

Conclusions: Having categorized these beliefs in accordance with A. Beck's classification, we came to the conclusion that "relief-oriented beliefs" are more typical for people who use opiates. The motive for use is often the desire to alleviate a negative emotional or physical state. For people using psychostimulants "salt", "anticipatory beliefs" are more characteristic - the desire to experience euphoria and pleasant experiences.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1497

Significantly improved outcomes – both in retention and CGI scores - using Long Acting Buprenorphine (LAB-Buvidal) versus treatment as usual for Opioid Dependence in Wales during the Pandemic

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Introduction: We have been using LAB (Buvidal) in Cardiff after its pandemic use was funded by Welsh Government.

Objectives: We wished to review the benefits of introducing LAB (Buvidal) into treatment during the pandemic.

Methods: This service development review of the first 73 patients treated with LAB (24mg/96mg rapid titration Welsh protocol) was analysed using Kaplan-Meier survival curves.

Results: 43 (58%) male, 30 (41%) female. <25years=1, 38 (52%) aged 25-40, 34 (47%) 40-55. Prior to LAB 14% (10 people) using Espranor, 8% (6) Buprenorphine, 28% (20) Methadone. 50% (36) illicit opiates (mainly Heroin). We had continuous data for patients for up to 9 months of LAB. Two stopped for non-discontinuation reasons: One wanted to detox, one died of natural causes (LAB-unrelated). Both were excluded from discontinuation rate analysis. 55 people have data for over a month. Of these, 11 discontinued treatment. 80% remained on LAB for 1 month or more [95%CI 67-90%]. Kaplan-Meier plots showed similar discontinuation rates when comparing different OST programmes or none prior to LAB, and comparing by age, sex and initial illness severity (CGI severity). These rates all far exceeded data for traditional OST. CGI scores dramatically improved, even at one week. By month 2 all scores "much improved" or "very much improved".

Conclusions: Buvidal (LAB) has 80% retention rates, regardless of underlying prescribed/illicit opioid/demographics. The commonly held belief that those on heroin are further from Recovery than those more stable on OAD may be incorrect. LAB may be a more acceptable and useful first line therapy than other OSTs

Disclosure: Dr Melichar has provided consultancy work, presentations, training and chaired panel discussions for all the companies in this area in the UK and some outside the UK. Recent work includes Althea (UK), Britannia (UK), Camurus (UK and Global), Martindale (U

Keywords: buvidal; long acting; Addiction; buprenorphine

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Possible association between high social anxiety level and genetic markers in young adult Internet addicts

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Introduction: Internet addiction (IA) is a rapidly growing disorder especially among adolescents and young adults. Social anxiety is one of the risk factors for IA. Also, genes involved in dopaminergic and serotonergic systems are among the candidate genes most frequently associated with IA.

Objectives: The study aimed to investigate the association between social anxiety level and genetic markers in young adult Internet addicts.

Methods: IA group included 44 people (Chen/Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) score ≥ 65), 75,0% males), the average age 22,0 [18,0;25,0] y.o. (Md [Q1; Q3]). Healthy control group (CIAS score was less 65) included 120 people, (73,3% males), the average age 23,0 [22,0;24,0] y.o. Psychometric measures: Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS). Genetic markers: rs2072450 in *GRIN2A*, rs2832407 in *GRiK-GluR5*, *HUMTH01* in *TH01*(S<9, L>=9 repeats). The impact of genotypes on social anxiety scores was identified using Proportional Odd Logit modeling taking into account group affiliation.

Results: Group of IA reported significantly higher levels in almost all LSAS measures including total score. We found that carriers of the genotypes rs2072450 CC (p=0.004 vs.CA/AA), rs2832407 CC (p=0.023 vs AA), and TH01 SS (p=0.013 vs. LL) scored significantly higher of LSAS total in the IA group. There were no significant differences in the healthy controls group.

Conclusions: The rs2072450(CC) in *GRIN2A*, rs2832407(CC) in *GRiK-GluR5*, and *HUMTH01* in *TH01*(SS) genotypes may be possibly associated with higher social anxiety levels in Internet addicts.

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Keywords: internet addiction; social anxiety; genetic factors