

retirement was proposed for five patients. The main diagnosis for permanent unfitness was bipolar disorder (7/8 patients).

**Conclusions:** The evaluation of the social and professional impact of psychotic disorders is an area of research that requires continuous and periodic re-evaluation.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0720

### Psychiatric disorders in teleoperators : A series of 27 cases

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**Introduction:** By its nature, the activity of teleoperators seems to be a propitious environment for the development of psychosocial disorders, sometimes severe

**Objectives:** To study the frequency of psychiatric disorders among teleoperators and their impact on medical fitness for work

**Methods:** This is a retrospective descriptive epidemiological study. We examined the files of teleoperators who were referred to the occupational medicine department of Charles Nicolle between 2014 and 2022 for a medical opinion of aptitude

**Results:** A total of 82 cases were identified, 27 of which had psychological complaints. A clear female predominance was noted (21). The average age was 38.22±6.536 years. All the patients were telephonists at the call-taking station with an average professional seniority of 9.3±3.395 years. The symptoms noted were: sad mood (19), irritability (15), anxiety (10), sleep disorders (8), loss of vital impetus (8), neurovegetative signs (6), psychomotor slowing (5), concentration and memory disorders (3). Only one patient had suicidal thoughts. Symptoms had been evolving for an average of 34.32±34.527 months. Psychiatric follow-up was noted in 16 patients. The diagnoses retained were: anxiety and depressive disorder (19), adjustment disorder (4), panic disorder (2), obsessive-compulsive disorder (1), and a satisfactory state of health (1). In some cases, the evolution was marked by complications: addiction(1), tonic stuttering with phobic disorder(1) and speech disorder(1). The prescribed treatments were: an antidepressant(2), an antidepressant-anxiety combination(8) and psychotropic drugs (2). Concerning the ability to work, 21 patients required an eviction from call taking (definitive (9) or temporary for 3 months (7) or 6 months (5) with re-evaluation of the medical ability to work at the end of this period), 1 patient had an eviction from night work and another had a reduction of the working hours.

**Conclusions:** Teleoperators are exposed to several risks which can affect both their mental and physical health and put their medical fitness for work at risk.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0721

### Identification of anxiety-depressive disorders in paramedics working shift work

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**Introduction:** Shift work can lead to mental health problems evolving into real anxiety disorders with significant socio-professional repercussions.

**Objectives:** The purpose of our work was to screen paramedics with shift work for anxiety disorders.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional study carried out among the paramedical staff of a Tunisian university hospital. The data was collected from a pre-established record sheet. Screening for anxiety-depressive disorders was done using the HAD scale

**Results:** The study included 158 paramedics. The average age was 36.48 years with female predominance at 70.9%. The average working time was 11.1 8.9 years and the average working time in shift work was 10.27 9.2 years. Of the 13 departments with non-standard hours of work, the main departments represented were resuscitation (n=24; 15.2%), emergencies (n=18; 11.4%) and radiology (n=17; 10.8%). Nurses accounted for 46.2%, manual workers for 23.4% and senior technicians for 19%. Certain anxiety symptomatology was found in 53.2% (n=84) and doubtful symptomatology in 29.1% (n=46) of the general population. Certain depressive symptomatology was noted in 17.1% (n=27) and doubtful symptomatology in 30.4% (n=48) of the general population. Occupational seniority and seniority in shift work were statistically significantly associated with both anxiety ( $p=0.04/p=0.05$ ) and depression ( $p=0.05/p=0.006$ ) symptomatology. Similarly, this anxiety-depressive symptomatology was associated with the position occupied ( $p=0.02 / p=0.04$ ) and the assignment department ( $p=0.008 / p=0.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** Anxiety-depressive disorders are common among paramedics working shift work in hospitals. Screening consultations in occupational medicine are necessary to detect these disorders early.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0722

### Fitness for work on atypical schedules in workers with psycho-affective disorders

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**Introduction:** Work on atypical schedules could lead to alertness and sleep disorders, which makes people with psychiatric pathologies more likely to exacerbate their illness.