

Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies 01

EPP0417

Under-diagnosis of alcohol abuse: a descriptive study in a psychiatric hospital

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Introduction: Incidence of alcohol abuse in our country is high, although it is still under-diagnosed and under-treated. The WHO estimates that a total of 3.3 million deaths worldwide per year are related to alcohol consumption.

Objectives: The main objective is to describe the pattern of alcohol consumption in a sample of patients who are admitted to our psychiatric hospital for different reasons, relating with previous diagnoses.

Methods: A retrospective observational descriptive study was carried out in the acute care unit of the psychiatric hospital, after approval of the corresponding protocol by the ethics committee. All patients admitted to this unit during a three-month period were taken as a sample. During admission, sociodemographic data, drug use, treatment type and time and previous diagnoses were collected.

Results: Out of 172 patients, 81 reported being abstemious, 45 declared occasional consumption, 11 weekly and 22 daily consumption. There is no data about 13 patients. Among those who reported daily alcohol consumption, 59% had a previous diagnosis of Substance Use Disorder (SUD), 23% a previous diagnosis of Schizophrenia, 13.5% of Bipolar Disorder and finally 4.5% of Depressive Disorder. All the patients with a previous diagnosis of SUD reported consumption of more than 10 SDUs/day, the group with Schizophrenia stated less than 5 SDUs/day, of the group with T. Bipolar between 7-10 SDUs/day and with T. Depressive 5 SDUs/day.

Conclusions: The results obtained are consistent with the literature in relation to the under-diagnosis of alcohol use disorder, taking into account that 40% of patients in the sample with daily alcohol consumption previously had not such a diagnosis and it was not recorded in their medical history. For this reason, and for the sake of being able to treat them, it is essential to question all patients about alcohol consumption, whatever the reason for their admission.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0418

Psychopathological aspects in patients with diabetes

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Introduction: This paper highlights the mutual influences and the relationships between the variables of type II diabetes, the type of psychiatric conditions, the administered treatment schemes, the imaging examinations and the impact on the functioning and quality of life of the patients.

Objectives: Analysis of the influences between diabetes and psychiatric disorders, studying the relationships between the variables of type 2 diabetes, the type of psychiatric disorders, treatment regimens, imaging examinations and the impact on the functioning and quality of life of patients.

Methods: Psychiatric interview, Hamilton, Reisberg and Rosenberg scales, laboratory analysis

Results: Patients with pre-existing diabetes, psychiatric disorders led to deterioration of its evolution, documented by HbA1c values, treatment schedule, frequency of diabetic emergencies; the increased frequency of psychotic phenomena (hallucinations and delusional ideas) is directly proportional to the number of diabetic emergencies; patients with uncontrolled, long-term diabetes have higher scores on HAM-D and Reisberg scales, while patients with controlled diabetes have higher scores on the self-esteem and quality of life scales; in patients with taste or odor disorders, cortical atrophy may be seen on CT examination, elevated HbA1c levels and the presence of polyneuropathy; alcohol consumption, smoking, high cholesterol levels, determine the advancement of diabetic complications, and these in turn correlate with higher scores on the HAM-D scales, Reisberg; patients who show large variations in blood glucose in the first days after hospitalization are those who exhibit irritability, irritability, nervousness and heteroaggression at the time of hospitalization;

Conclusions: 65% patients with depressive disorders, 10% - with organic personality disorder, 25% - with affective disorders and 30% associated with cognitive impairment. The duration of diabetes mellitus, glycosylated hemoglobin levels and the presence of diabetic complications is directly related to the HAM-D and Reisberg scores; and inversely proportional to quality of life scores and self-esteem.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0419

Chronic activation of inflammasome signaling complexes and enhancement of behavioral abnormalities

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Introduction: Inflammasomes are cytosolic multi-component signaling platforms critical to the innate immune response to infectious diseases and the dysregulation of their activation can lead to the development of neurodegeneration and cancer.

Objectives: We aim through this review to assess a possible interplay between dysregulation of inflammasome activation, development of chronic inflammatory disease and enhancement of behavioral abnormalities.

Methods: We comprehensively review the scientific literature using Pubmed database and other search platforms such as Google scholar