

comparison and have not accounted for familial confoundings. The role of other psychiatric comorbidities also remains unknown.

Objectives: To examine the risk of SUP in individuals with mild-ID and assess whether the associations depend on other psychiatric comorbidities, controlling for potential familial confounding.

Methods: Population-based cohort study of individuals born in Sweden 1973–2003. We identified 19,078 individuals with mild-ID, 953,900 reference individuals from the general population, and 20,722 full-siblings of individuals with mild-ID. Conditional logistic regression models were used to compare individuals with mild-ID to the general population and their full-siblings regarding the risk of SUP, including alcohol and substance use disorders, alcohol and substance-related somatic diseases, substance-related crime, and substance-related death. Analyses were repeated stratified by the presence of psychiatric comorbidities.

Results: Individuals with mild-ID had increased risks of any SUP (adjusted OR [95%CI]: 1.41 [1.35, 1.47]), compared to the general population, including alcohol-related somatic diseases (3.27 [1.92, 5.59]), alcohol (2.05 [1.91, 2.22]) and drug-use disorder (1.79 [1.69, 1.91]), and alcohol (1.36 [1.19, 1.49]) and drug-related crime (1.27 [1.19, 1.36]). The risk of SUP for individuals with mild ID was particularly elevated with comorbid mood (3.74 [3.47, 4.04]), anxiety (3.30 [3.09, 3.53]) and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders (2.61 [2.44, 2.80]). Increased risk of SUP remained significant when controlling for familial confounding.

Conclusions: Individuals with mild-ID, especially those with other psychiatric comorbidities, are at increased risks of SUP.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Substance Use-Related Problems; intellectual disability; Population-Based Cohort Study

O0043

The role of substance use in the risk of not getting employed among young people: Prospective findings from the CONSTANCES cohort.

R. El Haddad^{1,2*}, J. Matta², C. Lemogne³, M. Melchior⁴, M. Zins² and G. Airagnes⁵

¹Population-based Epidemiological Cohorts Unit, Inserm Ums 011, Villejuif, France; ²INSERM UMS 011, Population-based Epidemiological Cohorts Unit, Villejuif, France; ³AP-HP, Assistance Publique - Hôpitaux de Paris, Adult Psychiatry, Paris, France; ⁴INSERM, Sorbonne University, Team Of Social Epidemiology (eres), Pierre Louis Institute Of Epidemiology And Public Health (iplesp), Paris, France and ⁵Université de Paris, AP-HP, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Dmu Psychiatrie Et Addictologie, Centre Ambulatoire D'addictologie, Inserm, Population-based Epidemiological Cohorts Unit, Ums 011, Villejuif, France

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.244

Introduction: It remains unclear whether substance use in youth could be associated with a lower likelihood of accessing employment.

Objectives: To examine prospectively associations between substance use and the risk of not getting employed among young people.

Methods: From the French population-based CONSTANCES cohort, 2,873 students who never worked were included between 2012 and 2018 and followed-up for 2.7 years in average. Generalized estimating equations computed the odds of being unemployed versus employed according to substance use at baseline controlling for sociodemographic factors and depressive state. Tobacco use (smoking status and number of cigarettes), cannabis use frequency, and at-risk alcohol use according to the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (total score >7) were introduced separately in the models.

Results: Tobacco use wasn't significantly associated with employment. Cannabis use at least weekly, and at-risk alcohol use, were associated with increased odds of being unemployed (OR=1.85, 95%CI(1.29, 2.64)) and OR=1.34, 95%CI(1.04, 1.71)), respectively. Additional analyses on sub-scores of alcohol use suggested that the association was mainly driven by alcohol dependence rather than frequency of use.

Conclusions: Public health campaigns must target youth by advising them of the detrimental roles of regular cannabis use and at-risk alcohol use and their lower chances of getting employed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cannabis use; Alcohol use; Tobacco use; Employment

O0044

Psychological impacts of Intentional Non-Medical Fentanyl Use Among People Who Use Drugs: A Systematic Review

V. Tsang

UBC - Vancouver, BC, Medicine, VANCOUVER, Canada

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.245

Introduction: The use of non-medical fentanyl and structurally related compounds has changed drastically over the last ten years. Community members working with individuals who use fentanyl intentionally currently struggle with the rapidly evolving drug markets and patterns of use, thereby failing to adapt treatment approaches and harm reduction strategies to individuals with severe opioid use disorder (OUD) and concurrent psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: This systematic review aims to evaluate intentional fentanyl among PWUD by summarizing demographic variance, concurrent disorders, and resulting patterns of use.

Methods: The search strategy in this study was developed with a combination of free text keywords and Mesh and non-Mesh keywords, and adapted with database-specific filters to Ovid MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, and PsychINFO (May 2021). The search results resulted in 4437 studies after de-duplication, of which 132 were selected for full-text review. A total of 42 articles were included in this review.

Results: It was found that individuals who use fentanyl intentionally were more likely to be young, male, and Caucasian. Individuals who intentionally use fentanyl were more commonly homeless, unemployed or working illegally, and live-in cities. Independent correlates of any purposeful fentanyl use included moderate/severe depression.