

patients (62%) had moderate fatigue (FSS 36-52), eight patients (31%) had mild fatigue (FSS <36) and two patients (8%) had severe fatigue (FSS >52). In addition, the mean scores for the physical and mental components of perceived health were estimated to be 37.04 ± 7.67 and 44.93 ± 7.23 , respectively. The mean global score (SG) of SF12 was 40.98 ± 7.23 . The majority of patients (92%, n=24) had an average quality of life (SG- SF12 between 30 and 60) and two patients (8%) had a poor quality of life (SG <30).

Conclusions: The impact of MS on the socio-professional quality of life of patients was noted in the majority of cases. It is therefore imperative to improve the care of our patients on both the physical and psychological levels.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0355

Quality of life in employees exposed to organic solvents: A study of 196 cases

N. Ladhari, S. Chemingui, N. Mechergui, M. Mersni, S. Ernez*, D. Brahim, H. Ben Said, G. Bahri and I. Youssef

Department of Occupational Medicine, Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.671

Introduction: Occupational exposure to organic solvents remains a real risk for exposed employees, particularly in mental health and quality of life.

Objectives: - To evaluate the quality of life of employees exposed to organic solvents

- To research the professional and extra-professional determinants of this quality of life.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study that compared 196 employees exposed to organic solvents with 64 non-exposed employees from the same socio-professional environment. The investigation took place in four different companies in the governorate of Tunis. An environmental study combining an evaluation of working conditions and atmospheric monitoring was carried out to identify and quantify exposure to solvents. Quality of life was assessed using the SF36 questionnaire in its Arabic version.

Results: The solvent mixtures to which the employees were exposed mainly contained hexane, toluene, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexane, and perchloroethylene. Exposure to these solvents is primarily from glues and paint products. The study population was relatively young (34.1 years \pm 9.8), predominantly male (sex ratio=2.2), with an education level of no more than secondary school in 90% of cases, with an average work experience of 10.3 years (\pm 8.2) and represented mainly by manual workers (75.4%). The pathological history of the exposed patients was dominated by chronic neuropsychological disorders (48.1%). The global score of SF36 (SFG) was significantly poorer in the solvent-exposed group (SFG= 64.1 ± 21.1 versus 70.1 ± 23.3) ($p=0.05$). Among the eight dimensions of the SF36, a very significant alteration of the dimensions: "perceived health", "psychological health" and "repercussion of psychological health on daily activities" was noted in the solvent-exposed group.

The main determinants of the quality of life of workers exposed to solvents were: level of education, frequency of exposure, length of exposure, and company.

According to the job-exposure matrix, only "perceived health" appeared to be impaired by high levels of cumulative solvent exposure ($p= 0.0006$).

Conclusions: According to this study, organic solvents can affect the quality of life of exposed employees by acting essentially on perceived health, psychological health, and the "impact of psychological health on daily activities".

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Promotion of Mental Health 01

EPP0356

Drawings of a mental landscape: a peer-led intervention for adolescents in a high school setting

A. Barbieri^{1*} and E. Rossero²

¹Mental Health Department, ASL CN1, Cuneo and ²Eclectica+ Research and Training, Turin, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.672

Introduction: Adolescents represent a vulnerable population, with a high prevalence of mental illness and increased levels of subsyndromal psychological distress. Educational settings are central to the lives of young people, and their potentiality to promote mental health is increasingly recognised. The acknowledged role of peer influence on adolescent behaviours indicates peer-led interventions as a promising avenue of youth mental health support.

Objectives: The intervention stems from a pilot called *The Vineyard Project*, which engaged a group of young people with different forms of mental ill-health in local practices of hand-harvesting grape. The pilot was hosted in the region of Langhe (Italy) and was meant to address social anxiety symptoms and poor self-efficacy through the involvement in a culturally meaningful activity within the transformative process of winemaking. The pilot formed the basis of a peer led-intervention in a local Arts high school, aimed to improve mental health knowledge, reduce stigmatising attitudes and promote help-seeking through the mediated connection between students (n = 80) and young people who participated in the *Vineyard Project*.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews with young people participating in the pilot have been conducted and audio-recorded. Interviews explored their experience in the vineyard and its relation with their personal story and the mental health challenges they have been facing. Following a preparatory work with high school teachers, recordings have been anonymized and shared with students to become the object of an art-based workshop.

Results: The practical purpose of the workshop with Arts students was to draw wine labels inspired by their peers' narratives as they were recorded during interviews. This activity had a double objective: i) to stimulate the ability to listen and foster connection with the experiences shared by young people participating in the vineyard activities; ii) to auction wine bottles labelled by the students to