

Results: Psychosocial rehabilitation system has been formed and created according to the results of the research. It is built based on a stepwise multimodal principle, including social deprivation, individual and group psychotherapy, craft therapy with an outcome to self-organizing psychotherapeutic groups.

Conclusions: Emotional sphere state normalization occurred during the process of participation in the system. According to catamnensis data of 1 to 2 years, the developed system efficiency is: 72.00 % for patients with alcohol addiction, 64.00 % for patients with opioid addiction, 51.00 % for patients with psychostimulant addiction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychoactive Substances; Psychosocial rehabilitation; emotional disorders

EPV0673

The predictor role of metacognition and emotion recognition in internet gaming disorder among late adolescents

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2169

Introduction: Internet gaming is acknowledged as a common leisure activity among adolescents yet only a little known about the psychodevelopmental roots. Emotion recognition and metacognition which are proved to be determinants in behavioral disorders may be considered salient factors in also internet gaming disorder (IGD).

Objectives: The research to date has focused on psychological comorbidities rather than risk factors (e.g. dysfunctional metacognitive beliefs, emotion recognition deficits), whereas, improved early intervention would be more likely if risk factors were well defined, especially before the onset of the illness. The objective of this study was to investigate these areas by analyzing associations between metacognitive beliefs, emotion recognition, and IGD among late adolescents with tendency for pathological gaming behavior.

Methods: 806 high school students were recruited and instructed to take Internet Gaming Disorder Scale (IGDT), Meta-Cognitions Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents (MCQ-C) and Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test - Children's Version (RMET).

Results: Mean comparisons corresponding to IGD risk potential showed that positive meta-worry and superstitious, punishment, and responsibility beliefs of MCQ-C were significantly higher in the risky group, whereas; RMET neutral subtest was significantly higher in the non-risky group. Additionally, a positive correlation was found in all subtests of MCQ-C, RMET positive emotions and IGD. Regression analysis revealed that RMET positive subtest and positive meta-worry of MCQ-C predict IGD risk.

Conclusions: The findings of the study partially corroborated the early results found among early adolescents; however, they also indicated the requirement of distinct therapeutic approach for cognitive interventions of IGD in late adolescence period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: internet gaming; metacognition; emotion recognition; adolescence

EPV0675

Modulated in vitro lymphocytes in the treatment of alcoholism: Experimental study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.2170

Introduction: Immune cells are dysfunctional during long-term ethanol consumption and may contribute to the progression from healthy to problem drinking. Lymphocytes from mice with chronic ethanol exposure characterized by impaired functional activity, manifested in the combination of increased spontaneous proliferation against the background of low sensitivity to T- cell mitogens.

Objectives: We first demonstrated that original compound meta-chloro-benzhydryl-urea (m-ch-BHU) in vitro restored long-term alcoholized mice lymphocytes activity through GABA(A) receptors. We also revealed the possibility of animal's behavioral regulation by the transplantation of immune cells with definite functional characteristics, also modulated by psychoactive drugs. Based on the previous results we investigated effects of m-ch-BHU modulated lymphocytes transplantation in recipients with experimental alcoholism.

Methods: Male (CBAx57Bl/6)F1 mice with 6-month 10% ethanol exposure were undergoing the transplantation of syngeneic long-term alcoholized mice lymphocytes, pretreated in vitro with m-ch-BHU. Recipient's ethanol consumption, nervous and immune systems functional activities were estimated.

Results: It was shown that transplantation of lymphocytes with in vitro m-ch-BHU modulated functional activity caused in syngeneic recipients with chronic alcohol exposure essential ethanol consumption decrease and stimulation of motor and exploratory activities in the "open field" against the background of cytokines modulation in brain. The significant stimulation of humoral immune response, estimated by the relative number of antibody-forming spleen cells, and stimulation of DTH reaction were also detected in recipients after lymphocytes transplantation.

Conclusions: Results demonstrated that transplantation of m-ch-BHU modulated lymphocytes caused positive psychoneuroimmunomodulating effect in animals with chronic alcohol exposure, so, it may be considered as a promising method in the treatment of alcoholism

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cell technologies; modulated lymphocytes; alcoholism

EPV0676

Original compound with anticonvulsant activity in the treatment of alcoholism

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