Conclusions: The results confirm using the immune indicators as markers to assess the quality of remission after FEP in young adult age and the risk of recurrent psychotic attacks.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: first-episode psychosis; post-psychotic depression; remission; immune markers

EPP0768

New categories of psychiatric disorders related to mild neuroinflammation-autoimmune psychosis, mild encephaliutis

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Introduction: The mild encephalitis hypothesis(ME) (Bechter 2001, NPBR; updated Bechter 2013,Progr NP&BP) proposed that mild neuroinflammation triggered by infections, autoimmunity, trauma or toxicity (including from stress) might causally underly a spectrum of severe mental disorders (SMDs), especially disorders of the schizophrenic and affective spectrum.
Objectives: The development from ME hypothesis to the new diagnoses of Autoimmune Psychosis (AP) and a subgroup of Autoimmune Encephalitis (AE) and beyond into future research is reviewed and discussed.
Methods: Expert review
Results: The subgroup of AE with exclusive or predominant psychiatric symptoms (compare Graus et al 2016) and all cases of AP (Pollak et al,Lancet Psychiatry 2020) match the previous poposed ME criteria. AE and AP can now successfully be treated in majority of cases by immune modulatory treatments. These new insights challenge both, the implementation of diagnosis and treatment into clinical reality and forthcoming research on the causality underlying severe mental disorders (SMDs). CSF studies showed in 50-70% of therapy resistant cases of affective and schizophrenic spectrum disorders some abnormalities compatible with mild neuroinflammation (Bechter et al 2010, J Psych Res), recently confirmed in large patient samples from various university hospitals in Germany (Endres et al 2018 aso., Rattay et al 2021, aso.).Also post mortem findings are compatible with ME hypothesis in a larger subgroup of SMDs. Open questions of new clinical categorization by refined grading of mild neuroinfalmmation by improved diagnostic methods appear increasingly required, which will be discussed (Bechter Frontiers Psychiatry 2020).
Conclusions: Mild neuroinflammation appears causally involved in SMD

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPP0769

Effect of risperidone on the cravings of patients with methamphetamine use disorder

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Introduction: Methamphetamine associated psychosis has increased globally because of the increased usage of the substance. The use of risperidone is noted to reduce the cravings of methamphetamine in patients who have methamphetamine use disorder. This becomes relevant because the number of patients who are being treated with MAP tends to have high relapse rates. MAP is being treated with different antipsychotics and the treatment protocol is made usually for alleviating the symptoms, a formal treatment regimen for patients with MAP is yet to be developed (Chiang et al 2018; Srisurapanont 2021; Edwards and Mooney 2014)
Objectives: The purpose of this review is to highlight the use of risperidone in reducing the cravings of methamphetamine in patients who have methamphetamine use disorder
Methods: PubMed, SCOPUS and Web of Science literature databases were screened and filtered.With established Inclusion and exclusion criteria, obtained a total of 15578 hits which was refined to 133articles. A total of 10papers were reviewed in detail
Results: Multiple clinical trials have shown that risperidone was effective in lowering drug cravings in methamphetamine use disorder. Along with the effects on craving, risperidone has also been studied for its effect on positive symptoms in patients with MAP (Samei 2016). Risperidone was noted to be effective in reducing positive symptoms.
Conclusions: Risperidone can be effectively used in the acute setting for psychosis and future cravings in the patients. Considering the limited clinical trials and research on risperidone and the cravings of methamphetamine use disorder, studies are needed with longer follow-ups and more samples in the future.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: "Methamphetamine"; "risperidone"; "cravings"; "Psychosis"

EPP0771

Factors related to Gaming addiction in adults

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Introduction: With the advancement of technology over the last years, gaming is no longer reserved to adolescents. It has become a growing phenomenon within young adults which should,'t be overlooked as it is accompanied with the risk of addiction.
Objectives: To study the factors involved in video games addiction behaviors in adults
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire on social networks. We solicited adults between 18–40 years. We used the gaming addiction scale (GAS) in its validated Arabic short version.
Results: A hundred and nine participants were included. The mean age was 29.6 ±10.3 with a sex ratio of 1.5.The mean age of the beginning of regular gaming was 16.3± 8.64. we found that40.4% of

our participants preferred the mode Massively Multiplayer Online Role Playing Games (MMORPG) while others played casual single player games. A play time of over 20 hours per week was reported by 11.9%of participants. According to the GAS, 25.7%were addicted gamers. Our participants spent an average of 7.94±6.71 hours before they play their first game of the day. We found that the score of Gas was significantly correlated to the male gender of the participants (p<0.000), a higher number of weekly gaming hours (p<0.000),a lower number of hours before gaming (P<0.000) and the mode of games (p<0.000).

Conclusions: Our study showed that contextual factors play an important role in understanding gaming addiction in young adults as a holistic phenomenon,embedding the problematic behavior within the context of the individual the game and gaming practices.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: gaming; Addiction; adults

EPP0772

Developmental trajectories of gambling severity after cognitive-behavioral therapy

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Introduction: Gambling disorder (GD) is characterized by repeated problematic gambling behavior associated with unsuccessful and uncontrollable urges to keep gambling, which leads to considerable distress and impairment. Several types of interventions exist to treat GD, with cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) being one of the most widely used approaches.
Objectives: To estimate trajectories of the gambling disorder (GD) severity for 12 months following a manualized cognitive-behavior-therapy (CBT) program, and to identify the main variables associated with each trajectory.
Methods: Latent Class Growth Analysis examined the longitudinal changes of n = 603 treatment-seeking patients with GD.
Results: Five separate empirical trajectories were identified: T1 (n = 383, 63.5%) was characterized by the most highest baseline gambling severity levels and positive progress to recovery during the follow-up period; T2 (n = 154, 25.5%) featured participants with high baseline gambling severity and good progress to recovery; T3 (n = 30, 5.0%) was made up of patients with high gambling baseline severity and slow progress to recovery; T4 (n = 13, 2.2%) and T5 (n = 23, 3.8%) contained participants with high baseline gambling severity and moderate (T4) and poor (T5) progress in GD severity during the follow-up. Psychopathology, personality traits, poor compliance and relapses discriminated between trajectories.
Conclusions: These results show that treatment seeking patients with GD are heterogeneous. In addition, the obtained findings could be useful in the design of more efficient interventions for this behavioral addiction. Funding oftained from RTI2018-101837B-I00

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: personality; gambling; predictors; Psychotherapy

EPP0773

Effect of Tobacco Cessation Aids on Smoking Cessation and Duration of Abstinence : a French Population-Based Study

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Introduction: Although smoking prevalence has been decreasing worldwide, sustained tobacco cessation remains a challenging goal for many smokers. Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) products remain among the most widespread type of cessation tobacco aids, along with the more recently introduced electronic cigarette, the efficiency of which is still a matter of debate in the public health community.
Objectives: This study aims to contribute to the ongoing discussion about effective ways of encouraging tobacco cessation and in particular evaluating the role of the two aforementioned tobacco cessation aids with regard to lasting smoking abstinence in real-life settings.
Methods: The study is based on the French 2017 Health Barometer, a cross-sectional survey conducted by Santé Publique France. Two distinct outcomes related to tobacco cessation were used: smoking status at 6 months follow-up (yes vs. no) and the duration of smoking abstinence. These two study outcomes were examined respectively among N1 = 2783 and N2 = 1824 participants. All results were weighted based on inclusion probability weights and controlled for propensity scores via overlap weighting (OW), which is appropriate when exposure groups are disparate.
Results: After adjusting on potential confounders, tobacco cessation at 6 months remains significantly associated with e-cigarette use (OR: 1.50 (1.12-1.99)) and e-cigarette use combined with NRT (OR:1.88 (1.15-3.07)). This association did not reach statistical significance in the long-term analysis, nor did the results of NRT use alone in both analyses.
Conclusions: Overall, while electronic cigarette use alone and combined with NRT is associated with an increase in the likelihood of smoking cessation, the long-term effects are probably limited.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Pregnancy; cohort study; ADHD symptoms; Addiction

EPP0774

Characterization of a microglia-specific humanized P2X7 receptor knock-out mouse line: Implications for translational psychoneuroimmunology.

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