

Results: As a result of flavonoids original composition administration, correction of the changes in the nervous system functional activity, caused by the chronic toxic effect of ethanol has been achieved (decrease in alcoholic motivation, exploratory behavior stimulation, modulation of the cytokines level in brain, indicating a neuroinflammation decrease). We also registered the immune system functional activity modulation (stimulation of immune response and lymphocytes proliferative activity) in mice with alcohol dependence.

Conclusions: The original composition of flavonoids against the background of long-term alcohol consumption has a positive psychoneuroimmunomodulatory effect, which serves as an experimental substantiation of the prospects of using the composition as an adjuvant in the treatment of chronic alcoholism.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: flavonoids; alcoholism

EPV1535

Gender differences in a clinical sample of 60+ year old patients receiving treatment for alcohol use disorder

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Introduction: Gender differences have been found in treatment-seeking older adults with AUD, concerning areas such as quality of life, drinking patterns, and prevalence of AUD. However, little is known about how these gender differences may relate to treatment.

Objectives: To investigate gender differences in quality of life, problematic areas at treatment start, and subsequent choice of treatment, in a clinical sample of 60+ year old patients receiving treatment for AUD.

Methods: We will utilize data from the Elderly Study; a multinational (USA, Germany, and Denmark), single-blind randomized controlled trial. Participants (n=693) were randomized to brief, outpatient treatment based on motivational enhancement therapy alone (4 sessions) or motivational enhancement therapy followed by a community reinforcement approach age-adapted to older adults (up to 8 sessions). The latter was a module-based treatment where participants chose which module(s) they deemed most relevant. Modules focused on coping with aging, building sober networks, mood management, etc. The gender differences at baseline will be described by means of descriptive statistics (e.g. one-way analysis of variance, χ^2 statistics, etc.). Gender differences, including choice of modules, will be investigated by means of multivariate statistics, e.g. generalized linear models. Analyses will be controlled for relevant confounders such as age, country, education, work situation, marital status, family and friends, type of housing, etc.

Results: Will be presented at the EPA Congress.

Conclusions: Will be presented at the EPA Congress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Alcohol Treatment; Motivational enhancement therapy; Older Adults; Alcohol use disorder

EPV1537

A Case Report of Kratom-Induced Psychiatric Decompensation

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Introduction: Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*) is a herb found in South East Asia belonging to the Rubiaceae family, the active constituents being Mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine. Sold as a dietary supplement in the form of a leaf, tablet, and powder, it has been gaining popularity as a natural supplement to alleviate pain, anxiety, depression, and manage opioid withdrawal symptoms. Our case report centers around a patient encountered with high-dose Kratom use who presented to our Psychiatric ER with psychosis.

Objectives: The objectives of this case report are to raise awareness regarding the use of a newly popular substance easily available over-the-counter and the potential impacts it has on mental health.

Methods: PubMed was searched for the criteria Kratom AND Intellectual Disability, with a secondary search for Kratom AND Psychosis.

Results: A 29-year-old male with a past psychiatric history of Schizoaffective Disorder, Borderline Intellectual Functioning, Poly-substance Use, ADHD, and six prior suicide attempts was brought to the Psychiatric ED by ambulance activated by his mother for severe psychiatric decompensation following ingestion of 270 pills of Kratom over the course of three days.

Conclusions: This case report further increases awareness of the dangers of Kratom use as well as brings to light the psychoactive properties of Kratom. This case report exposes areas where research can further expand understanding regarding the impacts Kratom can have on psychiatric populations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Kratom; intellectual disability; Addiction; Psychosis

EPV1538

A Structural Barrier to Healthcare: Stigma of Alcohol and Substance Use Disorders Among Health Care Workers

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Introduction: Individuals with substance use disorders are considered unpredictable and violent by the public. Besides, health care workers (HCW) may have negative attitudes towards them, despite their knowledge about addiction; which is related to lower quality of care. In Turkey, addiction service users are predominantly male, over ninety percent; while women make up a large percentage of psychiatrists.

Objectives: The present study aims to evaluate if the HCWs level of stigma towards individuals with substance use disorder changes due to gender and mental health sector experience of the HCWs.