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Introduction: Substance use disorders in adolescents are a growing problem worldwide. These disorders are often unrecognised, undervalued by families, society and clinicians and as a result underdiagnosed, with serious future consequences if improperly addressed.

Objectives: Updated review of the recent literature on this topic.
Methods: Unsystematic review of the most recent and relevant literature.

Results: Review of neurobiology, risk factors, co-morbidity, differential diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, evaluation and treatment of substance use disorders in adolescence.

Conclusions: Substance use disorder in adolescence includes a variety of behaviours related to the use of alcohol and/or drugs, for instance, inability to control substance use, impairment of function at school, home or work, interpersonal problems and hazardous use of substance. Further knowledge in identifying, early diagnosing and adequate intervention in adolescents' substance use disorder may have paramount prognostic features.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Substance Use Disorder; Addiction; adolescence; Alcohol

EPV0690

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in a substance use harm reduction setting

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Introduction: Harm reduction (HR) approaches substance use disorders (SUDs) from a standpoint of humanism and tolerance, understanding the difficulty of terminating consumption in some cases, and instead promoting practices aimed at reducing risks inherent to substance use while granting accessibility to community based healthcare and contact with differentiated care, when needed, to patients who otherwise wouldn't have access to it. The COVID-19 pandemic brought about an economic crises, impacting mainly people from lower classes, associated with an increased prevalence of heroine and crack cocaine use and exacerbating previous SUDs.

Objectives: Describe changes in a HR population treated in HR context in Gaia, Portugal.

Methods: Data was retrieved from clinical files of patients undergoing treatment in a Harm Reduction setting on the HR team "GiruGaia" from Porto. Analysed data included number of patients admitted to treatment in the period between march the 1st and december the 30th 2020, their sociodemographic data, psychiatric and substance use history, psychiatric treatment and opioid agonist treatment when required. Gathered data was compared to the same time period in previous years.

Results: The number of patients admitted to treatment drastically increased. Patients presented with poorer socioeconomic conditions, more psychiatric comorbidity and in need of more extensive treatment interventions.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the pandemic and it's socioeconomic impact affected drug users in need of HR interventions worsening underlying psychiatric disorders, poverty and inaccessibility to healthcare. Drug users are often a forgotten population, and our results indicate that more attention should be devoted to them.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Substance use disorders; COVID-19; Harm Reduction; Community-based Mental Healthcare

Suicidology and suicide prevention

EPV0692

Approbation of body investment scale on youth sample in Azerbaijan

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Introduction: Body attitudes may serve as both vulnerability and protective factors for various forms of emotional and behavioral disorders, including suicidal and self-harm behaviors in adolescent and youth populations. Body Investment Scale (BIS, Orbach & Mikulincer, 1998) is an instrument specially designed to account for body attitudes in suicide assessment.

Objectives: The study was aimed to provide a preliminary evidence for using the BIS translation in the assessment of suicide risk factors in Russian-speaking student population in Azerbaijan.

Methods: The common recommendations for test translation were used. The factor structure, inter-item consistency of scales, and retest reliability were assessed. The participants were 100 students (18-23 years, 40 females, 60 males), 50 of them completed the retest.

Results: The exploratory factor analysis with fixed number of factors reveals a homologous structure to the original BIS scales, explaining 48.2% of variance (in comparison to 55% of original measure). Inter-item reliability coefficients were lower: .989 for Body attitude, .696 for comfort with touch, .65 for Care and .61 for Protection scales. Pearson's r for retest reliability (in a month) were above 0.9. Three items that could be excluded for enhancing the consistency of scales address physical contact and self-harm issues and might be culturally inappropriate.

Conclusions: BIS is a promising instrument due to its grounded factor structure, but refinement of some items of the Russian translation is desired, as well as further study of applicability for adolescent population. BIS could fill the gap in scarcity of instruments for suicide assessment for Russian speaking population.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: suicide assessment; body attitudes; BIS