

Objectives: To study instagram addiction and the particularities of its use in a population of tunisian doctors.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study conducted on tunisian doctors (interns, residents and university hospital doctor) during the months of septembre and octobre 2022. An anonymous self-questionnaire with different items was used via google-forms in order to collect data that co-occur the use of instagram.

Instagram Addiction Scale (IAS) Was used to assess Instagram addiction levels. A score above 37 indicates addiction to instagram.

Results: The study included 106 doctors. The average age of the first connection to instagram was 28.17 years (SD=6.93 years). The total number of friends on instagram was 240.

The average time spent on instagram was 84.5 minutes per day and the number of connections to instagram was 2.78 per day(SD=1.31).

The majority(74.5%) used the cell phone as a means of connection while being alone(73.6%).

The use of instagram was observed during the whole week(73.6%). The mean score for addiction to instagram was 31.18(SD=11.64). Instagram addiction has been found in 42.5% and 36.8% were mildly addicted.

The instagram addiction was significantly correlated with : the age of the first connection ($p=0.0001$), the total number of friends on instagram ($p=0.0001$), time spent on that social network ($p=0.0001$), the number of connections to instagram per day ($p=0.0001$) and the mode of connection ($p=0.001$).

Conclusions: Our results stated that addiction to instagram affects almost half of the doctors. Many factors were contributing to this addiction.

Interventions targeting these factors seems to be crucial in order to deal with this type of addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0053

Does antipsychotic therapy prevent the development of chronic psychotic disorders in people addicted to illegal psychoactive substances

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Introduction: Acute psychotic disorders are increasingly being diagnosed in people addicted to PASA part of these patients develops chronic psychotic disorders for reasons that still insufficiently known.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine preventive potential of antipsychotics in the development of chronic psychotic disorders as well as possible side effects of their use.

Methods: The prospective retrospective qualitative study conducted in the period Septmeber 2017-September 2022.Data from medical records and electronic databases were used in the study.A structured questionnaire for conductin research,a clinnical psychatatic inteviw,MMPI 202,tests to determine of ilegal PAS in body flfluids.

Results: According to the results of the study adequate treatment of the underlying disease,fewer or complete absence of relapses,social and psychoterapeutic support had the greater effects.In the group of opiate addicts an adequate dose of supstitution therapy it often played a crucial role.

Conclusions: In experimental conditions the hypotesis about the preventive effect of antipsychotics on the development of psychotic disorders in peoplle addicted to PAS.On the contrary a whole series of new questions has beenopened.

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EPV0054

Changes in smoking behaviour among healthcare workers with COVID-19

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable psychosocial impact on healthcare workers (HCWs) who were constantly requested during this era with an increased risk of infection. This implies behavioural changes, especially in smoking behaviour.

Objectives: To study smoking behaviour in HCWs with COVID-19.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study conducted in the department of occupational pathology of Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunis involving the smoking HCWs affected by COVID-19 during the period from September 1, 2020, to February 28, 2021. The data collection was carried out by a telephone call using a standardized questionnaire.

Results: During the study period, 61 smoking HCWs were identified. Thirty-two patients agreed to answer the questionnaire, with a response rate of 52%. The mean age was 41 ± 10 years. The sex ratio (M/F) was 1.46. Half of the participants had comorbidities. The most represented occupational categories were blue-collar workers ($n=11$) followed by nurses ($n=10$) and physicians ($n=7$). The median professional seniority was 13 [3.5; 20] years. The mean age of smoking initiation was 20 ± 5 years. The most common mode of smoking was cigarettes (93%) with an average consumption of 19 cigarettes per day. Water pipe smoking was noted in 3 patients. All patients started smoking before the COVID-19 infection. Strong tobacco dependence was noted in 25% of patients. Twenty-one per cent of the population had moderate dependence. Half of the participants maintained the same level of smoking as before the COVID-19 infection. An increase in smoking was noted in 34% of patients. A decrease in the level of smoking was reported by 15% of respondents. Four participants stopped smoking after COVID-19 infection. The reasons for smoking cessation were COVID-19 damage ($n=3$) and confinement with family ($n=1$).

Conclusions: The change in smoking behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic is notable, particularly in HCWs who are exposed to a high physical and mental load. The presumed association of smoking with severe forms of COVID-19 infection makes tobacco control in HCWs an obligation in order to preserve the continuity of care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared