

groups in utilizing the PROMs-DHI, offering a deeper understanding of their interactions and outcomes.

Results: It is expected that patients will perceive a positive effect of the usage of the PROMs-DHI, gaining insights into their progress, reinforcing communication with clinicians, and enhancing self-management. Clinicians are expected to find the PROMs-DHI beneficial for managing patient care, profiting from the ability to monitor patient outcomes in real-time, receive notifications when values exceed critical thresholds, and access detailed reporting tools to inform their treatment decisions. This would enable them to provide more targeted and effective care, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes.

Conclusions: Implementing the PROMs-DHI in addiction care could facilitate outcome comparisons, guide service improvement, and ultimately increase the effectiveness and quality of interventions, contributing to a stronger and more sustained recovery for patients undergoing treatment. Providing patients with regular feedback on their outcomes may also have a therapeutic effect in itself, promoting self-awareness, motivation and empowerment to manage their recovery. Furthermore, PROMs can support health-care professionals in making well-informed treatment decisions that are tailored to each patient's needs, thereby strengthening the impact and sustainability of addiction interventions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0087

Affective Disorder in Addictology -Salus Hospital

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Introduction: AFFECTIVE DISORDERS IN ADDICTOLOGY

In recent years, the number of substance users has increased globally. Referring to a study conducted in Albania by the Youth Risky Behavioral Survey, it results that: 5.4% of young people aged 14-18 have an experience with cannabis, 4% with ecstasy, 1.4% with heroin and 1.6% with cocaine. From the data published by Our World (2019) it results that the number of deaths from drug and alcohol consumption has doubled, especially in the last three decades. From studies it results that 50 thousand individuals in Albania (1.8% of the population are drug users.

From a 3-year study carried out in the Addictology pavilion at Salus Hospital, where a sample of 133 patients with addiction to substances was examined. It turned out that 118 people were men (88.7%) and 15 women (11.3%). Over 50% of patients are in the 18-33 age group and 40% are in the 30-40 age group. Referring to the place of residence, most of the patients are from Tirana and this is influenced by the number of the population (32% of the population of Albania). Education is another important data of this study as it turns out that more than 50% of them have a secondary education and only 1/3 of them have a higher education. Referring to the married/single status, the ratio is respectively 46.97/48.48%. After analyzing the years of abuse, from 1-5 years addiction constitute 29 % of the total, 6-10 years constitute 37 % and from 10-20 years constitute 21 %. If we refer to substances, it turns out that cocaine occupies 74% of the championship, followed by Cannabis, 14% and Alcohol, 12%. If we consider the psychiatric pathologies from which this study is referred, it turns out that Affective

Disorders make up the largest part with 69% of followed by Psychotic Disorder with 28% of patients. Over 50% of patients manifested symptoms similar to Bipolar Disorder and over 30% of them symptoms of an Unspecified Affective Disorder.

Objectives: Place occupied by mood disorders in addictology

Methods: Quantitative research

Results: Referring to the married/single status, the ratio is respectively 46.97/48.48%. After analyzing the years of abuse, from 1-5 years addiction constitute 29 % of the total, 6-10 years constitute 37 % and from 10-20 years constitute 21 %. If we refer to substances, it turns out that cocaine occupies 74% of the championship, followed by Cannabis, 14% and Alcohol, 12%. If we consider the psychiatric pathologies from which this study is referred, it turns out that Affective Disorders make up the largest part with 69% of followed by Psychotic Disorder with 28% of patients. Over 50% of patients manifested symptoms similar to Bipolar Disorder and over 30% of them symptoms of an Unspecified Affective Disorder

Conclusions: Affective Disorders make up the largest part with 69% of followed by Psychotic Disorder with 28% of patients. Over 50% of patients manifested symptoms similar to Bipolar Disorder and over 30% of them symptoms of an Unspecified Affective Disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0089

Adverse Childhood Experiences, Gender Identity and Substance Misuse: Challenges in Addiction Psychiatry – A Case Report

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Introduction: Adverse Childhood Experiences, referring to potentially traumatic events such as sexual abuse, rejection, and family dysfunction, are strongly associated with the development of psychiatric disorders, including anxiety, depression, and substance misuse. Peer victimization related to sexual orientation and gender identity or expression has been linked to higher rates of depressive symptoms, disrupted educational paths, trauma, and increased use of substances such as alcohol and drugs. Gender-diverse youth are particularly vulnerable to substance misuse, especially in environments with limited support and prevalent discrimination.

Objectives: To emphasize the complex interactions between substance use, early trauma, and gender identity struggles, while highlighting the importance of a multidisciplinary therapeutic approach.

Methods: This case report was developed through detailed psychiatric interviews and assessments conducted during the patient's follow-up in an outpatient addiction treatment unit. The case description is supported by a focused literature review on PubMed using the keywords "Adverse Childhood Experiences", "Substance Use Disorder" and "Gender Identity".

Results: The patient is a young adult with a history of polysubstance use, starting in adolescence. His substance use was closely associated to early trauma, including childhood sexual abuse and rejection by family and peers after disclosing his sexual orientation.