

**Table 1:** Univariate associations of smartphone use and smartphone addiction.

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	SMARTPHONE ADDICTION ACCORDING TO THE SAS-SV NUMBER		P VALUE		
		NO ADDICTION POURCENTAGE	NO ADDICTION NUMBER	POURCENTAGE	NUMBER	
Sexe	Female	137	23.1%	455	76.9%	<0,001
Nationality	Moroccan	266	31.2%	587	68.8%	0.028
Medical history	Yes	45	25.4%	132	69.1%	0.042
Psychiatric history	Yes	30	23.1	100	76.9	0.021
Taking treatment prescribed by the Psychiatrist	No	259	33%	527	67%	0.029
Substance use	Yes	116	42.3%	158	57.7%	0.001
Period of use of the smartphone	<5 years	149	37.5%	248	62.5%	0.001
Internet access	Yes	254	30.9%	556	74.6%	0.358

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, the present study provides the first insights into smartphone use, smartphone addiction, and predictors of smartphone addiction in young people from Morocco. Future studies should extend this knowledge in order to draw clearer conclusions regarding the disease burden, and why not a more precise long-term exploration of the fate of these students and their later risk in the professional hospital setting seems worth studying.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0517

### Exploring the attitudes of non-psychiatric healthcare workers towards patients with alcohol use disorder in a tertiary hospital

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**Introduction:** There are serious adverse effects on the physical and mental wellbeing of patients with alcohol use disorders.

It is important to screen and provide brief intervention for these group of patients during their inpatient admission.

Prompt identification and treatment of patients with alcohol use disorders are contingent on the attitudes of healthcare workers towards them.

Non-psychiatric doctors and nurses might respond inadequately due to negative attitudes and beliefs.

**Objectives:** We examined the attitudes of non-psychiatric workers in the medical and surgical wards.

**Methods:** The Alcohol & Alcohol-Problems Perceptions Questionnaire (AAPPQ) was administered to 128 doctors and 785 nurses from the medical and surgical disciplines in a tertiary hospital.

**Results:** 75.5% of doctors and 51.9% of nurses endorsed the domain of role legitimacy in the AAPPQ.

However both groups reported low-levels of role-adequacy (combined: 41.2%), role-support (combined: 36.9%), motivation

(combined: 36.5%), task-specific self-esteem (combined: 25.1) and work satisfaction (combined: 20.5%) in the AAPPQ.

**Conclusions:** While non-psychiatric healthcare workers acknowledged the importance to initiating intervention for patients with alcohol-use disorder in daily work, there were low levels of therapeutic commitments towards patients with problematic alcohol-use.

It is vital to introduce in-house programmes to educate, empower and emphasise the importance of therapeutic contact with patients for alcohol intervention.

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## EPP0518

### Brain activation in patients suffering from gambling disorder: an fMRI study using the cue reactivity approach for slot-machine gambling

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**Introduction:** The relevance of behavioral addictions (like gambling or internet gaming disorder) is growing constantly - not only in clinical practice, but also as a topic in addiction research. Furthermore, behavioral addictions were found to share similar neurobiological mechanisms with substance-use disorders like alcohol or drug addiction. Cue reactivity is a well-established concept to study an important concept in addiction: craving, which denotes the strong desire to consume the addictive substance. For instance, images of alcoholic beverages can induce a strong desire to drink alcohol in patients with alcohol addiction, reflected in brain activation in parts of the reward system and regions specifically involved in craving.

**Objectives:** In order to extend existing findings to the field of slot machine gambling, we focused on patients suffering from gambling disorder (GD) and who mainly played slot-machines. We investigated neural activation as a response to addiction-related cues (in comparison to neutral cues) using a cue reactivity paradigm.

**Methods:** To that end, participants with a diagnosis of GD (N = 10) and a group of healthy controls (N = 20) viewed pictures of gambling-related cues (slot machines) as well as neutral cues (ticket vending machines), while brain activation was recorded using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Direct comparisons of patients suffering from GD with healthy controls were analyzed for the two different image types (gambling-related vs. neutral) separately.

**Results:** We found stronger activation in the insular cortex for patients with GD only during presentation of the slot-machine images, but not for the neutral cues. Furthermore, for the slot-machine condition also stronger activation in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) and the supplementary motor area (SMA) was documented for the clinical population but not for the healthy controls.

**Conclusions:** In line with previous findings, the visual presentation of gambling cues led to stronger brain activations in parts of the reward system (dACC) and in the insula, which plays a crucial role in addictive disorders, especially in craving. Our results further add