

EPV0012

Relationship between substance use (tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis) and low academic achievementE. Gharbi^{1*}, O. Kaddour² and R. Ben Soussia^{1,2}¹Psychiatric Department, CHU Taher Sfar Mahdia and ²Faculte de Medecine Monastir, Mahdia, Tunisia

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Introduction: Poly use of psychoactive substances (tobacco, alcohol and cannabis) is a major health issue, especially among younger children, mainly adolescents and students. The prevalence of addictive behaviour in Tunisia is clearly increasing. This development attracts the attention of the scholarly society from the point of view of the effects and consequences on the short or long term. Since this is still a taboo subject given the socio-cultural and religious constraints, there are still difficulties in conducting epidemiological investigations on this subject.

Objectives: In this context, we conducted this study with the Tunisian student population during the academic year 2020/2021. The objectives of this work were: To determine the prevalence of the use of the three psychoactive substances (tobacco, alcohol and cannabis) and to evaluate school performance as associated factors of substance use.

Methods: We proceeded to a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study conducted with a sample of the Tunisian student population during the 2020/2021 academic year (from November 2020 to February 2021).

Results: We included in the analysis 772 students. The average age of the study population was 23.29 ± 3.25. Alcohol was the most reported substance in 35.8% of participants. The prevalence of tobacco use was 32.1% and that of cannabis use was 14.4%. Academic achievement was assessed by the notion of repetition, from which we noted that 81.3% of respondents did not experience repetition. Repetition was statistically significantly associated with the use of all three substances ($p < 10^{-3}$). The concept of repetition increased the risk of smoking by 2.616 (95% IC95 [1,724-3,969]). The concept of repetition increased the risk of consumption by 2.33 (IC95%[1,522-3,578]). The notion of repetition multiplies the risk of cannabis use by 2,250 (IC95%[1,369-3,699]).

Conclusions: The relationship between the use of psychoactive substances and low academic performance has been explained from different medical and psychological perspectives. It is crucial to recommend the development of support cells in academic institutions as well as to strengthen psychological management especially for people who have experienced a drop in school because they would be people at risk of developing a substance use.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0013

Misuse of psychotropic medications among hospitalized patients

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Introduction: Psychotropic drugs are sometimes taken outside of any medical context and can be diverted or even trafficked. This phenomenon affects more adolescents and young adults, more specifically those who are already struggling with other consumption problems. This vulnerable population is thus exposed to several negative health and social repercussions.

Objectives: The objective of our work is to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the patients, the main drugs used, the dose, the route of administration, the mode of obtaining the drug and the intentionality of the use.

Methods: It is a retrospective study spread over 1 year on a series of patients who were hospitalized in the service of addictology at the psychiatric hospital Ar-razi of Salé. The data collection was carried out from the medical files and an exploitation form.

Results: A total of 141 patients were hospitalized during this period of which 53 37.5 had a diverted use of medication. Our sample is characterized by a predominance of female patients (90%) with a median age of 33 years. The most misused drugs were benzodiazepines (85.7%), analgesics (11.7%), hypnotics (9.4%) and anti-histamines (1.9%). Misuse is related to exceeding doses (up to 40 times the maximum dose of the AMM) and duration of treatment, to use or obtaining drugs without a prescription 79.2, to the route of administration and to drug addiction. 11.3 of patients were dependent on a single drug; 88.7% of patients had a co-addiction: tobacco 86.8%, cannabis 77.3%, alcohol 58.5%, cocaine 34.5%, solvents 15, heroin 1.8% or a history of addiction. Hospitalization was only related to drug misuse in 11.3% of cases. The effects sought: anxiolysis 58.5%, euphoria 30.2%, analgesic 5.7%, disinhibition 3.8%, increased performance 1.9%

Conclusions: The misuse of psychotropic drugs is a well-known public health problem. However, this phenomenon remains unknown and neglected in Morocco.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0014

the specificity of female addictions in morocco (A cross-sectional analytical study)

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Introduction: Addiction is a chronic disorder resulting in physical, psychological, and/or social harm following the repetitive, compulsive consumption of a substance. In Morocco, there are few data on female addictive behavior, apart from those concerning the prevalence of consumption of products based on surveys of the general population.

Objectives: Report the current epidemiological, clinical, and therapeutic peculiarities of female addiction according to a heuristic approach (based on proven scientific evidence).

Methods: A questionnaire was distributed to patients followed at the addiction center in Tetouane and the Ar-razi psychiatric hospital in Tangier. We also carried out a systematic review of the literature, focusing on about ten articles. The main search engines are PubMed, Medline, Science Direct.