

## Alcohol, Drugs and Medicines Related Injuries

Post Mon 1.13

### 546 COUGH MIXTURES ABUSE AMONGST ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN DONGGUAN, CHINA

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.546

**Background** Cough mixtures can help or harm. Very few literatures involved cough mixtures abuse (abbreviation to CMA) while we often have clinical cases basically of adolescent abusers. This research aims to the prevalence of CMA among adolescent students in Dongguan, China.

**Methods** Analyses were based on a cross-sectional survey of students (N 8 529) from all 22 middle and high schools in Dongguan, China. Logistic regression models were computed to examine prospective risk factors of CMA behaviour. Cough mixtures were defined in those prescription medicine drinks containing codeine component for the upper respiratory tract treatment purpose originally.

**Results** The very prevalence of CMA varied from 5.36% to 12.54% in all 8 age groups (12 to 19 years old) during the past one year before investigation. Male students were more vulnerable with a rate of 8.17% in comparison to female 5.93% (3.263,  $p$  0.017). Prospective risk factors of CMA included single parent family (OR 3.047, 95% CI: 2.184 to 3.946), depression or anxiety (OR 2.851, 95% CI: 1.014 to 3.415), high study stress (OR 1.954, 95% CI: 1.245 to 3.214), and convenience to obtain (OR 1.856, 95% CI: 1.012 to 2.547). Drug dependence was the main adverse consequence of CMA from acute symptoms like palpitation (7.48%), illusion (5.26%), and coma (2.58%) to chronic changes such as weak appetite and mal-digestion (85.47%), difficulty to sleep (80.12%), and decline of memories (78.24%).

**Conclusions** CMA endangering adolescent students calls for multidisciplinary enforcement and education intervention in Dongguan, China.

### 547 ACCIDENTS AMONG SUBSTANCE USE DEPENDENT PATIENT SEEKING TREATMENT: COCAINE VERSUS OTHER SUBSTANCES

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.547

**Background** Cocaine use has been associated with traffic road accident involvement. Early studies showed frequent accident involvement of patients in treatment for Substance Use Disorders. The aim of the study is to analyse the history of accidents and risk behaviours in cocaine dependent patients (CD) and other substance type dependent patients (OD).

**Methods** 182 patients in treatment for their Substance Use Disorders from January 2014 to September 2015 were included in the

study. History of accident involvement of any kind and risk behaviours was recorded, as well as follow up to 1 year. SPSS (23) was used for statistical analysis.

**Results** 45.2% of patients were CD and 54.8% were OD (35.6% alcohol, 8.3% cannabis, 5.8% opioid and 5.1% other drugs). 30.3% were women and 69.7% were men, aged 43.7 (mean) years (SD = 13). 65.6% were currently driving. Lifetime involvement in accidents was frequently reported by Substance Use Disorder patients (34.6%), more likely among CD (40.4%) than among OD (29.0%). Furthermore, CD patients referred further potentially dangerous activities, such as driving under the influence of drugs (65.9% vs. 33.3%) and driving with abstinence symptomatology (41.7% vs 12%), more frequently than OD patients.

**Conclusions** Substance Use Disorder patients frequently drive and were frequently involved in accidents. Accident involvement and risk behaviours were more likely among cocaine dependent patients than those dependent on other drugs.

Supported by grants from: Plan Nacional sobre Drogas 20131044 and the Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Redes Temáticas de Investigación Cooperativa, Red de Trastornos Adictivos RD12/0028/00212

### 548 ROADSIDE TESTING OF OPIATES IN ORAL FLUID OF SPANISH DRIVERS

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10.1136/injuryprev-2016-042156.548

**Background** Opiates could impair psychomotor performance, and driving under the influence of opiates is associated with increased accident risk. The aim of the study was: i) to determine the prevalence of opiates in Spanish drivers; and ii) to explore opiate drug usage (heroin, morphine, codeine and methadone), alone or in combination with other drugs.

**Methods** The 2008/9 DRUID database regarding Spain was used, including information on 3302 drivers. All drivers included in the study provided a saliva sample and mass-chromatographic analysis was provided in all cases. To determine prevalence, the sample was weighted according to traffic intensity and, for positive cases, DRUID project cutoffs were applied. To explore opiate use the sample was used unweighted and the detection of each substance was considered a positive result.

**Results** The prevalence of opiates in Spanish drivers was 0.5% (95% CI: = [0.3–0.8]). Opiates, either alone or together with other drugs, were detected in 64 drivers. The average age ( $\pm$ SD) was 35.53  $\pm$  11.72 years and the majority of the cases were men (79.7%). No case of morphine as medicinal use was observed. The specific metabolite of heroin 6-acetyl morphine (6-AM) was detected in the saliva of 34 drivers: in 8 cases alone, in 7 cases with methadone, multiple substance use being the rule. Codeine was detected in 26 drivers (in 10 drivers alone) and methadone in 24 drivers (in 10 drivers alone). Polydrug use was common in opiate user drivers (56.25%). The most frequent non opiate drugs were cocaine ( $n$  = 32), THC ( $n$  = 14) and benzodiazepines ( $n$  = 7).

**Conclusions** Driving with the presence of opiates is relatively infrequent. Polydrug use is common among Spanish drivers who are opiate users. Only 40% of methadone positive cases (likely on methadone maintenance programs) were using this substance alone.