

OP-109**Approach to the phenomenology of behavioural addictions and its relation to technologies: first clinical exam in south-European countries***OLATZ LOPEZ-FERNANDEZ*Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom; E-Mail: olatz.lopez-fernandez@ntu.ac.uk

Background: Few cross-cultural studies have measured behavioural addictions in patient samples who are under diagnosis, undergoing treatment or in follow-up, and less attention has been paid to the role of technology use. The aim of this study was to describe the profile of these patients and if their technology use had a role in their addictive behaviours. *Methods:* An online survey of Tech Use Disorders project (627999) was adapted to this clinical population collecting data across four European countries, that have health centres and clinics treating behavioural addictions. *Results:* 79 adult patients answered the survey. The majority were Spanish and Italian, with half of them under treatment for an addictive problem (other comorbidities: depression, anxiety, hyperactivity), and few with other addictive problems (e.g., to substances: opiates, cannabis; to behaviours: sex, emotional dependence). In relation to their technological use, those with pathological gambling and pornography behaviours seemed to excessively use technologies. However, a clear pattern of technology use was not evident. *Conclusions:* This work-in-progress will be described to debate what type of patients are receiving these clinics, what technology they usually use, and if these technologies seem to be linked to their addictive behaviours.

OP-110**The perception of the influence of sports betting advertising and marketing techniques by bettors under treatment for gambling disorder***HIBAI LOPEZ-GONZALEZ*Nottingham Trent University; E-Mail: hibai.lopez@deusto.es

In Spain, sports betting-related consultations in gambling therapies have traditionally been very unusual. However, arguably the popularisation of online methods to bet on sports have provoked a rise in the number of bettors seeking help over the last few years. This study qualitatively explores the attitudes and perceptions of sports bettors under treatment for their gambling-related problems. Seven focus groups (3–12 participants per group; Mean age = 33.2, SD = 9.3) were conducted in six different Spanish cities from April to June 2017. Participants were questioned about their betting behaviour in relation to promotions seen on television or other media platforms. Most participants reported low self-perceived influence from betting advertising, although all of them advocated for greater regulation regarding children's exposure. Bettors reported several strategies to avoid betting advertisements such as turning off the volume during half-time match breaks or leaving the room during