

vascular and myofascial symptoms have the most pronounced sensitivity to the drug. In patients with complicated forms of alcoholism application of m-ch-BHU is effective also in phase of remission in spontaneously arising symptom complex of neurovegetative manifestations of primary pathological craving for ethanol called “dry abstinence”.

Conclusions Our data allows recommending the use of m-ch-BHU under outpatient conditions as an anti-recurrent and preventive agent.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1084>

EV100

Chronic psychiatric changes in a severe post-traumatic brain injury patient

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Introduction Severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) causes neuropsychiatric disturbances. Emotional and personality disturbances seem to cause much more seriously handicap than residual cognitive or physical disabilities. The prognosis may be poor associated with marked social impairment, so a multidisciplinary approach team is required in order to improve patient's quality of life and reintegration in family and society.

Objectives To summarize the latest literature about this field and to present a case report.

Aim To explore and learn more about chronic psychiatric changes in severe post-traumatic brain injury and share with the scientific community how challenging the approach of this entity can be.

Methods A brief review of the latest literature was performed, using PubMed and the keywords “traumatic brain injury” and “psychiatric changes”. A case report is presented.

Results Although SSRI, benzodiazepines, mood stabilizers and antipsychotics are commonly used, new options are reported such as methylphenidate and cholinesterase inhibitors. The presented patient, a 27-year-old male, began with neuropsychiatric disturbances after a work-related fall from 9 meters high: convulsions and alcohol compulsive drinking. Three years have passed and his changes are still difficult to approach. Besides other medication, such as benzodiazepines and mood stabilizers, flufenazine injections and naltrexone seemed to be determinant in his behaviour and mood stabilization. He is also on a long-term alcoholism programme.

Conclusions Although the understanding of TBI-associated neuropsychiatric disorders has improved in the last decade, further research is needed, such as randomized-controlled studies to study new pharmacological and non-pharmacological approach.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1085>

EV101

Clinical and demographic characteristics of treatment seeking online video game players

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Background and aim Within Switzerland, video game players seeking specialised treatment are usually referred to gambling addiction services. The Centre for Excessive Gambling (CJE) is a specialised gambling addiction unit in Lausanne University Hospital. Between 2003 and 2015 the service offered also support to 64 adults seeking treatment for videogaming-related disorders.

According to international literature, Internet disorder treatment programmes have been developed. However, little is known about clinical profile of users seeking treatment. Studies into Internet or gaming disorders typically employ Internet survey methods or use student samples. The current presentation will outline demographic and clinical features of video gamers receiving treatment at the CJE.

Method Data were collected from the medical records of 57 video gamers seeking treatment at the CJE between 2003 and 2015.

Results The sample includes 93% men, mostly single (91%), with an average age of 25 years \pm 7. On average the sample spent 9 hours \pm 5 per day playing video games. A disorder had emerged an average of 3 years ago \pm 3. The crisis preceding the first consultation was familial (50%), emotional (29%) or professional (16%). Sixty-five percent of the sample had a mood disorder and 20% reported suicidal ideations.

Discussion Treatments should address comorbidities and family problems associated with video game disorders. Offering consultations for parents could be useful, even in absence of the young player.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1086>

EV102

Causes of psychoactive substance use by cannabis users with schizophrenia

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Introduction Psychoactive substance use (PSU) in patients with schizophrenia can affect the course of the disease and causes many side effects. There is no clear evidence whether cannabis use can trigger the first episode of schizophrenia. The main causes of cannabis use in patients with schizophrenia are also still not defined.

Objectives Determine causes of PSU in cannabis users with schizophrenia.

Aims The aim of this study was to find out the causes of PSU in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods Thirty-five cannabis users with schizophrenia (28 males, 7 females) were asked to complete 15-item questionnaire about the reasons of psychoactive substance intake. Eighteen of them used also stimulants. Additional information if PSU or schizophrenia occurred first was also taken.

Results The results indicated that regardless of stimulants use PSU occurred before schizophrenia in 83% of patients. Main reasons of substance intake were: need for relaxation (86%) which was more often in marijuana group (100%) than in marijuana and stimulants group (73.7%) and this difference was statistically significant ($P=0.049$), curiosity (80%), self-regulation of well-being (74%), shyness, need for altered states of consciousness, expectation that psychoactive substances could help them in problem solving, relationships and sleep disorders (49–54%).

Conclusions PSU usually occur before the first episode of schizophrenia. Anxiety, curiosity and looking for unprofessional help are the most common reasons. The results may indicate an

increased need of psychoeducation and social support in many areas of life. Future research should be considered.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1087>

EV104

Problem-solving appraisal as mediator, moderator and predictor of smoking-abstinence effects

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Introduction There are extensive investigations explaining smoking abstinence effect, yet little is known about the cognitive and metacognitive mechanisms that underlie the severity of smoking abstinence effects. Several studies reported that problem-solving appraisal is associated with psychological maladaptive behaviors, such as depression, anxiety.

Objectives Examining the role of problem-solving appraisal as mediator, moderator and/or predictor of the severity of withdrawal symptoms and probably relapse.

Aims Studying the role of problem-solving appraisal in the severity of smoking abstinence withdrawal symptoms.

Methods The present study utilized a two-group pretest and posttest design to examine the mediating, moderating and predicting role of problem-appraisal of smoking-abstinence effects. A total of 92 adult men smokers were administered the problem-solving inventory (PSI-Ar) as well as several self-report measures of most reported smoking abstinence effects (pre-test), and then were asked to stop smoking for 48 h and administered again the same measures except the PSI-Ar (post-test).

Results The results revealed that problem-solving appraisal acts as a possible mediator and predictor but not moderator of the severity of smoking-abstinence effects. The individuals with who appraised themselves as ineffective problem solvers have shown more severe abstinence effects i.e. somatization, depression, general anxiety, panic, mood states, smoking urges, insomnia and habitual sleep duration.

Conclusions Problem-solving appraisal plays a key role in severity of smoking-abstinence effects by means of mediating the relationship between abstinence effects before and after smoking abstinence. The findings are discussed in the context of future research and possible intervention recommendations.

Keywords Appraisal; Problem-solving appraisal; Problem-solving inventory; PSI-Ar; Smoking abstinence effects

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1089>

EV108

Metacognitive factors in a sample of Greek alcohol dependent patients

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Introduction The harmful use of alcohol causes a large disease, social and economic burden in societies. Metacognition is a complex concept referring to the cognitive control and regulation of many types of cognitive processes.

Objectives Metacognitions are considered to be an important factor in the development and continuance of psychological disorders.

Aims The purpose of this study is to examine the probable relations between alcohol abuse and Metacognitions with the Metacognitions Questionnaire – 30 (MCQ-30).

Method Twenty-three men and 16 women, aged between 22 and 64 years, inpatients in Eginition Hospital, due to alcohol dependence, completed the Greek-Version of the MCQ-30.

Results The mean total scores of alcoholics were higher than the ones of the healthy subjects. Namely, the group of the alcohol abused patients presented a higher score in comparison with the normal group in three of the five metacognitive dimensions. Additionally, alcoholic men outscored alcoholic women in two of the five factors. Specifically, alcoholic men appeared to be less confident about their memory and attention than alcoholic women. Furthermore, alcoholic men, compared to alcoholic women claimed in a significant greater level that worrying helped them to function.

Conclusions The above findings suggest that metacognitions could play a role in the orientation and maintenance of alcoholic abuse behavior. Moreover, these results may pose the question of whether these metacognitive beliefs could be seen as an indicator of differentiating alcoholic men from women. Overall, further research could provide additional information concerning the relation between Metacognitions and alcoholic dependence.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1093>

EV109

Transformation of social networking sites' usage patterns – a threat to health?

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Introduction Internet as a vast global network, consisting of commercial, educational, informational and communicational facilities, has a huge impact on human behavior. Designed simultaneously by the needs of users and technical capacity, has become an addictive medium thanks to low cost of usage and broad availability. Social networking sites (SNSs) have a special place in the cyberspace. Due to the wide range of services, additionally differing on latitude, age and other variables, SNSs' impact on a life of an average user is difficult to assess.

Aim The study assess the changes between 2013 and 2015 in usage patterns and impact of the social networking sites on users with focus on possibility of dependence development and emphasis on gender differences.

Materials and methods Anonymous questionnaire, available online, was prepared solely for the purpose of the study. Questions were related to the types and frequency of specific activities undertaken by the private profiles of users and based on pilot study conducted in January 2013.

Results The first stage (March–April 2013) consisted of 1248 respondents, the second stage (August–September 2015) gathered 1112 respondents. Research showed changes in age of users, type of information looked for and tools used to browse SNSs.

Conclusions Private profiles are no longer used only for communication or personal expression; it is a new way of getting to know what is happening and sharing voices of communities. As a tool of making money, which is more and more visible, SNSs interfere with previous patterns of portals' usage.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1094>