

environment that is the main contributor to addiction, but rather certain behaviors and personality traits.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the level of Internet and social media addiction on the example of Facebook with regard to psychological and social factors.

Methods: This survey-based study involved a group of women representing the female population in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland (N = 556). Research instruments were a self-developed questionnaire concerning sociodemographic data, the De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Internet Addiction Test, and the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

Results: Age, depressive symptoms, loneliness were the variable contributing to Internet and Facebook addiction among the studied. Available studies confirm the results of their own research.

	Employed n = 496	Unemployed n = 60	p
BDI	4.0(1.0 – 10.0)	6.5 (1.5 – 12.5)	0.20
DJGLS	34.1 ± 3.7	33.0 ± 5.0	0.09
IAT	32.0 (24.0 – 44.0)	24.5 (20.0 – 32.0)	< 0.001
BFAS	8.0 (6.0 – 12.0)	6.0 (6.0 – 7.5)	< 0.001

Conclusions: Depressive symptoms and dependence on the Internet and Facebook were more common among single women. In the employed women, we only observed higher levels of Internet and Facebook addiction. The level of dependence on the Internet and Facebook was higher among younger women. Loneliness correlated with Internet and Facebook addiction, and more severe depressive symptoms entailed higher levels of Internet and Facebook addiction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: internet addiction; behaviora addiction; women

EPV1514

The impact of psychiatric disorders of parents on the severity of substance use disorder in their offspring

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Introduction: There is a lack of evidence in the literature about the impact of offspring addiction and their parents' mental health. Objective is to explore psychiatric disorders in parents of patients with substance dependence and their effect on the severity of their addiction.

Objectives: To evaluate psychiatric disorders in parents of patients with substance dependence and their effect on the severity of their addiction.

Methods: This is a cross sectional study contained group (A) 150 patients diagnosed with substance dependence according to DSM-IV. Patients were recruited form Psychiatry and Addiction Hospital of Cairo University. Group (B) included one or both parents of the patients group. The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) was used for the patients.

Results: In the patients group, mean age was 24.89 (±4.52). 96% of them were males 4% were females. In the parent group, mean age was 51.59 (±5.48). 84% of them were mothers 16 % were females. Patients group was associated with moderate degree of education (46.7%), 73.3% were single and 64% were unemployed. Anxiety

disorders (80%) and depressive disorders (69.3%) were the most prevalent among parents group. ASI score was statistically significant in predicting the incidence of parents psychotic and schizoid disorders (100% sensitivity, 86.3% specificity, AUC=0.887, P value <0.0001). Besides we found a significant correlation between patients ASI scores and parents psychiatric disorder.

Conclusions: This result emphasizes the relation between patient substance use disorder and psychiatric disorder of their parents. Patients ASI score may be a possible measure for parents mental disorder. Further research is needed to validate our findings.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: parent mental disorder; substance use; addiction severity index

EPV1515

The original anticonvulsant meta-Cl-benzhydrylurea (m-CL-BHM) induces of the liver monoxygenase system and stimulates the neuroimmune response in behavioral disorders of alcoholic origin

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Introduction: The anticonvulsant m-Cl-BHM is promising for the pathogenetically directed thrapy does not cause negative effects.

Objectives: Investigation of the effect of m-Cl-BHM on “immunochemical homeostasis” in rats with experimental alcoholism.

Methods: m-Cl-BHM was injected at a dose of 100 mg/kg (1/20 LD50) for 5 and 30 days into the stomach of male Wistar rats who preferred alcohol according to the screening conditions and kept for 10 months. in free access to a 15% ethanol solution, which made up the group of “heavy drinkers” (HD). Phenobarbital was administered at a dose of 25 mg/kg (1/20 LD50).

Results: The features of the monoxygenase system of cytochrome P450 of the liver and ECT in the lymphoid organs of rats were studied at different periods of administration of m-Cl-BHM -5 and 30 days. to HD rats. m-Cl-BHM has an inducing effect