Results The percentage of alcohol use at baseline is 56.1% of the total sample.

One month after treatment with paliperidone palmitate the percentage of use is reduced to 31.6%. At 3 months of treatment the reduction is more significant assuming only the 6.1% of the total sample. Finally after 6 months of treatment the percentage of patients maintaining alcohol use is 4.1%, which represents a 52% reduction compared to the initial rate of use.

Conclusions The data reflect a 92% reduction in alcohol use after 6 months of the administration of paliperidone palmitate.

We can say that paliperidone palmitate is effective in reducing alcohol use in patients with dual diagnosis.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1074

EV91
Related factors with substance use in old adults

E. Ros-Cucurull [1,2,3,*], C. Daigre [1,2,3], L. Grau-Lopez [1,2,3], C. Barral [1,2], A.C. Abad [1,2], M.B. Ortiz [4], R. Martinez-Arias [1], E. Garcia [1], C. Cardona [1], C. Jacas [1], M. Casas [1,3], C. Roncero [1,2,3]
[1] *Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain*
[2] *Addiction and Dual Diagnosis Unit- Vall d'Hebron, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain*
[3] *Universidad Autonoma, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain*
[4] *Hospital Mare de Deu de la Mercè, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain*
* *Corresponding author.*

Intro Substance use disorder is a growing phenomenon among the elderly. It is undervalued, misidentified, underdiagnosed and poorly treated.

Aim Study prevalence, characteristics and risk factors associated with drug use among the elderly.

Method A 6-month prospective study of substance use in elderly patients (65+) who attended the addiction and dual diagnosis unit, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital.

Results Fifty-nine patients evaluated, mean age 70.04 years, 60% men. A total of 49.1% are married, 35.8% divorced and 53.8% live with a partner and/or children. A total of 67.3% have basic studies and 78.8% are pensioners. A total of 82.7% have no criminal record. Medical comorbidity presents in 90.4% of the sample, psychiatric and addictive family background in 42.3% and 37.3%. A total of 67.3% have comorbid Axis I (mainly affective disorders) and 25% Axis II (cluster B most). A total of 7.7% attempted suicide at least once.

The main substance is alcohol (76.9%), followed by prescription drugs (19.3%). A total of 28.8% are multi-drug users. A total of 67.3% have used tobacco in their life and 63.5% are currently dependent. The average age of onset for a disorder for any substance consumption is 28.19, being lower for alcohol and illegal substances and higher for prescription drugs.

A total of 61.5% have gone through treatment before but only 32.7% has been admitted because of addiction. The adherence rate is 90.4% and the relapse rate 8.3% at first month and 13% at 6 months.

Conclusions Old adults present differences compared to overall drug user population: prevalence by gender is almost equal, lower Axis II, less multi-drug consumption and both dropout and relapse rate are drastically lower.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1076

EV92
Dual diagnosis patients at first admission in an acute psychiatric ward. Trend over a decade

A. Rossi [1,*], A. Lombardi [1], C. Gramaglia [1], M. Cavanna [1], F. Bert [2], R. Siliquini [2], P. Zeppegno [1]
[1] *Università del Piemonte Orientale, Traslational Medicine, Novara, Italy*
[2] *Università degli Studi di Torino, Scienze della Sanità Pubblica e Pediatriche, Torino, Italy*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Dual diagnosis (DD) is the coexistence of a Psychiatric Disorder (PD), and Substance Use Disorder (SUD). The increase of DD observed in recent years has caused serious problems to both public and private services organization.

Aims Our aim is to assess the prevalence and features (including clinical and sociodemographic ones) of DD over a decade, comparing the period 2003–2004 and 2013–2014.

Methods We performed a retrospective study retrieving the medical records of DD patients at their first admission to the Psychiatry Ward AOU "Maggiore della Carità", Novara, Italy. Sociodemographic and clinical features were recorded. The two groups of patients (2003–2004 vs. 2013–2014) were compared.

Results In both periods DD patients are usually Italian male, aged 19–40, single. They have usually attended middle school, live with parents, have two or more brothers and/or sisters but no kids. DD patients in 2003–2004 and 2013–2014 showed differences as far as employment and diagnosis are concerned. The first were more frequently employed than the latter: moreover the 2003–2004 patients were more frequently diagnosed with a personality disorder while the 2013–2014 patients had mixed diagnoses. We have found differences in the possible predictors of substance abuse in the two periods, as well.

Conclusions The identification of changes in the prevalence of first admission DD patients and their clinical and sociodemographic features may help to highlight an evolving pattern of substance use and to identify possible risk factors which may be the target of prevention and treatment approaches.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1077

EV93
Prevalence of substance use among Russian, Somali and Kurdish migrants in Finland: A population-based study

E. Salama [1,*], S. Niemelä [2], A. Castaneda [3]
[1] *University of Turku, Psychiatry, Turku, Finland*
[2] *University of Oulu, Department of Clinical Neurosciences, Rovaniemi, Finland*
[3] *National Institute of Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland*
* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Although substance use is a well-known public health risk factor, European population-based studies reporting the substance use among adult migrant populations are scarce.

Objectives We aim to: (1) determine the prevalence of alcohol use, cigarette smoking and consumption cannabis and intravenous drugs in Russian, Somali and Kurdish migrants in Finland and compare them to those of the Finnish general population; (2) determine if socio-economic and migration-related factors are associated with substance use in migrants.

Methods We used data primarily from the Finnish migrant health and well-being study. Alcohol use was measured with the AUDIT-C questionnaire, smoking habits and the lifetime cannabis and intravenous drug use were recorded. Age-adjusted prevalence rates were determined by ethnicity and sex. The associations between