

impulsiveness ( $P < .03$ ) and attentional impulsiveness ( $P < .05$ ) compared with non-planning impulsiveness ( $P = .09$ ). We observed an improvement in SCI-DER total score ( $P = .02$ ), in particular in derealization ( $P = .03$ ) and autopsychic depersonalization ( $P = .04$ ). A mean weight gain of 4.8 kg was observed. There is not significant different related to the different affective temperament.

**Discussion and conclusion** Analyses revealed a significant effect of Quetiapine XR in improving impulsivity and dissociation, in particular motor and attentional impulsiveness, derealization and autopsychic depersonalization. Moreover, an improvement of dissociative symptoms is probably connected with the blockade of postsynaptic 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors [3]. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

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

#### References

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#### EV84

### Is methylphenidate a prescription drug being sold in the illegal market? Analysis of samples submitted to a drug checking facility

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**Introduction** Methylphenidate is a CNS stimulant approved for treatment of ADHD. It is generally considered well tolerated and exhibiting low dependence potential, although diversion for recreational use has been described. Provided that its effects are comparable to those of more popular drugs of abuse, such as cocaine and amphetamines, we hypothesized that it could be sold as such.

**Objective** The aim of this study was:

- to describe the presence of methylphenidate from the samples handled to, and analyzed by, Spanish harm-reduction service energy control between August 2009 and August 2015;
- to determine whether it is being sold as other drugs.

**Materials and methods** All samples presented to energy control (EC) were analyzed. EC is a Spanish harm-reduction non-governmental organization that offers to users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume.

Samples in which methylphenidate was detected using Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry were selected for this study. **Results** From a total of 20062 samples, 17 contained methylphenidate (0,09%), with no clear variations among the years studied. The samples were mostly sold as amphetamine (29%), methylphenidate (23%) and ethylphenidate (18%).

**Conclusion** Presence of Methylphenidate in the Spanish illegal drug market seems anecdotic and stable over the studied time-frame. Moreover, it was sold as substances with similar dosages, lowering potential for life-threatening intoxications. Therefore, our results suggest that diversion of methylphenidate into the drug market as adulterant is not a concerning phenomenon.

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#### EV85

### The role of buprenorphine maintenance therapy in opioid relapse prevention: Experiences from Croatia

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**Introduction** Buprenorphine, a partial agonist of mu opioid receptors and an antagonist at kappa opioid receptors, is widely used in the treatment of the opioid addiction, as it reduces cravings and effects of opioid withdrawal, decreases opioid consumption and diminishes rewarding effects of it. In University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, the oldest psychiatric hospital in Croatia, buprenorphine maintenance therapy is a standard and important part of integrative psychiatric treatment offered to opioid drug users.

**Aims** To show potential benefits of buprenorphine maintenance therapy as a pharmacological agent in psychiatric care for opioid drug users.

**Objectives** To describe series of clinical cases in which the introduction of buprenorphine in therapy of opioid drug users lead to reduced number of their hospitalizations.

**Methods** Clinical cases from University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče Addictions Treatment Department were identified and the course of patients' treatment was analyzed. Summaries of cases, with the emphasis on protective factors for stable maintenance, are presented.

**Results** After switching patients from various opiates to buprenorphine in a controlled in-patient environment, our patients became more functional and their integrative psychiatric treatment could then start. After discharge, an improvement was visible in different dimensions of their lives, and the re-admittance was the exception, since relapses were rare. They continued their treatment actively, in outpatient programmes of our clinic.

**Conclusions** Drug-seeking behaviour of presented opioid users was avoided by buprenorphine maintenance therapy provided with intermittent psychotherapeutic interventions or usual psychiatric support in aftercare. In our experience, such integrative psychiatric care prevents re-admittances and relapses.

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#### EV86

### New drugs: Use of everyday substances as substances of abuse

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**Introduction** Emerging drugs are a growing problem, of which we have little information and clinical experience and pose a challenge