established (r = 0.33; p < 0.001; R2 = 11.1%). No significant relationships between Internet addiction and extraversion (r = 0.03; p = 0.45) as well as agreeableness (r = -0.07; p = 0.10) were demonstrated.
Conclusions: The type of personality of the studied women implicated relationships to Internet addiction. Neuroticism might be a personality trait that particularly predisposes to an increased risk of Internet addiction. Openness to experience was conducive to Internet Addiction. Low levels of conscientiousness more often become addicted to the Internet.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0006

Alcohol related cognitive impairments in patients with and without cirrhosis

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Introduction: Up to 80 % of patients with alcohol use disorders (AUD) display cognitive impairments. Some studies suggested that cognitive functions could be worsened by hepatic damage, particularly cirrhosis. Cirrhosis is widespread in patients with AUD, indeed one third of them develop cirrhosis during their lifetime (Zhang et al. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2022). Currently, patients treated for cirrhosis do not benefit from a systematic assessment of alcohol related cognitive impairments. The Brief Screening Tool for Alcohol-Related Neuropsychological Impairments (BEARNI) is a specific tool developed to screening for those impairments.
Objectives: The primary objective of this study was to compare BEARNI mean scores in a group of AUD patients with (AUD/C+) or without cirrhosis (AUD/C-).
Methods: We conducted a prospective, monocentric study at the Amiens University Hospital. Subjects were consecutively recruited from the hepato-gastroenterology department of Amiens University hospital and from the local substance abuse treatment department. All patients were assessed using BEARNI test, demographical (age, gender, number of years of scholarship), and clinical variables, using Child-Pugh scores and Alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT). The BEARNI mean score in the AUD/C+ group was compared to the mean score in the AUD/C- group using an Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with age and educational level as covariate. Between group comparisons were performed using post hoc analysis with Tukey HSD test.
Results: 107 patients (75 AUD/C+, 32 AUD/C-) were included in this study. AUD/C- patients were significantly younger than AUD/C+ patients (respectively, 45.5 ± 6.8 vs 59.3 ± 9.3; p<0.0001). There were no differences regarding gender and years of scholarship. Child-Pugh mean scores were 6.9 ± 2.4 in the AUD/C+ group. AUDIT mean scores were significantly lower in the group of patients with AUD and cirrhosis than in the group of patients with AUD without cirrhosis. After adjusting on age and educational level, we found that mean BEARNI total and cognitive scores in the group of patients with AUD and cirrhosis were significantly lower than in the group of patients with AUD without cirrhosis (respectively, 13.8 ± 0.7 vs 7.8± 0.4 F=46.8; p<0.0001 and 10.6 ± 0.6 vs 6.9± 0.3; F=30.1; p<0.0001). The mean subscores of delayed verbal memory, alphabetical ordination, alternating verbal fluency and ataxia subtests were also significantly lower in the group of group of patients AUD/C + (respectively, 1.8 ± 0.1 vs 2.8 ± 0.2, F= 13.9, p<0.0001; 1.8 ± 0.1 vs 2.6 ± 0.2, F= 10.6, p<0.0001; 2.4 ± 0.1 vs 3.6 ± 0.2, F= 13.4, p<0.0001; 0.9 ± 0.2 vs 3.1 ± 0.2, F= 30.6, p<0.0001).
Conclusions: In the present study, the patients with AUD and cirrhosis had more cognitive impairments than their counterparts without cirrhosis. Longitudinal studies are needed to investigate how cirrhosis can influence cognitive impairments.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0007

System of combined psychotherapeutic and physical rehabilitation of children with cyber addiction

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Introduction: Contemporary children practically live in cyberspace, constantly using various devices,and many of them have an addiction that leads to violations of their mental and physical formation.
Objectives: Based on the mental and the physical examination of children suffering on cyber addiction with the sings of clinical manifestations determine the targets and form of ccmbined correctional rehabilitation system.
Methods: The clinical investigation based on psychiatric examination with the narrative motivation interview,psychological examination by Eysenck "extra/introversion"test and physical examination with special attention to the musculoskeletal system.
Results: The randomized investigation of childhood population was performed.198 children of different age (7 – 14 years old) were examined.72 (36.4%) of them showed significant signs of cyber addiction with a narrowing of interests, a reduction in social ties, and a decrease in school performance. They spent from 3 to 10 hours on gadgets per day.140 (71%) of them, also showed signs of fubbing, that is, the priority of telephone communication over direct communication with the interlocutor.The significant results of Eysenck test examination were following : 126(64%) of them were introverts and 72(36%) of them were extraverts. During the physical examination,91 (46%) of these children had different spine and musculoskeletal disturbances.In the group of addictional children the vast majority of subjects, 87%, have characteristic defects of the musculoskeletal system. The most symptomatic in the diagnosis of cyberaddiction and phubbing of school-age children are: round back, stooping, scoliotic posture and types of lateroflexion. The severity of cyber addiction and the degree of musculoskeletal disorders were inversely proportional. The results served as the