

METHOD	POSITIVE RESULT	LIMITATIONS	ADVANTAGES
SELF REPORT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of agreement between answers and urine test results</li> </ul>	
MATERNAL URINE	Chronic use= weeks Occasional use= 2-3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronicity of use determines duration of positive result</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low cost</li> <li>No invasive method</li> </ul>
MATERNAL SERUM	Chronic use= weeks Occasional use= 2-3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronicity of use determines duration of positive result</li> <li>Invasive method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easily collected</li> <li>No invasive method</li> </ul>
MATERNAL HAIR	Several weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive method</li> <li>Less accurate for marijuana than other drugs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easily collected</li> <li>No invasive method</li> </ul>
CORD TISSUE	From 20 week of gestation exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less studies than other methods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More rapidly available than meconium</li> </ul>
MECONIUM	Second-third trimester exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>43% of false positives</li> <li>Expensive method</li> <li>Delay in results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% concordance with results of urine test</li> <li>Gold standard</li> </ul>
NEONATAL HAIR	Third trimester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive method</li> <li>Less sensitive than meconium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Easily collected</li> <li>No invasive method</li> </ul>

Figure 3. Types of samples

**Conclusions:** Nowadays, the available bibliography is heterogeneous and lacks information. Consequentially, further investigation needs to be carried out in order as to establish standardized prenatal screening of cannabis during pregnancy to draw more comparable and precise conclusions.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** neonates; Screening; Cannabis; pregnancy

## EPV0686

### Food addiction in a large non-clinical sample of Canadians

A. Samokhvalov<sup>1\*</sup>, C. Murphy<sup>2</sup>, I. Balodis<sup>1</sup> and J. Mackillop<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department Of Psychiatry And Behavioral Sciences, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada and <sup>2</sup>Centre For Alcohol And Addiction Studies, Brown University School of Public Health, Providence, United States of America

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The concept of food addiction emerged recently due to the similarities between food overconsumption patterns and addictive drugs. This concept is not yet included into ICD or DSM as it still needs to be further investigated. Relationship between obesity and food consumption as well as the psychological indicators of food addiction are of particular interest.

**Objectives:** To examine the prevalence of food addiction and its relationship to obesity, quality of life and multiple indicators of impulsivity.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional in-person assessment of 1432 community adults (age 38.93+/-13.7; 58% female). Measurements: Yale Food Addiction Scale 2.0, anthropometrics, body composition, World Health Organization Quality of Life scale, and impulsivity measures including impulsive personality traits, delay discounting, and behavioral inhibition.

**Results:** The prevalence of food addiction was 9.3% and substantially below that of obesity (32.7%). Food addiction was more prevalent among obese individuals and also was associated with higher BMI among non-obese participants. It was associated with significantly lower quality of life in all domains, and significantly higher impulsive personality traits, particularly negative and positive urgency.

**Conclusions:** In this general community sample, food addiction was present in slightly fewer than 1 in 10 individuals, approximately one-third the prevalence of obesity, but notably the food addiction has been mostly represented within the subsample of obese individuals. Food addiction was robustly associated with substantively lower quality of life and elevations in impulsivity, particularly in deficits in emotional regulation. These data suggest food addiction may be thought of as a subtype of obesity and, in non-obese individuals, possibly a prodrome.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** quality of life; Impulsivity; food addiction; obesity

## EPV0687

### Description of the consumption of toxics in patients with assertive community treatment and prolonged release treatment

L. Garcia<sup>1\*</sup>, C. Rodriguez<sup>2</sup> and A.I. Willems<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Csm Eria, SESPA, Oviedo, Spain; <sup>2</sup>Csm La Calzada, SESPA, Gijón, Spain and <sup>3</sup>Csm Cangas Del Narcea, SESPA, Cangas del Narcea, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** The Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) was developed by Leonard Stein and Mary Ann. The objective is the treatment of serious Mental Disorders in an integral way and in the community.

**Objectives:** The Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) was developed by Leonard Stein and Mary Ann. The objective is the treatment of serious Mental Disorders in an integral way and in the community.

**Methods:** This is a retrospective study with a total of 69 patients whose main diagnosis is Schizophrenia undergoing CT follow-up in 2018-2019. The data obtained have been analyzed by the SPSS statistical program.

**Results:** Our sample is mainly composed of men (60.9%) with an average age of 48 years (+ - 11.56). The main diagnosis is schizophrenia (62.3%) and the most commonly used long-term injectable treatment is paliperidone palmitate with a dose range of 150mg. Of the total number of patients, 29% of the cases did not maintain active use of any toxic, and the most commonly used toxic is tobacco (49.3% of cases).

**Conclusions:** The inclusion of patients in a ACT program requires a diagnosis of severe Mental Disorder and poor therapeutic adherence. After analyzing our data, we observed that most of them also have active toxic consumption and high doses of psychotropic drugs.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** severe mental disorder; ACT; drugs; schizophrenia

## EPV0689

### Substance use disorders in adolescence - a review

J. Mendes Coelho\*, C. Peixoto, M. Bicho and H. Fontes

Unidade De Agudos De Psiquiatria, Hospital do Divino Espírito Santo de Ponta Delgada, E.P.E., Ponta Delgada, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.  
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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

P. Frias<sup>1\*</sup> and J. Vilares<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry, Hospital magalhães Lemos, Porto, Portugal and <sup>2</sup>Giru Gaia, APDES, Gaia, Portugal

\*Corresponding author.  
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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

A. Ryzhov<sup>1\*</sup>, N. Abanina<sup>2</sup>, E. Sokolova<sup>1</sup>, L. Pechnikova<sup>1</sup> and A. Korneev<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov MSU, Moscow, Russian Federation and <sup>2</sup>Baku Branch, Lomonosov MSU, Baku, Azerbaijan

\*Corresponding author.  
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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