

was recommended. He was referred to Mental Health outpatient service. He maintained cannabis abstinence for 1 month and some symptoms disappeared. However, 2 months later, he relapsed in cannabis use and all symptoms reappeared. Later he achieved cannabis abstinence again and he got full recovery, then he was diagnosed from cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome.

Conclusion Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome is characterized by recurrent nausea, vomiting and colicky abdominal pain in patients with long-term cannabis use. These symptoms have been reported to be alleviated temporarily by taking a hot shower or more permanently by abstaining from the use of cannabis. The phenomenon of cannabinoid hyperemesis and clinical diagnosis remained obscure until recently. For this reason, it is necessary to take it into account in order to recognize it and help provide these patients early and better approach.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1048>

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The role of personality traits in initiating and maintaining addictive behavior

M. Manea^{1,*}, B. Savu²

¹ UMF CLUJ NAPOCA IULIU HATIEGANU, Medical Education, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

² UMF CLUJ NAPOCA IULIU HATIEGANU, Psychiatry, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

* Corresponding author.

Introduction It is well known that certain personality traits are more linked to drug abuse than others. Psychiatrists are more likely to emphasize the importance of impulsivity in the connection with substance disorders but in the following study we found an important percentage of patients that have a substance abuse were linked to anxiety through impulsiveness as a personality trait.

Objectives Most youths admitted for a substance abuse are highly impulsive. Our quest was to differentiate what component of impulsivity was more frequently linked to a substance use disorder.

Methods In the study were included 50 patients admitted in the 3rd Psychiatric Clinic, Substance Dependences Department, Cluj-Napoca. For the identification of the drug abused we used the multitest screening kit in correlation with the results from the Forensic Medicine Institute of Cluj-Napoca. Each patient completed the Barratt Impulsivity Scale and the Swedish Universities Scales of Personality.

Results High scores on BIS-11 strongly correlated with attentional impulsiveness (Pearson's r correlation = .838) which means high inattention and cognitive instability this being linked with anxiety disorders. Cognitive Instability was correlated with Psychic Trait Anxiety ($r = 0.29$) and Motor Impulsiveness with Somatic Trait Anxiety ($r = 0.3$). Normal 0 false false EN-US X-NONE X-NONE.

Conclusions The underrecognized anxiety disorders in young adults whom are admitted for an addictive disorder prefrontal cortex is known to be the source of both impulsivity and could be linked to anxiety as well (valence asymmetry hypothesis). Normal 0 false false EN-US X-NONE X-NONE.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1049>

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Behavioral disorders and new psychoactive substances abuse, a French case series

M. Marillier*, A. Batisse, C. Chevallier, S. Djezzar

GH Lariboisière-Fernand Widal, CEIP-Addictovigilance, Paris, France

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Range of drugs has largely increased the past few years, especially with the emergence of the New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) sold online. In front of serious risks they cause on human health, they are more and more regulated by the law.

Objectives To describe cases of extreme behavioral disorders and highlight risks of potential forensic complications linked to these consumptions.

Methods We present a case series of serious auto or hetero-aggressive behavioral disorders related to NPS abuse and notified to the Parisian addictovigilance center.

Results Twenty cases were identified between 2010 and 2015. Users were exclusively men, with mean age of 35.5 years (min: 20, max: 51). Synthetic cathinones are the predominant class of reported NPS (65%). An association between NPS and sexuality is found in 60% of cases (12); among them cathinones are used by 11 men. We observed 6 deaths among which, 5 were associated to sexual practice. Two cases of consumptions of cathinones induced torture and barbarian acts. Concerning aggressive behavioral disorders, we quote 3 cases of hetero-aggressivity (one by stab wound and 2 others developed an hypersexuality ± exhibitionism) and 9 cases of auto-aggressivity characterized by genital mutilations (1), defenestration (3), suicidal attempt (3), and acute psychiatric disorder with endangering life (2). Only four cases have been confirmed by toxicological analysis.

Conclusion Behavioral disorders inducing forensics complications exist with NPS and particularly with cathinones. The problematic is certainly undervalued. A collaboration between addictovigilance and forensic services has to be improved.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1050>

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Early alcohol use as prognostic factor for severity in dually diagnosed patients

R. Martinez-Riera, G. Mateu-Codina, A. Farre-Martinez*, J.L. Perez de Heredia, J. Marti-Bonany, M.G. Hurtado-Ruiz, M.T. Campillo-Saenz, R. Sanchez-Gonzalez, N. Ribas-Muñoz, C. Castillo-Buenaventura, M. Torrens-Melich

INAD, Psychiatry and Drug Abuse, Barcelona, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Objectives Describe the distinguishing characteristics between patients with early onset of alcohol use (EARLY, age < 15) and late onset of alcohol use (LATE, age > 16), both affected of acute non-substance use psychiatric disorders (non-SUD) and any substance use disorder admitted in a dual diagnosis unit.

Material and methods Data on demographic, family, and clinical factors were gathered among subjects admitted to our dual diagnosis unit along three years, all of them meeting DSM-IV criteria of any non-substance related Axis I or II disorder and comorbid substance use disorder (SUD). Statistical analysis was performed by using SPSS program.

Results We show results of 748 patients (437 of EARLY group and 311 of LATE group). Predominantly male (73,53%) with a mean age of $39,60 \pm 9,7$ years. Most prevalent non-SUD psychiatric disorders were psychotic disorder (39,97%) and personality disorder (39,30%). In our sample, most common substances of abuse were Alcohol (45,05%) and Cocaine (30,35%). EARLY patients had an