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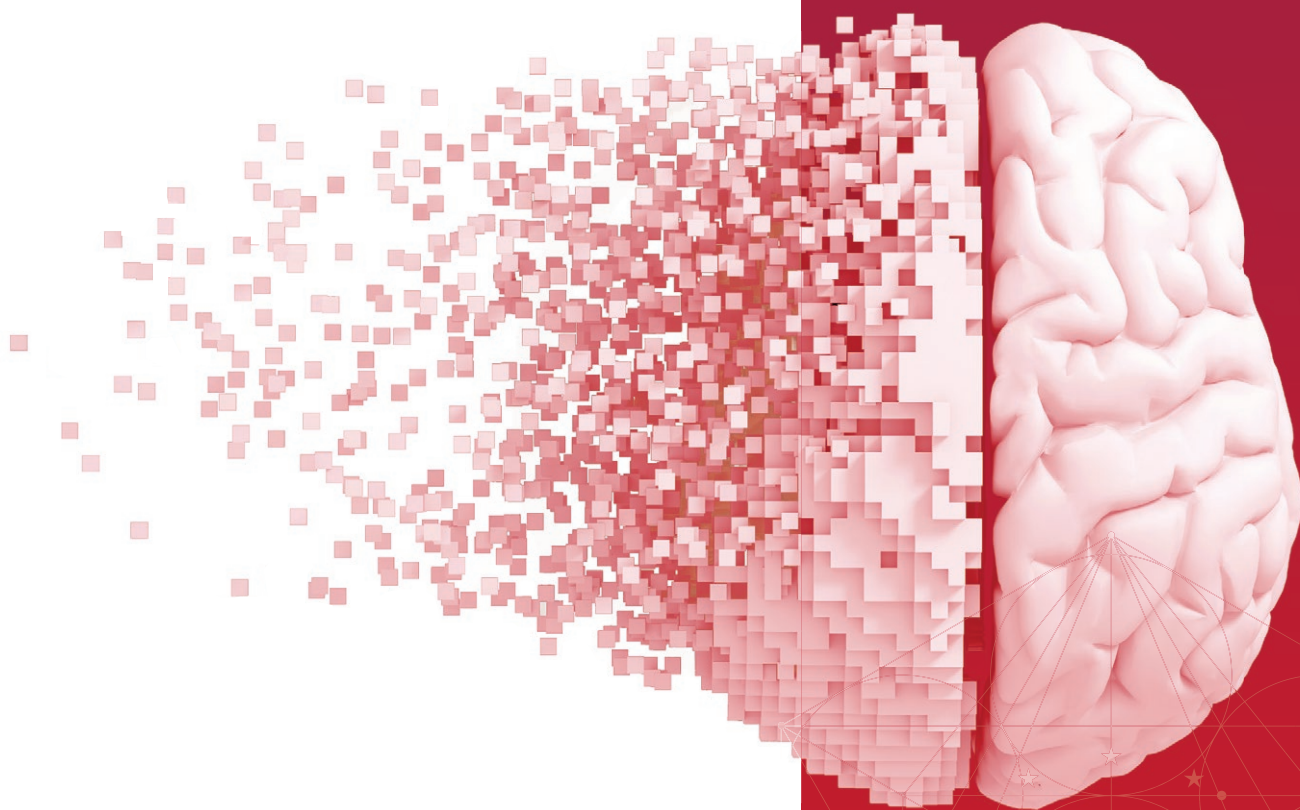
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Conclusions: The relationship between perceived risk of cannabis use and cannabis use has been evident for years. There is a reciprocal relationship between the presence of false beliefs about the consequences of cannabis use and the present and future 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

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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

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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

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