

of mindfulness on all of the underlying factors for SUD. Underlying factors of SUD, as well as the effect of mindfulness on these factors showed strong individual variation. The most frequently observed negative effect was acute craving; 1 patient became acute suicidal. **Conclusions:** MBRP is feasible and has a clinically relevant impact on underlying factors of SUD. Negative effects were also observed and should be carefully monitored.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** mindfulness; addiction; negative effects; MBRP

## EPV1511

### Personalized Care in Opioid Use Disorder maintained on Buprenorphine

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**Introduction:** Effectiveness of buprenorphine (BUP) is moderated by medication misuse diversion and non-adherence, and poor retention and high cost. Contingency Management has added benefit to BUP with Take-home doses as the most preferred reward by Opioid Use Disorder patients.

**Objectives:** Examine the clinical effectiveness of a novel incentivised medication adherence and abstinence monitoring to enable contingent access to increasing BUP take-home doses. Explore associations with opioid use and retention. Contrast characteristics of polysubstance abusers (PSA) and response to BUP, with single opioid users.

**Methods:** Two-arm, pragmatic, 16-week outpatient RCT of BUP maintenance. Takehome doses were provided as stepped-approach upto 4-weeks contingent of abstinence (UDS) and adherence according to Therapeutic Drug Monitoring-TDM. Primary outcome and secondary outcomes were % negative UDS for opioids and retention, respectively. -

**Results:** Opioid % negative UDS was 76.7% (SD 25.0%) in I-AAM versus 63.5% (SD 34.7%) in TAU (13.3%; 95% [CI] 3.2%–23.3%; Cohen's d 0.44; 95% CI 0.10–0.87). In I-AAM, 40 participants (57.1%) were retained versus 33 (46.4%) in TAU [OR: 1.54; 95% CI 0.79–2.98]. PSA (73.7%, n=104) and carisprodol use increases non-fatal overdose (OR) 3.83, 95% CI 1.25 to 11.71) and 5.31, 95% CI 1.92 to 14.65], respectively. Opioid and non-opioid UDS are positively associated. BUP elimination rate (BUP-EL.R) predicts 26.5% to 65% of negative opioid UDS [Beta - 89.95, 95% CI -154.20 to -25.70, R<sup>2</sup> 0.22]. Family engagement increases retention by 3-fold.

**Conclusions:** BUP + incentivised TDM for contingent access to increasing take-home doses increased abstinence. BUP-EL.R seems promising in BUP treatment precision and BUP is clinically valuable in polysubstance abusers. Engaging family enhances retention.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

## EPV1512

### Differences in addictive beliefs in people with psychostimulant addiction and in opioid addicts

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**Introduction:** Today, a number of researchers consider the problem of addictive behavior as one of the most global problems for Kazakhstan and Russia. Some scientists consider CBT to be the most effective way to work with addictions. In our country there are no scientific works devoted to the study of addictive beliefs, so we decided to conduct such a study

**Objectives:** The Objective of the study was to identify the characteristic addictive beliefs of drug addicts with different type of addiction: opioids and synthetic cathinones (designer drugs called "salts", "bath salts")

**Methods:** Questionnaire of addictive beliefs by A. Beck, questionnaire of beliefs about cravings by A. Beck and F. Wright, clinical interview. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used for data processing

**Results:** People with opioid addiction are more likely to believe that their lives will become more depressive if they stop using drugs (p= 0.0347); that drug use is the only way to cope with pain in their life (p= 0.0347) and that they cannot cope with anxiety without drugs (p=0.009). Respondents who use synthetic psychostimulants endorse to believe that addiction is not a problem for them (p= 0.0358).

**Conclusions:** Having categorized these beliefs in accordance with A. Beck's classification, we came to the conclusion that "relief-oriented beliefs" are more typical for people who use opiates. The motive for use is often the desire to alleviate a negative emotional or physical state. For people using psychostimulants "salt", "anticipatory beliefs" are more characteristic - the desire to experience euphoria and pleasant experiences

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** cognitive therapy; substance use; Addiction; addictive beliefs

## EPV1513

### Psychosocial contributors to Internet and social media addiction among adult women

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**Introduction:** When speaking of behavioral addictions (especially to the Internet and social media), it is emphasized that it is not the

environment that is the main contributor to addiction, but rather certain behaviors and personality traits.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to assess the level of Internet and social media addiction on the example of Facebook with regard to psychological and social factors.

**Methods:** This survey-based study involved a group of women representing the female population in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship, Poland (N = 556). Research instruments were a self-developed questionnaire concerning sociodemographic data, the De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, the Internet Addiction Test, and the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale.

**Results:** Age, depressive symptoms, loneliness were the variable contributing to Internet and Facebook addiction among the studied. Available studies confirm the results of their own research.

	Employed n = 496	Unemployed n = 60	p
BDI	4.0(1.0 – 10.0)	6.5 (1.5 – 12.5)	0.20
DJGLS	34.1 ± 3.7	33.0 ± 5.0	0.09
IAT	32.0 (24.0 – 44.0)	24.5 (20.0 – 32.0)	< 0.001
BFAS	8.0 (6.0 – 12.0)	6.0 (6.0 – 7.5)	< 0.001

**Conclusions:** Depressive symptoms and dependence on the Internet and Facebook were more common among single women. In the employed women, we only observed higher levels of Internet and Facebook addiction. The level of dependence on the Internet and Facebook was higher among younger women. Loneliness correlated with Internet and Facebook addiction, and more severe depressive symptoms entailed higher levels of Internet and Facebook addiction.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** internet addiction; behaviora addiction; women

## EPV1514

### The impact of psychiatric disorders of parents on the severity of substance use disorder in their offspring

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**Introduction:** There is a lack of evidence in the literature about the impact of offspring addiction and their parents' mental health. Objective is to explore psychiatric disorders in parents of patients with substance dependence and their effect on the severity of their addiction.

**Objectives:** To evaluate psychiatric disorders in parents of patients with substance dependence and their effect on the severity of their addiction.

**Methods:** This is a cross sectional study contained group (A) 150 patients diagnosed with substance dependence according to DSM-IV. Patients were recruited form Psychiatry and Addiction Hospital of Cairo University. Group (B) included one or both parents of the patients group. The Addiction Severity Index (ASI) was used for the patients.

**Results:** In the patients group, mean age was 24.89 (±4.52). 96% of them were males 4% were females. In the parent group, mean age was 51.59 (±5.48). 84% of them were mothers 16 % were females. Patients group was associated with moderate degree of education (46.7%), 73.3% were single and 64% were unemployed. Anxiety

disorders (80%) and depressive disorders (69.3%) were the most prevalent among parents group. ASI score was statistically significant in predicting the incidence of parents psychotic and schizoid disorders (100% sensitivity, 86.3% specificity, AUC=0.887, P value <0.0001). Besides we found a significant correlation between patients ASI scores and parents psychiatric disorder.

**Conclusions:** This result emphasizes the relation between patient substance use disorder and psychiatric disorder of their parents. Patients ASI score may be a possible measure for parents mental disorder. Further research is needed to validate our findings.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** parent mental disorder; substance use; addiction severity index

## EPV1515

### The original anticonvulsant meta-Cl-benzhydrylurea (m-CL-BHM) induces of the liver monoxygenase system and stimulates the neuroimmune response in behavioral disorders of alcoholic origin

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**Introduction:** The anticonvulsant m-Cl-BHM is promising for the pathogenetically directed thrapy does not cause negative effects.

**Objectives:** Investigation of the effect of m-Cl-BHM on “immunochemical homeostasis” in rats with experimental alcoholism.

**Methods:** m-Cl-BHM was injected at a dose of 100 mg/kg (1/20 LD50) for 5 and 30 days into the stomach of male Wistar rats who preferred alcohol according to the screening conditions and kept for 10 months. in free access to a 15% ethanol solution, which made up the group of “heavy drinkers” (HD). Phenobarbital was administered at a dose of 25 mg/kg (1/20 LD50).

**Results:** The features of the monoxygenase system of cytochrome P450 of the liver and ECT in the lymphoid organs of rats were studied at different periods of administration of m-CL-BHM -5 and 30 days. to HD rats. m-CL-BHM has an inducing effect