

¹Psychiatry C, Hedi Chaker Hospital and ²Psychiatry C, Hedi Chaker Hospital of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.835

Introduction: Tunisian emigrants may consume psychoactive substances in other countries. This community is exposed to sociocultural and legal contexts different from those in Tunisia and the degree of acculturation would tend to increase over time. However, data on the use of psychoactive substances, particularly cannabis, in this particular population are scarce.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the profile of Tunisian young adults residing abroad who use cannabis.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study. It was carried out in the form of an online survey. We focused on young Tunisians people who have completed their secondary studies at the pilot high school of Sfax and currently residing abroad. Data collection was through Google Forms administered questionnaire.

Results: Thirty-five participants were included in our study. Cannabis use behavior affected 48.6% of them (N=17) and it was done with friends in a festive setting in 88% of cases (N=15). Cannabis use was more common among people who were single ($p=0.001$), living alone ($p=0.047$), had a psychiatric history ($p=0.032$) and hanging out with friends who also smoked cannabis ($p=0.032$). Cannabis use was also more common among cigarette smokers ($p=0.000$) and alcohol consumers ($p=0.000$). It was significantly more common among people who shared erroneous beliefs about cannabis, that it is a mild drug ($p=0.024$) and that it does not cause dependence ($p=0.042$).

Conclusions: Cannabis use among Tunisian young adults residing abroad seems to be a form of poly-consumption, more common among singles, living alone and having a psychiatric vulnerability. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and educational initiatives to address cannabis use within this specific population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0033

HCV screening, investigation and management in persons with SUD admitted to Mount Carmel Hospital, Malta

M. A. Apap Bologna*, K. Sant, A. Camilleri and G. Grech

Mount Carmel Hospital, Attard, Malta

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.836

Introduction: Individuals who suffer from substance use disorder (SUD) are at increased risk of Hepatitis C (HCV). Mount Carmel Hospital (MCH) is the only public service in-patient mental health care facility on the island of Malta. Individuals with SUD are referred to MCH for support with comorbid mental health conditions.

Objectives: To assess whether current practice meets the UK Clinical Guidelines on Drug Misuse and Dependence (2017) recommendations- yearly screening for HCV, further testing and referral to infectious disease specialists for those who screen positive for HCV. To compare current practice at MCH, Malta with other countries in the European Union and United Kingdom.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of HCV screening, investigation and referral practices as recorded on iSoft Clinical Manager records for SUD-related admissions to MCH under the care of addiction specialists in 2022 (n=120). Admissions data were provided by the data protection office, with permission from the Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, and de-identified at source to safeguard patient confidentiality.

Results: 60% (n=72) of the SUD inpatient population underwent screening for HCV according to guideline recommendations. 37% (n=44) of this cohort has received a positive HCV antibody result. 32 persons had HCV RNA load records, 34% (n=11) of whom had a detectable viral load. 50% (n=17) of those who screened positive for HCV were offered an appointment with an infectious disease specialist within the year, 7 attended. The table below compares HCV status between our group and published data for the UK, Austria and Greece. Despite heterogeneity in study designs and populations (we describe an inpatient cohort with diagnosed SUD, not all of whom inject drugs) comparable proportions have undergone HCV screening in the preceding twelve months and similar proportions have chronic HCV infection.

	% Tested in past year for HCV	% HCV antibody positive	% HCV RNA detectable	% HCV cleared
Malta (MCH 2022)	60	37	34	66
England, Wales, N. Ireland (UAMS 2021)	43	57	26	74
Scotland (NESI 2020)	58	55	81	19
Austria (EMCDDA 2019)	59	85	44	56
Greece (EMCDDA 2019)	/	61	54	46

Conclusions: Most SUD inpatients at MCH undergo HCV screening according to guideline recommendations but current practice falls short of ideal coverage and follow-up care. Current screening practices and chronic HCV infection rates at MCH are comparable to other countries in the EU and UK.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0034

Prevalence, sociodemographic factors and psychological distress related to compulsive buying online

M. Mnif, F. Guermazi, D. Mnif, W. Abid*, I. Feki, I. Baati and J. Masmoudi

CHU Hedi Chakeur psychiatry A department, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.837

Introduction: Since that the online commerce provides an important shopping environment, it has been argued that traditional buying-shopping disorder may migrate into the online market.

Objectives: The aims of the current study were to investigate the prevalence of online buying-shopping disorder, and to determine sociodemographic and psychological factors related to this addictive behavior.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted among subjects who had already made at least one online shopping. Data was collected using a self-questionnaire published by GOOGLE FORMS. Assessment included the short version of the Internet Addiction Test modified for online shopping sites (s-IATshop). The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) has been used to assess anxiety and depression.

Results: A total of 137 participants aged 34.62 ± 9.82 years completed the online questionnaire.

Only 4 (2.9%) participants had a probable compulsive buying shopping on line.

The HADS-A score ranged from 0 to 14, with a mean of 6.85 ± 3.49 and almost half of the participants (44.5%; N=61) had anxiety symptoms.

A high s-IAT shopping score was correlated with secondary or university education ($p=0.046$). We also found that women, who were younger and had higher incomes, had the highest scores on the s-IAT-shopping scale, without however confirming statistical significance.

Conclusions: Our study has shown the potential vulnerability factors for compulsive online shopping disorder. Thus, this behaviour deserves to be taken into account in behavioural addictions.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0035

Assessment of self-esteem among Tunisian cannabis users

M. Kacem*, W. Bouali, M. Henia, S. Brahim and L. Zarrouk

Psychiatric department, Taher Sfar Hospital of Mahdia, Mahdia, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.838

Introduction: Self-esteem plays a role in the adaptive functioning of the human being. It could be a protective factor regarding multiple risks particularly substance use.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess self-esteem among a group of young Tunisian users of cannabis.

Methods: The total study sample was composed of 137 participants, who took part of a transversal descriptive study during two months (January and February 2020). These partakers were comprehensively recruited among Emergency patients of Mahdia Hospital. Thereupon, the main criteria for the selection of these patients was their consumption of cannabis, regardless of their primary health care seeking reason or purpose. The research was carried out upon their declaration of cannabis consumption and their compliance to be part of such a study. Thus, Data were collected on a pre-determined data sheet that included various information (age, sex, lifestyle, personal and family psychiatric history, age at which they started their cannabis consumption and the rate of cannabis use ...). Accordingly, Self-esteem was assessed using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Consequently, the interview took place after the subject's verbal and informed consent and the assurance of anonymity and confidentiality of the interview content.

Results: In our study population, the cannabis consumers were young adults aged between 18 and 35 years old, with a male predominance of 71%. Among those users, 65.9% were single and 29.7% dropped out of school or experienced academic failure. On a socio-economic level, we concluded to a rate of 5.8% (lower class),

60.9% (middle class) and 33.3% (upper class). Besides, 40.8% were employed. In total, 23.2% had a psychiatric history. Furthermore, the use of other substances was also prominent and frequent as follows: alcohol 72.5%, tobacco 74.6%, ecstasy 41.3% and 25.4% cocaine. The use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence and pleasure for 66.7%, as an anxiolytic for 26.8% and as a sedative for 23.9%. Self-esteem, among those cannabis users, was very low in 20% of cases, low in 38% of cases, medium in 15% of cases and high in 25% of cases. Consequently, more than half of the study population remains below the medium average according to RSES.

Conclusions: These results lead us to question the relation between cannabis and self-esteem. The question that is evolved about the use of cannabis is the following: Is it used as a remedy or is it the cause of self-esteem deficiency?

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0036

Post-traumatic stress disorder in crack/cocaine users

N. Ait Bensaid*, Y. Bensalah, M. Sabir and F. El Omari

Psychiatric hospital ArRazi, salé, Morocco

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.839

Introduction: Cocaine use has become popular in the form of crack and has spread throughout the world. Crack/cocaine use is often linked to serious social and psychiatric disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder, and users appear to be at increased risk of physical and mental illness and social harm.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in patients followed and hospitalized in the addictology department at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé for management of crack/cocaine use disorder.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including sociodemographic and clinical criteria and a post-traumatic stress scale (PCLS) to investigate the existence of post-traumatic stress disorder in patients monitored and hospitalized for crack/cocaine use disorder in the addictology department at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé.

Results: We collected 77 participants. The majority of patients were born in the city. The average age of the participants was 27, with a male predominance (67%). The majority were unemployed at the time of the study, single, separated or divorced. For more than 50%, the start of drug use was more than 4 years ago. The smoked route (crack) is the most predominant, followed by the inhaled route and 1% for the injectable route. Some 37% were hospitalized in an addictology unit. Almost 65% of participants had a history of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Conclusions: Co-morbidity between crack/cocaine use disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder is frequent among patients monitored and hospitalized in the addictology department at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé. There seems to be a need to develop new therapeutic strategies and to adapt existing programs to patients' needs. In addition, understanding the profiles of patients suffering from this comorbidity in mental health facilities could help clinical staff to better accept their problems and behaviours, thus promoting treatment adherence and better outcomes.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared