Objectives: To study the relationship between gaming addiction and perceived health status

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study.Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire on social networks targeting adults between 18 and 40 years. We used the gaming addiction scale (GAS) in its validated Arabic short version. we also used the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey questionnaire (SF-36) in its validated Arabic version

Results: One hundred and nine participants were included. The mean age was 29.6 ±10.3. Males accounted for 60.6% of the study population. A history of anxiety or depression was found in 4.6 % of participants and 3.6% had an organic affection .The mean GAS score was 13.11± 6.08. According to this scale, 25.7% were addicted gamers. We found a significant difference between the group of participants considered addicts and those who were not in the following items: vitality (p=0.002), mental health (p=0.004) and role limitation due to emotional health (p=0.05). We found a correlation between the GAS score and role limitation due to physical problems (p= 0.41), role limitations due to emotional problems (p=0.004), vitality(p=0.005) and mental health (p= 0.001).

Conclusions: Our data showed significantly lower health related quality of life related to higher exposure to games especially in the psychological health.In future researches, the effect of gaming addiction on other domains of quality of life can be investigated

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Quality of Life; gaming; adults; Addiction

EPV1525

Perception of addictions and religiosity in medical students

A.S. Ellouze*, M. Maalej, R. Feki, I. Gassara, N. Smaoui, S. Omri, L. Zouari, M. Maalej, N. Charfi and J. Ben Thabet

Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Psychiatry C, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Religiosity is among the factors that determine the doctor's relationship with his addict patient and the empathy he should have.

Objectives: To verify whether future doctors are aware of the addictogenic power of certain substances and certain behaviors and to study their perception of different addictions according to religiosity.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study with interns and externs of the Sfax medical faculty, in November 2016, via an anonymous questionnaire.

Results: 141 students were included and 98,6% declared to be believers. The average age was 23 years. The sex ratio was 0.38. Alcoholism was the addiction most considered as a sin (87.9%), smoking 51.8%, hookah 45.4%, cannabis 78%, gambling 77.3%, internet addiction 16.3%, video game addiction 15.6%, work addiction 8.5%, and exercise addiction 5.7%. Female gender was more often correlated with perceived alcoholism, cannabis addiction, and gambling as sins (p = 0.002; p <0.001 and p = 0.043, respectively). Gambling was significantly more condemned by the participants who fasted (p <0.001). Prayer was significantly correlated with religious disapproval of addictions to tobacco, hookah, alcohol, cannabis and gambling (respectively p <0.001, p = 0.001, p <0.001 , p <0.001, p <0.001). Smoking, hookah and alcohol were significantly more perceived as sins by veiled women (respectively p = 0.011, p = 0.002, p = 0.040).

Conclusions: According to our study, most medical students have a religiously hostile attitude to many addictions. Improving medical training in addictology would allow them to adopt the necessary empathic attitude, without being judgmental.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Perception; religiosity; medical students; addictions

EPV1526

Smoking in patients hospitalized for schizophrenia: Prevalence and management challenges

Z. Bencharfa*, Y. Amara, S. Belbachir and A. Ouanass

University Hospital Center Ibn Sina, Ar-razi Psychiatric Hospital, Salé, Morocco
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the world. Studies have shown that the frequency of its use in schizophrenic patients is significantly higher than in the general population,which hinders both treatment strategies and the efficacy of antipsychotics.

Objectives: The objectives of our study are to highlight the prevalence of smoking in this population,to assess their nicotine dependence as well as to support the difficulties of their management.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study of 92 male patients, hospitalized at Ar-razi Hospital in Salé, using the Fagerström scale, associated with a questionnaire that included age, marital status, educational level, somatic comorbidities, current treatment, other substances used, withdrawal attempts, age of first cigarette, family history of smoking, and finally,number of cigarettes per day before and after psychiatric diagnosis.

Results: All our patients were male,the average age was 31 years, 84.8% of our patients were single, 73.9% were without a profession, only 23.9% were under classic neuroleptics while 4.3% were under Clozapine, the most of our patients were also using Cannabis,52.2% attempted a withdrawal, with an average duration of 6 months.69.6% of our patients had a family history of smoking and only 21.7% had somatic comorbidities.The average daily consumption was 12 cigarettes per day before the onset of psychiatric symptoms, rising to 18 cigarettes per day after the psychiatric diagnosis.

Conclusions: The frequency of smoking in schizophrenic patients is high. Unfortunately, these patients remain poorly aware of the harms of smoking, hence the need to integrate a smoking control strategy into the management of schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: schizophrénia; smoking

EPV1527

Behavior of addicted patients during the COVID-19 pandemic

Z. Bencharfa*, Y. Amara, L. Tbatou and F. El Omari

University Hospital Center Ibn Sina, Ar-razi Psychiatric Hospital, Salé, Morocco
*Corresponding author.
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