

Methods: Data from the Mediterranean school survey on alcohol and other drugs (MedSPAD 2021) were used. Based on three-stage stratification sampling method, first and second grade high school students were enrolled. A self-administered standardized questionnaire was used and weighted prevalence estimates for cigarette smoking “at least once in a lifetime” were studied. Binary logistic regression model was used to assess associated factors and Adjusted Odds Ratios (AORs) were presented. The independent factors included were: sex, area of residence, private or public sector, alcohol and cannabis use, and being exposed to tobacco smoking in family and peer’s environment. Epidata and STATA software were used for data entry and statistical analysis, respectively.

Results: Among 6,201 participants with a mean age of 16.8 years, 60.4% were girls; the prevalence of cigarette smoking was 24.75% 95% CI [23.24,26.32], significantly higher among boys (41.1% versus 14.2%, $p < 10^{-3}$). Univariate analysis revealed a significant difference in cigarette smoking by region (p -value $< 10^{-4}$). The highest prevalence of cigarette smoking was observed in the capital city. Cigarettes were perceived as easily accessible by less than a third of the students (38.46% and 20.94% of boys and girls respectively, $p = 10^{-4}$). In multivariable analysis, the only independently associated factor to this behaviour was male sex (AOR=1.5[0.15 – 2.9], p -value=0.03).

Conclusions: Our study revealed a high prevalence of smoking among students with male sex as an associated factor. Developing a healthy school environment and implementing school-based intervention programs are therefore, highly required.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0505

Prevalence and associated factors to alcohol use in Tunisian high school adolescents: MedSPAD 2021

R. Mallekh¹, S. Rejaibi^{1,2,3}, A. Silini^{1,3*}, M. Zid¹, I. Ben Slema¹, N. Zoghalmi¹, S. Ben Youssef¹, M. Zribi¹, N. Ben Salah^{2,4} and H. Aounallah-Skhir^{1,2,3}

¹Department of Epidemiology, National Institute of Health; ²Medical Faculty of Medicine, Tunis El Manar University; ³Nutrition Surveillance and Epidemiology department, SURVEN Research Laboratory and ⁴Intensive Care Unit department, Center for Urgent Medical Assistance, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Despite its well-known acute and long-term harmful effects on a person’s mental health and well-being, alcohol remains the most commonly used psychoactive substance among adolescents after tobacco products in many countries.

Objectives: We aimed at studying the prevalence of alcohol use, and identify associated factors in Tunisian high school adolescents.

Methods: We used national data from the 2021-Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (MedSPAD). Based on a clustered two-stage stratification sampling method, a representative sample of teenagers aged 16 to 18 years, was selected. Data collection was performed using a self-administered standardized questionnaire, assessing socio-demographic characteristics and risky behaviours, and including questions about alcoholic beverages patterns of use. Binary logistic regression model was used to assess associated factors and adjusted Odds Ratios (AORs) were

presented with 95% confidence intervals (CI). Cspiro software was used for data entry and all statistical analysis were performed with STATA software.

Results: A total of 6201 adolescents with a mean age of 16.8 years and a sex ratio female/male of 1.5 were enrolled.

Lifetime prevalence of alcoholic beverages consumption was 8.0%, 95% CI [7.0, 9.1] (n=6196). The prevalence of alcohol consumption during the previous year and month were 5.1 % and 1.7% respectively. Cocktails and beer were the most frequently consumed beverages.

Prevalence of alcohol use was significantly associated with tobacco, cannabis and e-cigarettes use (AOR 9.5, 6.0 and 1.9 respectively; $p \leq 10^{-3}$), a higher frequency of nights spent away from home, school absenteeism for non-medical reasons and enrolment in the private sector.

Alcohol intoxication was reported by 2.9% of respondents during their lifetime.

Early onset was reported by 17.2% of respondents for alcohol use and 10.1% for alcohol intoxication.

Conclusions: Although the prevalence of alcohol use was relatively low among Tunisian adolescents compared to European adolescents, early onset- indicating an increased risk of developing an alcohol use disorder- warrant the implementation of primary prevention interventions through mental health promotion and life skill trainings to halt these trends and avert the raising burden of morbidity and mortality attributable to alcohol use.

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The impact of self-stigma in people with diagnosis of severe mental illness: a cross-sectional pilot study from a community psychiatry unit in Porto, Portugal

A. S. Pinto^{1,2*}, M. Almada³, I. Fonseca^{4,5}, A. Sousa⁶ and A. Lopes^{3,7}

¹ICBAS - Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar, Universidade do Porto; ²Unidade de Psiquiatria Comunitária, Serviço de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Centro Hospitalar Universitário do Porto; ³ICBAS; ⁴EPIUnit and Instituto de Saúde Pública da Universidade do Porto (ISPUP); ⁵Unidade Corino de Andrade, Centro Hospitalar do Porto; ⁶Unidade Corino de Andrade, Centro Hospitalar do Porto and ⁷Serviço de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, Centro Hospitalar do Porto, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Self-stigma refers to the process in which a person internalizes negative stereotypes, beliefs, and prejudices about their mental illness, adopting a stigmatized view of themselves. Severe mental illness is one of the most socially exclusive stigmata and is associated with poor clinical and functional outcomes and social withdrawal.

Objectives: In Portugal, investigation regarding self-stigma is scarce. In this study, we aim to evaluate the impact of self-stigma among people with diagnosis of severe mental illness (SMI). For this goal we assess the prevalence of self-stigma of psychiatric patients with diagnosis SMI; and investigate the correlates of elevated self-stigma levels.

Methods: Fifty-one outpatients with SMI, were recruited from a community psychiatry unit from Porto, Portugal. After informed