Conclusions: The results underscore the connection between childhood stress experiences and substance consumption among university students. Emotional and sexual abuse in childhood are linked to higher alcohol consumption and, in some cases, specific drugs like cocaine and psychopharmaceuticals. These findings emphasize the importance of considering traumatic experiences when addressing prevention and treatment strategies for substance consumption among young student populations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0352

Assessment of addictive behaviors in patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: Schizophrenia, a chronic and complex psychiatric pathology, can be isolated. However, it can be associated with other comorbidities and thus be accompanied by addictive behaviors that complicate their management.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to estimate the prevalence and identify the characteristics of addictive behaviors in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: A retrospective study of 151 patients with schizophrenia hospitalized in the psychiatry department of Taher Sfar University Hospital in Mahdia from January 2017 to December 2021.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 39.8 ± 11.23 years, with a predominance of the 36-45 age group (38.4%). All patients were male. Three quarters of the patients (75.5%) were users of psychoactive substances (PAS): nearly three quarters (72.8%) were addicted to tobacco, more than one third (39.7%) were addicted to alcohol, more than one quarter (29.1%) were addicted to cannabis and nearly one quarter (26.5%) were addicted to other PAS. In more than half of the cases (54.4%), the age of onset of substance use was between 16 and 25 years. The use of PAS preceded the onset of schizophrenia in 62.3% of cases. The relationship with the entourage was marked by hetero-aggressiveness in 77.5% of patients, withdrawal from the entourage in 16.6% of patients and conflict in 5.3% of patients. The impact on the relationship with oneself was marked by self-aggressiveness in 18.5% of patients. Concerning the professional impact, three quarters of the patients (76.1%) had to stop working. The majority of patients (84.1%) continued their usual treatment, while 15.2% of patients stopped it. Only one patient required an increase in dose.

Conclusions: Subjects suffering from schizophrenia are particularly vulnerable to addictions, mainly to tobacco and alcohol. They are thus a group more at risk of the deleterious effects of psychoactive substances and of the aggravation of the clinical and psychosocial evolution of their psychiatric disorders. Measures for early detection and treatment of their addictive behaviors even before the onset of schizophrenia should be proposed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0353

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is associated with increased abstinence in substance use disorders and comorbid depression

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Introduction: Substance use disorders (SUDs) are associated with high rates of comorbid depression. Finding effective treatments for many of the substances of abuse is still an area of developing research. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) is an established treatment for depression, but its effects in SUDs are less conclusive.

Objectives: Therefore, we aimed to investigate the effect of rTMS in patients with SUDs and comorbid major depressive disorder (MDD).

Methods: We conducted a retrospective observational study of 55 patients with SUDs and comorbid MDD who were eligible for rTMS. Craving was measured using the Brief Substance Craving Scale (BSCS). Severity of MDD was measured using the Clinical Global Impression-Severity (CGI-S) scale.

Results: We found a statistically significant difference between baseline and posttreatment scores in patients receiving rTMS on both CGI-S scores and BSCS scores. The number of rTMS sessions significantly predicted increased days of abstinence in the community, even after controlling for confounders.

Conclusions: Patients with SUDs and MDD who received rTMS significantly improved in the areas of severity of depression and craving. The number of rTMS sessions significantly predicted increased abstinence.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0355

Prevalence and correlates of psychoactive substance use in domestic and foreign university students

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Introduction: Use of psychoactive substances is a risk factor for mental health. Studying the peculiarities of using psychoactive substances by university students is extremely important for organizing preventive health care

Objectives: To specify the frequency of smoking and alcohol drinking, as well as the peculiarities of the correlational interconnections, in domestic and foreign university students

Methods: The survey covered 546 undergraduate domestic and foreign university students of both genders and different religious backgrounds. As a tool, we used the Sociocultural Health Questionnaire (E. Nikolaev)

Results: It has been revealed that domestic students smoke cigarettes and hookahs surely more often (p=.01) than foreign students

(30.49% vs 19.08%). It is obvious that they also more often (p=.01) use electronic cigarettes or vaping drugs (25.24% vs 12.86%) and alcohol (54.42% vs 9.96%). Students in both groups denied using other psychoactive substances. Foreign students reveal positive correlational interconnections between smoking and alcohol drinking (r=.44), while there is no evidence of such interconnections in domestic students. Both groups show valid interconnections between the frequency of smoking and the level of stress (r=.15 и r=.17 correspondingly), the frequency of smoking and monthly financial expenses (r=.21 и r=.22 correspondingly). With domestic students, vaping negatively correlates with exercising in gyms (r=-.12), with foreign students it directly correlates with bodybuilding supplements consumption (r=.15). Those foreign students who drink alcohol more often point to the necessity of having a psychologist in the university (r=.13).

Conclusions: The revealed general and specific factors associated with domestic and foreign students' use of psychoactive substances call for the necessity of developing culturally differentiated preventive programs

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0357

Psychological risk factors that predict social networking addiction in students

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Introduction: Social networks (SN) addiction is a serious problem among young adults that requires increased attention.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the relationships between internet addiction and selected psychological characteristics of university students.
Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical study, conducted over the period from November 2022 to January 2023, among students in various fields. SN addiction was measured using the Social Media Addiction Scale-Student Form (SMAS-SF). The Rosenberg scale was used to assess global self-esteem and the Social Self-Esteem Inventory was used to assess social self-esteem. The Big Five Personality-10 (BFI 10) scale was used to assess the 5 personality dimensions.
Results: A total of 116 students, with an average age of 25.49, took part in the study. Most students (91.4%) were over 20 years old. They were female in 78.4% of cases. They enrolled in postgraduate studies in 55.2% of cases. The majority of students (59,5%) studied medicine. According to the SMAS-SF scale, the average score was 75.87. The mean score for social self-esteem score was 122.03. Sixty-four participants (55.2%) had low and very low self-esteem. The dominant personality dimensions were extraversion and neuroticism in 15.5% each. Addiction to SN was significantly associated with very low global self-esteem (p=0.028) and a lower social self-esteem score (p=0.011). Low conscientiousness and neuroticism

were significantly associated with increased SN use (p=0.007, p=0.004 respectively).
Conclusions: This study provides a better understanding of the phenomenon of addiction to SN, and enables us to tailor prevention and care more effectively. The psychological factors associated with this behavior need to be more explored in future research.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0358

12-Month Outcome Data for Buprenorphine-Naloxone Maintenance Treatment in Individuals with Opioid Use Disorder

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Introduction: Buprenorphine/Naloxone (B/N) is a safe and effective treatment for the long-term stabilization of individuals with opioid use disorder (OUD). Patients undergoing opioid maintenance treatment experience reduced mortality rates, decreased substance use, and an overall improvement in their quality of life. Premature discontinuation of maintenance treatment increases the risk of relapse.
Objectives: Our primary objective was to assess patient compliance with maintenance treatment and to identify potential factors associated with treatment discontinuation and relapse.
Methods: The study involved 206 patients with OUD who initially enrolled in a 28-day abstinence-based inpatient program at our hospital. Following their inpatient treatment, they were subsequently admitted as outpatients for B/N maintenance treatment at the Alcohol and Substance Addiction Treatment Center in Trakya University School of Medicine (Edirne, Türkiye). The addiction profiles of patients were assessed using the Addiction Profile Index (API) Clinical Form during the baseline evaluation. Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected from the patients' records.
Results: After 3 months, 114 patients (55.3%) remained in treatment, and 52 patients (25.2%) were still in treatment at the end of 1 year. Factors associated with a higher likelihood of remaining in treatment for one year included older age (z=-2.257, p=0.024), longer length of education (z=-2.270, p=0.023), later onset of smoking (z=-2.704, p=0.007), later onset of substance use (z=-3.597, p<0.001), and a higher rate of completing the inpatient treatment program (χ^2=4.016, p=0.045). Patients in the 1-year retention group had lower scores on the API anxiety (z=2.767, p=0.009), anger management problems (z=2.754, p=0.011), and novelty-seeking behavior (z=2.634, p=0.043) subscales. They also had a lower rate of having a criminal history (χ^2=5.349, p=0.021). The duration of treatment retention was positively correlated with age (r=0.160, p=0.021), length of education (r=0.158, p=0.023), age of onset of smoking (r=0.228, p=0.001), and age of onset of substance use (r=0.268, p<0.001). It was negatively correlated with the duration of substance use (r=-0.138, p=0.048), the number of inpatient treatments (r=-0.142, p=0.042), and scores on the API