

higher testosterone levels are linked with higher number of hospitalizations ($\rho=0.511$, $p=0.036$).

Conclusions: Preliminary results show an association between testosterone levels and frequent psychiatric hospitalizations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Addictive Disorders

EPP541

Social Media and E-Cigarette Use Among Adolescents and Young Adults: A Systematic Review of the Role of Influencers and Platforms in Promoting Vaping Culture

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Introduction: The widespread use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) among adolescents and young adults has become a significant public health concern. With the rise of social media, exposure to content promoting e-cigarette use, including endorsements by influencers, has become increasingly pervasive. This overlap between social media and vaping culture may contribute to the normalization and growing use of e-cigarettes among this vulnerable population.

Objectives: This article aims to systematically examine the influence of social media use and endorsements by influencers on e-cigarette use among adolescents and young adults, identifying patterns of exposure and consumption across various platforms and providing insights for future prevention and intervention strategies.

Methods: This systematic review aims to explore the impact of social media use and influencers on e-cigarette use among adolescents and young adults. A PRISMA model review was conducted across four databases: PubMed, Science Direct, Google Scholar, and Scopus. Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) terms and keywords (vape, e-cigarette, smoking, social media, influencer, adolescent) were used to search for full-text studies published in English from the last five years. The studies included focused on human subjects aged 10-21 and met predefined eligibility criteria.

Of the 1,064 articles initially identified, 37 were included after screening and removing duplicates.

Results: Thirty-seven articles met the eligibility criteria. The analysis focused on five key social media platforms: TikTok, Instagram, YouTube, Twitter, and Facebook. However, significant methodological limitations were noted in the studies.

Conclusions: The research highlights a strong link between social media use and youth e-cigarette consumption. Exposure to vaping content, ads, and peer influence on social media increases the risk, particularly among younger and vulnerable groups. Social media enables both direct marketing and peer-to-peer promotion. Stricter regulations on online ads and enhanced parental controls are necessary to mitigate these risks and reduce youth vaping rates.

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EPP542

PREDICTING RETURN TO USE FOR PEOPLE WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS

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Introduction: Substance Use can be a lifelong issue. Recovery is not necessarily easy and not necessarily predictable. Treatment can be expensive and is potentially offset by other influences.

Objectives: We wanted to predict the likelihood of returning to use for Indigenous clients being treated for Substance Use Disorders in the United States.

Methods: We interviewed 35 people who had been diagnosed with a Substance Use Disorder and had been treated in a conventional detox program followed by 30 to 120 days of residential treatment. The participants were obtained by word of mouth referrals, posters and flyers announcing the study. We gathered their life stories using a modification of the Northwestern University Life Story Interview which we called the Maine Life Story Interview. We correlated elements from the life story with the likelihood of return to use. By virtue of where the authors worked (Clinics providing services to Indigenous people), all the clients were Indigenous, though we did not aim for that at the outset. Logistic regression methods were used to predict return to use.

Results: The combination of an ACE Score of 5 or greater, a history of substance use for 4 or more years, coupled with returning to the environment of the original substance abuse (physical and/or human) was associated with a 100% probability of return to use regardless of substance used and despite treatment received. With an ACE score of less than 5, the probability of return to use dropped to 80%. The length of treatment before returning to community did not matter. Adverse Childhood Events were measured using the ACE score and resilience was assessed using a qualitative rating that has been shown to be reliable. Logistic regression confirmed the above – that the most powerful predictors were returning to the community in which the abuse began and returning to the same social network of people who abused. These variables predicted 84% of the variance. Treatment type or duration did not emerge as significant.

Conclusions: For Indigenous clients, returning to the environment of substance abuse and to the people with whom substance have been used is a powerful factor that overrides the effects of treatment. The higher the ACE score, the more likely the return to use. The length of treatment (ranging from 10 to 130 days) did not seem to matter. Based upon this data, one could argue that treatment should take place in the community from which the person came and be oriented toward changing social networks and eliminating environmental cues. If this is not possible, returning to community appears fraught with peril, though inevitable for Indigenous people who need to come home again. Resilience was not a predictive factor once one had returned to the social and environmental locale of the original substance use.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared