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Abstract

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EPP0001

I can't wait! An investigation into time processing in cocaine use disorder

T. Burke* and K. Ersche

University of Cambridge, Department Of Psychiatry, Cambridge, United Kingdom
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Almost all definitions of impulsivity include the notion of distorted time perception such as impaired awareness of the future or premature responses. Preclinical evidence suggests that stimulant drugs speed up the internal clock, making time pass faster than it actually is. However, stimulant-addicted humans, who are drug-abstinent seem to over-estimate long time intervals.
Objectives: The present study aims to investigate time processing in actively using patients with cocaine use disorder (CUD). We hypothesise that active cocaine use will be associated with an under-estimation of long time intervals.
Methods: We recruited 48 men with a chronic history of cocaine use, meeting the DSM-5 criteria for CUD, and 42 healthy men without a history of substance use disorders. All participants completed a time reproduction task in which they were presented four times with six different time durations and were subsequently asked to reproduce them by pressing the space bar for the same time duration of the target interval they had just seen. Participants also completed the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11).
Results: Overall precision in time reproduction was significantly reduced in CUD patients ($F_{6,81}$=3.97,p=0.002), which was particularly evident for longer time delays. CUD patients' estimated-to-target-duration ratios were marginally shorter for the 11000ms ($F_{1,86}$=3.1, p=0.084) and significantly shorter for the 18000ms and 24000ms time intervals (both p<0.05). Time reproduction performance correlated with self-reported attentional impulsivity on the BIS-11 in both CUD patients and healthy controls (all p<0.05).
Conclusions: Consistent with preclinical work, the inner clock of humans with regular cocaine use seems to be accelerated.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Impulsivity; Cocaine use disorder; time reproduction

EPP0002

Comorbid alcohol and cannabis use disorders increase mortality in patients with eating disorders

L. Stryhn[1]*, A. Mejldal[1], M. Guala[1,2], R. Støving[1,2,3], E. Stenager[4], L. Skøt[1] and A. Mellentin[1,5]

[1]Unit for Psychiatric Research, Department of Clinical Research, University Of Southern Denmark, Odense C, Denmark; [2]Center for Eating Disorders, Odense University Hospital, Odense C, Denmark; [3]Research Unit for Medical Endocrinology, Institute Of Clinical Research, University Of South Denmark, Odense, Denmark; [4]Unit for Psychiatric Research, Institute Of Regional Health Services Research, University Of Southern Denmark, Aabenraa, Denmark and [5]Brain Research-Inter-Disciplinary Guided Excellence (BRIDGE), Department of Clinical Research, University Of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Alcohol and cannabis use disorders are the most frequent comorbid substance use disorders (SUDs) among patients with eating disorders (EDs). EDs and SUDs involving alcohol and cannabis are independently associated with excess mortality.
Objectives: To investigate the impact of comorbid alcohol use disorder (AUD) and cannabis use disorder (CUD) on mortality in anorexia nervosa (AN), bulimia nervosa (BN), and unspecified eating disorder (USED) compared with matched control subjects.

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