

in everyday clinical practice because many are not detectable with the test at our disposal and its effect on cognition and behavior are not well known.

Methods Conduct a thorough literature review of all the material in this regard has been published both in high impact journals and in the last International Congress of Dual Pathology.

Results There are many and varied new substances used for harmful/abuse consumption mainly for their sedative effects and/or hallucinogens, easily accessible since many are easily purchased online or can even be easily obtained at any pharmacy without a prescription.

Conclusion There are more and more often consumed new substances with high harmful potential and very easy to obtain. It is therefore essential knowledge to identify, treat and educate not only our patients but to the general population.

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EV87

Addictive behaviours: Cocaine and cannabis use

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Introduction The most common psychiatric disorders associated with substance use in patients with dual diagnosis, personality disorders are followed by schizophrenic disorder. Among the substances used in patients with dual diagnosis, stands cocaine, followed by cannabis and alcohol.

Objectives Evaluate the differences in the frequency of sex for cocaine and cannabis consumed in a sample of patients undergoing follow Mental-Health Center for Drug Dependency Unit.

Material and method We conducted a cross-sectional study and analyze the differences by gender for the frequency and pattern of cocaine and cannabis, in a sample of patients in treatment at the Mental-Health Center for a year to present dual pathology.

Results There are significant differences in the frequency of cocaine use among men and women. Eight percent of men use cocaine compared to 0% of women. This monthly cocaine use is more common in women than in men at 45.5% versus 21.8%. Of women, 27.3% use cocaine fortnightly, which is not typical for men (0% of men in the sample). The weekly use of cocaine represents 55.2% among men compared to 27.3% of women.

There are no significant differences in the frequency of cannabis use among men and women. Both sexes consume cannabis daily.

Conclusions The monthly cocaine use is more common in women. In men the most common is the use of cocaine weekly.

In both sexes cannabis use is more common daily.

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

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EV88

Cocaine use and employment

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Introduction Cocaine use is prevalent in mental health consultations in both sexes. However, in men and women there are differences in the frequency of use of substances and on the employment situation.

Objectives Show the differences for the use of cocaine and employment status of men and women, in a sample of patients followed at the Mental Health Center in Drug Dependency Unit.

Material and methods We conducted a cross-sectional study and analyze the differences according to sex for cocaine use and the employment situation, in a sample of patients who are undergoing treatment at the Mental Health Center for a year diagnosed with dual pathology.

Results In men in active employment status, the percentage of cocaine use is 19.5% and if we compare with women in the same job situation, the percentage of cocaine use is 0%.

Men who are unemployed use more cocaine than women in the same job situation. For retirees, the highest percentage of cocaine is found in women.

Hundred percent of women use cocaine by sniffing. Men use different ways of cocaine consume.

Snorted way 67.7%, 14.9% smoked and snorted, smoked 8% and 2.3% intravenous.

Conclusion Men use cocaine more frequently unemployed while women do more it often being retired.

The route most used cocaine consume in both sexes is snorted.

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

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EV89

Alcohol and dual disorder.

Paliperidone palmitate effectiveness

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Introduction Alcohol use is a common behavior in most people in our society. A first episode of alcoholism can be fully recovered through specialized treatment and other protective factors and need not become a relapse later.

Objectives Whether there are differences in alcohol use after 1, 3 and 6 months after the administration of paliperidone palmitate extended-release injectable suspension in a sample of patients.

Material and methods This is a descriptive study that analyzed the differences observed with respect to alcohol use after administration of paliperidone palmitate in a sample of 98 patients attending in a Mental Health Centre, in the Unit for drug dependency to present pathology dual.