

Objectives: Therefore, we aimed to explore differences between patients with GD with and without ADHD symptoms regarding psychopathology, personality, sociodemographic and especially treatment outcome measures.

Methods: This longitudinal study included $n=170$ patients with GD receiving 16 sessions of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in a specialized unit of a public hospital. Multiple self-reported instruments were used to assess GD severity, personality, ADHD and other symptoms and sociodemographic measures prior to treatment.

Results: A clinical profile characterized by greater GD severity, higher psychopathology and impulsivity, and less adaptive personality features was observed in patients with self-reported ADHD symptoms compared to those without. No significant differences in treatment response (measured by dropout and relapse rates) were reported between the two groups. However, patients with ADHD symptoms described more severe relapses (more money gambled) and GD patients who relapsed scored higher on measures of ADHD, particularly inattention.

Conclusions: Individuals with GD and ADHD may experience more severe relapses following treatment, suggesting a need for more vigilant follow-up and interventions for patients with this comorbidity.

Disclosure of Interest: C. Vintró-Alcaraz: None Declared, G. Mestre-Bach: None Declared, R. Granero: None Declared, M. Gómez-Peña: None Declared, L. Moragas: None Declared, F. Fernández-Aranda Consultant of: Novo Nordisk and editorial honoraria as EIC from Wiley, M. Potenza Consultant of: Opiant Pharmaceuticals, Idorsia Pharmaceuticals, AXA, Game Day Data, Baria-Tek and the Addiction Policy Forum; has been involved in a patent application with Yale University and Novartis; has received research support (to Yale) from Mohegan Sun Casino and Connecticut Council on Problem Gambling; and has consulted for and/or advised gambling and legal entities on issues related to impulse-control/addictive disorders, S. Jiménez-Murcia: None Declared

O0004

Infertility Among Male Patients With Tramadol abuse

A. W. Abouhendy^{1*}, M. M. Bassiony², U. M. Youssef² and H. M. Elgohary²

¹Addiction Unit, Psychological Medicine Hospital, Cairo and

²Addiction Unit, Zagazig university, Zagazig, Egypt

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.213

Introduction: Tramadol abuse has become a crisis in Egypt and many other Middle Eastern countries. Tramadol abuse is associated with sexual dysfunction and male infertility, according to recent animal and human studies.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to compare tramadol abuse patients and healthy controls regarding free testosterone and prolactin levels and semen analysis.

Methods: Sixty patients with opiate use disorders attributed to tramadol (OUD-T) based on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Fifth Edition) diagnostic criteria and 30 healthy controls were included in the study. Sociodemographic and clinical

data and urine, blood, and semen samples were collected from patients and controls for assessment.

Results: Compared with controls, OUD-T patients had higher prolactin and lower free testosterone levels. Patients with OUD-T were more likely to have lower sperm count and higher abnormal motility and forms of sperms compared with controls.

Conclusions: Patients with OUD-T were found to be more likely to have lower free testosterone levels and lower sperm counts and vitality, and higher prolactin levels and sperm abnormal forms compared with controls.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

O0006

Online Social Support and Trait Anxiety and Phubbing in Nurses

A. Şafak^{1*} and F. Oflaz²

¹NURSİNG, BIRUNI UNIVERSITY, ISTANBUL and ²NURSİNG, KOC UNIVERSITY, İSTANBUL, Türkiye

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.214

Introduction: Phubbing with smartphones becoming an integral part of life and sociotellism behavior has emerged as an important academic concern (Chotpitayasonondh et al., CHB, 2016; 63, 9-18). Expectation of social support in social networks: It can be defined as "When the individual is emotionally intense, he/she shares about this situation and emotions and expects to be paid attention to, sincere and friendly approach from the people on social networking sites, and hopes that an environment of support and trust will be created with social networks by seeing that he/she is not alone with more emotional support." (Uzakgiden et al., JASR 2019; 2 20-24) In the nursing profession, in addition to using the internet for professional requirements, being a member of online social networking sites and spending time on these platforms are increasing. It is important to know the status of phubbing, which damages face-to-face communication and nurses communication within the team. Due to the intensity of work life in the nursing profession and the length of hours spent at work, the effort to meet the need for social support virtually may increase phubbing behavior.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine the relationship among phubbing, online social support and trait anxiety, and the related factors in nurses.

Methods: The population of the research consists of nurses who actively use their social media accounts. Nurses were accessed by snowball method on online Whatsapp groups, Instagram and Facebook platforms through a digital survey between May and November 2021. Data collected by using an individual descriptive characteristics form, generic scale of phubbing, online social support scale, trait anxiety inventory. Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis H tests, t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient was used for data analysis.

Results: The phubbing scores of the nurses ranged from 15 to 98; the trait anxiety levels of the nurses were at a moderate level. It was observed that marital status, presence of WhatsApp groups with teammates, and being warned about the frequency of phone use