## EPP1385a

### Pornography cyberaddiction and impulsivity among medical tunisian students

N. Meseddi, M. Bouhamed, O. Bouattour, A. Chamseddine, F. Charfeddine, L. Aribi and J. Aloulou*

Psychiatry, Hedi chaker hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1542

**Introduction:** Medical studies have always been considered as very stressful. Although these students are generally among the most academically successful students, they are not spared from developing both substance and behavioral addictions, particularly pornography cyberaddiction.
**Objectives:** To evaluate the pornography cyberaddiction in a group of tunisian students, to study their impulsivity and determinate the link between these two entities.
**Methods:** A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study including 155 medical students. We used the S-IAT sex : to evaluate pornography cyberaddiction and Barrat bis 10 : to evaluate impulsivity.
**Results:** The average age of students was 25.8 ±3.5 years old. The sex ratio (M/W) was 0,72. This medical students were single in 76.8%, had a high socio-economic status in 99.4% of case. They had a personal psychiatric history in 15.0%. They are smokers in 20%, consume alcohol in 30.3% and cannabis in 9% of case. The mean score of : the BIS 10 was 63.3 and the S-IAT was 15.6. The viewing of pornographic movies started around the age of 15 years old. Pornographic sites are the most frequently used tool (58.2%). The factors correlated with this addiction are: male sex (p=0.014), tobacco consumption (p=0.012), alcohol consumption (p=0.02) and impulsivity (p=0.03).
**Conclusions:** It resort from our study that medical students may suffer from pornography cyberaddiction. This increased use may be associated with impulsivity and substance use. Psychological support aimed specifically should be used to protect medical students.

**Keywords:** pornography; Cyberaddiction; Impulsivity; Medical Students

## EPP1385

### Spice related catatonia and its treatment: The case study

O. Pityk[1]*, O. Lutska[2] and A. Sikora[1]

[1]Psychiatry, Narcology And Medical Psychology Department, Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine and [2]Department Of The First Psychotic Episode And Crisis Conditions, Precarpathian Regional Clinical Center of Ivano-Frankivsk Regional Council, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1543

**Introduction:** Synthetic Cannabinoids were recognized as drugs of abuse since 2008, they are sold under various names (Kush, K2, Spice).
**Objectives:** The Patient N., 17 years old male was admitted to the hospital with a first-time psychotic episode. He is fond of extreme sports (ski jumping, gymnastic and acrobatic elements).

**Methods:** The patient was fully examined.
**Results:** Then he was taken to the admission department. About a week before admission he fell, injuring his leg and head. After that he did not sleep, became excited, aggressive, "said strange things". During the admission patient showed disorganized behavior, agitation, paranoid ideation, beliefs that others were inserting thoughts into his head ("thought insertion") and that his thoughts could be read by others ("thought broadcasting"), imperative "voices", bizarre delusional thoughts. The UDT showed positive K2 analysis. The patient was prescribed Diazepam, Zuclopenthixol, Valproic acid. No improvement observed. Haloperidol was prescribed next day. Then Haloperodol was changed to Quetiapine, and after 10 days of treatment no improvement was observed. The patient started to show catatonia symptoms such as elective mutism, mild rigidity, signs of cog-wheeling or clasp-knife rigidity. He experienced anxiety, fear, did not take care of himself. Every day he started to be aggressive, impulsive, started to experience auditory hallucinations. Due to that fact it was decided to prescribe Haloperidol, Chlorpromazine, Phenazepame, Diphenhydramine.That treatment improved behavior.
**Conclusions:** Thus, the intensive treatment with antipsychotic medications in combination with benzodiazepines and diphenhydramine is much more preferable for the management of the cases of oneiroid catatonia due to the usage of Spice.

**Keywords:** synthetic cannabinoids; oneiroid catatonia; management; Spice

## EPP1385a

### Analysis of the content consumed by internet addicted adolescents of central siberia: Gender and age differences

N. Semenova*, S. Tereshchenko, L. Evert L, Y. Kostyuchenko and M. Shubina

Scientific Research Institute For Medical Problems Of The North, Federal Budgetary Scientific Institution «Federal Research Centre «Krasnoyarsk Scientific Centre of Siberian Division of Russian Academy of Sciences», Krasnoyarsk, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1544

**Introduction:** Teenagers' Internet addiction can be supported by a wide variety of Internet content.
**Objectives:** To study the structure of the content consumed by Siberian adolescents with Internet addiction.
**Methods:** 200 (69 boys and 131 girls) Internet addicted adolescents aged 11-18 years and living in the urban area of Central Siberia (Krasnoyarsk) were surveyed. Content consumption was studied using Game Addiction Scale for Adolescents and The Social Media Disorder Scale.
**Results:** 19.0% of adolescents were addicted to Internet games, 22.5% of adolescents were addicted to social media. A combination of both types of addictions was found in 23.5% of adolescents. Other types of content addiction was found in 35% of adolescents. Boys prefer Internet games (62.3% of boys vs. 32.1% of girls), while girls prefer communication on social media (55.0% of girls vs. 29.0% of boys), p <0.001. Combined addiction is observed equally in both sexes (23.2% and 23.7% respectively). For older

adolescents, there is observed a decrease in the interest to Internet games (from 48.4% at 11-14 y.o. to 37.6% at 15-18 y.o.) and to social media (from 49.5% to 43.1%). At the same time, interest to other types of content is growing (from 27.5% to 41.3%).

**Conclusions:** Boys with internet addiction are more likely to be addicted to internet games, while girls are more likely to get engaged in social media. Older adolescents show a decrease in the interest both to Internet games and social media, while their interest to other types of content increases. The study was funded by RFBR project № 18-29-2203218.

## EPP1385b

### Leading patterns of internet-addicted behavior in adolescents in central siberia according to the results of the CIAS test

N. Semenova[1*], S. Tereshchenko[1], L. Evert L[1,2], Y. Kostyuchenko[1] and M. Shubina[1]

[1]Scientific Research Institute For Medical Problems Of The North, Federal Budgetary Scientific Institution «Federal Research Centre «Krasnoyarsk Scientific Centre of Siberian Division of Russian Academy of Sciences», Krasnoyarsk, Russian Federation and [2]Research Institute For Medical Problems In The North, Federal Research Center "Krasnoyarsk Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the RAS", Krasnoyarsk, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1545

**Introduction:** Knowing the leading patterns will help timely predict that addictive behavior is being formed.
**Objectives:** To identify the leading patterns of addictive behavior in adolescents in Central Siberia according to the results of the CIAS test.
**Methods:** 200 adolescents aged 11-18, 69 males and 131 females, with Internet addiction living in an urban area (Krasnoyarsk) were surveyed. The patterns of addictive behavior were assessed using the CIAS test, which includes scales of key symptoms: "Com" (compulsive symptoms), "Wit" (withdrawal symptoms), "Tol" (tolerance symptoms); and negative consequences scales: "IH" (intrapersonal and health problems), "TM" (problems with time management).
**Results:** The mean results (M) of key symptoms were obtained at 14.56 on the "Com" scale, 15.27 on the "Wit" scale, 12.23 on the "Tol". The mean indices of negative manifestations were obtained at 17.00 on the "IH" scale and 13.94 on the "TM" scale. When comparing the mean results of the scales of addicted behavior by the method of one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), statistically significant differences between representatives of different sex and age groups were not revealed ($p > 0.05$).
**Conclusions:** The leading key symptoms of Internet-addicted behavior in Central Siberia adolescents include withdrawal symptoms: decreased mood, anxiety and irritation in the absence of access to the Internet. Symptoms of negative consequences include decreased social contacts, reduced communication with family members, and problems at school. When such symptoms emerge, one should suspect the formation of Internet addiction and carry out the necessary diagnostics for timely intervention. The study was funded by RFBR project № 18-29-22032\18.

## EPP1385c

### Internet addiction and excessive daytime sleepiness in adolescents

N. Semenova*, S. Tereshchenko, L. Evert L, O. Zaytseva and M. Shubina

Scientific Research Institute For Medical Problems Of The North, Federal Budgetary Scientific Institution «Federal Research Centre «Krasnoyarsk Scientific Centre of Siberian Division of Russian Academy of Sciences», Krasnoyarsk, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1546

**Introduction:** Internet addiction (IA) is associated with personal peculiarities, psychosocial characteristics, and physiological factors. Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) is one of the most common sleep disorders in adolescents associated with social behavior patterns.
**Objectives:** To evaluate the association of IA with EDS in Siberian adolescents.
**Methods:** 4637 urban Siberian (Krasnoyarsk, Abakan) school-based adolescents (aged 12-18; boys/girl ratio 2215/2422) were tested with Chen Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS). Internet users were categorized into three groups: adaptive Internet users (AIU) (scoring 27–42); maladaptive Internet users (MIU) (scoring 43–64); and pathological Internet users (PIU) (scoring $\geq 65$). EDS was assessed by Pediatric Daytime Sleepiness Scale (PDSS); cutoffs for EDS were PDSS 95% percentiles for each age group: 12 y.o. – 20 points, 13 y.o. – 21 points, 14-16 y.o. – 22 points, 17-18 y.o. – 23 points. Quantitative data are shown as median (25-75% quartiles). Chi-square and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used.
**Results:** EDS prevalence increase with IA severity: AIU group (n=2402) – 1.4%, MIU group (n=1905) – 3%, and PIU group (n=330) – 12.4% (pAIU-MIU=0.001; pAIU-PIU<0.001; pMIU-PIU<0.001). Positive association was detected between IA severity and PDSS score: AIU group – 10 (6-13), MIU group – 14 (10-17), and PIU group – 17 (13-21), p(K-W)<0.001.
**Conclusions:** EDS is associated with IA in Siberian adolescents. The possible explanations of this relation may be: (1) the higher rate of night activity, (2) night sleep disturbances and (3) the presence of common pathogenic factors in IA and EDS, such as personality characteristics, depression, anxiety. The study was funded by RFBR project № 18-29-2203219.