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Introduction: Psychoactive substance use among pregnant women has reached alarmingly high rates and is considered a public health problem. Pregnancy is a period in which women become more sensitive and concerned about their well-being, in view of how that will affect their baby. Therefore, pregnancy becomes a favorable period for therapeutic intervention, especially with regard to drug use. Despite this, there is still a small number of studies that address the issue of female drug users in Brazil, especially due to stigma and prejudice.

Objectives: Our main aim was to characterize the clinical and psychiatric profile of pregnant crack users in Brazil, with a focus on comorbidities, the severity of crack use, and the use of other substances.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study of 24 pregnant crack users admitted to a referral hospital for psychiatric disorders in pregnant women, in Porto Alegre, Brazil, over three years. Most women tend to remain hospitalized for a long time, often months, until giving birth. This scenario directly influenced the sample size of this study. The following instruments were applied: a clinical-obstetric questionnaire; the condensed version of the Addiction Severity Index; a diagnostic interview for psychoactive substance use based on DSM-5; the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for DSM-IV; and the Semi-Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Personality Disorders (SCID-II).

Results: Most patients had severe crack dependence and used other substances, such as tobacco, cannabis, and alcohol. The median duration of crack use was three years, ranging between three and 12 years. Most women subsisted from illegal or informal activities; a fifth had previously been arrested and often had relationship problems. Twenty percent had HIV ($n = 5$), and 37.5% ($n = 9$) had syphilis. Borderline personality disorder was the most prevalent mental condition (62.5%), followed by suicidal tendencies (45.8%), hypomanic episodes due to substance use (37.5%), and past major depressive episodes (33.3%).

Conclusions: This is one of the few studies exploring and characterizing social, economic and health aspects of pregnant crack users in Brazil. An alarmingly high prevalence of consumption of other drugs, psychiatric disorders, and difficult-to-treat personality disorders was observed in our study. Investigating the psychiatric profile of women who use substances is essential to minimize the impacts on the mother and child, optimize therapeutic approaches to comorbidities, and enable more effective relapse prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0122

Dual pathology and Takotsubo syndrome. A case report

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Introduction: Cocaine use is a significant health problem, since its abuse constitutes a substance use disorder and can produce cardiovascular symptoms, including acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Tako-tsubo syndrome (TTS) is a transient dysfunction of the apical left ventricle that can manifest with intense chest pain and alterations in the electrocardiogram. TTS can be triggered by physical stressors (hyperthyroidism, cocaine or amphetamine abuse) or psychological stressors (grief or reaction to acute stress).

Objectives: The objective is to present the case of a patient who developed tako-tsubo syndrome after harmful cocaine use.

Methods: A 50-year-old woman, under psychiatric follow-up, diagnosed with mixed personality disorder, with a medical history of hypothyroidism. The patient has been presenting for 2 months after mourning the death of her husband with anxiety-depressive symptoms with a great behavioral impact with episodes of hetero-aggression and begins with abusive consumption of cannabis and cocaine toxins. The patient presents an episode of psychomotor agitation after acute consumption of cocaine, presenting psychotic symptoms. During the study in the emergency area, she verbalizes chest pain and complementary studies are performed with elevated cardiac enzymes and alterations in the electrocardiogram. Cardiology is contacted and after hospital admission and complementary studies, the diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome is reached, filiating it with Takotsubo syndrome triggered by cocaine consumption. The diagnoses presented by the patient with dual pathology would be a psychotic disorder due to toxins, a borderline personality disorder and harmful consumption of cocaine.

Results: Dual pathology in patients with personality disorder with toxin abuse such as in this case cocaine is very frequent. The situation of grief is an acute stressful situation that leads to greater emotional instability and, together with the toxic effects of cocaine, can trigger Takotsubo syndrome in patients. Therefore, when approaching patients with substance use, it is very important to always take into account the possible somatic complications that can be triggered. The treatment chosen to treat the psychotic symptoms that the patient presented was lurasidone, since it has a tolerability and cardiological safety profile.

Conclusions: In patients with dual pathology, it is very important to address all possible complications, both somatic and psychiatric, for proper therapeutic management.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0123

New psychoactive substances and mental health- Practical challenges for psychiatrists

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Introduction: New psychoactive substances (NPS) are a heterogeneous group of new drugs that are not controlled by the United Nations drugs conventions but may represent public health threats of largely the same impact as substances listed in the respective

conventions, according to the European Union Drugs Agency (EUDA). The history of NPS encompasses approximately two decades, but this category of substances is continually expanding.

Objectives: To review the literature for data regarding the practical challenges the use of NPS raises for mental health specialists, in order to help clinicians in the construction of an adequate case management plan for these patients.

Methods: A literature review was conducted in three electronic databases (PubMed, Cochrane, and Web of Science/Clarivate) to find primary and secondary sources published between January 2000 and September 2024. The keywords used were „novel psychoactive drugs“, „synthetic cathinone“, „cannabimimetics“, „synthetic cannabinoids“, „synthetic stimulants“, „phenethylamines“, „legal highs“, „designer drugs“, „emergency“, „intoxication“, „case management“, and „challenge“. There was no restriction regarding the age of participants, but only sources published in English were selected.

Results: Based on the 27 sources retained for detailed analysis, six main clinically focused challenges related to NPS use were identified. The lack of characteristic clinical manifestations of NPS intoxication is provocative, especially for the presentations in the emergency rooms (ER), where a rapid differential diagnosis is needed. The second challenge detected was polydrug use, with studies reporting more than 50% of the users combining different NPS or NPS with conventional drugs of abuse. The third difficulty is related to the difficulty of detecting the NPS in the consumers due to the continuously changing structures by designers, who are trying to avoid the current legislation. The fourth aspect is related to the high costs of screening for NPS and the need, despite these costs, to apply such screening in the psychiatric population, which is considered vulnerable to the use of these drugs, according to epidemiological studies. The fifth challenge is related to the lack of specific treatments in the case of NPS intoxication, with management strategies being limited to supportive and symptomatic care. The sixth aspect refers to the need to hospitalize patients with NPS intoxication in ICU departments due to their unpredictable evolution, need for monitoring, cardiovascular and neuropsychiatric toxicity, polydrug use, etc.

Conclusions: There is an acute need for routine screening for NPS in the ER whenever a drug intoxication is suspected and especially in psychiatric populations where the anamnesis could be difficult. Case management requires ICU hospitalization, intensive monitoring, supportive care, and a post-ICU psychiatric evaluation and treatment for relapse prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0124

Evaluation of the quality of life in patients with substance use disorders – A suggested algorithm

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Introduction: Assessment of the quality of life (QoL) in patients diagnosed with substance use disorders (SUDs) is important due to

the need to explore potential ways of improving the prognosis and evolution of these patients towards recovery and prolonged abstinence. The impact of SUDs on the QoL is often difficult to determine in the absence of structured methods because of the multiple factors that may moderate the results, including misperceptions of the patients on the effects of the drugs of abuse (DOA), stigmatization, countertransference aspects of the therapeutic relationships, etc.

Objectives: To assess the most validated psychometric tools dedicated to the evaluation of QoL in patients with SUDs.

Methods: A literature review was conducted in three electronic databases (PubMed, Google Scholar, and Clarivate/Web of Science) to find clinical reports published between January 2000 and September 2024 regarding the QoL instruments in patients with SUD. The keywords used were “substance use disorders”, “quality of life”, “health-related quality of life”, “scales”, “inventories”, and “questionnaires”. There was no restriction regarding the age of participants, and only sources published in English were selected.

Results: The most frequently reported scales used for the purpose of monitoring the QoL in patients with SUDs were the Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) and EuroQoL (EQ) 5D 5L. Also, WHOQOL-BREF, which is associated with the WHO International Classification of Diseases system, is a comprehensive and useful instrument that may be applied in patients with SUDs. Health-related Quality of Life for Drug Abusers (HRQOLDA) and Injection Drug Use Quality of Life Scale (IDUQOL) may be used in this specific population because they refer more exactly to daily life aspects of the patients with SUD that interfere with their QoL, but these instruments are less known and applied by clinicians.

Conclusions: General instruments, like surveys or inventories, targeting the evaluation of QoL and, also, more specific instruments focused on the quality of the daily life of patients with SUDs need to be administered in case management because these may highlight important areas of therapeutic intervention. The inclusion of such instruments is expected to have multiple benefits, such as better treatment adherence through the improvement of the therapeutic relationship, more targeted interventions for the needs of this population, etc.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0125

Moving towards new targets in the pharmacological treatment of substance use disorders

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Introduction: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are a highly prevalent and complex class of psychiatric illnesses that lead to increased rates of mortality and morbidity, societal costs, low quality of life, and difficulties in all important areas of personal functioning. Although SUDs are constantly explored from a therapeutic perspective, there are very few validated treatments available for these disorders.