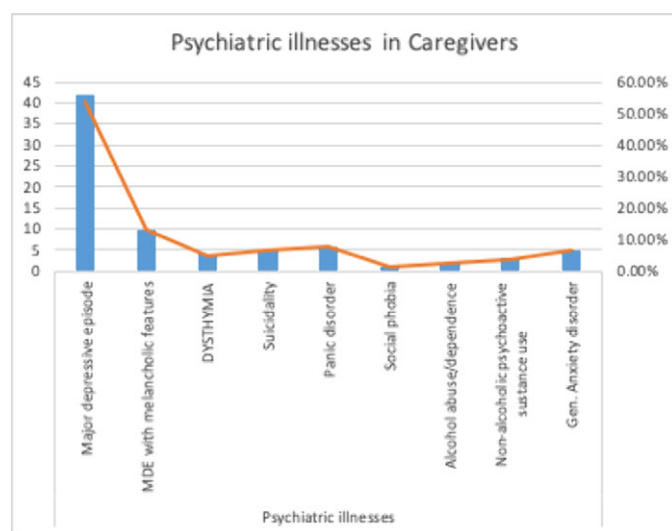
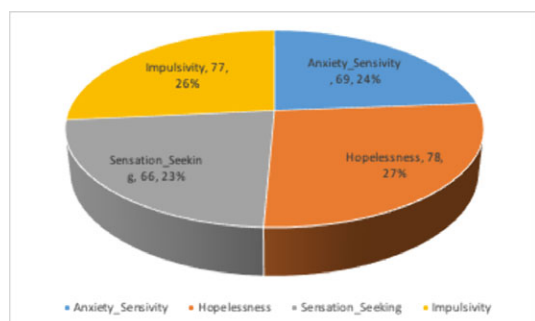


disturbance 59.3%, inconvenience (61.7%) physical strain 46.9%, confining 50.6%, family adjustment 76.5%, plan changes 65.4%, emotional adjustment 88.9%, behavioral adjustment 74.1%, financial strain 80.2%, work adjustment 46.9%, 71.6% felt overwhelmed and 67.9% were upset about the changes from former self. Major depressive disorder was identified in 51.9% of the caregivers.

Conclusions:



SURP identified personality features linked with risk of developing substance use disorder. The study also provided evidence for significant burden on caregivers and an increased likelihood to develop a psychiatric disorder.

Keywords: Caregiver burden; SURP; Caregiver mental health; Substance use

EPP1309

Pregabalin addiction characteristics at oran: A cohort study.

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Introduction: Pregabalin is an analogue of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Recent reports suggest illicit pregabalin use may be increasing among youth, however its addictive potential has not been well established (1).

Objectives: Drug seeking behavior and chronic drug use are associated with deficits in glutamate clearance and activation of post-synaptic glutamatergic receptors (2). Based upon multiple studies, we compare here the addiction and misuse risks of pregabalin with those of traditional psychoactive substances (3).

Methods: Users of pregabalin were identified from 1st January 2019 to 31 December 2019 in Oran Addictology service, at west Algeria. The aim of the study was to establish the addictive potential of pregabalin and to compare the addiction risks of pregabalin with traditional psychoactive substances in west Algerian population. Clinical diagnosis was established according DSM-5 diagnosis criteria.

Results: A total of 92 cases of pregabalin abuse or dependence were identified. The principal population at risk consists of patients with other current or past substance use disorders, for the most part opioid and multi-drug users, the age group were between 17-38 years old, mostly single men. The mean daily dose of pregabalin was 1200 mg. Almost all patients experienced withdrawal symptoms when pregabalin was discontinued.

Conclusions: The misuse of pregabalin often leads to abuse and dependence, mostly in the context of multiple drug addiction, especially in youth population.

Keywords: addiction; pregabalin; misuse; abuse

EPP1310

Generalized problematic internet use, use of social networks, and appearance schemas in late adolescence

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Introduction: Research on the association between internet use and concerns about body image is still scarce.

Objectives: To explore the associations between generalized problematic internet use, number of social networks, and appearance schemas.

Methods: 216 Portuguese late adolescents (89.3% females), with a mean age of 18.62 years old (SD = .488, range: 18-19) filled in an internet patterns of use questionnaire, the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS2) and The Appearance Schemas Inventory-Revised (ASI-R).

Results: A total of 99.6% of the students use social networks. Subjects were divided into three groups (group1: 1-2 social networks; group 2: 3 social networks, and group 3: >3 social networks). There was a statistically difference in Motivational Saliency scores (ASI-R) for the three groups [$F(2, 503) = 6.0, p = .003$]. Post-hoc comparisons indicated that the mean score for group 3 ($M = 28.29, SD = 4.95$) was significantly different from group 1 ($M = 26.69, SD = 4.95$).