

EPA 2020 ABSTRACT SUPPLEMENT

European Psychiatry

THE JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION



EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



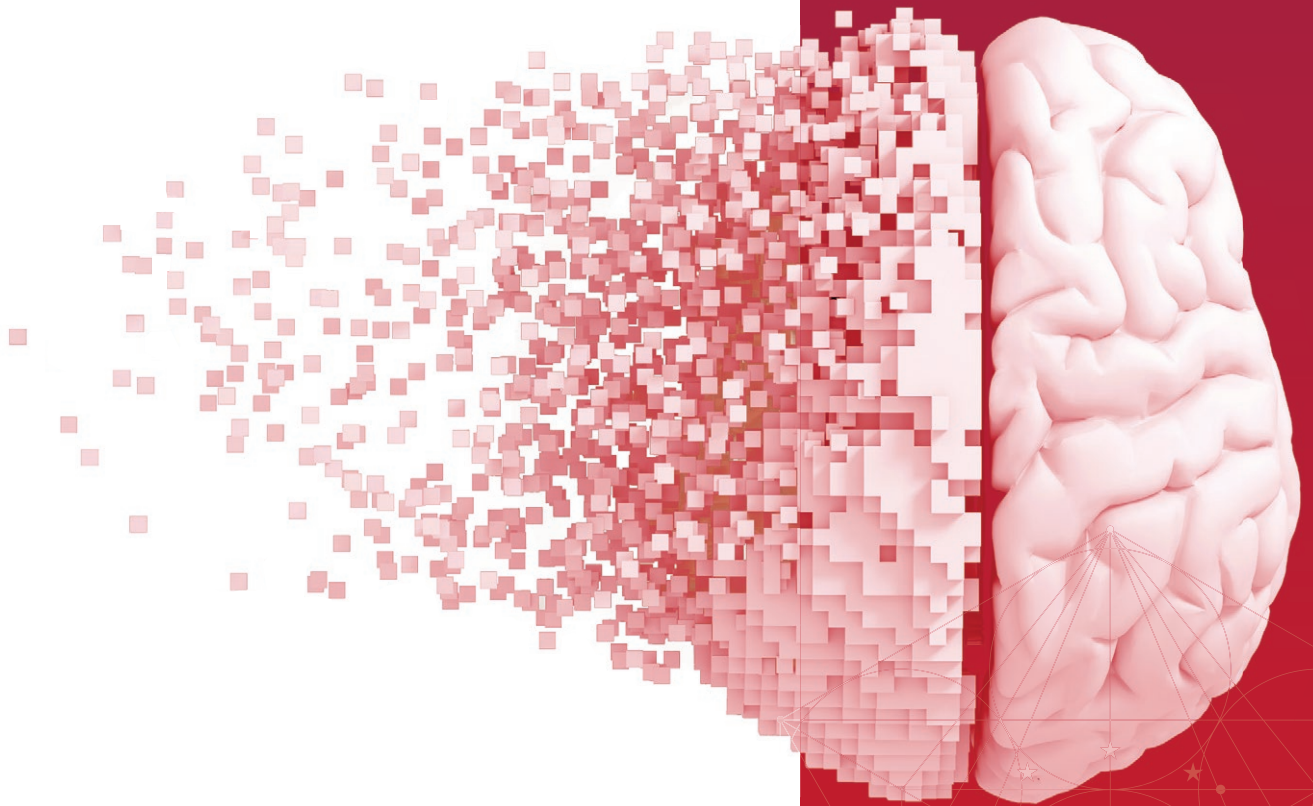
EUROPEAN
PSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION

EPA 2020

28TH EUROPEAN
CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

4-7 July 2020

VIRTUAL CONGRESS



THE SHARED HERITAGE

OF EUROPEAN
PSYCHIATRY





EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

The Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020 are published as a Supplement to *European Psychiatry* and have been peer-reviewed by the Local Organising Committee of the European Congress of Psychiatry.

Scientific Programme Committee (SPC)

Philip Gorwood – Chair (France)
Istvan Bitter (Hungary)
Julio Bobes (Spain)
Geert Dom (Belgium)
Andrea Fagiolini (Italy)
Peter Falkai (Germany)
Fernando Fernandez (Spain)
Silvana Galderisi (Italy)
Chantal Henry (France)
Laurence Lanfumey (France)
Diego Palao Vidal (Spain)
Mariana Pinto da Costa (Portugal)
Andrea Raballo (Italy)

Iria Grande (Barcelona)
Eduardo J. Aguilar (Valencia)
José Luis Ayuso-Mateos (Madrid)
Narcís Cardoner Álvarez (Barcelona)
Llanos Conesa (Valencia)
Marina Diaz-Marsá (Madrid)
Gerardo Florez-Menendez (Ourense)
Manuel A. Franco (Valladolid)
Leticia Gonzalez-Blanco (Oviedo)
Manuel Gurpegui (Granada)
Luis Gutiérrez-Rojas (Granada)
Angela Ibáñez (Madrid)
Javier Labad Arias (Barcelona)
Pilar Lopez (Madrid)
Ángel Luis Montejo (Salamanca)
José Manuel Olivares (Vigo)
Diego Palao Vidal (Barcelona)
Roberto Rodriguez-Jimenez (Madrid)
Carlos Roncero (Salamanca)
Margarita Sáenz (Bilbao)
Pilar A Saiz (Oviedo)

Local Organising Committee (LOC)

Julio Bobes – LOC Chair (Oviedo)
Celso Arango – LOC Co-Chair (Madrid)
Maria-Paz García-Portilla (Oviedo)

European Psychiatry (ISSN 1778-3585 (Online) 2020 (volume 63). Published by Cambridge University Press.

Abstract author inquiries

For inquiries please contact: ewilson-eames@cambridge.org
Contents of the Supplement are available on the journal website:
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/european-psychiatry>

The Journal of the European Psychiatric Association

EPA Membership (100 €) includes free access to the *European Psychiatry* Archives. If you are interested in becoming a member of EPA, please visit

<https://www.europsy.net/become-a-member>



CONTENTS

Abstracted in: Science Citation Index (SCI) - Clarivate, Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) - Clarivate, Scopus, Medline/
PubMed, Google Scholar, PsycINFO

Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020

Debate	S1
Oral Communication.....	S3
e-Poster Presentations.....	S45
e-Poster Viewing.....	S283
ECP Programme.....	S590
Joint Symposium	S594
Plenary	S596
Symposium.....	S597
State of the Art	S618
Workshop	S620

Conclusions: The relationship between perceived risk of cannabis use and cannabis use has been evident for years. There is a reciprocal relationship between the presence of false beliefs about the consequences of cannabis use and the present and future evolution of cannabis use among young people. In this context, early intervention programs are particularly relevant.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: cannabis; risk perception; risk factor; false beliefs

EPV0046

Peculiarities of alcohol dependence formation in combatants as a basis for their rehabilitation

H. Kozhyna*, V. Lytvynenko, K. Zelenska, V. Koshchii and T. Radchenko

KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Psychiatry, Narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: The problem of treatment of alcohol dependence in Ukraine remains rather acute currently, as the results of the research show a significant increase in the number of alcohol consumers among the population.

Objectives: In order to study the peculiarities of alcohol dependence formation in combatants as basis for their rehabilitation.

Methods: 56 combatants with alcohol dependence syndrome (F 10.2x) were examined by Clinical and psychopathological method.

Results: of the study indicated that clinical picture of alcohol dependence was characterized by loss of situational control ($85.3 \pm 3.8\%$ of the examined), palimpsests ($25.2 \pm 2.4\%$), dysphoria ($38.1 \pm 1.8\%$), affective reactions ($27.3 \pm 1.6\%$), anxious-depressive disorders ($34.6 \pm 1.8\%$) and asthenic manifestations ($29.1 \pm 1.6\%$). Pathological psychological predictors of formation of alcohol dependence in men are affective behavior, proneness to conflict, and prevalence of non-constructive forms of coping strategies. $31.4 \pm 1.7\%$ of examined have full manifestation of stress disorder, $39.5 \pm 1.4\%$ of examined persons have partial manifestation, and $29.1 \pm 1.3\%$ of patients have complete manifestation of stress disorder.

Conclusions: The purpose of psychocorrection and psychoeducation of the patients with alcohol dependence is making the patient aware of the disease; learning the skills to cope with alcohol cravings; analysis of one's personal characteristics and peculiarities of self-perception in society; formation in the patient of motivation for treatment; restoring the old and building new public relations with full integration into society; development of skills of adequate behavior in psycho-traumatic situations; correction of "alcoholic" patterns of behavior.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: Alcohol dependence; combatants; rehabilitation; psychocorrection

EPV0047

Specificity of psychopathological symptoms, associated with disorders related to alcohol consumption, in combatants, forcibly displaced persons and ordinary residents

A. Markov^{1*}, K. Gaponov², M. Markova³, V. Koshchii⁴ and M. Chernyaev¹

¹Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology Medical And Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ²Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ³Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology, Medical Abd Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine and ⁴Kharkiv National Medical University, Psychiatry, narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Ukraine ranks 2nd in the world in terms of the number of years lost due to disability or premature death due to the alcohol consumption (DALY). This is due to a significant increase in the long-term stress load, which the population of Ukraine now has, which generates an increase in the level of alcohol consumption.

Objectives: To study the peculiarities of the clinical variability of psychopathological symptoms, associated with alcohol addiction (AA) in persons with different levels of psychosocial stress (PS).

Methods: 312 men with AA were examined: 107 combatants; 89 forcibly displaced persons; 116 residents of the city of Kharkiv region. The study included the use of clinical-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic and statistical methods.

Results: In combatants, a significant increase in the severity of psychopathological symptoms with an increase in the level of PS, and, accordingly, the severity of AA, is observed on the basis of depression and obsessive-compulsive response, somatization, interpersonal sensitivity and psychoticism. In displaced persons, there is a tendency to increasing the expressiveness of manifestations of depression, interpersonal sensitivity and paranoiality with an increase in the level of stress. For the local inhabitants, the regularity of increase of expressiveness of all psychopathological manifestations combining with increase of severity of PS is characteristic. The severity of obsessive-compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity and phobic anxiety symptoms is greater among combatants and displaced persons; hostility and paranoiality – in combatants; depression – in displaced persons.

Conclusions: The level of PS is an important factor determining the peculiarities of the variety of psychopathological symptoms in persons with AA.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: Alcohol addiction; Psychosocial Stress; combatants; forcibly displaced persons

EPV0048

Characteristics of addictive status in patients with alcohol dependence and different levels of macrosocial stress

M. Markova^{1*}, K. Gaponov², A. Markov³, H. Kozhyna⁴ and V. Koshchii⁵

¹Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology, Medical Abd Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ²Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ³Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology Medical And Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ⁴KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, Psychiatry, Narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine and ⁵Kharkiv National Medical University, Psychiatry, narcology And Medical Psychology, Kharkiv, Ukraine

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: 4.2% of Ukrainians have alcohol-related problems, which is significantly higher than in most developed European countries. This is due to a significant increase in the long-term stress load, which the population of Ukraine now has, which generates an increase in the level of alcohol consumption.

Objectives: To study the peculiarities of severity and manifestations of addictive states associated with alcohol-related disorders in patients with different levels of macrosocial stress (MS).

Methods: Upon condition of informed consent 312 men with alcohol dependence (AD) were examined: 107 combatants; 89 forcibly displaced persons; and 116 residents of the city of Kharkiv and Kharkiv region. The study included the use of clinical-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic, statistical methods.

Results: The clinical variability of AD is associated with the severity of MS: with an increase in the maladaptive stress load, there is a decline of the clinical symptoms of AD. The addictive status of patients with AD demonstrates the tension of a number of addictive objects of chemical and non-chemical origin, the severity of which is directly or inversely associated with the AD and MS. The severity of tobacco smoking ($r_s = 0.760$) and the propensity to excessive seizure of computer games ($r_s = 0.703$) is most closely related to the severity of AD and MS, as well as the addictive tension for other addictive objects.

Conclusions: The prospect of further research is the creation of a system of target-personified treatment and rehabilitation, differentiated depending on the level of MS by the patients, and its introduction into the existing integrated system of medical care to AD patients.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: ADDICTIVE STATUS; MACROSOCIAL STRESS; ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

EPV0055

Novel link between poor impulse control and high caffeine intake and expectancies

J. Cebrián^{1*} and G. Gonzalez-Cuevas^{1,2}

¹European University of Madrid, Department of Psychology, Madrid, Spain and ²Idaho State University, Department of Biomedical And Pharmaceutical Sciences, Meridian, United States of America

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Caffeine, one of the most commonly used and socially acceptable drugs in the world, has been shown to produce neurobehavioral effects similar to other drugs of abuse. Although impulsive behaviors are closely related to drug use and abuse, little is still known about the relationship between impulsivity and caffeine.

Objectives: For this reason, an investigation was carried out to examine the possible link between caffeine and response inhibition.

Methods: Our sample consisted of forty psychology undergraduate students who completed (1) the CaffEQ, a questionnaire that evaluates people beliefs about caffeine effects, (2) the caffeine consumption questionnaire, which assesses the average amount of caffeine consumed within a week, and (3) the Stop-Signal Reaction-Time (SSRT) task, a measure of response inhibition or impulse control.

Results: Our results demonstrated statistically significant associations between high caffeine expectations and intake and poor response inhibition. More specifically, impulsive behaviors were associated with greater expectancies for withdrawal/dependence and physical performance enhancement as well as greater consumption of coffee and energy drinks.

Conclusions: To the best of our knowledge, this work is the first to find a novel link between caffeine and the specific dimension of impulsivity known as response inhibition. Further studies are therefore warranted to explore the direction of causal connections between impulse control and caffeine.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: Caffeine; impulsivity; intake; expectancies

EPV0056

Alcohol related dementia: a distinct or multifactorial nosological entity?

P. Costa^{1*}, M. Melo¹, P. Branco¹ and J. Teixeira²

¹Centro Hospitalar Psiquiatrico de Lisboa - CHPL, Psicogeriatría, Lisboa, Portugal and ²Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Serviço Alcoologia E Novas Dependências, Lisboa, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: The nosological status of Alcohol Related Dementia (ArD) as a distinct mental disorder remains under debate as to its neuropathophysiology. It is a chronic and heterogeneous cognitive problem, secondary to alcohol abuse. Wernicke-korsakoff syndrome (SWK) is also characterized by cognitive deficits whose presentation has characteristics similar to ArD, thus adding challenges to the diagnosis.

Objectives: This work aims to discuss alcohol-related dementia etiology, its diagnosis and treatment.

Methods: The authors used the search engine PubMed, selecting articles from 2013 to 2019, using the words "alcohol related dementia", "Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome" and "thiamine".

Results: ArD appears to result from direct ethanolic neurotoxicity on brain cells. Clinically, language impairment is infrequent, there is a lower impact on semantic tasks and verbal memory, with worse performance in visuospatial tasks. Unlike other dementias, it has recovery potential with abstinence. It often overlaps with other entities, notably SWK, secondary to the thiamine deficit. In this syndrome, Wernicke encephalopathy corresponds to the acute phase, presenting by a characteristic triad (gait ataxia, confusional state, and ophthalmoplegia). This may evolve to a more chronic condition, the Korsakoff syndrome, characterized by persistent anterograde amnesia, deficits in executive function, may also coexist with confabulation.

Conclusions: ArD is a serious complication of alcohol abuse. Given the heterogeneity of the condition, is essential to have a high index of suspicion and a low diagnostic threshold, with an early onset of IV/IM thiamine replacement. It seems to be also advantageous to start routine neuropsychological screening for earlier diagnosis.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: alcohol related dementia; Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome; thiamine

EPV0057

Psychosocial factors involved in substance use behavior in young medical undergraduate

A. Mihailescu^{1,2}, A. Ciobanu^{3,4}, B. Iorga², A. Damian^{3*}, C. Mihailescu⁵ and O. Popa-Velea²