

When she reaches abstinence in short periods, ceases digestive discomfort. However, a prece digestive symptoms with each relapse. The present case showed improvement with cessation of cannabis so it probably was the cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome.

Conclusions The cannabinoid hyperemesis is characterized by recurrent episodes of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and chronic cannabis use. Temporary relief is achieved with hot baths. Ceases when abstinence is achieved. It is a clinical entity that does not have much information and requires further study.

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

Further readings

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EV11

Clinical features of kinesthetic hallucinations in cocaine-dependent patients

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Introduction Legal and illegal drugs can cause psychotic symptoms, in cocaine-dependent patients the prevalence of these symptoms may reach 86% (Vorspan, 2012). It is estimated that 13–32% of cocaine-dependent patients have kinaesthetic hallucinations (Siegel, 1978; Mahoney, 2008; Roncero, 2012).

Objectives To compare the prevalence of substance-induced psychotic symptoms and compare the use of welfare/social resources and social adjustment among cocaine-dependent patients (CD) and other substances dependences (OtherD).

Methods Two hundred and six patients seeking treatment at the Addictions and Dual Diagnosis Unit of the Vall d'Hebron. Patients were assessed by ad hoc questionnaire designed to collect demographic data and psychotic symptoms associated with consumption, a record of the care/social resources used by the patient and the scale of social adaptation (SASS). A descriptive and bivariate analysis of the data was performed.

Results CD were 47.1% vs. 52.9% OtherD (66.1% alcohol, 17.4% cannabis, 8.3% opioid, 8.3% benzodiazepines/other drugs). Of cocaine dependent-patients, 65.6% present psychotic symptoms vs. 32.1% for the OtherD. Different exhibiting psychotic symptoms are: self-referential (69.7% vs. 30.7%), delusions of persecution (43.4% vs. 12.2%), hallucinations (49.4% vs. 14.3%), auditory hallucinations (43.5% vs. 11.4%), visual hallucinations (30.4% vs. 5.7%) and kinaesthetic hallucinations (7.2% vs. 2.9%).

Cocaine-dependent patients significantly use more health care resources in reference addiction unit (76.3% vs. 62.4%, $P:0.035$) and infectious diseases (22.7% vs. 5.5%, $P:0.000$) and justice-related (50.5% vs. 26 resources 0.6%; $P:1.001$) and less resources and mental health (25.8% vs. 43.1%; $P:0.013$).

Regarding social adaptation, no differences were found in the SASS. Kinaesthetic hallucinations do not appear to be related to a greater use of resources and in social adaptation.

References not available.

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EV12

Risk factors for accidents among cocaine-dependent patient seeking treatment

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Introduction Accident rate have a high social cost. Cocaine consumption increases the risk of traffic crashes (Monras, 2011; Fierro, 2011). However, there is not extensively studies in addicts.

Objective Compare and analyze the history of accidents and risk behaviors while driving in cocaine dependent patients (DC) and of other substances (OtherD).

Methods One hundred and eighty-two patients seeking treatment since January 2014 to September 2015. Sociodemographic and accident-related variables were collected, also administered the MDBQ. Descriptive analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi-square test for categorical variables and Student t test was performed for quantitative.

Results Of women, 30.3%, and 69.7% men, mean age 43.67 years ($SD = 13$). 65.6% currently driving or above. 45.2% DC vs. 54.8% OtherD (35.6% alcohol, cannabis 8.3%, 5.8% opioid and 5.1% other drugs). Comparing accident rate on the DC is a tendency to have suffered more accidents ($\chi^2: 2.62 P=0.72$). Patients addicted to cocaine referred further potentially dangerous activities both under the influence of consumption (65.9% vs. 33.3%) and abstinence (41.7% vs. 12%).

As for the results of MDBQ, it has been detected that cocaine addicts show more errors and traffic violations. No differences in the lapses identified by patients of different groups.

Conclusion Patients with cocaine dependence have more accidents, reduced risk perception and recognize more mistakes and traffic violations. Cocaine implies a high risk of road accidents and exposure to high-risk situations compared to the use of other substances.

References not available.

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EV13

E-cigarettes and tobacco cessation: An online survey of electronic cigarette users in France

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Introduction E-cigarettes (EC) are widely used in general population and may facilitate smoking cessation. However, efficacy and addictive potential of EC remain insufficiently studied.

Objectives To characterize e-cigarette use and its impact on tobacco use/cessation.