including copper analysis, serum and CSF lactate were normal. The urine toxic screening, performed 20 days following the drug overdose, was negative. Both patients were treated with benzodiazepine and fluids without significative improvement. They were discharged with major cognitive and motor impairment.

Conclusions: cocaine toxicity is associated with high morbidity and mortality. Usually, cocaine abuse can lead to cardio-vascular, pulmonary and nervous complication. Neuropsychiatric sequelae are uncommon with less recovery potential. To date, there is no drug to prevent or cure cocaine addiction. The key is to educate the patient when he or she presents to the emergency department. Patients should be urged to seek drug counseling.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0045

Perceived stigma, self stigma and barriers to treatment in alcohol dependent individuals

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1404

Introduction: Alcohol use disorder is a chronic relapsing disorder. It is a matter of global health concern affecting different countries, cultures, economic classes and ethnic groups. Although, many people benefit from alcohol related treatment, low occurrence of treatment seeking is a common denominator for the majority of people suffering from alcohol use disorder.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to study barriers of treatment seeking and assess self and perceived stigma in alcohol dependent male patients in rural population of India

Methods: An observational study was conducted at a private de-addiction center in India. Male patients who were more than 18 years old, alcohol dependent with more than seven days of admission (not currently in withdrawal) were included in the study

Results: The mean age of the sample was 29.1 (7.8) years and age of onset of alcohol use was 18.5 (3.3) years. The mean quantity of alcohol used per day was around 550 millilitres of IMFL per day. The mean number of previous abstinent attempt were two. The most common barrier to treatment was financial (poor affordability). Not serious enough to change and being afraid of what others might think (stigma) were other common barriers. The mean value of perceived stigma was 21.9 (2.3). No co-relation was observed between stigma (both perceived and self stigma) and age of onset and quantity of alcohol consumed

Conclusions: These barriers and stigma needs to be addressed to improve treatment seeking and reduce relapse in our population

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0046

Tobacco use: prevalence and associated factors in a sample of Tunisian students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1405

Introduction: Nowadays, tobacco consumption among the student population has become a very worrying phenomenon. Given the high rate of its morbidity and mortality, knowledge of the inventory of consumption and especially tobacco addiction seems necessary.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of tobacco use and the main factors associated with it in a sample of Tunisian students.

Methods: This is a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study carried out during the 2020/2021 academic year with a sample of Tunisian students.We used an anonymous self-administered questionnaire distributed online via social networks. Our questionnaire included a section focusing on socio-demographic characteristics and the Fagerström test to detect tobacco addiction.

Results: Our study enrolled 772 students .The average age of the study population was 23.29 3.25. The prevalence of tobacco consumption was 32.1%. Among the study population, 168 respondents (67.9%) were regular smokers.By evaluating our population with the Fagerström scale, 16.9% presented a strong dependence with a score >six.One hundred and six smokers (63.1%) began their smoking out of curiosity. The search for relaxation and the response to a need were the effects sought mainly (55.8% and 56.6%).The festive context and stress were the main elements increasing tobacco consumption (71% and 69.5%). The factors associated with smoking were age (p<0.005), male gender (p<10-3) and being single (p=0.035).

Conclusions: Tobacco consumption represents a public health problem, particularly among young people. Measures for the prevention and management of tobacco addiction should be put in place in the university environment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0047

Alcohol use: prevalence and associated factors in a sample of Tunisian students

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1406

Introduction: The use of alcohol, in particular its harmful use and alcohol dependence, represent a public health problem of interest to all age groups. Indeed, alcohol is responsible for a heavy burden of disease and a considerable socio-economic burden.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of alcohol use and the main factors associated with it in a sample of Tunisian students.

Methods: This is an analytical cross-sectional study carried out during the 2020/2021 academic year with a sample of Tunisian students. We used an anonymous self-administered questionnaire distributed online via social networks. Our questionnaire included a section focusing on socio-demographic characteristics and the