

There was a statistical significant difference in the incidence of HCV infection in the heroin injection group (85%) compared to 35% in the heroin non injector users and only 5% in tramadol users had HCV positive.

Conclusion Heroin injection showed the highest risk for both liver function deterioration and HCV infection.

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

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EV21

Association between patient's personality traits and outcome of hospital treatment of opioid addiction

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Introduction Despite different treatment approaches many drug addicted patients continue to use drugs during and after treatment.

Objectives Personality traits are considered risk factors for drug use, and, in turn, the psychoactive substances impact individuals' traits.

Aims To describe the sample of 186 opioid addicted patients entered hospital treatment and assessing the differences in personality traits between abstinent and non-abstinent after one year.

Methods A cohort of 186 patients consecutively admitted to the detoxification unit was investigated. The research interview, the Big Five Inventory (BFI), the Treatment Outcomes Profile (TOP) were administered during the first week of admission to the detoxification unit. Urine test was administered on the day of admission and at each follow-up point in combination with the TOP (after three, six and twelve months). Illicit drugs abstinence during one year after intake was selected as a treatment outcome measure.

Results Twelve months after admission 82 (44.9%) patients abstained completely. Agreeable patients remain in treatment longer ($r=0.20, P=0.07$). Extraversion and openness are negatively correlated with abstinence after six and twelve months ($r=-0.15, P=0.041$; $r=-0.15, P=0.044$). Neuroticism is in negative correlation with duration of treatment ($r=-0.20, P=0.006$). Patients who are less open to new experiences are more likely to abstain from drugs 6 months after admission ($r=-0.17, P=0.021$).

Conclusion Personality measured with BFI correlates with treatment outcome poorly. At the same time personality could have an important role in responding to treatment, but personality traits could be at the same time protective as well as risk factors.

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

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EV23

Gender difference in trauma exposure among a sample of egyptian patients with substance use disorder

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Background Studies have shown high association between trauma exposure in childhood and adulthood, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD). Women seeking treatment for SUD are more likely to have histories of sexual and physical abuse.

Aim To study the effect of gender difference on the history of traumatic experiences and the mental health problems of the SUD patients.

Method Cross-sectional comparative study was conducted at the Addiction Treatment Center at El Maamoura psychiatric hospital. Two hundred adult inpatients were recruited and assessed using a structured interview questionnaire to collect sociodemographic data, substance-use history, and medical and psychiatric history. The semi structured psychiatric interview was applied, and psychometric assessment was performed using Arabic version of Trauma History Screen (THS) for assessment of trauma exposure, and the Arabic version of the Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist, civilian version (PCL-C) for assessment of current PTSD. **Results** One hundred and fifty-six were males (78.0%), 44 were females (22.0%). Females were significantly more likely to be exposed to sexual abuse at childhood ($P=0.002$) and adulthood ($P=0.050$), score higher on PCL-C ($P=0.002$), to have major depressive disorder (MDD) ($P=0.028$), and have suicidal plans and attempts ($P=0.001$).

Conclusions Females with substance use disorder are more likely to be victims of sexual trauma, to develop Post-traumatic stress disorder and to have more complicated psychiatric comorbidities than their male counterparts.

Keywords Substance use disorder; Post-traumatic Stress Disorder; Trauma exposure; Gender difference

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EV25

Psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale Sensation Seeking Subscale in a sample of inpatients with alcohol use disorder

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Objective Turkish version of the UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale was previously validated in a sample of psychiatric inpatients. The aim of the present study was to evaluate psychometric properties of the sensation seeking subscale of this scale in a sample of inpatients with alcohol use disorder.

Method Participants ($n=190$) were evaluated with the sensation seeking subscale of UPPS Impulsive Behavior Scale.

Results Sensation seeking subscale had two factors, which together accounted for 63.80% of total variance. As similar with original subscale internal consistency for the sensation seeking (coefficient $\alpha=0.859$), factor 1 ($\alpha=0.862$) and factor 2 ($\alpha=0.755$) examined by Cronbach's alpha, were high. Factor 1 ($r=0.894$) and factor 2 ($r=0.863$) were highly correlated with total score, whereas moderately correlated ($r=0.544$) with each other. Test-retest correlation for sensation seeking ($n=120$) was mild ($r=0.460$). Test-retest correlation for factor 1 was moderate ($r=0.518$) and for factor 2 was mild ($r=0.431$).