

to the notion that brain areas involved in substance-use disorders might also play an important role in behavioral addictions. Specifically, our findings extend existing results to the research field of slot-machine gambling in the context of craving.

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EPP0519

Etiology and pharmacological treatment of delirious syndrome

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Introduction: Patients in psychiatric department, especially in the intensive care unit, often develop delirium syndrome, which leads to a high risk of morbidity and mortality. The etiology is multifactorial. The most common causes are alcoholism and dementia. Pharmacological treatment of delirious syndrome is the most important part of the treatment, which includes various psychopharmaceuticals that are effective both in the treatment of delirium and in improving cognitive functions. Haloperidol is the drug of first choice and from atypical antipsychotics, the most commonly used are risperidone and olanzapine. Benzodiazepines are used in the treatment of delirium tremens.

Objectives: The objective of the work is to determine the most common cause of delirious syndrome and the treatment of those patients.

Methods: We analyzed 52 patients who were treated for delirious syndrome at the Department of Psychiatry, University Clinical Center Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from January 1, 2019, until June 1, 2022. Data were taken from medical records and the hospital information system.

Results: The total number of patients was 52 and 23 (44.23%) were treated for delirium tremens, and the rest were treated for delirium syndrome of another cause. The most common other causes were dementia in 21 (40.38%) patients, followed by sepsis, infectious syndrome and tumors in 6 (11.53%) patients, and cerebrovascular cause in 2 (3.84%) patient. In a therapeutic approach of delirious syndrome, all patients with delirium tremens were treated with benzodiazepines: 11 (47.82%) patients with diazepam monotherapy, then diazepam and promazine 7 (30.43%) patients, diazepam and haloperidol 3 (13.04%) patients, and diazepam, olanzapine and haloperidol 2 (8.69%). In the therapy of other delirious syndromes, 11 (37.93%) patients were treated with risperidone, haloperidol 8 (27.58%), promazine 3 (10.34%), quetiapine 4 (13.79%), and olanzapine, clozapine and aripiprazole 1 patient each (3.44%). It is important to point out that there was no fatal outcome in the processed sample of patients.

Conclusions: The most common etiological cause of delirious syndrome is the consequence of alcohol withdrawal. Delirium superimposed on dementia is the second most common. The priority of treatment is focused on pharmacological treatment.

Atypical antipsychotics (risperidone) are most often used. Haloperidol is the second most common. Benzodiazepine (diazepam) was most often used in the treatment of delirium tremens.

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EPP0520

Substance Use Disorders and other Mental Health Disorders associated with sexualized intravenous substance use (slamsex)

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Introduction: The intentional use of drugs before or during sexual intercourse (chemsex) is a phenomenon of special importance in the MSM (men who have sex with men) population due to its impact on mental, physical and sexual health.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to compare the psychopathological characteristics between users with sexualized intravenous substance use (slamsex) versus those who did not slamsex attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You".

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive analysis of a sample of users attended by the non-governmental organization Apoyo Positivo in the program "Sex, Drugs and You" was performed.

Results: 230 participants were included. Slam was associated with higher risk of having an anxiety or depressive disorder, suicidal ideation, induced psychosis and suicidal behavior, the differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) in all cases.

Conclusions: Slamsex is usually reported in our sample. Substance use disorders in slam users are usually associated with other mental disorders. This challenge requires adapt the therapeutic interventions of the professionals who work with patients with chemsex practices, specially with those who practice slamsex.

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EPP0522

Bariatric surgery as a risk factor for alcohol use disorder: a clinical case and literature review

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Introduction: Bariatric surgery is a relatively safe surgical procedure with high success rates. The improvement on patient's self-esteem and overall quality of life are expected benefits that extend beyond physical health. Nonetheless, current literature describes a