

EPV0708

The diagnostic issues of Adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) : A systematic literature review

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Introduction: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a condition that is usually diagnosed in childhood . However studies have shown that there is a propotion of adults with ADHD that did not have the disorder in their early ages and have been diagnosed in adulthood . Symptoms of adult ADHD are often confused with other psychiatric conditions due to the similarities in clinical criteria . Diagnosing Adult ADHD is still challenging due to lack of gold standard instruments , which can interfere with the therapy .

Objectives: Identify the assesment measures that improve the early diagnosis of Adult ADHD

Methods: A systematic literature search was executed using the PUBMED and GOOGLEScholar databases from 2009 to 2022 exploring the different assesment tools of adult ADHD using the keywords : Adult ADHD – Diagnosis issues – Assesment .

Results: Results show diagnosing Adult ADHD can be by using three different assesment methods : clinical interview – ADHD behaviour rating and neuropsychological tests .

Clinical interview has a high sensitivity but low speceficity in diagnosing ADHD in adults .

Harrison and Al showed the CAARS scale appears to have adequate specificity in a young adult population giving it has validity to identify invalid symptom presentation.

The TOVA and the Conners CPT are the two CPTs widely used in ADHD assessment.

It is not clear whether the TOVA or Conners CPT has better diagnostic accuracy .

Cognitive test batteries dont show specific results in identifying ADHD

Conclusions: To sum up , diagnosing adult ADHD is a challenging situation due to the lack of specificity in the assesment tools . This work highlights the necessity of further studies to improve the diagnostic process and the ability to create a universal guidelines . That way , early interventions and treatments can take place and avoid the confusion with other conditions .

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EPV0709

Psychiatric disorders in women hospitalized at the arrazi psychiatric hospital

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Introduction: Women get hospitalized for various serious mental disorders that are gender specific, half of them married with children, the other half single\divorced women stigmatized and marginalized in our society.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe mentally ill women admitted into the psychiatric hospital, socio demographically and clinically, highlighting differences, specificities and multiple roles distress deviate with the course of disorder.

Methods: This is a prospective cross-sectional study involving 50 patients admitted to Ar-razi Psychiatric Hospital

Results: The average age is 39years, 41% of them are single, with a low educational level (primary school). 77% of our women are from the urban region, 59% are jobless. 19% of patients in our study have positive family history, 65% of them suffered from schizophrenia. 65% of patients are admitted for schizophrenia, followed by bipolar I disorder 22%, MDD is only represented by 10%. 25% of inpatients deal with a toxic habit, 18,5% abuse nicotine and only one woman have tried quitting. Suicide attempts are closely linked to major depressive episodes of MDD and BID, in patients were already under a combination of antidepressants and anxiolytics for at least 3 months. Psychotic features are observed in most of admitted disorders, 80% in BIP and 64% in MDD. According to HAMILTON-DEPRESSION 62,9% of women are admitted for a severe depressive episode, 30% present anxiety comorbidity and a history of CBT sessions months prior hospitalization.

Conclusions: Shading the light into admitted women in psychiatry and deciphering specific demographic, clinical and therapeutic features may improve the global care system and women's adherence to treatment and follow up.

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EPV0710

Neuropsychic effects of organic solvents: a review of the Tunisian literature

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Introduction: Organic solvents (OS) constitute a considerable occupational risk in industrial environment. Long-term exposure can cause several neuropsychic manifestations which are the subject of several studies conducted in Tunisia.

Objectives: To identify the main psychological disorders in workers exposed to OS in Tunisia and to determine the occupational sectors at risk.

Methods: This is a review of the Tunisian literature, focusing on studies carried out on OS in the workplace and published in the form of articles or defended in the form of theses or dissertations in medical faculties over a ten-year period.

Results: The total number of employees was 9 499 of which 4 259 were exposed to OS. The total number of companies studied was 169 with 164 occupational pathology cases. The most studied