

Objective To determine the impact of HBV/HCV co-infection on the long-term survival of schizophrenic patients with co-occurring substance use disorders.

Methods Charts of 223 subjects admitted from January 1, 2002 to May 31, 2006 were assessed. The Kaplan–Meier survival analysis was used to estimate the cumulative survival rates. The association between HBV/HCV and mortality was estimated using the Cox proportional-hazard regression models, with adjustments for potential confounders. The main outcome was all-cause mortality. Median observation time was 10.3 years.

Results Total all-cause 11 year, unadjusted mortality was 18.0% in population with no viral hepatitis (VH) infection ($n=185$; 83.0%), 66.7% in population with HBV mono-infection ($n=3$; 1.3%), 50.0% in population with HCV mono-infection ($n=28$; 12.6%), and 64.3% in population with HBV/HCV co-infection ($n=7$; 3.1%), $P<0.00001$. In Cox regression, the adjusted hazard ratio was 4.22 (95% CI: 1.00–18.63; $P<0.05$) for the HBV, 4.24 (95% CI: 2.13–8.47; $P<0.00001$) for the HCV, 6.18 (95% CI: 2.01–19.01; $P<0.0015$) for the HBV/HCV, all vs. no VH-infection.

Conclusions The high mortality of schizophrenic dual disorders patients with HBV/HCV necessitates new approaches to secondary and tertiary prevention to reduce the burden of chronic liver disease and to improve survival. The strong adverse effect of HBV/HCV on survival should encourage clinical trials including schizophrenic dual disorders patients on whether patients benefit from treatment choices. It is essential that adequate resources and strategies are targeted to the schizophrenic dual disorders patients with HBV/HCV.

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

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EV1395

Increased intake of monosaccharides and disaccharides in opioid-addicts

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Introduction Persons dependent on opioids often characterized by the coexistence of a whole range of dysfunctional behaviors, which may also lead to eating disorders.

Objectives Impulsive and risky behavior, conducive to the formation of polysubstance dependence, including food addiction, which manifests itself in the uncontrollable craving substances, that are quickly metabolized and turned into sugar in the bloodstream.

Aims Aim of the study was to assess the nutritional status and carbohydrates consumption in opioid-dependent individuals treated with methadone substitution therapy.

Methods Fourteen opioid addicts during methadone maintenance treatment were examined. Eighteen healthy individuals matched for age and gender were included to the control group. The 24 hour diet recalls interview was used. After the dietary recall, a special questionnaire was administered to ascertain frequency of refined carbohydrates consumptions during the past 30 days.

Results It was found the nutritional deficiencies in the diet and poor nutritional status in opioid-addicts compared to healthy ones. Opioid-dependent individuals significantly more often snack between meals. It was found increased consumption monosaccharides and disaccharides in foods and beverages in opioid-addicts compared to healthy ones ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions Investigation of dietary behaviors may facilitate understanding of dynamics of addiction, so that we can use more effective methods of treatment.

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

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EV1396

The cat and the mouse game: Is there a shift towards more dangerous substances in the cathinone illicit market?

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Introduction After mephedrone's ban in March 2010 new cathinones proliferated widely, even a new branch of atypical derivatives was launched into the market, represented by MDPV. The cardiovascular and central nervous system toxicity draws attention to this new family of cathinones, also known as pyrovalerones. MDPV was scheduled in 2011, leading to the apparition of Alpha-PVP from which there is little information.

Objectives The aim of the present study is to describe the evolution of different cathinones in the samples delivered for analysis to the harm reduction NGO energy control from March 2009 to March 2016 in Spain.

Methods Energy control is a Spanish harm reduction NGO that offers to drug users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume. From March 2009 to March 2016 a total of 24,528 samples were analyzed by the NGO from which 760 contained cathinones. Substance analysis was done by gas chromatography–mass spectrometry.

Results From 2009 to 2016, cathinones represented a 2.82% from all analyzed samples. From March 2009 to March 2010, only 5 different cathinones were detected, in this same period methylone ($n=16$; 37.20%) and mephedrone ($n=17$; 39.53%) represented 76% of analyzed cathinones ($n=43$). From March 2015 to March 2016, 132 cathinones were detected: methylone and mephedrone represented only 19.69%, giving prominence to clephedrone ($n=25$; 18.93%) and Alpha-PVP ($n=24$; 18.18%).

Conclusions The evolution of synthetic cathinones detected by energy control is consistent with the evolution described in the literature. From 2009 to 2016, the cathinones detected diversify and new substances with higher toxicity potential appear.

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Is cloninger type 1 and type 2 alcoholism differ in terms of emotion regulation?

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Introduction Emotional disturbances are a central characteristic of many mental disorders, including alcohol addiction.

Objectives In this study we aimed to investigate the emotion dysregulation among alcohol use disorders and to compare the emotion regulation difficulties with type 1 and type 2 alcoholism.