Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of workaholism and its associated socio-demographic and historic factors among Tunisian engineers.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study conducted among Tunisian engineers during July 2021. The data were collected by an online questionnaire including the socio-demographic and historic information and the “the Work Addiction Risk Test” (WART) which was used to assess the workaholism.

Results: A total of 52 engineers participated in this study (40.4% female and 59.6% male). The average age was 30.75 years (SD=6.25 years). Concerning marital status, thirty-five engineers (67.3%) were single. Of the participants, 17.3% had a history of chronic somatic-disorders and 25% of them had a history of a psychiatric disorder, such as depressive disorder in 11.5% of cases. The prevalence of workaholism in Tunisian engineers was 23.1%. Workaholism was associated to older age with no significant difference (p = 0.11). The analysis showed that workaholics had more history of depressive disorder (p = 0.02) compared to non-workaholics. However, no significant difference was found by the other socio-demographic factors according to workaholism.

Conclusions: Workaholism is a significant phenomenon among Tunisian engineers. It may depend of personal characteristics and induce negative consequences on mental health and lead to depression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: work addiction; individual factors; Prevalence; engineers

EPP0008
Childhood violence experience interacts with BDNF Val158Met polymorphism and modify internet addiction risk

N. Chuprova1, T. Merkulova2, M. Solovieva2, A. Nikolishin3, A. Trusova4, S. Grechanyi, V. Soldatkin5, A. Yakovlev6, P. Ponizovsky7, R. Ilyuk8, A. Egorov10, E. Krupitsky11 and A. Kibitov1

1Serbsky National Medical Research Center on Psychiatry and Addictions, Molecular Genetics Laboratory, Moscow, Russian Federation; 2Serbsky National Medical Research Center on Psychiatry and Addictions, Laboratory Of Molecular Genetics, Moscow, Russian Federation; 3Federal State Budgetary Institution Serbsky National Medical Research Centre for Psychiatry and Narcology of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Laboratory Of Molecular Genetics, Moscow, Russian Federation; 4Saint Petersburg State University, Department Of Medical Psychology And Psychophysiology, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation; 5Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Department Of Psychiatry And Addictology, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation; 6Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Department Of Psychiatry And Addictology, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation; 7Rostov State Medical University, Department Of Psychiatry, Addictology And Medical Psychology, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation; 8Lipetsk Regional Addiction Hospital, Department Of Addictology, Lipetsk, Russian Federation; 9Bekhterev National Medical Research Center on Psychiatry and Neurology, Department Of Addictology, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation and 10Sechenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Laboratory Of Neurophysiology And Pathology Of Behavior, St.Petersburg, Russian Federation

Introduction: Internet-addiction (IA) is one of the most common non-chemical (or behavioral) addictions with genetic impact and substantial effects of psychological and personality characteristics, taking into account the childhood traumatic experience. Gene-environment interactions (GxE) may substantially impact on the risk of Internet-addiction (IA).

Objectives: Aim: to test the associations between the functional polymorphism rs6265 (Val66Met) in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) gene, affecting BDNF function, and childhood traumatic experience and their GxE interactions with IA risk.

Methods: In total 456 participants were screened with Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) to cut a cohort on two groups: IA (CIAS total score ≥ 65, n=100) and controls (CIAS total score less 64, n=356). The Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was used to assess childhood traumatic experience using its main domains: parents (P), family (F), abuse (A) and violence (V). BDNF Val158Met polymorphism was detected by RT-PCR.

Results: Logistic regression revealed associations of P scores with increased IA risk only after adjustment for sex and age (p=0.01, OR=1.166, 95%CI [1.038-1.309]) and V scores with decreased IA risk (p=0.000, OR=0.799, 95%CI [0.233;0.744]) only before adjustment. No associations of F and A with IA risk were found. BDNF Val158Met per se was not associated with IA risk, but significant effect of interaction V score*BDNF rs6265 CC on IA risk in “protective” manner was revealed (p=0.039, OR=0.873, 95%CI [0.768-0.993]) in a model adjusted for sex and age.

Conclusions: Childhood violence experience interacts with BDNF Val158Met polymorphism and CC (ValVal) genotype may be possibly protective factor decreasing the internet addiction risk

Disclosure: This work was carried out with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research: RFBR grant # 18-29-22079

Keywords: BDNF Val158Met; internet addiction; adverse childhood experiences

EPP0009
Gambling During the Covid-19 Pandemic

M. Skelin and A. Puljić*

The University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, Department For Addictive Disorders, ZAGREB, Croatia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.352

Introduction: With the Covid-19 pandemic numerous questions about the behaviour of gambling addicts have risen, with the lockdown causing a lack of structure, peer supervision and support. The first reports have suggested an increase in activity and riskier choices.

Objectives: Our aim was to explore how the Covid-19 pandemic has influenced gambling habits.

Methods: Data was collected from companies in Germany and Croatia which provide online gambling services, and statistically analyzed.