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Free communications

Addictive behaviours

FC01

"Dual disorder with drugs": Comparison of two French databases

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Context Dual diagnosis (substance used disorders (SUD) and mental illness) represents 3% of general population. Among United States population, 42.3% of SUD patients have psychiatric troubles (without tobacco). Moreover, SUD can concern all psychoactive substances (PAS) or illicit PAS only named "dual disorder with drugs" (DDD).
Methods A quantitative analysis of DDD data from January 2013 to July 2014 of two epidemiological tools has been performed: PMSI database (Programme Médicalisé des Systeme d'Information) hospital discharge data is made up of data providing medical information for all patients discharged in Paris public hospital system (AP–HP) and NOT'S is a vigilance database of spontaneous NOTifications of drug abuse and dependence. We propose a descriptive analysis of DDD in Paris metropolitan area.
Results With PMSI, 9.2% of SUD inpatients ($n = 617$) have DDD, with mean age of 46 years (62% of men). In comparison, NOT'S reports 36% of SUD with DDD ($n = 302$) with mean age of 39.5 years (68% of men). Suicide attempt is also listed and reach 23% of cases.
Conclusion These two databases (Table 1) show the difficulty of DDD diagnosis with the discordance in results. DDD miss in PMSI database since addictovigilance database shows a first prevalence of DDD. Despite the high rates of DDD, the problem is often under diagnosed by clinicians practising. It is also important to promote the collaboration among health care workers (addictologist and psychiatrist) because these patients require intensive mental and substance abuse care.

Table 1

	PMSI	NOTS
Psychosis / schizophrenia	68%	13%
Depression / anxiety	21%	54%
eating disorders	6%	2%
bipolar disorder	5%	6%
ADHD	0%	1%

FC02

25I-NBOMe: The legal LSD

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Introduction Novel psychoactive substances (NPS) use is progressively increasing year on year. A new group of phenethylamines sold as legal stimulants and hallucinogens is being reported increasingly since 2012. Within this group, 25I-NBOMe is an outstanding substance with powerful effects and high affinity with the serotonin 2a (5HT2a) receptor. Several toxicity cases have been reported so far.
Objectives To describe the presence of 25I-NBOMe and its characteristics in samples delivered to Energy Control from 2009 to 2015 in Spain.

Methods Among the samples, 21,198 analyzed from august 2009 to august 2015 and only those samples containing 25I-NBOMe were studied ($n = 56$). Samples were analyzed by Energy Control, a Spanish harm-reduction NGO that offers users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume. Analysis was done by Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry.

Results From 56 samples were 25I-NBOMe was found, 24 were bought as LSD (42.8%), 12 as 25I-NBOMe (21.4%), 4 as 25C-NBOMe (7.1%), 4 as 25I-NBOH (7.1%) and 12 as other substances (21.4%), gummy bears included. All samples were received from 2012 on, having the highest peak on 2013 (19 samples).

Conclusions 25I-NBOMe consumption represents an emerging issue with potential harmful effects, especially when the substance used is not the expected. Further pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, clinical and epidemiological researches should be conducted to deepen knowledge about 25I-NBOMe and the management of its possible toxic effects. Physicians should be aware of NPS, their increasing use and the clinical differences between them.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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FC04

Maternal smoking during pregnancy and offpsring's psychiatric morbidity in early adulthood. Findings from the Finnish Family Competence Birth Cohort Study

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Introduction Prenatal smoking exposure is one of the most common insults during the fetal period prevalence varying from 5 to 19% in the European countries [1].

Objectives Prenatal smoking exposure increases the risk of psychiatric morbidity in the offspring, externalizing disorders in particular. However, less is known whether maternal smoking during pregnancy increases the risk for anxiety disorders [1].

Aims To study the associations between maternal smoking during pregnancy and offspring psychiatric morbidity in early adulthood in a Finnish birth cohort study.

Methods A prospective data collection from 10th gestational week (GW10) to early adulthood ($n = 475$, 37% from the original sample). Information on self-reported smoking during pregnancy was collected using questionnaires at GW10 and GW28. Offspring psychiatric diagnoses and clinically relevant symptoms were assessed using Development and Well-being Assessment (DAWBA)-interviews at age 18 to 20 years. Information on parental alcohol use, depressive mood, anxiety, and education level, as well as offspring's gender, education level, and birth weight were used as covariates.

Results Maternal smoking during pregnancy associated independently associated with PTSD (OR = 6.9, 95% CI 1.3–35.6, $P = 0.021$), and conduct disorder (OR = 2.7, 95% CI 1.02–6.9, $P = 0.046$) in a multivariate analysis after adjusting for other psychiatric diagnoses, offspring and parental variables (OR = 1.9, 95% CI 0.5–6.9, $P = 0.359$).

Conclusions In addition to conduct problems, prenatal nicotine exposure may increase the offspring's risk for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This relationship may be explained, in part, by effects on nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and uteroplacental mechanisms [1].

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

Reference

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Anxiety disorders and somatoform disorders

FC05

Searching for new markers of panic disorder – the examination of stem cells mobilization and levels of factors involved in their trafficking

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Introduction Regeneration processes are the new target in looking for biological markers of psychiatric disorders.

Aims In this study, we considered the role of stem cells and factors responsible for their trafficking in panic disorder (PD).

Methods A group of 30 patients with panic disorder was examined and compared with a group of 30 healthy volunteers. In peripheral blood we have analysed: the number of hematopoetic stem cells – HSC (Lin–/CD45+/CD34+) and HSC (Lin–/CD45+/AC133+), the number of very small embryonic – like stem cells – VSEL (Lin–/CD45–/CD34+) and VSEL (Lin–/CD45–/CD133+) and concentration of stromal derived factor-1 (SDF-1), sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P), and some proteins of the complement cascade.

Results Peripheral blood concentration of HSCs (Lin–/CD45+/AC133+) was significantly lower in PD group compared to control group, before and after antidepressant treatment. Peripheral blood concentration of VSEL (Lin–/CD45–/CD133+) was significantly lower in PD group before treatment compared to concentration after treatment. In PD group concentrations of factors involved in stem cell trafficking were statistically significant lower in PD group (before and after treatment) compared to control group.

Conclusion Examination of regeneration system seems to be useful in PD diagnostics.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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