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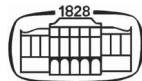
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PO-14

Cocaine modifies preference of choice in rat gambling task

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Background and aims: Rat gambling task (rGT) is one of the most sophisticated animal model which shares many features of the human gambling tasks including uncertainty, reward and punishment. In this model, we examined how cocaine affects the preference of choice. *Methods:* Rats were trained in a touch-screen chamber to learn the relationships between 4 different light signals on the screen and accompanied reward outcomes and punishments set up with different schedules, for one session of 30 min each day. Then, they were allowed for free choices out of 4 different light signals. Once animals showed a stabilized pattern of preference, they were given 7 days of either saline or cocaine IP injections (a single injection per day) followed by 2

weeks of withdrawal. Their preference of choice was re-tested in rGT chambers. *Results:* Depending on their preference of choice, rats were separated into risk averse and risk-seeking groups. However, when they were exposed to cocaine, rats in the risk-averse group changed their preference towards more disadvantageous choices. *Conclusions:* These results indicate that cocaine influences different types of decision-making behavior as in gambling, which is not directly connected to obtaining cocaine itself. This implies that cocaine may aggravate pathological symptoms of bad choices, resulting in negative consequences, as it is observed in patients with behavioral addictions.

PO-15

Excessive smartphone use might relate to health problems

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Background and aims: This study aimed to explore the relation of excessive mobile phone (MP) use to sleep quality, depression, as well as to demographic factors and living circumstances of university students. *Methods:* In this cross-sectional study, 650 full-time students (20.41 SD = 1.66 y/o) (72.4% females) were invited to complete questionnaires (Insomnia Severity Index, Beck Depression Inventory-13) at the University of Miskolc in 2013. Frequency of awakenings at night due to MP, demands on being available via MP, perceived stressfulness of accessibility, and the anxiety caused by non-availability of MP for a day (nomophobia) were measured with a 4-point Likert scale and comments of closed ones regarding too much time of MP use (Yes/No) were also collected. The students of the first quartile of score ($\geq 7/13$) were compared

with others. *Results:* All students have MP, 82.5% of them have a smartphone. On average, they use their phone for phone call for 1.17 (SD = 1.15) hours a day and have Internet access for 3.66 (SD = 4.53) hours a day. Females chat significantly longer than males ($p = .002$), but they use Internet in a similar way. 26.9% of students are considered excessive mobile users, with higher tendency among females. Gender, age, marital status, children, accommodation, job, financial difficulties are not associated with MP use. Excessive smartphone users are more likely to have sleep problems ($F = 13.751$; $p < .001$) and depression ($F = 6.910$; $p = .009$), but it was not the case in mobile users. *Conclusions:* This study proposed that excessive use of smartphone exists in both males and females and has negative effect on health that should be taken into account.

PO-16

Addictive behavior in persons with obesity

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Background and aims: The typical for clinical picture of forming of alimentary-constitutional obesity, namely the interrelationship of disturbed eating behavior and mental disorders, remains little studied. The aim of this study was to study eating disorders in obesity. *Methods:* The age of participants was between 19 and 50 years. The average body weight index (BWI) was 30,800,38. The majority of the participating probands were persons with mental disorders (52.6% $n = 73$ persons), the group of patients with pre-nosological disorders (33.8% $n = 46$ persons) and persons with affective disorders (13.6% $n = 17$ persons). *Results:* Three variants of disturbances were distinguished: a) nervous bulimia (55.9% $n = 76$ persons); b) psychogenic

overeating in the form of hyper-alimentation of neurotic level under conditions of increased psychoemotional stress (14.7% $n = 20$ persons); c) abnormal eating behavior which was characterized by the excess use of caloric food and disturbance of regime of nutrition (29.4% = 40 persons). *Conclusions:* In patients who belong to the group of nervous bulimia (group 1) attacks of bulimia develop on the ground of psychoemotional stress, and enhancement of bulimic symptoms was followed by increase of anxiety and depressive disorders more often than in other groups ($p < 0.05$). Patients with psychogenic overeating (group 2) displayed substantial increase of appetite after stresses and agitation ($p < 0.01$), overeating attacks were clearly