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**Introduction:** Chronic Hepatitis C infection is considered a systemic disease with extrahepatic manifestations, mainly neuropsychiatric symptoms which is associated with a chronic low-grade inflammatory state. Hepatitis C virus (HCV) eradication is currently achieved in >98% of cases with oral direct-acting antivirals (DAA).

**Objectives:** To study potential clinical neuropsychiatric changes (mood, cognition, sleep, gastrointestinal, sickness, and motion) in HCV-infected patients after HCV eradication with DAA.

**Methods:** Design: Cohort study. Subjects: 37 HCV-infected patients, aged <55 years old, with non-advanced liver disease receiving DAA; free of current mental disorder. 24 healthy controls were included at baseline. Assessment: -Baseline (BL) (socio-demographic and clinical variables, MINI-DSM-IV, and Neurotoxicity Scale (NRS), (mood, cognitive, sleep, gastrointestinal, sickness and motor dimensions). Follow-up: End-of-treatment, 12weeks-after and 48weeks-after DAA: NRS. Analysis: Descriptive and bivariate non-parametrical analysis.

**Results:** NRS total score and dimensions were different between cases and controls (.000) at baseline. NRS total score (.000) and mood (.000), cognition (.000), sleep (.002), gastrointestinal (.017), and sickness (.003), except motor dimension score (.130) showed significant longitudinal improvement.

**Conclusions:** HCV-infected patients with mild liver disease presented significantly worse scores for neurotoxicity symptomatology in all dimensions compared to healthy individuals. After HCV eradication with DAA, both at short and long follow-up a significant improvement of the NRS total score and each of the dimensions (except motor) were observed. However, they did not reach the values of healthy individuals, suggesting a not complete neuropsychiatric restoration in the period studied. Grant: ICIII-FIS:PI17/02297.(One way to make Europe) (RMS) and Gilead Fellowship-GLD17/00273 (ZM); and the support of SGR17/1798 (RMS)

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** mood; treatment response; viral hepatitis; cognition

### EPP0337

#### Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: The Underrecognized Diagnosis but True Disease.

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**Introduction:** Multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS) is a chronic condition characterized by adverse health effects due to exposure

to common chemicals which may lead to disability. The pervasive nature of stigma associated with MCS and similar conditions, including that which exists among providers, creates unbearable barriers to healthcare access.

**Objectives:** The main objectives of this study are: (1) to describe the symptoms associated with MCS, (2) determine whether environmental exposure has an impact on psychological well-being of patients with MCS.

**Methods:** The qualitative phenomenological study consisting of 42 individuals presenting with medically-unexplained symptoms was conducted using semi-structured interviews.

**Results:** The symptoms experienced by participants with MCS are diverse, with common symptoms being migraine, paresthesias, seizure-like attacks, allergic reactions, respiratory symptoms (e.g., SOB, swollen throat), GI distress, muscle pain, chronic fatigue and persistent insomnia. These symptoms always develop in response to low level exposures to various toxicants, recur reproducibly and improve when toxic agents are removed. Finally, the adults with MCS are more likely to experience significant affective and PTSD-like reactions. The participants stated the stigmas and misconceptions against those with toxicant sensitivities affected their mental wellness.

**Conclusions:** Multiple clinically significant behavioral and psychological symptoms are associated with MCS. Our data suggested that diagnostic overshadowing is pervasive in the healthcare system. This study also highlights the importance of psychological interventions and doctor-patient relationship in the management of MCS in various settings. Public education to increase knowledge around environmental illness is paramount.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** sensitivity; exposure; intolerance; toxicant

### EPP0339

#### Chaos Unleashed: The impact of recreational drugs and COVID on young adults

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**Introduction:** This case series reveals a number of young adults, whom after chronic use of recreational drugs, suffer the life-long consequence of severe chronic mental illness.

**Objectives:** • Review the illicit drugs that are commonly associated with psychotic symptoms. • Highlight exposures theorized to impact genetics associated with DSM 5 diseases. • Compare trends in illicit drug use during the worldwide COVID pandemic.

**Methods:** A literature review is used to examine the impact of COVID pandemic on illicit drug use in metropolitan cities in European countries and compare the trends with what is seen by the consult liaison psychiatry service at a metropolitan community hospital in the USA.

**Results:** In European Countries with data available, there were measurable differences in which illicit drugs were used most during

the COVID 19 pandemic. In the US this data is not readily available at the time of submission for proper comparison.

**Conclusions:** Although definitive comparison is pending, the results of extensive illicit drug use demonstrate a high comorbidity with psychotic spectrum disorders in the DSM 5.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** drug use; case series; young adults; schizoaffective

## Addictive Disorders 02

### EPP0340

#### Prevalence of alcohol use disorder among the Latvian general population and associations with the PHQ-9 screening results and sociodemographic factors

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**Introduction:** Both alcohol use disorder (AUD) and depression are potentially disabling and economically burdensome disorders. There is no available information about the prevalence of alcohol use disorder in the general population of Latvia.

**Objectives:** To determine the 12-month prevalence of AUD and the association with depressive symptoms and socio-demographic factors among the Latvian general population.

**Methods:** Computer assisted face-to-face interviews were carried out in 2019-2020 among a representative sample of the Latvian adult population (n=2687). The study sample was selected using a stratified random sampling method. The respondents were interviewed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (a score of  $\geq 10$  was defined as indicating the presence of a clinically relevant depressive symptoms) and the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square test was applied.

**Results:** There were 1238 males (46.1%) and 1449 females (53.9%) recruited. Mean age of respondents was 49.9 (SD 18.2). The 12-month prevalence of AUD according to the M.I.N.I was 13.1% with a statistically significant difference between the genders: 23.6% in men and 4.1% in women ( $p < 0.001$ ). AUD was significantly more prevalent among the respondents younger than 40 years: 18.0% ( $p < 0.001$ ), especially among young (18-44 y.o.) men – 28.1% of all diagnosed cases ( $p < 0.001$ ); There was found an association between the severity stage of AUD and PHQ-9 screening results: 18.8% of those diagnosed with severe AUD had a score greater than 10 points in the PHQ-9 ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** Young men are at particularly high risk of alcohol use disorder. Those with diagnosed alcohol use disorder should be also screened for the depressive symptoms.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Depression; Alcohol use disorder; Epidemiology

### EPP0341

#### Psychological Impacts on Patients with Alcohol Use Disorder: a Study in Southern Taiwan with Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) in 2020

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**Introduction:** Alcohol consumption is a risk factor for various comorbidities, such as cirrhosis, chronic sclerosing stomatitis, and neuropsychiatric disorders.

**Objectives:** Our study examined the associations between psychological factors and alcohol addiction of the individuals with alcohol use disorder (AUD) in Southern Taiwan.

**Methods:** Demographic information as well as suicidal history and sources of stress were collected from 177 participants. The extent of alcoholism was assessed by AUDIT questionnaire. Demographic and linear regression analyses were performed with the Statistical Software Stata version 12.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA).

**Results:** Demographic data, suicidal history and the causes of stress of patients divided by AUDIT scores are shown in **Table 1**. Among 177 participants, 17 (9.6%) had suicidal thoughts, 4 (2.3%) had suicide plan, 22 (12.5%) self-injured, and four-fifth of patients lived under pressure. Patients who self-harmed were with significant lower AUDIT scores of -7.24 (95% CI: -11.49 – -3.00) (**Table. 2**). The AUDIT scores of patients with physical stress, interpersonal difficulties and loneliness increased significantly by 6.71 (95% CI: 3.19 – 10.30), 6.14 (95% CI: 2.15 – 10.13) and 5.02 (95% CI: 0.93 – 9.11), respectively (**Table. 3**).

**Conclusions:** Our findings indicated negative correlation with alcohol use and auto-inflicted injury. However, previous study showed systematic assessment of the association between suicide and AUD, and considered alcohol an important risk factor for suicide, which is related to mental health and affected by different genders and drinking patterns. Our results may provide reference for estimation of the alcohol-related psychological effects in Taiwan.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** alcohol use disorder (AUD); AUDIT; psychological impact; Multiple linear regression (MLR)

### EPP0342

#### Are Neurotrophin Genes Involved in the Pathophysiology of Gambling Disorder?

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