Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Addictive Disorders

EPP0620

Impulsivity, suicide risk and cannabis consumption

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Introduction: Cannabis is the most widely consumed illegal drug in the world and one of the easiest to access. This drug provides a feeling of well-being and euphoria. However, frequent consumption is associated with several complications including increased impulsivity and an increased risk of suicidal behaviour.
Objectives: Our objective was to study the link between cannabis consumption, impulsivity and suicide intentionality.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study, during the period from September 2020 to October 2021, among cannabis users consulting the Sfax Detoxification Center in Tunisia. Impulsivity was studied using the Barrat Impulsivity Scale (BIS 15) and suicide intentionality was assessed using the Suicide intent scale Beck; Pierce (SIS) in subjects with history of a suicide attempt.
Results: We included 38 consumers. The average age is 26 years old and the sex ratio was 8.5 with an over-representation of men. The average BIS15 score was 38.2 ranging between 19 and 45. We have demonstrated that the higher the level of cannabis dependence, the higher the level of impulsivity. A high level of impulsivity was found in younger subjects (p=0,04) and with a low socio-economic level and unemployment (p =0,021). Suicidal intentionality, assessed in 10 patients with a history of suicide attempt, was low and intermediate in 40% and 60% of users respectively, which means a low to intermediate risk of subsequent completed suicide.
Conclusions: Impulsivity is associated with aggressive behaviour, various accidents including motor vehicle accidents, more self-mutilation and a much greater risk of dying by suicide than the general population. Frequent cannabis use is also associated with increased risk of developing all types of suicidal behaviours independently of the existence of depressive symptomatology. Overall, it is important to take into account the issues of impulsivity and substance abuse in daily clinical work as they influence the level of dangerousness.

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EPP0622

Maternal substance used during labor and neonatal outcome

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Introduction: Substance use during pregnancy has become challenging clinical issue. Substance affects the brain, causing an addictive lifestyle. In pregnant women could lead more harm to neonatal life.
Objectives: This study investigates the neonatal outcome of substance use and associated factors.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed. Data were collected from pregnant women who used substance during labor and refer to rehabilitative consultation between 2017-2020. Neonate data were collected from perinatal care. Chi-square test and Fisher exact test were performed to analyze associated factors. A p-value less than 0.05 is considered significantly.
Results: 162 participants were included in this study. Mean age was 27.37±6.46 years. Mean age at first substance used was 21.93 ±6.52years. No antenatal care was found 45.7%. Methamphetamine was the most used during the first use (67.9%) and latest used (72.2%). Average birth weight was 2,734.97±617.51 gram. Gestational age at birth was 36.75±2.83 week. Average head circumference was 32.81±1.39 centimeters. Average femur length was 47.77 ±2.17 centimeters. Apgar score $\geq$ 7 at 1 minute and 5 minute was found 94.4% and 97.2% . Neonatal complications were preterm labor (34.6%), low birth weight (25.3%), small for gestational age (19.8%), premature rupture of membranes (4.9%), and stillbirth (3.7%). No antenatal care (p=0.048), no antenatal care and birth before admission (p=0.023), a cesarean delivery (p=0.024), and gestational age more than 37 weeks (p<0.001) were associated with neonatal outcome in maternal with substance used during labor. Using amphetamine as the first substance related to neonatal complication (p=0.028).
Conclusions: Preterm labor, low birth weight and small gestational age are the most found as neonatal complications in maternal substance used during labor. No antenatal care was related with neonatal complications in this group.
Therefore, an integrated system for the assessment of substances used in a pregnant woman and the system to reach out women who used substance and pregnant access to antenatal care should be established. Evaluation and rehabilitation are the interventions that should be done as soon as possible as primaray, secondary intervention.

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Anxiety Disorders and Somatoform Disorders

EPP0623

Functional Neurologic Disorders: The Role of Limbic System

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Introduction: Functional Neurological Disorders (FND), also called hysteria or conversion disorder, have represented a challenge over the centuries in terms of comprehension of the mechanisms responsible for symptoms which mimic neurological diseases without organic damage. Charcot considered hysteria primarily a hereditary disorder, but also considered that environmental factors including physical and emotional stress served as provoking