gradually according to the intensity of the pain with monitoring of possible tolerance. Stopping should be done gradually to avoid a withdrawal syndromeThe prescription must systematically be accompanied by information to the patient about the treatment and its discontinuation, and monitoring of these risks even when it is prescribed in compliance with the conditions of the marketing authorization.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0025

Prevalence of HIV infection in patients of a substance use treatment facility

L. T. Baranskaya*, E. Babushkina and V. Potapov

Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Narcology, Ural State Medical University, Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: According to domestic and foreign studies, in the last decade there has been an increase in the number of HIV-infected patients suffering from alcoholic disease. Under the influence of alcohol, the risk of infection and transmission of HIV infection increases, the course of the disease worsens. There is a syndemia between alcohol abuse and HIV infection. This requires new approaches to the tactics of managing patients of a narcological hospital with HIV infection.
Objectives: To identify the prevalence of HIV infection in patients of the substance use treatment facility suffering from alcohol disease of the second stage.
Methods: The authors analyzed 446 medical histories of patients suffering from alcoholic disease who underwent inpatient treatment in 2009-2021. For data processing, a statistical method for calculating relative indicators used.
Results: The study showed that a significant proportion of patients with HIV infection were patients of working age 40-59 years. At the same time, since 2009, there has been an increase in HIV-infected patients from the total number of hospital patients. So, if in 2009 they were 1.2%, then in 2021 they were already 7.2%. Most HIV-infected patients of the narcological hospital are single or divorced. The study notes that abuse is common among patients with HIV infection as a means of combating depression. According to 2019 data, 39.0% of hospital patients suffer from depression. The authors show that alcohol affects the increase in risky forms of sexual relations, or risky situations with unprotected sex. In addition, with alcohol abuse, the viral load increases, and therefore the likelihood of transmitting HIV infection to a partner with unprotected sex increases.
Conclusions: Alcohol abuse is a causative factor in HIV infection. Early detection of people with harmful alcohol consumption and referral to a psychiatrist will increase adherence to antiretroviral therapy, as well as reduce the rate of HIV infection

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EPV0026

N-Hexane neuropathy: from addiction to disability!

L. Hlioui*, R. Zouari, D. Ben Mohamed, M. Z. Saied, J. Ketata, F. Nabli and S. Ben Sassi

neurology department, national institute of neurology of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Voluntary poisoning with neurotoxic products in order to achieve euphoria is common especially among young people. Neurological complications are quite likely and can be serious and irreversible.
Objectives: We aim to describe the peripheral neuropathies secondary to N-Hexane intoxication in a Tunisian population.
Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was carried out in our department of neurology in the NationalInstitute of Neurology of Tunis including patients diagnosed with N-Hexane neuropathy. All patientshad a history of a N-Hexane exposure. The diagnosis was confirmed after excluding other etiologiesthrough appropriate investigations. Clinical and para-clinical data as well as follow-up were assessed.**Results:** We selected 38 patients with a mean age of 22.7 years [14-36]. Among them, 37 were glue-sniffer and 1 had a voluntary toxic exposure to paint. An associated cannabis consumption was found in 6 patients. All of them had a low socio-economic background and 17 were unemployed. Time to onset of neurological signs ranged from 5 months to 11 years. The clinical exam showed a quadriparesis (15,7%), a paraparesis (58%), sensory involvement (55,2%) amyotrophy (40%) and abolished tendon reflexes in lower limbs (81,5%). Swallowing disorder and optic neuritis were found in one case. The electroneuromyogram revealed an axono-demyelinating sensory-motor polyneuropathy (PN) in 16 cases and a demyelinating motor PN in 9 cases. Vitamin therapy, motor rehabilitation and psychotherapy sessions have been indicated. Only 6 patients showed slight clinical improvement after withdrawal. The rest of our patients did not quit; 84% of them became bedridden.
Conclusions: Glue-sniffer related neuropathy is very common in our country especially in adolescents and young adults with low socio-economic background. The neurological outcome is serious and usually irreversible if exposure is persistent.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0027

The impact of cocaine on diagnosis stability in psychosis, based on a case report

M. Pérez Machado[1,2]*, L. Cano Roch[1,2] and E. Mur Mila[1,2,3]

[1]psychiatry, Institute of Neuropsychiatry and addictions; [2]psychiatry, Hospital del Mar, Parc de Salut Mar and [3]psychiatry, Mental Health Research Group, Hospital Del Mar(IMIM), BARCELONA, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Substance-induced psychosis (SIP) is the name given to a psychosis that starts in the context of substance abuse, but persists for days and weeks with no substance use. There is growing recognition that individuals with substance-induced

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