

EPV0502

Characteristics of suicide attempts seen in emergency service

R. Ouali^{1*}, R. Masmoudi¹, F. Guermazi¹, A. Mellouli¹, O. Chakroun², R. Sellami¹, E. Derbel¹, I. Feki¹, J. Masmoudi¹ and N. Rekik²

¹Psychiatry A, Hedi Chaker University Hospital and ²Emergency department, Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The suicidal phenomenon constitutes a real public health problem not only by the human losses it causes, but also by the psychological and social problems to which it testifies.

Objectives: The objective was to describe suicide attempts in patients hospitalized in the emergency room.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out with patients admitted to vital emergencies for attempted suicide over a period of 6 months.

We excluded Patients with major cognitive impairment, which prevents understanding of the questionnaire

A data collection sheet was used for the evaluation of the suicide attempts.

Results: Our sample consisted of 101 suicide attempts. Using non-physical methods (drugs, caustics, pesticides, gases) was reported in 91.9% of cases and while physical methods (hanging, phlebotomy, drowning) in 8.9% of cases. Self-poisoning by medications was the most frequent (51%) method used in suicide attempt. The majority of suicide attempts were reactive (77.2%). Family or marital conflicts were the precipitating factor most mentioned (74%). The suicidal act was unpremeditated in 66% of cases. Communication of suicidal intent either verbally or in writing was reported in 34.7% of cases. The passage to the suicidal act was preceded by taking alcohol in 7% of cases and cannabis in 3% of cases. In 44.6% of cases, regret was the attitude most adopted by suicide attempters towards the act. The somatic state on admission was unstable on the cardiac level in 23% of the cases, on the respiratory level in 27% of the cases and on the neurological level in 38% of the cases

Conclusions: The data from our study suggest that suicidal attempts were mostly unpremeditated. Clinicians should not minimize the significance of impulsive attempts, as they are associated with a similar level of lethality as premeditated attempts

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0503

Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of employees on long-term sick leave

S. Brahim*, W. Bouali, S. Khouadja, M. Kacem, R. Ben Soussia, S. Younes and L. Zarrouk

psychiatry, Hôpital taher sfar, Mahdia, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Mental health in the workplace is a rapidly developing field of research, which involves the well-being of the individual on a psychological and social level. However, this balance can be suddenly disrupted and can have such a repercussion that the

individual finds himself unable to do his job. In this case, he can benefit from a work stoppage called long term sick leave, governed for the public sector, by the decree number 59-239 of August 24, 1959.

Objectives: To study the socio-demographic and clinical profile of public sector employees who have been on long-term sick leave and examined as part of the assessment of their ability to work.

Methods: It is a retrospective study that focused on all public sector employees on long-term sick leave, examined as part of the evaluation of their ability to work in the psychiatric service CHU MAHDIA during the period from January 2013 to April 2014.

Results: We collected 73 patients. The mean age at the time of the examination was 51.1 years. There was a clear female predominance 67% and the sex ratio was 0.48. The vast majority were married (71%), of average socioeconomic status (52%) and high school level (43%). Most of the patients (67%) were from the Ministry of Public Health, followed by the Ministry of Education with 26% of the study population. The average length of service was 20.4 years with extremes between 3 and 36 years. The average length of leave was 13 months. The most frequent diagnosis of the prescribing physician was adaptation disorder (41%), major depressive disorder (27%). Somatic comorbidity was found in 38% of cases, dominated by hypertension, diabetes and cervicarthrititis in 50%, 28% and 18% respectively. At the end of the leave, 82% of the patients were able to return to work. For the other patients, a professional reclassification was necessary.

Conclusions: Long-term sick leave has a heavy economic burden for society and serious socio-economic and psychological repercussions on the patient. Hence the interest in identifying vulnerable subjects and jobs at risk in order to prevent the occurrence of psychopathological disorders.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Epidemiology and Social Psychiatry

EPV0504

Prevalence and associated factors to cigarette smoking among school adolescents in Tunisia, 2021

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

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

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Tobacco use among youth is a real public health concern in most developing countries. To provide recent epidemiological data regarding tobacco use among this specific population, a national survey was conducted in Tunisia in 2021. We aimed to determine cigarette smoking prevalence in Tunisian adolescents and assess associated factors.

Objectives: We aimed to determine cigarette smoking prevalence in Tunisian adolescents and assess associated factors.

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-Skhiri^{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). Cspro 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.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0506

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