

Methods: This retrospective cohort study was conducted using Danish nationwide registers. The risk of mortality among ED patients with/without AUD and/or CUD was compared to matched control subjects with/without AUD and/or CUD using hazard ratios (HRs).

Results: Of the 20,759 included ED patients, 4.7% and 4.3% had AUD and CUD, respectively. The corresponding figures for the 83,036 control subjects were 1.0% (AUD) and 1.3% (CUD). ED patients without SUDs exhibited an increased risk of mortality compared to control subjects without SUDs (adjusted HR 2.9, $P<.001$). Mortality risk was higher among ED patients with AUD (adjusted HR 11.8, $P<.001$) or CUD (adjusted HR 4.6, $P<.001$) compared to control subjects without AUD/CUD. In addition, patients with AN, BN, and USED, who had comorbid AUD and/or CUD, exhibited an elevated risk of mortality compared to control subjects without AUD/CUD (AN: adjusted HR 11.3, $P<.001$; BN: adjusted HR 5.9, $P<.001$; USED: adjusted HR 10.9, $P<.001$).

Conclusions: Comorbid AUD and/or CUD increase mortality risk in patients with EDs. In order to reduce mortality in ED patients, prevention and treatment of AUD and CUD is important.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Eating Disorders; cannabis use disorder; Alcohol use disorder; mortality

EPP0003

An innovative combination of cypheptadine and prazosin for the treatment of alcohol use disorder: a double-blind, randomised, parallel-group, three-arm, multicentre, placebo-controlled phase 2 trial.

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Introduction: Animal studies have shown that the simultaneous blockade of $\alpha 1b$ -noradrenergic receptors and 5HT_{2A}-serotonergic receptors strongly decreases alcohol intake. In addition, recent clinical studies have indicated that the selective $\alpha 1b$ antagonist prazosin could be effective on alcohol use reduction in alcohol-dependent subjects.

Objectives: Cocktail is a double-blind, randomised, parallel-group, three-arm, multicentre, placebo-controlled phase 2 proof-of-concept study aiming at demonstrating the superiority of a 12-week treatment with the KT110 combination of cypheptadine (8 mg/day or 12 mg/day) and prazosin (5 mg/day or 10 mg/day) over placebo on the reduction of total alcohol consumption.

Methods: The study two main inclusion criteria are a DSM5 diagnosis of severe alcohol use disorder and a WHO high-risk drinking risk level. The primary endpoint is the change from baseline (4 weeks preceding randomization) to the end of treatment (Weeks 9-12) in the mean quantity of alcohol consumed per day in the three groups. Daily alcohol consumption is determined using the Timeline Follow Back, automatically be filled in on the basis electronic patient reported outcomes platform. The 12-week treatment period is followed by a 4-week post-treatment follow-up.

Results: One hundred and eighty patients are planned to be randomized 1:1:1 into the two treatment groups. Enrollment of patients started in November 2019, and will end in July 2021.

Conclusions: In this communication, we will present the rationale for the development of the KT110 combination of cypheptadine and prazosin for the treatment of alcohol use disorders, as well as the main features of the Cocktail study. ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04108104.

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Keywords: Alcohol use disorder; Randomised Controlled Trial; Treatment

EPP0004

The association between social media use and mental health among adolescents and young adults

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Introduction: The associations of problematic social media use, the special use of image-based social media (photo editing, following celebrities) and mental health (body dissatisfaction, self-esteem, depression) have been established (e.g. Yurdagül et al., 2019; Gioia, Griffiths, Boursier, 2020; Lowe-Calverley and Grieve, 2021). The links may be explained with the theory of social comparison and self-objectification.

Objectives: Testing theory-oriented hypotheses related to image-based social media use and body dissatisfaction, gender specifically, among adolescents and young adults.

Methods: Three surveys have been conducted with convenience sampling: (1) 117 Hungarian university students in person (mean age=22.4, SD=2.9, 79% female), (2) 383 high school students in person (mean age=16.5, SD=1.2, 58% female); (3) 124 Israeli adolescents online (mean age=16.8, SD=2.7, 68% female).

Results: (1): The tendency of modifying body image in social media (the frequency of modifying pictures, the use of filters) mediates the association between body shame and problematic social media use. Physical appearance social comparison mediates the association between self-related negative emotions and attitude (low self-esteem+ineffectiveness) and problematic social media use. (2): The technology-based social comparison mediate the association between muscle checking and problematic Instagram use among boys. (3) Physical appearance social comparison mediates the association between the frequency of following celebrities and body dissatisfaction among girls, but not among boys.

Conclusions: During the use of image based social media, social comparison and the exposure to the beauty standards may lead to poorer mental health, which could result in problematic social media use as maladaptive coping.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adolescents; problematic social media use; young adults; mental health

EPP0005

Adverse childhood experience referring to parental relationship is associated with the risk of alcohol dependence and with COMT Val158Met polymorphism, but out of gene-environment interactions

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Introduction: Gene-environment interactions (GxE) are considered to make a substantial impact on the risk of alcohol dependence (AD).

Objectives: The aim of the study: to test the associations between the functional polymorphism Val158Met (rs6265) in the catechol-O-methyl transferase (COMT) gene, affecting dopamine neurotransmission, and adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and their GxE interactions with AD risk.

Methods: The study included 149 AD inpatients (mean age 29.9 (SD=3.91), 16.1% females) and 201 healthy volunteers (23.3 (2.48), 30.1% females). The Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was used for assessing ACE. COMT Val158Met polymorphism was detected by RT-PCR.

Results: First, COMT Val158Met polymorphism was associated only with adverse childhood experience referring to parental relationship (ACE-IQ), but differently in two groups. Healthy minor Met158 carriers have lower scores on the subscale “relationship with parents/guardians” (P) ($p=0.025$) and “physical neglect” (PN) ($p=0.059$) vs. homozygous Val158 carriers. However, AD patients - Met158 carriers have a tendency to a higher score on the subscale “one or no parents, parental separation or divorce” (PSD) ($p=0.078$). Then logistic regression revealed associations of these ACE scores with increased AD risk: P ($p=0.001$, OR=1.186, 95%CI [1.069-1.315]), PN ($p=0.024$, OR=1.254, 95%CI [1.030-1.526]), and PSD ($p=0.016$, OR=1.499, 95%CI [1.080-2.082]). No associations of COMT Val158Met alone or in interactions with these ACE-IQ scores with the AD risk were found.

Conclusions: Adverse childhood experience referring to parental relationship is associated with alcohol dependence risk and separately with COMT Val158Met, but no clear interactions in frame of GxE has been supported.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Alcohol dependence; GxE interaction

EPP0006

Internet gaming disorder, aggression and psychological distress in young adults

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Introduction: Internet gaming has become a topic of interest since it has positive but also negative effects.

Objectives: To explore the relationship between internet gaming, aggression and psychological distress in young adults.

Methods: 229 Portuguese subjects (55.5% females), with a mean age of 21.13 years old ($SD = 2.075$, range: 18-29) filled in the Internet Gaming Disorder Scale-Short Form, the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire, and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales-21.

Results: The total score of internet gaming was of 15.90 ($SD=6.32$), 79.9% ($n=183$) of the sample used to play videogames and 24.5% ($n=56$) spent more than ten hours playing a week. Internet gaming was correlated with physical aggression ($r=.23^{**}$), anger ($r=.31^{**}$) and hostility ($r=.35^{**}$); and with depression ($r=.36^{**}$), anxiety ($r=.28^{**}$), and stress ($r=.31^{**}$). A Mann Whitney U test revealed significant differences in internet gaming disorder levels of males ($Md=130.75$, $n=102$) and females ($Md=102.35$, $n=127$), $U=4871.000$ $z=-3.232$, $p=.001$, $r=4.49$.

Conclusions: Internet gaming disorder is associated with aggression and psychological distress, and males presented higher internet gaming disorder levels. Future studies are needed to explore the bidirectional relationships between gaming disorder, aggression and psychological distress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: internet gaming disorder; aggressiveness; young adults; psychological distress

EPP0007

Individual factors associated with workaholism among Tunisian engineers

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Introduction: Globalization and increased competition in the engineering profession induce to work longer and harder, which predisposes to workaholism or work addiction. Identifying individual factors associated with workaholism could help to maintain the mental health at work.