

Also, the association between somatic disorders and BD can be an interesting lead in elucidating the etiopathogeneses of BD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; comorbidity in bipolar disorder; myasthenia; auto-immune disorder

EPV0254

The Wabanaki Approach to Treating Opiate Use Disorder among Indigenous North Americans

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Introduction: Addictions are prominent among indigenous people in North America in relation to historical and contemporary trauma.

Objectives: We describe the approach emerging in our services for the five indigenous tribes of Maine (the Wabanaki Confederacy) for culturally sensitive treatment of opiate use disorder.

Methods: In our auto-ethnographic approach, we introduce or re-introduce participants to cultural beliefs, values, and methods for treating addictions, inclusive of narrative methods (storytelling) which receive greater acceptance by indigenous and marginalized peoples. Indigenous philosophy states that we see the world using the stories that we have absorbed or constructed to explain our perceptions. Using substances is a story that is connected to poverty and adverse childhood events. We create new stories to develop a sense of agency, the sense that one's actions can make a difference in one's life.

Results: We present the lessons learned and the results of our using this approach with a tribal population in Maine. Some key concepts include (1) reframing the person's self-story about being addicted within a threat-power-meaning network, (2) working with stories about the spirit of the addiction and the consequences of ingesting spirit-laden substances without knowing their songs and protocols, (3) constructing future-self-narratives that explore right relationships and meaningful conduct, (4) constructing stories about the intergenerational transmission of addictions and exploring the question of "whom will be the recipient of your addiction?"

Conclusions: We come to understand that the client sets their goals and defines what recovery means for them, which is the heart of a harm reduction approach.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Indigenous people; cultural healing; opiate use disorder; harm reduction

EPV0255

Laterality disorder and its association with an axial hypotonia and body spatial integration impairments may involve slowness and attention disorder: A case series of patients

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Introduction: Lateralization is a complex process that evolves during the development of the child leading to the organization of the functional dominance with a body side. However, laterality is poorly examined.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to explore the features of patients with a laterality disorder evidenced by a non-dominance affirmed of the handedness.

Methods: A retrospective review of 25 cases of patients (15 children of 8-9 years and 10 adults of 26-42 years old) presenting a laterality disorder. All patients were assessed with the standardized assessment of neuropsychomotor functions battery (NP-MOT). It enables physical assessment of muscular tone of limbs and axial tone (trunk), laterality (tonic, spontaneous gestural, psychosocial handedness, and usual with objects for hand, foot, and eye), body spatial integration (in relation to self, imitation, objects and map), auditory attention, and others motor functions.

Results: The study findings revealed poor level of the dominant laterality for all the patients (< 2DS) regarding the proximal tonic laterality (elbows) and the psychosocial subtests of mimed gestures (tending to ambidexterity). In addition, it was found a hypotonic trunk and difficulties in body spatial integration and in asymmetrical bimanual tasks with slowness and failures, similar dexterity performance right/left. Strong correlations between all these features and the personal history match the difficulties to focus a long time an attention holding posture without to move, and associated to a fatigability.

Conclusions: A deep standardized examination of the laterality and tone may explain some components of the behavior in relation with hemispheric dominance impairment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: attention disorder; Laterality dominance; trunk hypotonia; body spatial integration impairments

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Cannabis use and cognitive impairment in schizophrenia

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Introduction: Neurocognitive deficits amongst patients with schizophrenia are considered one of schizophrenia's central features. These deficits appear to be present from the first episode of psychosis (FEP) and certain cognitive impairments could be components of a genetic vulnerability to schizophrenia. Regarding research on cannabis and cognition in schizophrenia, different studies have assessed neurocognitive functions: memory, attention/vigilance, processing speed, verbal learning, executive functions, and verbal fluency.