

Conclusions: The main conclusion of this case series is that cariprazine at any dosis between 3mg and 6mg per day has a positive outcome, both in the psychotic domain and the substance use disorder. We hope this case series will help our colleagues treat their patients suffering from these pathologies in an optimal way. This could also set a basis to encourage a proper clinical trial to assess if new antipsychotics such as cariprazine could be a new standard for the treatment of Dual Disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0473

Exercise addiction: is it linked to eating disorders? A cross-sectional study in a sample of Tunisian athlete students

N. Smaoui¹, O. Bouattour^{1*}, R. Feki¹, I. Gassara¹, M. Maalej¹, N. Charfi¹, J. Ben Thabet¹, M. Maalej¹, S. Omri¹ and L. Zouari¹
¹psychiatry C department, Hedi chaker university hospital, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.614

Introduction: Eating disorders and sports addiction are becoming increasingly common among athletes. It's important to be aware of these disorders in order to improve their overall prevention.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to determine the links between exercise addiction (EA) and eating disorders in Tunisian students at the Institute of Physical Education and to examine the factors associated with these disorders.

Methods: An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was distributed to students in the Sfax and Gafsa sports sections during March 2023. The Exercise Addiction Inventory (EAI) was used to study exercise addiction. It is a scale whose purpose is to separate individuals into 3 groups: those at risk of exercise addiction (score ≥ 24), those non-addicts with symptoms (score 13 to 23) and those non-addicts without symptoms (score 0 to 12).

Eating disorders were assessed using the SCOFF-F questionnaire (Sick, Control, One stone, Fat, Food), with a score of 2 or more indicating possible eating disorders.

Results: We collected 240 participants. The mean SCOFF-F and EAI scores were 1.7 ± 1.3 and 16.6 ± 4.1 respectively. Among the participants, 52.9% of students were at risk of developing eating disorders and 2.5% of students were at risk of exercise addiction. In our study, 82.5% of students took part in regular physical activity in a gym. The main reasons for going to the gym were muscle strengthening (57.9%) and preparation for a sporting competition (37%).

Among students exercising outside the institute, the mean SCOFF score was significantly higher for those doing so to prepare for a sports competition ($p=0.001$), for professional obligations ($p=0.005$) or for weight loss ($p=0.001$). Participants at risk of exercise addiction had a higher mean SCOFF score, but the difference was not significant ($p=0.051$).

Conclusions: Our study shows that eating disorders were widespread among Tunisian athlete students, and were higher among students at risk of exercise addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0475

Suicidal behaviour and intravenous drug use in chemsex context

J. Curto Ramos^{1,2*}, A. Rodríguez Laguna², P. Barrio², L. Ibarguchi², A. García², I. Azqueta² and H. Dolengevich Segal³

¹Department of Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology and Mental Health, La Paz University Hospital; ²Apoyo Positivo and ³Dual Disorders Program. Department of Psychiatry, Henares University Hospital, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.615

Introduction: Several studies have called attention to the mental health disorders associated with chemsex --the intentional use of drugs before or during sexual intercourse GBMSM (gay, bisexual and men who have sex with men) population-. Sexualized intravenous drug use is also known as slam or slamsex. There are few studies that analyze the mental health differences between intravenous drug users compared to non-intravenous drug users in chemsex context.

Objectives: To describe the suicidal behaviour in a sample of users with sexualized drug use (chemsex) attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" and to compare the suicidal behaviour between intravenous drug users compared to non-intravenous drug users.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive analysis of a sample of users attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" between 2016-2019 was performed.

Results: We included 217 participants. 37 had attempted suicide at least once. The percentage of chemsex users who have attempted suicide were significantly higher in the intravenous drug use group compared to the non-intravenous drug use group ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: Possible risk factors for suicidal behaviour among chemsex users include slamsex. Other possible risk factors previously described in other studies include adversities experienced due to one's sexual orientation and an increased risk for HIV and other STI infections. Further studies analyzing the relationship between chemsex, slamsex and suicidal behaviour are needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0477

Current Challenges and Future Directions of Research in Cell Phone Addiction

O. Vasiliu

Psychiatry, Dr. Carol Davila University Emergency Central Military Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.616

Introduction: Behavioral addictions (BAs) are intensely explored during the last decades due to their impact on the quality of life, functionality, socio-economical negative consequences, and high risk of mental health negative consequences. BAs are new challenges for clinicians and researchers due to a lack of well-defined diagnostic criteria, very few available epidemiological data, and

scarce information about efficient therapeutic interventions. Cell phone addiction (CPA) has been raising a significant interest for mental health specialists because of its increasing prevalence and potential long-term physical and mental complications. Therefore, an analysis of the available data about the main characteristics of this pathology seems granted.

Objectives: The main objective of this review was represented by the need to find relevant reports about the epidemiological, clinical, and therapeutic interventions in CPA.

Methods: A narrative review focused on the available treatments for food addiction was performed through a search in four electronic databases (PubMed, Cochrane, EMBASE, and Web of Science/Clarivate) using the paradigm “cell phone addiction” or “smartphone dependence” and “treatment” or “epidemiology” or “diagnostic criteria” or “risk factors.” No inferior time limit for published papers was established, and the superior limit was July 2023.

Results: A relatively large number of papers regarding this topic were found (n=772), but after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, only 29 articles remained. Female gender and adolescents, but also high anxiety levels, insomnia, excessive Internet use, less physical activity, and a higher level of dependence have been correlated with CPA. Six validated scales have been identified as possible instruments for monitoring the CPA evolution. Different diagnostic criteria have been suggested, but they still lack clinical validation. Cognitive-behavioral therapy could be helpful, and smartphone applications that limit online time could also be efficient. Treatment of previously mentioned vulnerability factors is also recommended to obtain long-term favorable effects.

Conclusions: CPA is an increasingly explored BA, but validated diagnostic criteria are still missing. The treatment is also based on extrapolations from other addictions. Therefore large sample-based therapy trials are needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0479

Relationship Between Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio and Treatment Retention in Individuals with Opioid Use Disorder

Y. Taylan¹ and M. B. Sönmez^{2*}

¹Istanbul Sultanbeyli State Hospital, İstanbul and ²Trakya University School of Medicine, Edirne, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.617

Introduction: Inflammatory processes may play a role in the pathophysiology of substance use disorders. Chronic opiate use may lead to inflammation, and elevated inflammation markers have been observed in individuals with opioid use disorder (OUD). The Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) serves as an indicator of systemic inflammation. NLR can be employed in both diagnosis and treatment monitoring as an inflammatory marker to gauge the severity of OUD.

Objectives: Our aim was to assess the utility of NLR as a marker of chronic inflammation in diagnosing and monitoring treatment in individuals with OUD.

Methods: A total of 200 patients with OUD and 78 healthy control subjects were enrolled in the study. Patients were initially admitted

to a 28-day abstinence-based inpatient program and subsequently transitioned to outpatient buprenorphine/naloxone (B/N) maintenance treatment after hospitalization at the Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment Center in Trakya University School of Medicine (Edirne, Türkiye). NLR was employed as a measure of systemic inflammation. Blood samples were collected the morning following admission for detoxification. Patients were categorized into two groups: the treatment retention group and the dropout/relapse group based on their 3-month and 12-month follow-up results. Clinical data were obtained from patient records.

Results: At the 3-month follow-up, the median NLR with interquartile range was 1.34 (1.05-1.99) in the treatment retention group (n=112) and 1.72 (1.11-2.46) in the dropout/relapse group (n=88). At the 12-month follow-up, the median NLR with interquartile range was 1.28 (0.88-1.85) in the treatment retention group (n=52) and 1.56 (1.07-2.33) in the dropout/relapse group (n=148). The median NLR in the control group (n=78) was 1.36 (1.12-1.74). According to the 3-month and 12-month follow-up data, the difference between the groups concerning NLR was statistically significant ($\chi^2=9.072$, $p=0.011$; $\chi^2=11.165$, $p=0.004$; respectively). Pairwise comparisons indicated that patients in the dropout/relapse group had significantly higher baseline NLR values than those in the treatment retention group and healthy controls according to the 3-month ($p=0.038$ and $p=0.019$, respectively) and 12-month follow-up data ($p=0.012$ and $p=0.040$, respectively). NLR did not differ significantly between the treatment retention and control groups in both follow-ups ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that elevated baseline NLR is associated with dropout/relapse in OUD, indicating its potential as a marker for treatment follow-up in these patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0480

Relationship of Interoceptive Accuracy with Craving, Personality Dimensions, and Alexithymia in Alcohol Use Disorder

E. Kahyacı Kılıç¹ and M. B. Sönmez^{2*}

¹Edirne Sultan 1. Murat State Hospital and ²Trakya University School of Medicine, Edirne, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.618

Introduction: Interoception encompasses processes that involve receiving, processing, and integrating bodily signals with external stimuli, ultimately influencing ongoing motivated behaviors. Disruptions in these interoceptive processes are believed to contribute to the development and progression of alcohol use disorder (AUD). Interoceptive accuracy (IAc), the objective dimension of interoception, has been shown to be decreased in patients with AUD. Traits linked to substance use vulnerability, such as personality dimensions and alexithymia, may be associated with decreased IAc.

Objectives: Our objective was to compare the heartbeat perception (HBP) scores, as a measure of IAc, between abstinent inpatients with AUD and healthy controls. Additionally, we aimed to investigate potential associations between IAc and variables such as alcohol craving, personality dimensions, and alexithymia.