

strategies to resist social pressure to drink; and build positive strategies for coping with stress.

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#### EV1449

### A comparative research of therapy regimens related to patients with alcohol addiction syndrome for the period 2000–2009 in narcological clinical hospital No. 17 of Moscow

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The incidence rate of alcohol addiction syndrome continues to increase worldwide. In the Russian Federation, there is a priority of the patient's rights for an effective and safe treatment of narcological disease. This is achieved using standardised, reproducible, statutory narcological patients diagnosis and management standards.

**Research purpose** Identify efficient algorithms for alcohol addiction syndrome treatment in a Narcological Clinical Hospital No. 17 of Moscow (NCH№17), allowed Narcological patients Diagnosis and Management Standards for the period 2000–2009.

**Research objectives** (1) Identify the key therapeutic treatment algorithms that were used in NCH№17 of Moscow in the period 2000–2009. (2) Compare the effectiveness of therapeutic regimens identified.

Data for study – hospital sheets of patients treated from 2000 to 2009 in NCH№17 of Moscow. Analyzed 520, included in the research: 401 hospital sheets of 118 patients.

**Methods** (1) Continuous sampling. (2) Statistical, Fisher's exact test, Microsoft Excel software (version 13.1.) and Statistica 5.1.

**Results** From 2000 to 2009 (1998, 2003 and 2005) have changed three times: legislative framework, focus, narcological patients' treatment regulation (Fig. 1).

Therapeutic algorithm was considered successful if the stage-by-stage approach was complied with. Algorithm inefficiency is designated as "failure of treatment stage-by-stage approach". Disadvantages of therapeutic regimens lead to complications. Polypragmasy influenced the development of complications. From the analyzed 118 hospital sheets (pursuant to Fisher's exact test), 72 patients had polypragmasy, 40% cases – proven cause was delirium, 20% – refusal of treatment (Fig. 2).

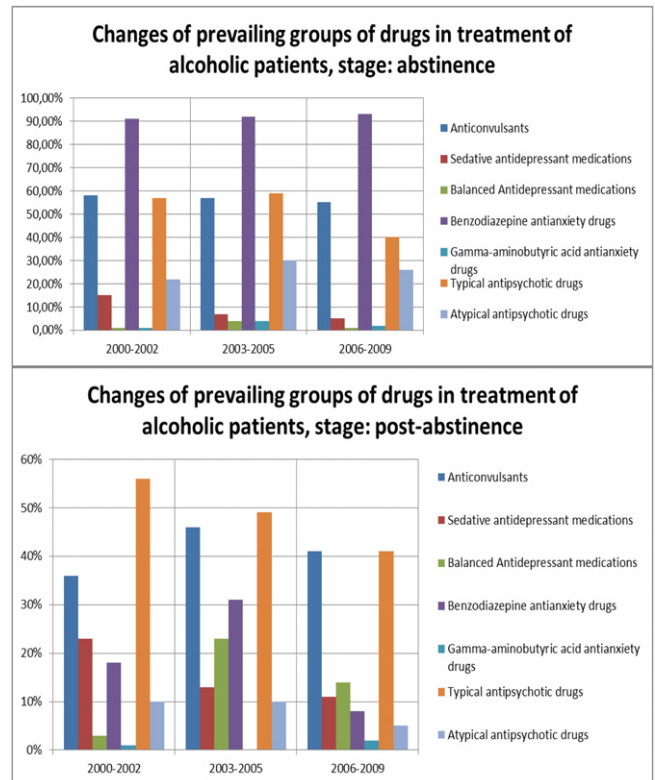


Fig. 1 Periods of application of different regimens are outlined: 2000–2002, 2003–2005, 2006–2009.

### Failures of stage-by-stage approach in treatment of alcoholic patients

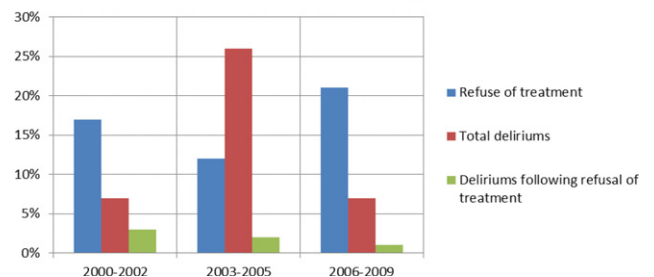


Fig. 2 Surrogate variable of complications is refused treatment.

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#### EV1450

### Methamphetamine-induced choreoathetosis: A case report

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We describe the case of a 23-year-old male with a past psychiatric history of Obsessive Compulsive disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Cannabis Use Disorder, and a reported history of Bipolar II Disorder and ADHD, and no past medical history, who presented to the hospital for a psychiatric evaluation of erratic behavior. Per his family's report, the patient has not been attending to his activities of daily living and has had poor sleep and significant