

apron for protection. Dosimeters were not used by any of the participants. Concerns level was associated with self-assessment of exposure risk ( $p = 0.027$ ).

**Conclusions:** In conclusion, awareness of the risks generates anxiety and concern among staff; however, it alone is insufficient to alter our practices. This underscores the imperative for a proactive approach in implementing robust safety measures and comprehensive training programs.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1153

### Low back pain and psychological distress according to the job tenure among electricians

I. Sellami<sup>1,2\*</sup>, A. Feki<sup>2,3</sup>, A. Abbas<sup>1</sup>, M. Hajjaji<sup>1</sup>, S. Baklouti<sup>3</sup>, M. L. Masmoudi<sup>1</sup> and K. Jmal Hammami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational medicine, Hedi Chaker Hospital; <sup>2</sup>Medicine university and <sup>3</sup>Rheumatology, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1710

**Introduction:** Low back pain (LBP) is common among electricians caused by work conditions. Even when symptoms are short-term and not medically serious, LBP can be associated with psychological distress.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to assess the link between LBP and psychological distress according to the job tenure among electricians.

**Methods:** The study was conducted in a group from a Tunisian Electricity society. Data were gathered between January-June 2022 using a self-administered questionnaire including socio-professional characteristics, the Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire during the last 12 months and Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6). Our population was divided into two groups according to job tenure. The first group (G1) consisted of electricians with less than ten years of job tenure and the second (G2) consisted of electricians with more than ten years of seniority.

**Results:** G1 consisted of 10 participants with a mean age of  $30.6 \pm 6.7$  years and with average job tenure of  $3.3 \pm 1.1$  years. G2 consisted of 64 participants with a mean age of  $40.7 \pm 10.3$  years and average job tenure of  $17.4 \pm 10.9$  years. According to the Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire, LBP during the last 12 months was present in the first and the second group in 30.8% and 14.3% of participants, respectively.

The proportion of respondents with high levels of psychological distress (K6 score of 13 or greater) in the first and the second groups was 10% and 9.4% of participants, respectively. The presence of low back pain during the last 12 months was significantly associated with a high score of K6 in the second group ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** From the results of this study, we conclude that LBP was associated with psychological distress when the job tenure is high. Therefore, the prevention of LBP should go through programmes to build ergonomically safe working conditions to enhance the mental health of electricians.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1154

### Musculoskeletal disorders and psychosocial risks among electricians

I. Sellami<sup>1,2\*</sup>, A. Feki<sup>2,3</sup>, A. Abbas<sup>1</sup>, K. Jmal Hammami<sup>1</sup>, M. Hajjaji<sup>1</sup>, S. Baklouti<sup>3</sup> and M. L. Masmoudi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational medicine, Hedi Chaker Hospital; <sup>2</sup>Medicine university and <sup>3</sup>Rheumatology, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1711

**Introduction:** There is a growing concern about the link between musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) and psychosocial risk (PSR) among electricians. Both MSD and PSR represent a threat to the electrician's health, quality of life and productivity.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to assess the link between PSR and MSD among electricians.

**Methods:** The study was conducted in a group from an electricity society. Data were gathered between January-June 2022 using a self-administered questionnaire evaluating socio-professional characteristics, the Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire during the previous year and the validated French version of the questionnaire KARASEK.

**Results:** Our study included 68 male electricians. The mean age was  $39.2 \pm 10.3$  years. The average job tenure was  $16 \pm 11.4$  years. According to the Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire, 50% of participants experienced pain during the last 12 months.

About half of the electricians had high psychological demand (48.5%), 63.2% had a low latitude, and 76.5% had low social support. According to the Karasek model, tense electricians accounted for 26.5% and assets 22.1%. MSDs were associated with high psychological demand at work ( $p = 0.02$ ).

**Conclusions:** This study demonstrated that PSR and MSDs are associated among electricians and are highly prevalent. They represent an important concern of the occupational and safety health system. The prevention of MSD should take into account the specific working conditions of electricians to reduce their exposure to psychosocial risk factors in the workplace.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1155

### Medical fitness for work in physicians with psychiatric disorders

S. Chemingui<sup>1</sup>, D. Brahim<sup>1</sup>, I. Youssfi<sup>1</sup>, M. Mersni<sup>1</sup>, M. METHNI<sup>2\*</sup>, H. Ben Said<sup>1</sup>, N. Mechergui<sup>1</sup>, I. YAICH<sup>3</sup>, C. Ben Said<sup>3</sup>, N. BRAM<sup>3</sup> and N. Ladhari<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational pathology and fitness for work department Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia; <sup>2</sup>Occupational pathology and fitness for work department, Charles Nicolle Hospital and <sup>3</sup>Forensic Psychiatry department, Razi Hospital, La Manouba, Tunis, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1712

**Introduction:** Being a doctor is a profession with special medical requirements. Therefore, the assessment of medical fitness for work