

on the monooxygenase system of the liver, causes phase changes in the lymphoid organs and ECT. Long-term administration of m-CL-BHM caused a depletion of the cellular composition of lymphoid organs, a decrease in ECT of spleen cells and peritoneal exudate, these changes were less pronounced compared with phenobarbital. The activation of the immune system inversely regulates the production of enzymes of the cytochrome system, since the concentration of low molecular weight targets is sharply reduced with the help of antibodies. m-CL-BHM metabolites conjugated to endogenous macromolecules form a full-fledged stimulus for the immune system. **Conclusions:** Neuroimmune response to the introduction of m-CL-BHM is significant in behavioral disorders associated with alcoholism and the correction of this condition.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: anticonvulsant; cytochrome; receptor; homeostasis; immune function

EPV1516

I can't stop using cocaine and my son is going to be taken away from me

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Introduction: The use of psychoactive substances in pregnancy has a similar profile to the general population, in which ethyl alcohol and tobacco are the most widely used drugs, followed, to a much lesser extent, by marijuana and cocaine. Cocaine is a powerful stimulant of the Central Nervous System. Like other smokable cocaine, PBC is highly fat soluble and rapidly crosses the blood-brain barrier, causing maternal-fetal harm when consumed during pregnancy. Being its pathophysiological mechanism the vasoconstriction of uterine and fetal vessels. Obstetric complications related to this toxic mechanism of action include: increased risk of spontaneous abortion, premature detachment of the normal inserted placenta, and intrauterine growth restriction.

Objectives: We present how was the management of a 26-year-old woman, polytoxic, unemployed, living in a "squatting house", referred from the Gynecology and Obstetrics service to the Addictive Behavior Unit, due to fetal alterations seen in ultrasound follow-ups. Presenting the fetus: delayed intrauterine growth, and bilateral ventriculomegaly with dilation of the left ventricle.

Methods: We report this case to social services and we started doing a weekly poison check. Presenting positive controls for both: cannabis and cocaine.

Results: Due to the physical, psychological and environmental situation of the patient, the withdrawal of custody of her child is being considered.

Conclusions: These types of cases must be treated in a multidisciplinary way, with awareness of the disease and the consequences of continuing to consume must be addressed.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cocaine; behaviour; Substance Abuse Detection; Pregnancy

EPV1517

Alcohol abuse among women: a review with a gender perspective

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Introduction: The harmful use of alcohol is an important risk factor for the health of the population around the world. The incidence of alcohol dependence in women is increasing and both its consumption pattern and its consequences have unique characteristics.

Objectives: To present a literature review focused on alcohol use disorder with a gender perspective.

Methods: Literature review.

Results: - Women use to start using alcohol sooner than men and this seems to be a risk factor to become addicted. - Due to physiological and psychological factors women experience more negative health effects from excessive alcohol use than men and it occurs at lower levels of use. - Psychiatric comorbidity associated with alcohol abuse such as anxiety and depression is more common in women and this in turn worsens the alcohol use disorder. - Alcohol consumption increases the vulnerability of women on several levels, including an increased risk of physical abuse.

Conclusions: Alcohol abuse among women deserves special attention and a specific intervention focused on the gender perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: alcohol abuse; women

EPV1518

Superusers experiences in using naloxone to reverse opioid overdose - A qualitative study

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Introduction: Since June 2018, multi-site overdose prevention education and naloxone distribution has been available in the County of Skåne, Sweden. Among the participants there are individuals who have used naloxone to reverse overdose on multiple occasions (three times or more). Situations of overdose management are characterized by different conditions which inevitably lead to different decisions and outcomes.

Objectives: To investigate the complex interaction of individual, social, and environmental factors of opioid overdose management, how these overdose situations affect responders' lives, what impact

prior experiences may have on engagement in future overdose situations and if needs of support to deal with these situations are met.

Methods: Qualitative study employing semi-structured interviews with individuals trained at needle exchange programs within the region who have used naloxone on more than two occasions to reverse opioid overdose. Interviews will be conducted during Q4 2021 and analysed thematically during Q1 2022.

Results: Preliminary clinical observations point to the ambivalence between positive consequences of empowerment and pride in saving lives, and negative feelings of prior decisions and the burden to engage in future overdoses, in addition to insufficient access to support when dealing with these negative consequences.

Conclusions: Not yet available.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Overdose management; Naloxone; Qualitative study; Opioid overdose

EPV1519

Prevalence of Facebook Addiction in a Teenage Population: About 110 Cases

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Introduction: Facebook use among Teenagers has become a very common phenomenon. Its use can resuly in Facebook addiction .

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of problematic Facebook use among a sample of school-going adolescents.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study carried out among 110 school-going adolescenthe at 2 state colleges in Sidi Bouzid. We used a pre-established self-questionnaire containing 2 parts: a part exploring the socio-demographic data of the adolescent and a psychometric part: Bergen Facebook addiction Scale.

Results: Study participants had a mean age of 14.4 years with extremes of 12 to 17 years. The sex ratio (M / F) (46/64) of the participants was 0.71. In our population, 13 students (11.8%) were smokers. Two students (1.8%) consumed alcohol. Cannabis use was noted in only one student. The majority of students (102), or 92.7%, had been online for more than a year. The daily Facebook connection time was more than 4 hours for 20.9%. Boredom was the number one reason for logging into Facebook for 82 students (74.5%) followed by curiosity for 45 students (40.9%). Fifteen students (13.6%) were addicted to Facebook (score > 10 on the Bergen Addiction Scale).

Conclusions: Facebook can be a useful and interesting tool to maintain and develop a network of relationships and create new ones. Its problematic use or addiction to Facebook has become a new scourge of public health. Faced with the negative impact of this addiction, It would be necessary to rationalize this use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Tunisia; Addiction; teenagers; Facebook

EPV1520

Cannabis and Cognitive Deficiency

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Introduction: Acute and chronic exposure to cannabis have been associated with neurocognitive deficits in executive function, including inhibitory control processes.

Objectives: To research memory deficiency in the young consumers of cannabis in Tunisia.

Methods: this is a transversal descriptive study conducted during two months (January and February 2020). The research involved about 137 participants in the emergency department at the university hospital of Mahdia

Results: In our study population, there was a noticeable male predominance of 71%. Hence, the age structure ranged between 18 years old and 35 years old. Among the latters, 65.9% were single, and 29.7% experienced school failure. In this sample, 23.2% had a psychiatric history. The average age of the first use of cannabis was between 18 and 25 years old in 70% of cases. Besides, a high percentage of association of other substances was found among cannabis users as follows: use of tobacco 74.6%, alcohol 72.5% ecstasy 41.3%, and cocaine 25.4%. The use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence for 66.7% of the study population, as an anxiolytic for 26.8%, and as a sedative for 23.9%. Additionally, the effect of cannabis use on working memory deficiency according to the functional impact assessment scale was: no deficiency in 19% of cannabis users, minimal in 34%, mild in 32%, moderate in 9%, fairly severe in 4%, very severe in 1%, and extreme in 1% of cases.

Conclusions: The assumption of the effect of cannabis on memory and cognitive deficiency remains controversial and leads us to suggest further in-depth study of this subject.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cannabis; cognitive deficiency

EPV1521

Association between Psychiatric disorders & Substance use disorder in rehabilitation center of Islamabad: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction: The prevalence of substance use disorder has rapidly increased recently. It is believed that the occurrence of mental disorders is strongly associated with substance use.

Objectives: To identify prevalence of different psychiatric morbidity & symptomatology as Comorbidity among the diagnosed patients of Substance Use Disorder