

**Introduction:** The driver's job is a safety job requiring a meticulous neuropsychological assessment, which can affect the decision on fitness to drive. Professional driving benefits from codified regulations concerning neuropsychological disorders.

**Objectives:** To describe the socio-professional characteristics of drivers with psychiatric illnesses

To specify the impact of these pathologies on decisions on fitness for work

**Methods:** Retrospective descriptive study of drivers with psychiatric disorders who consulted the occupational pathology and fitness for work department of the Charles Nicolle Hospital for fitness for work assessment during the period from January 2016 to January 2023.

**Results:** Out of 98 drivers who consulted our department for an aptitude assessment, nine (n=9) patients had a psychiatric disorder. The average age was 45±7 years. They were all men. They were bus (n=7), light car (n=1), and lorry (n=1) drivers. They belonged to the transport (n=7) and service (n=2) sectors. Length of service ranged from one year to 35 years. The pathologies presented by the patients were: anxiety-depressive disorder (n=7), bipolar disorder (=1) and drug-addiction (n=1). They were being treated with antidepressants (n=7), anxiolytics (n=3), and thymoregulators (n=1). The medico-legal decision was to avoid professional driving (n=7) and to avoid professional driving at night (n=2).

**Conclusions:** psychiatric illnesses can compromise fitness to work. The role of the occupational physician in the primary and secondary prevention of people at risk is important.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0508

### Characteristics of online shopping behaviour among Tunisians consumers

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**Introduction:** During the COVID-19 pandemic confinement, the number of people shopping online has increased all over the world. To date, little is known about the online shopping behaviours of Tunisians consumers.

**Objectives:** Evaluate the characteristics of internet shopping among Tunisian consumers.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted among subjects who had already made at least one online purchase. Data was collected using a self-questionnaire published by GOOGLE FORMS. We used a survey form collecting socio-demographic data, personal history and characteristics of online shopping behaviour.

**Results:** A total of 137 participants aged 34.62 ± 9.82 years took part in this study.

All participants had made at least one online purchase, with 43.8% (N=60) purchasing "More than once a year". The products purchased were most often textiles and shoes (50.4%; N=69). The main reasons consumers gave for buying online were special offers (37.2%, N=51), reduced prices (25.5%, N=35) and free delivery

(14.6%, N=20). Almost half of the participants (N=63; 46%) said that they had visited physical shops less since they started shopping online. Regarding the average online shopping budget, 44.5% of consumers (N=61) spent less than 50 dinars/month and 18.2% (N=16) did not use all the products they bought online. Almost half of participants (N=68, 49.6%) feared that their credit card information would be at risk. The majority of respondents (88.9%) thought they might receive a faulty product following online shopping.

**Conclusions:** Our study has enabled us to identify certain factors that may act as a blocker for online purchasing. So that, establishing strategic actions for the continuous improvement of online shopping services with the reduction of subjectivity in customer perception will be helpful.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0510

### Use of long-acting treatments in adult social care. Experience of an Acute Inpatient Mental Health Unit

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**Introduction:** In recent years, the number of social exclusion patients who go to the emergency room for psychiatric evaluation, has increased significantly. This fact may be due to the circumstances associated with migration: economic problems, house searching, moving away from the family origin,... These situations can cause stress before, during and after adaptation, which is a risk factor for presenting psychotic symptoms.

**Objectives:** The objective of this study is present another alternative treatment for adults with social exclusion with psychotic symptoms or Psychotic Disorder. Presenting through a case of Acute Inpatient Mental Health Unit.

**Methods:** A 25 year old men was referred to the emergency department due to an episode of agitation. As relevant psychiatric history, a previous admission to psychiatry's hospitalization with a diagnosis of Schizophrenia. Upon discharge, the patient has not been followed up in Mental Health, although he has gone to the emergency room on several occasions where it is reflected that no psychotic decompensation has been observed. He emigrated to Spain two years ago, since then he has been homeless, working intermittently in agriculture.

At our assessment, after having ruled out consumption of toxic substances, the patient presented a neglected and cachetic appearance. He says that he is worried because some people can not see him and others can.

We admit the patient for study and treatment. Involuntary admission.

**Results:** During the hospitalization, a joint approach was carried out with Social Work and it was decided to start depot treatment in order to promote therapeutic adherence. In this case, it was decided to apply paliperidone depot every sin month. For this, an induction regimen was followed: first, monthly paliperidone 100mg depot was administered, 4 days later, monthly paliperidone 150mg depot and 4 days later, the biannual injection.