treat patients with alcohol use disorder (AUD). Numerous preclinical studies support the hypothesis that mineralocorticoid receptor (MR) pharmacological antagonism may represent a novel and promising treatment for AUD. Namely, the non-selective MR antagonist spironolactone dose-dependently decreased 1) the intake of alcohol in mice in a model of alcohol binge drinking procedure and 2) alcohol self-administration in dependent and non-dependent rats (Farokhnia, Rentsch, Choung *et al.,* Mol Psychiatry 2022; 27(11):4642-4652). Furthermore, two U.S.-based independent human pharmacoepidemiologic studies utilizing electronic health records data showed that patients treated with spironolactone for any indication reduced their weekly alcohol use in a primary care-type medical setting (Palzes *et al.,* Neuropsychopharmacology 2021; 46(12):2140-2147) and Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C) score in a Veterans Affairs medical setting (Farokhnia, Rentsch, Choung *et al.,* 2022; 27(11):4642-4652). In both studies, spironolactone-treated patients were compared to matched ones without spironolactone prescription using propensity score matching.
Objectives: We are conducting a Phase 1b human study to assess the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of spironolactone-alcohol co-administration and testing the safety and tolerability of spironolactone, alone and combined with alcohol in individuals with AUD.
Methods: Spironolactone in Alcohol Use Disorder (SAUD) is a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized, within-subject, ascending dose study with spironolactone (0, 100, 200, 400 mg/day) PO for 5 days to reach steady-state, followed by oral fixed-dose alcohol administration aimed at reaching a blood alcohol level of approximately 0.08 %. Our sample consists of 12 adults diagnosed with AUD.
Results: The primary endpoint is to measure spironolactone and alcohol PK during concomitant administration. Our secondary endpoints are 1) assessment of subjective and cognitive effects of acute alcohol administration during concomitant spironolactone treatment; 2) number and severity of adverse events (AEs) experienced, compared between placebo (0 mg/day) and all three spironolactone doses; 3) PK characteristic of spironolactone active metabolites, canrenone, 7-α-thiomethylspirolactone (TMS) and 6β-hydroxy-7α-thiomethylspirolactone (HTMS), before and after administration of alcohol. Recruitment is underway.
Conclusions: The above-mentioned preclinical and clinical evidence suggest that spironolactone may be repurposed for the treatment of AUD. Our Phase 1b study is a key step before moving to larger efficacy trials.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared