

Objectives: This study investigated the effectiveness of BAI in improving perceived sense of wellbeing among male alcohol users admitted to a general hospital in Singapore.

Methods: 108 male inpatients in various medical wards received BAI by the hospital's addiction counsellors and completed the Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) questionnaire. At a one-year follow-up via telephone, the PWI was again administered.

Results: Average PWI scores were higher at follow-up ($M = 7.83$, $SD = 1.16$) than during baseline admission ($M = 7.60$, $SD = 1.12$), $p < 0.01$. Further analyses found that scores improved significantly on PWI items related to standard of living ($M = 7.36$, $SD = 1.41$ vs $M = 7.09$, $SD = 1.65$; $p < 0.05$), health ($M = 7.42$, $SD = 1.74$ vs $M = 6.62$, $SD = 1.87$; $p < 0.01$) and achievement ($M = 7.43$, $SD = 1.44$ vs $M = 6.98$, $SD = 1.64$; $p < 0.01$). There were no significant differences in scores on the other PWI items between baseline and follow-up.

Conclusions: The results suggest that BAI can be beneficial in improving patients' sense of wellbeing.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0061

Transition from methadone to subcutaneous buprenorphine depot in patients with opioid use disorder - a case report

M. Delic

Center for Treatment of Drug Addiction, University Psychiatric Clinic Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
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Introduction: Opioid dependence is a complex condition that often requires long-term treatment and care. Methadone, a synthetic full opioid agonist, and buprenorphine, a partial agonist at the opioid receptor, are most commonly used for substitution therapy of opioid dependence and typically administered orally as a liquid and sublingual tablets. Transition from methadone to sublingual buprenorphine may precipitate withdrawal and is usually performed only in patients on low dose of methadone (<30-40 mg). Microdose induction is proposed as a possible solution to ease the transition to buprenorphine.

Objectives: To present a rapid transition from methadone to sublingual buprenorphine and after that to buprenorphine depot.

Methods: A case report of a patient who was switched from methadone 60 mg to sublingual buprenorphine 8 mg using microdosing and after that switched to buprenorphine depo 16 mg weekly.

Results: Patient was successfully switched to sublingual buprenorphine and after that to buprenorphine depot. The transition was completed without withdrawal symptoms.

Conclusions: This report supports the use of a microdose induction to initiate buprenorphine. Additionally, this approach may be significant for patients stabilized on high doses of methadone who may not be able to tolerate a traditional buprenorphine induction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0062

An exploration of the most frequent comorbidities in patients with mobile phone addiction

O. Vasiliu^{1*} and D. G. Vasiliu²

¹Psychiatry, Dr. Carol Davila University Emergency Central Military Hospital and ²Regina Maria Foundation, Bucharest, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Mobile phone addiction (MPA) has been associated in the literature with various psychiatric comorbidities and psychological risk factors, which indicates the need to screen these patients for multiple disorders. However, a clear protocol for the evaluation of individuals with an MPA does not yet exist, therefore, investigating the most prominent risks for comorbidities is considered necessary from the perspective of developing structured methods of assessment.

Objectives: The main objective of this review was to determine the available existence able to describe the most common comorbidities in individuals presenting with MPA.

Methods: Data regarding MPA were collected from the main medical electronic databases (PubMed, Cochrane, Clarivate/Web of Science), but also from other sources (main engines research and grey literature). All published papers between January 2000 and July 2023 were included in the primary selection, if they corresponded to the paradigm „mobile phone addiction”/”cell phone addiction”/”mobile phone dependence” and „comorbidity”/”dual diagnosis”.

Results: Based on the review of six papers, the most frequently reported comorbidity in MPA patients were substance use disorders (mainly nicotine and cannabis) and other behavioral addictions (especially problematic Internet use). Other symptoms or syndromes reported in the literature as co-occurring with MPA were anxiety, depression, high levels of stress-related pathology, sleep disturbances, emotional instability, and somatization. Overall lower levels of mental health were reported in patients with MPA. A heterogeneity in the results of these epidemiological studies was observed because of the different instruments administered and the populations explored.

Conclusions: The screening for detection of comorbid disorders or psychological problems in patients with MPA is important because the case manager should integrate all this information into a therapeutic strategy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0063

The awareness of behavioral addictions in general practitioners- An epidemiological report

O. Vasiliu

Psychiatry, Dr. Carol Davila University Emergency Central Military Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

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Introduction: Although the research on behavioral addictions (BAs) is continuously developing, the awareness about this category

of disorders and their important negative consequences still remains a problem for many physicians. This phenomenon is associated with delayed diagnosis and treatment initiation, lack of valid epidemiological data about these pathologies, and overall lower quality of life in these patients.

Objectives: The main objective of this study was to explore the awareness of GPs on the general diagnosis criteria of BAs.

Methods: An online questionnaire addressed to general practitioners (GPs) investigated the level of their knowledge regarding the main criteria for diagnosis in five more commonly reported BAs, i.e., gambling disorder, problematic Internet use, cell phone addiction, food addiction, and shopping addiction. The questionnaire included 50 items and required 20-25 minutes to complete. The answers were anonymized.

Results: Answers from 12 GPs were analyzed, with an 80% completion rate. Gambling disorder was the only diagnosis recognized by all the respondents, followed by shopping addiction (50%) and abusive Internet use (33.3%). Lack of time to screen for these disorders was the most frequently invoked reason for not including instruments dedicated to BAs in the regular visits to the GPs. The Internet was admitted by all the respondents as their source of information about BAs.

Conclusions: There is an acute need to improve the knowledge of GPs about the existence and consequences of BAs in order to increase the probability of early detection and treatment initiation for these patients. It is expected that Internet-based campaigns for increasing GPs will benefit BAs patients in the long term.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0064

Drama-based therapy program in the recovery of adults with addictive disorders

M. Krupa^{1*} and A. Balogh-Pécsi²

¹Department of Hungarian and Applied Linguistics, University of Szeged, Szeged and ²University of István Széchenyi, Győr, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Following the pandemic, we can find many new communication situations. Social relationships have changed a lot and are developing differently due to digital development, new lifestyles, and the effects of COVID-19. These components: social media, the transformation of interpersonal relationships, and the use of the platforms provided by the internet can lead to addictive disorders as risk factors.

Objectives: In this presentation, we review studies investigating the relationship between the new digital techniques, social connection, and communication development of adults with addictive disorders. We attempt to provide a summary of new theories and the areas currently being researched around the topic. Another aim of our research is to present the new drama-based therapy theories and methods in adults with addictive disorders.

Methods: To learn about recent international results, we conducted a literature search in 3 databases (PubMed, Medline, Web of Science) using the following keywords: drama therapy, addiction, emotion regulation, and adults, over the past 5 years. Empirical journal articles in English were used to prepare the literature review.

Exclusion criteria were: the appearance publication before the year 2017 and the adolescent population.

Results: Changes in social behavior, emotion regulation, and addictive disorder were correlated. The studies examined social communications and loneliness in primarily cross-sectional studies design. The escapism from interpersonal relations and low self-esteem is the highest motivation to start regular videogame playing or using social media without control which becomes an addictive disorder.

Conclusions: Problematic social media use and changes in social connection threaten adults' mental health. The diagnosis of emotion dysregulation, low self-esteem, and social disconnection is the detection of risk factors for addictive disorders. The new methods and tools of drama-based therapy are new prevention possibilities for these risk factors. In this way, it is a relevant issue in the field of education science.

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EPV0065

Revolutionizing Addiction Medicine: The Role of Artificial Intelligence

S. Poudel^{1*}, J. Choudhari¹, N. Panta², H. Kumar³, D. Leszkowitz⁴ and S. S. Ahmed¹

¹Department of Research & Academic Affairs, Larkin Community Hospital, South Miami; ²Kathmandu Medical College, Kathmandu, United States; ³Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, Pakistan and ⁴Department of Addiction Medicine, Larkin Community Hospital, South Miami, United States

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Addiction medicine is becoming more of an issue as addiction-related problems continue to plague people all over the globe, resulting in serious health consequences. Addiction has become increasingly prevalent in recent years, as have addiction-related disorders. For efficient care and improved patient outcomes, this growing pandemic requires early and precise identification. In the field of addiction medicine, artificial intelligence (AI) looks to be a feasible tool. This systematic review examines the current state of research on the use of AI in addiction medicine, including a variety of AI techniques, their efficiency compared to conventional diagnostic methods, and their potential influence on addiction therapy. While AI has great potential for transforming addiction treatment, further research is needed to assess its use fully.

Objectives: The objective of this review is to assess the current state of research on the use of artificial intelligence in addiction medicine, focusing on its diagnostic efficacy and potential for revolutionizing addiction therapy.

Methods: To evaluate the effectiveness of AI in addiction medicine, we conducted an extensive search of the PubMed database. Our search encompassed articles published in the English language from January 2013 to March 2023. Inclusion criteria encompassed studies reporting the utilization of AI for addiction diagnosis in human patients.

Results: The initial PubMed search produced 100 papers, of which 15 were included after meticulous analysis and screening.