

class present have emerged recently, are frequently bought using the internet and have similar effects to other hallucinogenic drugs; however, they may pose larger risks, due to the limited knowledge about them, their relatively low price and availability via the internet [1–3]. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of NBOMe compounds. We propose a case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.

Results The effects of 25C-NBOMe is characterized by hallucination, violent agitation, rhabdomyolysis and kidney injury.

Discussion and conclusion Effects from 25C-NBOMe in our case report were similar to previous individual case reports in literature [2,3]. The clinical features were also similar to effects from other analogues in the class (25I-NBOMe, 25B-NBOMe). In our case, violent agitation (signs of serotonergic stimulation), rhabdomyolysis and kidney injury were observed [2,3]. Further research is warranted to replicate our clinical and qualitative observations and, in general, quantitative studies in large samples followed up over time are needed. 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.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1761>

EV1432

Paramethoxymethamphetamine (Mitsubishi turbo) abuse: Case report and literature review

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Introduction Paramethoxymethamphetamine and paramethoxyamphetamine (PMMA and PMA) are two so-called designer amphetamines, which appear from time to time on the illegal narcotics market in many countries. They are frequently sold as ecstasy or amphetamine, often mixed with amphetamine or methamphetamine [1,2]. Paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA) is a hallucinogenic synthetic substituted amphetamine with capable of development of dependence [3]. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence for the potential of abuse of paramethoxyamphetamine. We propose a case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present a case report.

Results The effects of paramethoxyamphetamine is characterized at the beginning with symptoms like euphoria, derealization, psychomotor activation, feeling in tune with surroundings and in love for friends, who come to visual and auditory illusions and hallucinations, paranoid delusion, and violent agitation.

Discussion and conclusion The use of these recreational drugs is especially common among young people participating in rave parties. Occasionally paramethoxymethamphetamine (PMMA) or paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA) are found in street drugs offered as ecstasy. Further research is warranted to replicate our clinical and qualitative observations and, in general, quantitative studies in large samples followed up over time are needed. 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.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1762>

EV1433

Screening for alcohol use disorder, in mentally healthy military personnel

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Introduction AUD, with a prevalence of 7.5% in Europe, is a common disorder among general population. Reports show higher incidence in military personnel.

Purpose To detect possible AUD in mentally healthy military personnel, and estimate the need for a more regular screening.

Methods Using the AUDIT questionnaire, we assessed personnel ($n = 248$) visiting our outpatient department, from January to June 2016, diagnosed as having “no major psychopathology”, by gender, age, marital status, rank and education. The results were processed using the SPSS Mann–Whitney-U and Kruskal Wallis tests.

Results We tested $n = 215$ men and $n = 33$ women, most aged over 35, married, $n = 97$ officers and $n = 151$ NCOs (non-commissioned officers), of medium or higher education; 59.7%, scored very low (0–2), $n = 11$ had a borderline score of 6–7, 6 scored > 8, with one scoring 16, all men and NCOs. Women had very low scores (72.7% $P = 0.009$). Older personnel concentrated on lower scores, while the younger (18–24) have higher odds of AUD (12.6% scored 6+). Married personnel scored lower ($P < 0.001$). No significant correlation between AUDIT scores and education ($P = 0.705$), however, lower education personnel seem to concentrate on very low scores (82.6%).

Conclusions Female gender, age, marriage, and rank may have a positive effect on alcohol use. Lower educated personnel possibly drink less due to their more physical duties. The fact that 17 diagnosed as mentally healthy personnel had a score implying borderline to problematic alcohol use, could underline the need for a more regular screening for alcohol use disorder in the armed forces.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1763>

EV1434

Alcoholism and alcoholic psychoses in Russia: An analysis of the trends

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Introduction Russia has one of the highest alcoholism (alcohol dependence) and alcoholic psychoses incidence/prevalence rates in Europe, which may be explained by high overall population drinking and prevalence of irregular heavy drinking of vodka. The role of binge drinking in modifying the effect of alcohol on the risk of alcoholic psychoses in Russia has been emphasized in clinical and aggregate-level studies.

Aims The present study aims to examine the phenomenon of dramatic fluctuations in alcoholism and alcoholic psychoses rates in Russia during the late Soviet (1970–1991) to post-Soviet period (1992–2015).