

EPV0561

Mental Health Status and Fear of COVID-19 in Young Adult Male Inmates in PortugalC. Laranjeira^{1,2*}, W. Baccon³ and R. Mendes^{1,4}¹School of Health Sciences; ²ciTechCare, Polytechnic University of Leiria, Leiria, Portugal; ³Nursing Department, State University of Maringá, Maringá, Brazil and ⁴Estabelecimento Prisional de Leiria, Leiria, Portugal

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Introduction: Incarcerated individuals are subject to a heightened risk of both mental and physical ailments. Hence, it is important to conduct regular assessments of their mental well-being and other potential health hazards.**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to examine the subjective experience of fear related to COVID-19 and the psychological consequences of the pandemic among a cohort of young adult male convicts.**Methods:** A research design using an institutional-based quantitative cross-sectional approach was used. The data collecting period was from July to September 2022, during which data was gathered at a juvenile correctional facility located in the center area of Portugal. The researchers used questionnaires to gather data pertaining to demographic and health attributes, fear related to COVID-19, as well as measures of depression, anxiety, stress, and resilient coping.**Results:** The study included a cohort of 60 incarcerated males who had been imprisoned for a duration exceeding 2 years. The prevalence of stress was found to be the highest among offenders, with around 75% reporting this symptom. Anxiety was the second most often reported symptom, with 38.3% of inmates experiencing it, followed closely by depression, which was reported by 36.7% of the inmate population. The average score on the Fear of COVID-19 Scale was 17.38 ± 4.80 , suggesting that participants generally reported mild levels of fear. A total of 38 subjects, accounting for 63.3% of the sample, had low scores in resilience. The participants' responses indicated that their perceptions of mental health were within a fairly high range, with an average score of 3.62 ± 0.87 . Similarly, their perceptions of physical health were also moderately high, with an average score of 3.73 ± 0.95 . In terms of global health, participants reported a slightly lower average score of 3.27 ± 0.82 for the preceding month. The Pearson correlation matrix revealed statistically significant associations between fear of COVID-19 and characteristics linked to mental health, with the strength of these associations ranging from moderate to high ($p < 0.001$). The identification of predictive variables for fear of COVID-19 was accomplished by the use of a multiple linear regression model. Four predictors were identified in the study, namely age, perception of mental health, and overall levels of anxiety and stress. These predictors together account for about 49.7% of the variance in the outcome variable.**Conclusions:** The findings of our research indicate a significant prevalence of stress among incarcerated individuals, accompanied by moderate levels of anxiety and depression. Our research has the potential to provide valuable insights for policymakers, mental health professionals, public health specialists, and other relevant stakeholders in the identification and effective management of pandemic-induced anxieties and mental health symptoms.**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPV0563

Multidisciplinary users oriented approach in the community mental health careG. Racetovic^{1*}, S. Grujic Timarac² and M. Latinovic³¹Community Mental Health Center, HEALTH CENTER Prijedor;²Psychiatric Department, Hospital "Dr. Mladen Stojanovic", Prijedorand ³Deputy of the Minister, Ministry of Health of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Introduction: For more than 25 years, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH) has maintained and improved reform processes in the field of mental health (MH) care. In the last 13 years, the results of the reform are visible, and they focused on the quality of services oriented to people with mental disorders (PMD), as well as raising the quality of specific services to the general population. The developed network of community mental health centers (CMHC) as the leading concept of the reform (community psychiatry) enabled affordable, timely and adequate protection of mental health in whole country, while relying on other resources, primarily clinical and hospital capacities and centers for social work.**Objectives:** Reform orientation had several directions: broad promotion and prevention, protection of the rights of the people with mental health disorders, quality education and more specific qualifications and competencies of mental health professionals and public promotion as a part of destigmatization.**Methods:** Overview of the mental health reform in last two decades.**Results:** In last more than 25 years reforming processes were focused mainly to users of mental health services. Specific legislative was created and recently upgraded through Mental Health Protection Law, as unique document focused to users, mental health professionals and services, and general population as well. Users organization were formed and have important role in creation of further directions in the reform. Main principles in daily care for users are community based with case management and intersectoral collaboration through joint discharge planning. Also, special focus is given to media reporting about mental health as well as to children and adolescents, prenatal psychiatry and elderly.**Conclusions:** Republic of Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina made significant steps and visible changes in the quality of mental health services focused to users needs. Further activities will be oriented to continuous destigmatization of the people with mental health disorders, psychiatry and mental health professionals and further implementation of results achieved in reforming processes in our county.**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPV0565

Factors associated with the quality of conflict management among anesthesia techniciansA. Ghenim¹, M. Kahloul², I. Kacem^{1*}, A. Aloui¹, A. Chouchane¹, M. Ajmi², W. Naija², M. Maoua¹ and N. Mrizak¹¹Occupational Medicine Department, Farhat Hached Academic hospital and ²Sahloul Academic Hospital, Anesthesia and Intensive Care Department, Sousse, Tunisia

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Introduction: A conflict arises when one or more individuals, groups or organizations disagree, creating internal or external tensions that can cause damage. This is particularly serious in operating theatres, where decisions involving life or death are common. Indeed, in this particular context, the multiplicity of stakeholders, the divergence of opinions and decisions related to patient care, the frequency of critical situations, stress and the limitation of resources are established causes of disagreement and tension.

Objectives: To identify factors associated with the alteration of conflict management quality among anesthesia and resuscitation technicians (ART).

Methods: This is an observational, multicenter, cross-sectional and analytical study, enrolling all ART exercising at the two teaching hospitals of Sousse (Tunisia) over a two month period (March 1, 2022 to April 30, 2022). Conflict management was assessed using the Conflict Handling Style Scale.

Results: Our study involved 50 participants, only eight of whom reported having had previous training in communication and conflict management. Conflicts in the hospital were rated frequent to very frequent by 58% of participants. Task conflicts were the most reported (74%). The main causes of conflict were lack of leadership (60%), unequal distribution of tasks (42%) and workload (28%). The main repercussions of the conflicts were the delay in patients care (60%), therapeutic errors (42%), and the cancellation or postponement of some acts (34%). The main factors associated with impaired conflict management abilities were age < 40 years ($p=0,03$), tobacco consumption ($p=0,001$), and number of dependent children < 2 ($p < 10^{-3}$).

Conclusions: In light of our results, it would be useful and urgent to develop the soft skills of our human resources, particularly in terms of communication and conflict management.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0566

The impact of working conditions on the mental health of workers in a confectionery factory

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Introduction: Mental health is a critical factor influencing employee well-being and performance in companies. However, many factors within professional environments can either positively or negatively impact employees' psychological well-being.

Objectives: This study aims to assess mental health among workers in a confectionery factory and its association with job satisfaction.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among workers in a private confectionery in Sfax. Questionnaires and workplace assessments were collected over a period from December 2022 to July 2023 using a pre-established questionnaire. Mental health assessment was performed using the 21-item Depression,

Anxiety, and Stress Questionnaire (DASS21). The degree of job satisfaction was assessed using a visual analog scale ranging from 0 to 10.

Results: Our study included 200 participants, with 61% being female. Severe to very severe symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress were found in 4.5%, 17%, and 10.5% of our participants, respectively. Among our workers, 22.5% reported being not very satisfied or not satisfied. Bivariate analysis revealed lower levels of satisfaction among the most anxious ($p = 0.000$), the most depressed ($p = 0.000$), and the most stressed ($p = 0.000$) workers.

Conclusions: The decline in mental health is closely linked to job dissatisfaction. Implementing measures to enhance employee job satisfaction and providing adequate support resources for mental well-being are essential steps to promote a healthier workplace and improve employee well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0567

Assessment of job satisfaction and work ability in a confectionery factory : A Cross-Sectional Study

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Introduction: Job satisfaction is a fundamental pillar of the modern workplace. Recognizing the significance of job satisfaction and actively promoting it has become a strategic imperative in today's work environment.

Objectives: The present study aimed to assess job satisfaction and work ability among workers in a confectionery factory.

Methods: A cross-sectional study conducted in a Sfax confectionery factory included 200 workers. Data were collected between December 2022 and July 2023 using a pre-established questionnaire. This questionnaire encompassed an evaluation of socio-demographic and professional data, measuring the degree of professional satisfaction and the level of work ability using a visual analogue scale ranging from 0 to 10.

Results: The gender ratio was 0.64. The mean age was 33.2 ± 8.8 years. Among our workers, 77.5% reported being satisfied with their work. The average perceived work ability score was 8.15 ± 2.087 . Employees with higher levels of satisfaction were more likely to have increased work capacity ($p = 0.000$). Elevated job satisfaction not only boosts work capacity but can also reduce stress levels, improve overall mental well-being, and contribute to a healthier workplace environment. These factors collectively lead to higher work ability.

Conclusions: These findings emphasize the importance of prioritizing employee well-being to enhance overall productivity and company success. Fostering a work environment that prioritizes job satisfaction can lead to a more productive and successful workplace.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared