**Table 1:** Sample description. Data shown are means and standar deviations. In bold significant diferences p<0,05.

	Bilateral TBS (n=4)	Unilateral TBS (n=4)	Sham TBS (n=5)
Age [M (SD)]	55,50 (5,80)	48,50 (16,86)	56,40 (5,86)
Male: Female [n]	0:4	2:2	3:2
Depression:Bipolar disorder [n]	3:1	3:1	4:1
Length of depresive episode (months) [M (SD)]	12,00 (4,08)	16,50 (6,61)	15,00 (5,83)
Current number of antidepressants [M (SD)]	2,00 (0,82)	1,75 (0,50)	2,60 (0,55)
Maudsley score [M (SD)]	7,00 (1,82)	8,75 (1,5)	7,90 (1,30)
Basal HDRS basal [M (SD)]	16,00 (1,82)	19,75 (4,03)	20,40 (3,21)
Final HDRS [M (SD)]	**5,75 (3,30)**	**10,75 (3,10)**	**17,80 (2,49)**
Response /Remission[n (%)]	3:**3** (75%)	2:**0**(50:0%)	0:**0** (0%)

Image:
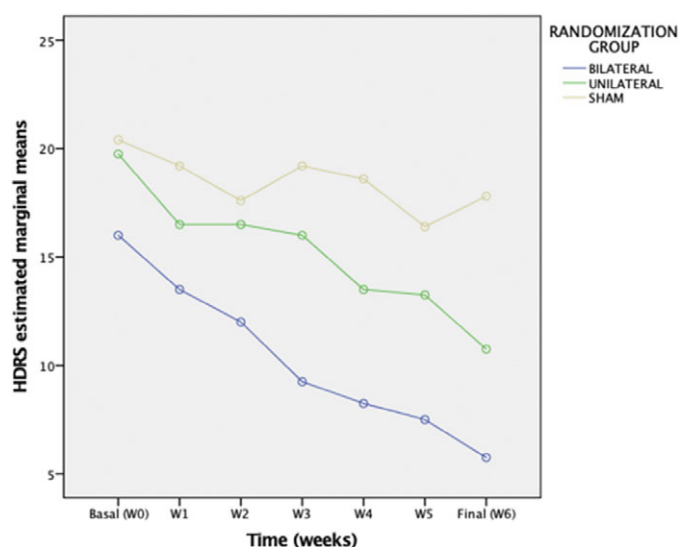
Conclusions: The results demonstrate the preliminary efficacy of intensive TBS protocols relative to sham.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0996

Prevalence and factors associated with depression among health care workers in the region of Sousse in Tunisia

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Introduction: Mental health disorder is common among working population worldwide and among health care-workers (HCWs) in particular. Depression is a major public health problem, with an economic impact because of lost days of work. Its prevention is essential and requires the identification of risk factors.

Objectives: The objectives of this work were to determine the epidemiological characteristics of depressive disorders in health care workers and identify their main risk factors.

Methods: A descriptive retrospective study was conducted on health care workers of Sousse in Tunisia who have had a long-term sick leave for depressive disorders from January 2010 to December 2021. data was collected from the medical records of the patients and completed with a telephone questionnaire

Results: The total number of cases was 650 with a prevalence of 12.8% and an incidence of 2 cases per 100 HCW. The median age was 50 years and the female workers represented 81% of cases. The majority of the sample were married (81%). Most of cases were nurses (43%) and health technician (19%). The median seniority of HCW in their jobs was 23 years with the first quartile at 12 and the third quartile at 31.

Around 48% of cases had severe depression. The severity of depression was significantly associated with working in surgical and emergency services, number of night shifts of 2 or more per week, the history of a psychiatric disorder other than depression, habits such as smoking and drinking, anxiety specificity and melancholy specificity of depression.

Conclusions: This study showed the importance of social and occupational factors of depression among HCW. Action policies focusing on workplace interventions appear to be relevant.

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EPP0997

Decrease in anterior cingulate cortex GABA in schizophrenia at early stage

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