

EPV0432

Exploring the Digital Mental Health Literacy of the Tunisian population: A Cross-sectional Online Survey

O. Chehaider¹, M. Lagha¹, A. Adouni^{2*}, I. Ben Romdhane¹, W. Homri¹ and R. Labbane¹

¹Psychiatry C and ²Razi hospital, Manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1137

Introduction: In the digital age, the landscape of mental health information dissemination and consumption in Tunisia has experienced a profound transformation. As the digital revolution continues to reshape our lives, understanding how individuals seek and interact with mental health information online has become increasingly critical.

Objectives: The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- To comprehensively investigate the digital mental health literacy of individuals in Tunisia by administering an insightful online questionnaire.
- To delve into the multifaceted aspects of how Tunisians engage with mental health content on digital platforms, unveiling their comfort levels, preferences, and decision-making factors.

Methods: This study conducted an online survey comprising three sections. The first gathered demographic information to profile our diverse participants. The second explored internet usage patterns, unveiling their digital activities. The third delved into perceptions of mental health information on social media, revealing preferences. Our survey reached participants of various ages and locations in Tunisia.

Results: The findings of this study cast a revealing spotlight on the digital mental health landscape in Tunisia. A significant proportion of our respondents frequently engaged with various social media platforms. Notably, Instagram emerged as the favored platform for 80% of our participants, while 72% chose Facebook as their preferred digital sanctuary. Intriguingly, 57% of our respondents actively embarked on quests for mental health information on YouTube, with a distinct preference for video-based content.

In the labyrinth of online mental health information, our participants exhibited a discerning eye. They assigned paramount importance to source credentials, references to reputable sources, and unwavering adherence to established medical guidelines. However, beneath this discernment, a noteworthy 65% harbored doubts regarding the accuracy of online information, reflecting the inherent challenges and complexities of navigating the digital information ecosystem.

Furthermore, our study unearthed areas where social media platforms may still grapple with shortcomings in addressing the multifaceted needs of mental health consumers. Participants eloquently expressed concerns about the accuracy of information, the availability of reliable platforms, and the crucial need for a diverse array of perspectives in mental health content on social media.

Conclusions: This study offers key insights into Tunisia's digital mental health landscape. It highlights prevalent digital information consumption and preferences. Emphasizing the need for credible and diverse mental health information on social media is vital. This sample lays the foundation for enhancing available content, better supporting mental well-being in Tunisia.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0433

Psychiatrists' Readiness for Digital Psychiatry in Pakistan: A Multicenter CrossSectional Study with Regression Analysis

M. M. Adeel Riaz¹, T. Abrar², S. S. Tebha³, H. Tariq⁴, R. Fatima⁵, M. Hamad^{6,7,8}, A. A. Khan⁹, A. Ahadi¹⁰, N. Ul Sabah¹¹, W. Rasool¹², K. Latif¹³, M. Umar¹⁴, I. Siddique¹⁵ and F. A. Nawaz^{16*}

¹Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad; ²Khyber Medical College, Peshawar; ³Department of Neurosurgery and Neurology, Jinnah Medical and Dental College; ⁴SHINE Humanity, Karachi; ⁵Faisalabad Medical University, Faisalabad; ⁶Riphah School of Business and Management, Riphah International University; ⁷Shifa College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University; ⁸Shifa College of Medicine, Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University, Islamabad; ⁹Ayub Medical College, Abbotabad; ¹⁰Bolan Medical College, Quetta; ¹¹Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur; ¹²King Edward Medical University; ¹³Fatima Jinnah Medical University, Lahore; ¹⁴Faculty of medicine, Khairpur Medical College, Khairpur mirs, Sindh; ¹⁵Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, Faisalabad Medical University, Faisalabad, Pakistan and ¹⁶Emirates Health Services, Al Amal Psychiatric Hospital, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1138

Introduction: The concept of digital psychiatry, encompassing technologies such as mental health apps, Virtual Reality (VR), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and telepsychiatry, emerges as a potential solution to bridge the existing gaps in the mental health system of Pakistan. However, one of the major barriers to the implementation of these technologies is hesitancy to adopt digital tools by psychiatrists.

Objectives: This study aims to explore the current understanding of digital psychiatry, the barriers faced by psychiatrists in its' widespread implementation, and their willingness to adopt these services in clinical practice.

Methods: This cross-sectional study surveyed psychiatrists' knowledge, attitudes, and practices on digital psychiatry from 39 public hospitals across Pakistan using an online validated questionnaire from January to July 2023. Participants included psychiatry residents, fellows, and consultants practicing in Pakistan. Responses were analyzed with Raosoft software, Quirkos, and SPSS 26 using thematic analysis and correlation.

Results: A total of 200 participants responded to the questionnaire, primarily in the age range of 20-30 years (56%). The gender distribution was 55% male (N = 111) and 45% female (N = 89). Among the professional roles, 23% were consultants, 7% were registrars, 54% were psychiatry residents, and 17% were medical officers. Respondents came from both rural (N = 148, 74%) and urban (N = 52, 26%) practice settings. Regarding telepsychiatry, 46% strongly agreed that they are familiar with telepsychiatry, while 58% agreed that telepsychiatry can save time and money. Additionally, 22% strongly agreed that it's a viable approach for patient care. Concerning perspectives on Artificial Intelligence (AI) in digital psychiatry readiness, only 40% of participants had received AI training. However, 55% expressed interest in collaborating with international centers on AI-related projects. In terms of mental health apps, 62% of respondents reported limited familiarity with them. Nevertheless, 65% believed that these apps could potentially

save time and money for psychiatric health systems. Lastly, concerning Virtual Reality (VR) in psychiatric care, 57% of participants were familiar with VR technology, but only 43% were acquainted with its applications in psychiatry. Notably, 71% did not view VR as a viable replacement for in-person psychiatric management.

Conclusions: This is the first study conducted on understanding digital psychiatry in Pakistan's healthcare system, which revealed multiple challenges to digital health competency among psychiatrists. This emphasizes on the need for formal training and funding towards resources to overcome obstacles in utilizing mental health technologies.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0434

Patterns of Internet Addiction in an Italian sample: 100% of the sample experience Nomophobia

F. Marcolini*, D. De Ronchi and A. R. Atti

Department of Biomedical and Neuromotor Sciences, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1139

Introduction: Internet Addiction Disorder, a concept introduced for the first time by Ivan Goldberg in 1995, is one of the most recently identified forms of addiction, but already considered a real psychosocial phenomenon, capable of having a profound impact on different aspects of social and psychological life of individuals. One of its most recently identified manifestations is Nomophobia, a neologism formed from the combination of terms such as “no mobile”, “phone” and “phobia”, which can be understood as the fear of feeling disconnected. It is today considered a situational phobia, characteristic of contemporary times. The most common symptoms include excessive cell phone use and constant anxiety at the thought of losing the internet connection. Others are, for example, “Ringxiety”, ringing anxiety, or the “phantom vibration syndrome”.

Objectives: This study aims to examine the spread of Nomophobia in the Italian population, evaluating psychopathological correlations that can explain its diffusion.

Methods: Between January and May 2023, an anonymous online questionnaire was randomly sent to the general population. Alongside with tests to evaluate psycho-social features, the instrument used to study Nomophobia was the *Nomophobia Questionnaire* (NMP-Q) (Yildirim *et al.* *Comput Hum Behav.* 2015; 49:130–7), in its Italian version (Adawi *et al.* *JMIR MHealth UHealth.* 2018;6:e24).

Results: The sample consists of 308 people (189 F, 119 M), with an average age of 32 years (*sd* 14). In our sample, 100% of the subjects tested positive for Nomophobia. Values indicating a state of severe Nomophobia are found in 12.3% of the sample (F 15.9%, M 6.7%). The young population, between 18 and 25 years old, represents 54% of the affected population, but more than 60% of severe cases (95% confidence interval 50–65%). The severe cases correlate positively ($p < 0.05$) with findings of high impulsiveness. There are no other studies that investigate the psychopathological correlates of Nomophobia among Italians.

Conclusions: Despite possible *biases*, the data obtained are an alarming sign of the spread of internet addiction that characterizes our times, of which the excessive use of cell phones in the form of

Nomophobia is an expression. Despite their now undisputed usefulness, mobile devices are capable of causing the onset of serious health problems, starting from exposure to radiation capable of causing dermatitis, tumors, and infertility. Furthermore, they dramatically interfere with driving safety, becoming a major cause of road accidents. Considering these consequences, it appears to be extremely important to characterize the phenomenon, as well as its psychosocial determinants, in order to proceed with its better definition and prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0435

Assessing empathy among caregivers: a cross-sectional study

M. Kahloul¹, I. Kacem^{2*}, A. Ghenim², A. Aloui², A. Chouchane², M. Ajmi¹, W. Naija¹, M. Maoua² and N. Mrizak²

¹Sahloul Academic Hospital, Anesthesia and Intensive Care Department and ²Occupational Medicine Department, Farhat Hached Academic hospital, Sousse, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1140

Introduction: Empathy plays an important role in everyday human relationships. It is the ability to put oneself in the place of others, to represent what they think and feel. In healthcare settings, several studies have highlighted its positive effects on patients in terms of physical and psychological well-being.

Objectives: Evaluate empathy among caregivers.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, conducted over a 1-month period and enrolling nursing staff working at Farhat Hached Academic hospital. Empathy was assessed using the Jefferson Scale of physician's empathy (JSPE) scale.

Results: A total of 92 caregivers were enrolled in this study. The average age was 40.41 years with a sex ratio of 0.95. The most represented category was nurses (64.1%) with an average seniority of 17.2 years. The average empathy score was 98.4. Scores above half were reported in 69.5% of cases. The presence of empathy was significantly associated with female gender ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusions: Empathy is a key point in the patient-caregiver relationship. Thus, the nursing staff must be aware of this concept in order to improve the quality of care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0436

The opportunity for e-mental health to overcome stigma and discrimination

K. Subramaniam^{1*}, A. Greenshaw² and A. Thapliyal³

¹Global Medical Affairs, Viatrix, Auckland, New Zealand; ²Dept of Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada and ³e-Mental Health International Collaborative, Auckland, New Zealand

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1141