

Introduction Under contemporary social circumstances, there is a tendency to increasing of amount of persons disposed to addictive behavior (AB) as a mean to remove psychoemotional tension and to solve their significant problems. This tendency raises in patients with neurotic disorders (ND) that influences on clinical manifestations of the pathology and impedes diagnosis and timely care for this category of patients.

Aim To investigate AB in the structure of neurotic disorders (F44.7, F40.8, F48.0).

Methods Assessment of personal addictive status with AUDIT-like tests to detect disorders related to substance and non-substance abuse; 109 patients with ND (main group) and 52 persons without ND (control group) were examined.

Results It was revealed that patients with ND had significantly higher risk of AB formation (59.73% compared with 21.15% in healthy persons; $P < 0.0001$). According to the group comparison, in patients with ND levels of AB expression on parameters of "Job" (12.06 points), "Food" (11.98 points), "Internet" (11.10 points), "TV" (8.82 points), "Shopping" (6.59 points) were significantly higher than in healthy persons (9.73; 9.23; 9.00; 7.38; 4.25 points, respectively; $P < 0.05$). However, levels of keenness on computer were significantly higher in healthy persons (3.48 points) than in patients with ND (2.34 points; $P < 0.05$). AB connected with substance abuse was not registered in the groups.

Conclusions The results suggest that the patients use AB in forms of food, Internet, job, TV, shopping dependencies as a subconscious mechanism substituting unsatisfied needs and decreasing motivation-emotional tension under conditions of a frustration conflict.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1367>

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Is social attachment an addictive disorder? Role of the latest findings in the opioid system

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Introduction The endogenous opiate system (EOS) has been linked to social attachment in classical animal experiments, to addictive disorders (AD) and, more recently, to specific traits of personality through research in genetic polymorphisms and neuroimaging techniques.

Objectives To expose the relation between social bonding and AD, via the latest neurobiological findings in the EOS. To propose a theoretical framework which may allow a clinical approach based upon respect and no stigmatization.

Methods Literature review in MEDLINE database with the keywords "opioid", "polymorphism", "object attachment", "addictive behavior", "personality".

Results Polymorphisms in the mu-opioid receptor gene lead to different attachment behaviors in primates. The EOS in humans has been related to pain and placebo effect and recently, to social rejection and acceptance. Thus, some authors talk about "social pain". Interestingly, the EOS has a role in harm avoidance and in the reward system. These traits of personality (harm avoidance and reward dependence) predispose to AD, and likely, pathological models of social bonding may drive to a need of palliating excessive discomfort originated by an altered opioid function through addictive behaviors. The origin of AD must be focused on the individual vulnerability rather than in the addictive substance/behavior.

Conclusions The latest findings in the EOS yield concrete evidences that support the classical hypothesis of an opioid nexus between social attachment and AD, and shift the spotlight from the addictive object to the vulnerable subject. This theoretical framework may ease a clinical approach based upon respect and no stigmatization.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1369>

EV385

Mental disturbances in patients with acute medical condition

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Contemporary remains understudied health issue - the psychological aspect of the acute therapeutic diseases problem. Among the most common diseases - coronary heart disease (CHD), myocardial infarction (MI), crisis states in patients with arterial hypertension (AH), transient ischemic attack (TIA) and acute stroke (AS), gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer (GU&DU). Clinical features of the structure, dynamics, current and immediate link with the medical conditions is not fully understood. The basis of our research, the purpose of which, was to identify mental disturbances in patients with acute therapeutic diseases. One hundred and eighty-seven patients were examined, 34 CHD patients, 37-MI, 38 - TIA, 39-AH, 39 - GU&DU, 65% male and 35% female aged 20 to 60 years. The main research method was clinical and psychopathological. A high-level affective and neurotic disorders in these patients was observed. Structured analysis allowed identifying four main options disturbances: nosogenic neurotic reaction-68 patients; somatogenic asthenic syndrome-46 patients; reaction psychological maladjustment-34 patients; acute stress reactions-39 patients. Stratification of structure psychopathological syndroms allowed systematizing them in 4 different groups: asthenic-24%; anxiety - 46%; subdepressive - 11%; somatoform - 19%. That was the basis for the determination early psychotherapeutic correction program, formed by integrative model. The high efficacy was shown in 74% patients, middle range-in 15%, low-in 11% patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1370>

EV386

Prevalence and clinical correlates of comorbid drug use and ADH

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The prevalence of drug use in patients suffering ADH is very high. The main purpose of this paper is to make a review of the recent literatura in this field.

We make a review in PUB Med using "ADH" and "drug abuse", selecting papers not older than 5 years.

The conclusions are that adult patients suffering ADH presents higher prevalence of drug use and/or dependence, showing that ADH is a risk factor for this comorbidity.