effects. The amount of weekly alcohol consumption of the experimental group was gradually reduced over time. However, the amount of the comparison group was reduced at the four-week follow-up but was increased both at the eight-week and 12-week follow-ups.
Conclusions: This study demonstrates the need to provide training and education in the ASBI to social service workers working with the underprivileged, as such training would increase the identification of alcohol-related risks of the people most vulnerable to alcohol-related problems.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: alcohol screening and brief intervention; ASBI; low-income clients; high-risk drinking

EPV1555

Comorbidities in children with Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD)

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Introduction: Internet addiction disorder (IAD) is characterized by an individual's inability to control his/her Internet use, which may result in marked distress and functional impairment. Systematic reviews show that excessive screen-time is negatively associated with well-being and positively associated with reduced quality of life in young people. There is growing evidence that IAD is related to comorbidities such as depression but relatively little is known about fatigue in adolescents with IAD.
Objectives: Accumulating evidence suggests that fatigue is a central component of IAD. Depression is also related to IAD. However, there is a lack of evidence regarding whether there is a strong correlation between the severity of IAD and the rate of depression. Our objectives were to describe depression and fatigue in adolescents diagnosed with IAD.
Methods: Study included 94 participants with IAD and 88 controls, all aged 12–17 years. Depression was assessed by the Beck Depression Inventory Scale (Georgian version), and fatigue by the Pediatric Quality of Life Initiative (Georgian version) multidimensional fatigue scale.
Results: Adolescents with severe IAD are 5.63 times more likely to show symptoms of moderate or severe depression than children with mild or moderate Internet addiction. Those with severe IAD showed 6.62 times more cognitive fatigue, 7.81 times higher sleep/rest fatigue and 11.11 times higher general fatigue than children with mild and moderate Internet addiction.
Conclusions: IAD can lead to depression and fatigue, which can affect adolescent's psychological and social well-being. Mechanisms for prevention and ongoing support are needed for adolescents and their families.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Depression; fatigue; internet addiction

EPV1556

Overlap between substance and behavioural addictions: substance abuse in patients with pathological gambling

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Introduction: Pathological gambling consists of a persistent and maladaptive pattern of gambling behavior, that often leads to significant adverse psychosocial and financial outcomes. It is currently classified as an "Impulse Disorder" on ICD-10 but the DSM-5 moved this diagnosis from "Impulse-Control Disorders" to "Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders" section[1]. Behavioral addictions, especially pathological gambling, share many features with substance dependences, namely clinical findings and behavioural patterns, comorbidity with psychiatric disorders, genetic factors and family history, neurobiology, natural history and response to treatment[2].
Objectives: To study the impact of substance abuse in patients with pathological gambling.
Methods: Literary review, using PubMed database search, regarding substance abuse and pathological gambling.
Results: 57,5% of individuals with pathological gambling also present with some form of substance use[3].There was also a large percentage of patients presenting with nicotine dependence (60,1%) and a fourfold increase in the risk of developing an alcohol use disorder[3]. Individuals with substance use disorders also show a threefold risk of developing pathological gambling and substance use appears to negatively influence gambling behaviours in this population. Gambling habits in adolescents have been linked to an increased risk of current and lifetime drug use of multiple substances[4]. Other psychiatric comorbidities were also frequent in this population: 37.9% of patients presented with mood disorders and 37.4% with anxiety disorders[3].
Conclusions: There is a significant clinical and neurobiological overlap between substance use disorders and pathological gambling. Individuals with pathological gambling have a high prevalence of substance use disorders and an increased lifetime risk of substance use, which negatively influences gambling behavior.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Addiction; gambling; substance abuse; impulse-control disorders

EPV1557

Neuropsychological performance in alcohol use disorder: a Portuguese study

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Introduction: Alcohol consumption has devastating psychosocial and health consequences, with effects on cognitive functions. Recent studies have highlighted that patients with diagnosis of alcohol dependence syndrome have cognitive deficits in executive