

shows watched. It also contained ten questions each with a score of 1 to assess surgical knowledge. Data was analyzed using SPSS v.26.

Results: Among the 1097 respondents, 450 (41%) had a history of watching medical TV shows. The majority, 319 (29.1%), had seen these shows for < 24 hours. The mean score of all respondents was 5.79 out of a maximum score of 10. Respondents with a history of watching medical TV shows were more knowledgeable than those who did not ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, respondents with a history of watching more hours of medical TV shows were more knowledgeable than those who watched for a lesser number of hours ($p < 0.001$). Respondents with relatives in the healthcare profession were also more knowledgeable than those without ($p = 0.049$).

Conclusions: If properly developed, while maintaining their primary entertainment value, medical TV shows can also be used as efficient learning tools. Quality controls must also be applied to minimize the risk of false information.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0734

Neuropsychological effects of occupational exposure to organic solvents: A study of 37 cases

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Introduction: Occupational exposure to organic solvents can have multiple health effects for exposed employees. Neuropsychic effects represent an important part of these effects and have a significant impact on patients' ability to work

Objectives:

- To describe the socio-professional and medical characteristics of workers exposed to organic solvents
- To screen among the study population for neuropsychological effects related to an organic psychosyndrome using the Q16 questionnaire.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study of workers exposed to organic solvents, who were referred to the occupational medicine department of Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunis for a medical assessment of their fitness for work over the period from 2016 to 2022. The socio-professional data were collected from the medical records. The Swedish Q16 questionnaire in its French version was used to screen for neuropsychological signs of organic psychosyndrome.

Results: A total of 37 workers were included. The mean age was 45.38 ± 8.63 years with a clear male predominance (77%). The mean occupational seniority was 21.39 ± 11.11 years. The average duration of the occupational exposure to organic solvents was 18.25 ± 11.29 years. The most represented sectors of activity were the plastics industry (11%), the automotive industry (19%), the carpentry sector (14%) and the aeronautics sector (9%). Our population was represented by polyvalent workers in 49% of cases and by painter in 24% of cases. Psychiatric history was noted in only one case. The main functional signs reported by the workers were wheezing dyspnea with breathing difficulties (13%) and headaches (11%).

The Q16 questionnaire was found to be positive in 65% of the cases, with a higher rate of positivity for the items relating to unusual fatigue (73%), irritability for no particular reason (67%), short memory (64%) and headaches (58%). Acquired dyschromatopsia detected by a Lanthony test was found in 39% of the cases, 23% of which was associated with a positive Q16 questionnaire. Additional exploration by specific psychotechnical tests was carried out in five cases, all of which came back positive with significant attentional and cognitive impairment.

A declaration of an occupational disease according to the Table n° 23 (Halogenated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons) and Table n° 40 (other liquid organic solvents for professional use) of the Tunisian list of occupational diseases eligible for compensation was made in three and two cases respectively. A definitive exemption from exposure to organic solvents was indicated for all workers with a positive Q16 questionnaire.

Conclusions: Exposure to organic solvents is a risk encountered in various occupational sectors. Thus, education of the employees to the dangers encountered with a reinforcement of the collective and individual technical protection means are essential in order to avoid their detrimental effects on health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0735

Study of the association of work-related musculoskeletal disorders and anxiety-depressive diseases

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Introduction: Mental disorders, musculoskeletal diseases (MSDs) and their comorbidities are major threats to work and functional ability. The relationship between mental health and the common MSDs has not received enough attention

Objectives: To study the socio-professional characteristics of workers suffering from work related MSD

To evaluate the association of work related MSDs with anxiety and depression disorders

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among workers with work-related MSDs who consulted the occupational medicine department of the Charles Nicolle Hospital between January 2022 and September 2022. A remote survey was conducted among these workers to screen for anxiety and depressive disorders using the Hospital anxiety and Depressive Scale

Results: The study population consisted of 54 workers with MSDs with a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.74. The average age was 44.4 [27-61 years]. The average professional seniority was 14.9 years \pm 7 years and the sectors with the highest prevalence of MSDs were the health sector (22%), the food industry (13%) and the textile industry (11%). The workers reported MSDs of the lumbar spine in 61%, gonarthrosis in 31%, followed by MSDs of the upper limb in 25%.