Results: In our study, 53 women consulting risk reduction centers met the inclusion criteria.

- A history of childhood trauma (CTQ ≥ 35) was observed in 92.5% of cases (n=49). Severe trauma scores were found in:
- 45% for emotional neglect
- 23% for physical neglect
- 51% for emotional abuse
- 59% for physical abuse
- 21% for sexual abuse
- A drug dependence (DUDIT ≥ 2) was observed in 72% of cases (n=38), i.e., all women in the study who used psychoactive substances. The most frequent dependencies were related to cannabis (53%), followed by benzodiazepines (41%) and pregabalin (36%).
- Injectable drug use was observed in 23% of cases, with Subutex being the most common (n=10; 5%). Two women used heroin (1%).

Conclusions: These results highlight the importance of integrating a trauma-informed approach into the care of women with substance use disorders. Specific therapies, such as trauma-focused cognitive-behavioral therapy (TF-CBT), can be particularly beneficial in helping these women manage their post-traumatic symptoms and reduce their substance use.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0021

Between Violence and Addiction: The Complex Journeys of Resilient Women

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Introduction: Violence against women is a significant public health issue with devastating consequences for victims. It's a complex and often hidden phenomenon rooted in deep-seated gender inequalities. Faced with distress and trauma, some victims may develop self-medication behaviors, such as substance use.
Objectives: This descriptive study aims to characterize the experiences of violence among 53 women who sought help from the ATL, MST SIDA, and ATIOST associations.
Methods: Data was collected through individual interviews with each of the 53 participants. An interview guide was developed to cover different types of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, economic), their frequency, intensity, and their consequences on substance use, using the DUDIT questionnaire.
Results: The sample consisted of women with an average age of 36.04 ± 10.31 years, ranging from 18 to 58. The results show that all participants experienced multiple and recurrent forms of violence, primarily psychological (insults, denigration, control, isolation) and physical (hits, slaps, threats). Sexual violence, although less frequently reported, was also identified in 32%. The most common type of violence was physical (77%), mainly occurring within the couple (49%). 72% of women presented a substance use disorder. The most commonly used substances were cannabis (53%), followed by benzodiazepines (41%), and pregabalin in third position (36%).
Conclusions: This descriptive study highlights the complexity of the experiences of violence faced by women seeking help from harm reduction associations. The results underscore the urgent need to address this issue and develop tailored responses to the specific needs of these women. Future research could explore in greater detail the risk and protective factors associated with violence against women, as well as the long-term effects of this violence on mental and physical health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0023

Investigating the Intentional Google Effect: A Pilot Study Using Antisaccade Eye-Tracking Paradigm

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Introduction: There is growing concern that the internet may have a detrimental effect on users, leading to addiction and cognitive decline. One well-known empirical study, conducted by Sparrow, Liu, and Wegner (2011), presented two types of the so-called Google effect (intentional and mnemonic) as evidence. In this study, participants answered either difficult or easy yes/no trivia questions, followed by a Stroop task involving internet-related and neutral words displayed in different colors. The reaction times were slower for internet-related words, but only after the difficult trivia questions, which was interpreted as evidence of automatic internet priming in challenging situations. However, subsequent replication attempts were unsuccessful. We hypothesized that the Stroop paradigm may not be valid due to the lack of semantic interference and that the antisaccade task would be more sensitive.
Objectives: To investigate the intentional Google effect using the antisaccade eye-tracking paradigm.
Methods: A pilot study was conducted (N=37). Participants answered a series of difficult or easy yes/no trivia questions, followed by the appearance of either an internet-related or neutral image on the left or right side of the screen. The task required participants to look in the opposite direction of the stimulus, with oculomotor activity recorded by the SMI Hi-Speed system (1250 Hz). Reaction time and the number of errors were measured.
Results: Logistic regression and ANOVA results did not show a significant influence of question difficulty, stimulus type, or their interaction on error probability ($B = -0.22$, $SE = 0.22$, $z = -0.94$, $p = 0.35$) or reaction time ($F = 0.31$, $p = 0.58$).
Conclusions: These preliminary results do not support the hypothesis for the intentional Google effect, further research and discussion in the context of internet-addiction are needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared