EPV0055

Cannabis Consumption Among Musicians: About A Series Of 37 Cases

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Introduction: Many musicians have suffered the consequences of drug addiction. What about cannabis use?
Objectives: To describe the epidemiological characteristics of cannabis users among musiciens

To study the prevalence of anxiety and depression disorders among these consumers
Methods: A descriptive and retrospective study of the epidemiological characteristics and prevalence of depression and anxiety in a population of 37 musicians who consume cannabis. This sample was selected among 202 musicians having participated in an anonymous questionnaire
Results: The prevalence of cannabis use among musicians in our study is about 18.31%. 76% of them are professionnals with sex ratio of 6.25. The mean age of these musicians is 27 years old. They started using cannabis at a mean age of 21 years old. The history of school failure was found in 1/3 of all cases, with a younger age at the onset of cannabis use (18 years old vs 22 years old in absence of school failure). 72.4% of cannabis users are single, 27.5% are in a relationship, 66.7% of the 37 musicians are Tabaco smokers, 55.6% are alchoolics, and 19,4% are using other drugs. 16.7% of these musicians are followed for depressive disorder, anxiety or bipolar disorder. The mean duration of cannabis use is 7 years, often in group of people. The first contact with cannabis occurs after the start of learning music in 44.4% of cases (a mean of 12 years after).The average consumption is about 4 times per week, mostly outside the musical activity in 3/4 of the cases. 53.6% believe that cannabis can cause a decline in their health. 10 musicians increased cannabis use and 8 of them believe that it can improve their performance. On the other hand, only 9 musicians wish to wean the use of cannabis. 19/29 musicians (65.5%) have an anxiety (A) and/or depression (D), that is proven to be moderate to severe respectively in 2/3 and half of cases, The mean of the A score and D score of the HAD scale is 10 and 9, respectively.
Conclusions: The reasons of cannabis addiction are various: fleeing reality, seeking the anxiolytic or sedatif effects and improving performance.

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EPV0057

Drug-Induced Psychosis: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment

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Introduction: A relationship between drug abuse and the onset of psychotic symptoms is strongly supported. A struggling clinical dilemma is how to clearly identify a substance-induced psychosis from a primary psychotic illness or a psychotic illness with comorbid substance use.
Objectives: In this review, the presence of associated psychotic symptoms and the differences in clinical presentation will be analyzed for each substance.
Methods: A bibliographical review was performed using the PubMED platform. All relevant articles were found using the keywords: substance-Induced Psychoses, symptoms, treatment
Results: Present review shows a picture of the complex relationship between psychotic symptoms and the use and abuse of illicit drugs. Furthermore, in most cases, chronological criteria are not sufficient to prove a direct causal effect between the substance and psychosis. The subjects who presented psychotic symptoms after substance abuse seemed to have a higher risk of the development of a primary psychotic illness.
Conclusions: Psychosis due to substance abuse is a common issue in clinical practice and the propensity to develop psychosis seems to be associated with the severity of use and dependence.

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EPV0058

An epidemiological snapshot of cannabis use and comorbid substance abuse, depression and anxiety in young Romanians

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Introduction: Cannabis consumption among Romanian youth has seen a steady increase in the last couple of decades.
Objectives: This work attempts to fill the void left by the relative dearth of in-depth research on the subject of cannabis misuse in Romania, which is particularly concerning given the significant connection that exists between anxiety, depression, and cannabis usage.
Methods: An epidemiological overview of cannabis misuse, mental comorbidities, and other socio-demographic characteristics was outlined through the use of validated self-reported scales on a small sample size (N=125) that was analyzed throughout this research. The purpose of this research was to outline this overview.
Results: By applying the Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test – Revised (CUDIT-R), Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Scale (AUDIT), Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), the study's results are as follows: although 48% of participants have tried cannabis, about a third (32%) have used it in the last 6 months. Among this sub-group, 40% presented scores that suggest Cannabis Use Disorder according to the DSM-V definition. Almost half (47%) percent of cannabis users had clinically significant scores for depression and anxiety, as opposed to 21% of non-users. Consumption of cannabis was more likely to be associated with alcohol abuse (63%) and nicotine dependence (85%). While students were equally represented among users and non-users; male gender and the unemployed were overly-represented. Interestingly, there was no correlation between relationship status and cannabis consumption.