

software 26 th version. Percentage comparison on independent series were performed using the Pearson chi-square test.

Results: Our population was made up of 95 family medicine residents, divided into 28 males and 67 females. Sex ratio was 2.39. The average of age was 28 years with extremes 25 and 35 years. 47.4% of residents (n=45) had a positive attitude towards mental illness. The association between this positive attitude and a previous management of a patient with a mental illness was significant (p less than 0.05). On the other hand, there was no significant association neither with the existence of a personal or family psychiatric history nor with the passage through a psychiatric internship of the residents towards mental illness.

Conclusions: The management of patients with mental illness can reduce the stigmatization of mental illness by health professionals. Measures to raise awareness and create empathetic attitudes towards the mentally ill during physician training are needed to improve the quality of front-line care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0569

Family medicine residents' attitudes toward mental illness

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Introduction: The stigma of mental illness is a complex social phenomenon that is widespread throughout the world, even among health care professionals.

Objectives: Assessing attitudes towards mental illness among family medicine residents in Tunisia

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study among of family medicine residents enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine in Monastir (Tunisia), conducted over a period of 3 months (July 2022 to October 2022). The CAMI (Community Attitudes towards the Mentally Ill) scale was used to assess the attitude towards mental illness. Sociodemographic data were collected through a pre-established questionnaire. The data were analyzed using SPSS software 26 th version.

Results: Our population was made up of 95 family medicine residents, divided into 28 males and 67 females. Sex ratio was 2.39. The average of age was 28 years with extremes 25 and 35 years. 46.3% (n=44) of the residents were enrolled in the first year, 22.1% (n=21) enrolled in the second year and 31.6% (n=30) enrolled in the third year. 88.4% (n=84) of the residents did a psychiatric rotation during their training. We found that 47.4% of residents (n=45) had a positive attitude towards mental illness.

Conclusions: Improving the attitudes of primary care physicians towards people with mental illness is necessary to provide good-quality care to these patients

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0570

Assessment of health-related quality of life in asthmatic patients

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Introduction: Asthma is a common worldwide, chronic respiratory disease. It has been shown to impair a person's health-related quality of life (HR-QoL), but the core influencing factors are not fully understood.

Objectives: We aimed in this study to evaluate QoL of asthmatic patients and its main determinants.

Methods: A prospective single center study was held with asthmatics consulting in the Pulmonology Department a public hospital in Tunisia. A complete structured questionnaire concerning socio-demographic and clinical characteristics were determined. The assessment of asthma control during the last 4 weeks was based on the GINA 2022 report criteria. The quality of life was assessed by the Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire (AQLQ) scale in its validated Arabic version.

Results: A total of 109 asthmatic patients was included. Most of them were female (N= 73, 67%). Twelve (11%) were current or ex-smokers. The majority of patients (N=101, 92.6%) were active. Thirty-nine patients (35.7%) had comorbidities. Asthma were controlled in 40.4% of cases.

The average of AQLQ was 4.9 ± 1.2 . The most affected domains were environmental stimuli and symptoms with a mean value of 4.6 ± 1.3 and 5.0 ± 1.3 respectively.

Allergic and uncontrolled asthma and severe disease were significantly associated with the average of AQLQ in the study population with p respectively 0.001, <0.000 and <0.000.

Multivariate analysis demonstrated that factors independently associated with the HR-QoL were : the severity of asthma (OR=0.39, IC95% [-0.62,-0.15], p=0.001) and uncontrolled disease (OR=0.59, IC95%[-0.87,-0.31], p=0.000).

Conclusions: These results suggest that uncontrolled and severe asthma significantly affect health asthma-related quality of life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0571

Descriptive study of the consulting and coordination program between Health Center "La Barca" and Jerez Community Mental Health Unit.

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Introduction: Patients who receive primary medical care at the Health Center "La Barca" and its corresponding services receive