

71.4% of the total population. One hundred of them (54.95%) were fellows, out of which 18% specialized in surgery. Sixty-one per cent of these young doctors were single. Twenty-two individuals were smokers with male predominance (59.1%). Smoking was associated with age ($p < 0.001$) and female sex ($p = 0.001$). Fagerst orm test score's mean was 4.09 ± 2.52 . High to very high nicotine dependency was found in 31.8% of cases. Thirty-five interns and fellows consumed alcohol and 51.4% of them were females. Alcohol use was associated with sex ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Despite knowing their hazard, young doctors still resort to drinking and smoking as a coping mechanism. The promotion of healthier coping mechanisms is essential.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0035

Assessment of addictive behaviors in patients with schizophrenia

M. Kacem*, W. Bouali, H. Babba, F. Zaouali and L. Zarrouk

Psychiatric department, Taher Sfar Hospital of Mahdia, Mahdia, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1394

Introduction: Schizophrenia, a chronic and complex psychiatric pathology, can be isolated. However, it can be associated with other comorbidities and thus be accompanied by addictive behaviors that complicate their management.

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to estimate the prevalence and identify the characteristics of addictive behaviors in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: A retrospective study of 151 patients with schizophrenia hospitalized in the psychiatry department of Taher Sfar University Hospital in Mahdia from January 2017 to December 2021.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 39.8 ± 11.23 years, with a predominance of the 36-45 age group (38.4%). All patients were male. Three quarters of the patients (75.5%) were users of psychoactive substances (PAS): nearly three quarters (72.8%) were addicted to tobacco, more than one third (39.7%) were addicted to alcohol, more than one quarter (29.1%) were addicted to cannabis and nearly one quarter (26.5%) were addicted to other PAS. In more than half of the cases (54.4%), the age of onset of substance use was between 16 and 25 years. The use of PAS preceded the onset of schizophrenia in 62.3% of cases. The relationship with the entourage was marked by hetero-aggressiveness in 77.5% of patients, withdrawal from the entourage in 16.6% of patients and conflict in 5.3% of patients. The impact on the relationship with oneself was marked by self-aggressiveness in 18.5% of patients. Concerning the professional impact, three quarters of the patients (76.1%) had to stop working. The majority of patients (84.1%) continued their usual treatment, while 15.2% of patients stopped it. Only one patient required an increase in dose.

Conclusions: Subjects suffering from schizophrenia are particularly vulnerable to addictions, mainly to tobacco and alcohol. They are thus a group more at risk of the deleterious effects of psychoactive substances and of the aggravation of the clinical and psychosocial evolution of their psychiatric disorders. Measures for early

detection and treatment of their addictive behaviors even before the onset of schizophrenia should be proposed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0036

Assessment of self-esteem among Tunisian cannabis users

M. Kacem*, W. Bouali, M. Henia, S. Brahim and L. Zarrouk

Psychiatric department, Taher Sfar Hospital of Mahdia, Mahdia, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1395

Introduction: Self-esteem plays a role in the adaptive functioning of the human being. It could be a protective factor regarding multiple risks particularly substance use.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to assess self-esteem among a group of young Tunisian users of cannabis.

Methods: The total study sample was composed of 137 participants, who took part of a transversal descriptive study during two months (January and February 2020). These partakers were comprehensively recruited among Emergency patients of Mahdia Hospital. Thereupon, the main criteria for the selection of these patients was their consumption of cannabis, regardless of their primary health care seeking reason or purpose.

The research was carried out upon their declaration of cannabis consumption and their compliance to be part of such a study. Thus, Data were collected on a pre-determined data sheet that included various information (age, sex, lifestyle, personal and family psychiatric history, age at which they started their cannabis consumption and the rate of cannabis use ...).

Accordingly, Self-esteem was assessed using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Consequently, the interview took place after the subject's verbal and informed consent and the assurance of anonymity and confidentiality of the interview content.

Results: In our study population, the cannabis consumers were young adults aged between 18 and 35 years old, with a male predominance of 71%. Among those users, 65.9% were single and 29.7% dropped out of school or experienced academic failure. On a socio-economic level, we concluded to a rate of 5.8% (lower class), 60.9% (middle class) and 33.3% (upper class).

Besides, 40.8% were employed. In total, 23.2% had a psychiatric history. Furthermore, the use of other substances was also prominent and frequent as follows: alcohol 72.5%, tobacco 74.6%, ecstasy 41.3% and 25.4% cocaine. The use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence and pleasure for 66.7%, as an anxiolytic for 26.8% and as a sedative for 23.9%.

Self-esteem, among those cannabis users, was very low in 20% of cases, low in 38% of cases, medium in 15% of cases and high in 25% of cases. Consequently, more than half of the study population remains below the medium average according to RSES.

Conclusions: These results lead us to question the relation between cannabis and self-esteem. The question that is evolved about the use of cannabis is the following: Is it used as a remedy or is it the cause of self-esteem deficiency?

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared