

was specially seen with those who were not engaged ($OR=2.92$) and those who worried about being unsuccessful ($OR=1.91$). Good self-esteem and being older were protective factors with $OR=0.49$ and $OR=0.38$ successively. Depression did not contribute to the development of internet addiction, on the opposite it protected against it ($OR=0.36$).

Conclusions: Cigarette and internet addiction are threatening health problems that need more effort to screen and address. This public health issue has never stopped growing with the emergence of new types of illicit drugs and behaviours. Finally, this study draws attention to the importance of assessing the prevalence of different categories of addiction in Tunisia and highlights the necessity of updating policies used to address these addictions in a timely and appropriate way.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0004

The relationship between women's personality traits and addiction to social networking sites on the example of Facebook

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Introduction: Social network addicts may differ significantly from non-addicts in terms of personality traits, such as agreeableness, neuroticism, and conscientiousness. Addicts may be prone to negative emotions and unpleasant experiences, which may be associated with a higher level of neuroticism. Addicts often fail to cope in the real world, often experience negative emotions, quickly give up their goals, see themselves and others in a negative light, and escape into virtual reality. The virtual world is devoid of the anxiety that an individual faces in real life interactions, hence the tendency for addiction among people with higher levels of neuroticism. The primary cause of Internet Addiction may be innate temperamental traits (i.e., impulsiveness of behavior and impulsiveness of decisions) that influence the susceptibility to functional and chemical addictions. According to the concept of addictive personality, people who have this problem are prone to addiction as such, regardless of what they are addicted to.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to generally assess the degree of women's dependence on social networking sites on the example of Facebook, taking into account personality traits according to the five-factor model of personality, the so-called Big Five by Costa and McCrae

Methods: The study included 556 women. This survey-based study was carried out using the questionnaire technique. The following research tools were used to analyze behavioral addictions in adult women: the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale (BFAS), the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO FFI) and the author's questionnaire.

Results: Among the surveyed women, 69.6% were average Facebook users, of whom 16.4% had scores indicating possible Facebook addiction, and 14.0% had scores indicating addiction. The higher the neuroticism, the more serious the Facebook addiction ($r = 0.26$; $p < 0.001$; $R^2 = 6.7\%$). A weak negative correlation was obtained for

the agreeableness subscale ($r = -0.08$; $p < 0.05$; $R^2 = 7.2\%$). A weak negative correlation was also obtained for the subscale of conscientiousness ($r = -0.16$; $p < 0.001$; $R^2 = 2.6\%$). There was no statistically significant correlation between the log10 score obtained on the BFAS and the score on the NEO-FFI subscales of extraversion ($r = 0.04$; $p = 0.40$) and openness to experience ($r = 0.04$; $p = 0.30$).

Conclusions: The personality types of the studied women indicated relationships in terms of behavioral addictions. Women characterized by neuroticism showed stronger addiction to Facebook. Women characterized by high conscientiousness were at lower risk of behavioral addictions, while agreeableness as a personality trait significantly protected the surveyed women against Facebook addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0005

Analysis of the relationship between personality traits and Internet addiction

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Introduction: Behavioral addictions are a growing problem in the society. Digital technologies are used by people of different ages, and their number is increasing every year. The precise reasons for the development of addictions remain unknown. In the case of behavioral addictions, especially Internet addiction, the significance of personality traits and behaviors predisposing an individual to addiction, such as depressiveness, anxiety, hostile attitude, aggression, impulsiveness, psychotic behaviors, shyness and self-esteem disorders, are emphasized. Personality predispositions play an essential role in Internet addiction.

Objectives: The aim of this study was a general assessment of the level of Internet addiction with regard to personality traits according to the Big Five model by Costa and McCrae among women from the West Pomeranian Voivodeship.

Methods: The study involved 556 women, whose average age was 34 years and who met the inclusion criteria: female sex, age of 18 years or above, place of residence in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship, an informed consent for participation in the study, and completion of the set of questionnaires. The study was conducted using a diagnostic poll method with a questionnaire technique. To carry out the analysis both author's own and standardized tools were used: the author's questionnaire covering socio-demographic data, the NEO-Five Factor Inventory which assesses the levels of personality traits, and the Internet Addiction Test used to measure behaviors and characteristics related to compulsive use of the Internet.

Results: Most (70.9%) of the women were average users of the Internet, 25% of respondents were at risk of addiction, and the least numerous group of women (4.1%) was addicted to the Internet. Conscientiousness negatively correlated with Internet addiction ($r = -0.22$; $p < 0.001$; $R^2 = 4.9\%$). Openness to experience was conducive to Internet addiction ($r = 0.15$; $p < 0.001$; $R^2 = 11.1\%$). A positive link between neuroticism and Internet addictions was

established ($r = 0.33$; $p < 0.001$; $R^2 = 11.1\%$). No significant relationships between Internet addiction and extraversion ($r = 0.03$; $p = 0.45$) as well as agreeableness ($r = -0.07$; $p = 0.10$) were demonstrated.

Conclusions: The type of personality of the studied women implicated relationships to Internet addiction. Neuroticism might be a personality trait that particularly predisposes to an increased risk of Internet addiction. Openness to experience was conducive to Internet Addiction. Low levels of conscientiousness more often become addicted to the Internet.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0006

Alcohol related cognitive impairments in patients with and without cirrhosis

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Introduction: Up to 80 % of patients with alcohol use disorders (AUD) display cognitive impairments. Some studies suggested that cognitive functions could be worsened by hepatic damage, particularly cirrhosis. Cirrhosis is widespread in patients with AUD, indeed one third of them develop cirrhosis during their lifetime (Zhang et al. Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2022). Currently, patients treated for cirrhosis do not benefit from a systematic assessment of alcohol related cognitive impairments. The Brief Screening Tool for Alcohol-Related Neuropsychological Impairments (BEARNI) is a specific tool developed to screening for those impairments.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study was to compare BEARNI mean scores in a group of AUD patients with (AUD/C+) or without cirrhosis (AUD/C-).

Methods: We conducted a prospective, monocentric study at the Amiens University Hospital. Subjects were consecutively recruited from the hepato-gastroenterology department of Amiens University hospital and from the local substance abuse treatment department. All patients were assessed using BEARNI test, demographical (age, gender, number of years of scholarship), and clinical variables, using Child-Pugh scores and Alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT). The BEARNI mean score in the AUD/C+ group was compared to the mean score in the AUD/C- group using an Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with age and educational level as covariate. Between group comparisons were performed using post hoc analysis with Tukey HSD test.

Results: 107 patients (75 AUD/C+, 32 AUD/C-) were included in this study. AUD/C- patients were significantly younger than AUD/C+ patients (respectively, 45.5 ± 6.8 vs 59.3 ± 9.3 ; $p < 0.0001$). There were no differences regarding gender and years of scholarship. Child-Pugh mean scores were 6.9 ± 2.4 in the AUD/C+ group. AUDIT mean scores were significantly lower in the group of patients with AUD and cirrhosis than in the group of patients with AUD without cirrhosis. After adjusting on age and

educational level, we found that mean BEARNI total and cognitive scores in the group of patients with AUD and cirrhosis were significantly lower than in the group of patients with AUD without cirrhosis (respectively, 13.8 ± 0.7 vs 7.8 ± 0.4 $F=46.8$; $p < 0.0001$ and 10.6 ± 0.6 vs 6.9 ± 0.3 ; $F=30.1$; $p < 0.0001$). The mean subscores of delayed verbal memory, alphabetical ordination, alternating verbal fluency and ataxia subtests were also significantly lower in the group of group of patients AUD/C+ (respectively, 1.8 ± 0.1 vs 2.8 ± 0.2 , $F= 13.9$, $p < 0.0001$; 1.8 ± 0.1 vs 2.6 ± 0.2 , $F= 10.6$, $p < 0.0001$; 2.4 ± 0.1 vs 3.6 ± 0.2 , $F= 13.4$, $p < 0.0001$; 0.9 ± 0.2 vs 3.1 ± 0.2 , $F= 30.6$, $p < 0.0001$).

Conclusions: In the present study, the patients with AUD and cirrhosis had more cognitive impairments than their counterparts without cirrhosis. Longitudinal studies are needed to investigate how cirrhosis can influence cognitive impairments.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0007

System of combined psychotherapeutic and physical rehabilitation of children with cyber addiction

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Introduction: Contemporary children practically live in cyberspace, constantly using various devices, and many of them have an addiction that leads to violations of their mental and physical formation.

Objectives: Based on the mental and the physical examination of children suffering on cyber addiction with the signs of clinical manifestations determine the targets and form of combined correctional rehabilitation system.

Methods: The clinical investigation based on psychiatric examination with the narrative motivation interview, psychological examination by Eysenck "extra/introversion" test and physical examination with special attention to the musculoskeletal system.

Results: The randomized investigation of childhood population was performed. 198 children of different age (7 – 14 years old) were examined. 72 (36.4%) of them showed significant signs of cyber addiction with a narrowing of interests, a reduction in social ties, and a decrease in school performance. They spent from 3 to 10 hours on gadgets per day. 140 (71%) of them, also showed signs of fubbing, that is, the priority of telephone communication over direct communication with the interlocutor. The significant results of Eysenck test examination were following: 126 (64%) of them were introverts and 72 (36%) of them were extraverts. During the physical examination, 91 (46%) of these children had different spine and musculoskeletal disturbances. In the group of additional children the vast majority of subjects, 87%, have characteristic defects of the musculoskeletal system. The most symptomatic in the diagnosis of cyberaddiction and phubbing of school-age children are: round back, stooping, scoliotic posture and types of lateroflexion. The severity of cyber addiction and the degree of musculoskeletal disorders were inversely proportional. The results served as the