

EPV0704

Fibromyalgia: functional, autoimmune or both? Treatment options for drug-resistant fibromyalgia

C. P. Desport*, D. O. Martins, J. R. Freitas and L. C. de Castro

Psychiatry, Hospital de Magalhães Lemos, Centro Hospitalar e
Universitário do Porto, Porto, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1349

Introduction: fibromyalgia is a modern disease, with growing investigation concerning its etiology and treatment. It has become a very prevalent diagnosis and total remission of symptoms is the exception which is dramatic considering the socio-occupational impact of this highly debilitating disease.

Objectives: to review the updates in the pathophysiology and treatment of fibromyalgia, especially when it is refractory to treatment. The authors also intend to better understand where fibromyalgia belongs, is it in psychiatry as a functional disorder or in rheumatology as an auto-immune disease?

Methods: bibliographical search in PubMed database, using the key-words “fibromyalgia” and “psychiatry”, limited to works published in the last 10 years.

Results: from our search resulted 158 articles, from reading of abstracts 30 were chosen for further reading.

Conclusions: concerning the etiology of this disease, on the one hand psychological factors cannot be neglected since there are several studies finding a positive correlation between stressors like history of physical abuse and fibromyalgia in adulthood, on the other hand investigation and meta-analysis have found that the immune-inflammatory response system might be altered with dysregulation of pro and anti-inflammatory cytokines and cell-mediated immunity. Regarding treatment, symptom relief is often unsatisfactory with classical treatment and so adjunct treatment such as electrical neuromodulation and aerobic exercise might, respectively, be effective in reducing pain and depressive symptoms, thereby improving quality of life, and in improving fatigue and in a lesser degree sleep.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0705

Back pain and its association with mental health issues in young doctors

M. A. Ghrab¹, I. Sellami^{1,2*}, A. Feki^{2,3}, H. Daoud¹, A. Abbes¹,
A. Haddar¹, K. Jmal Hammami^{1,2}, M. Hajjaji^{1,2} and
M. L. Masmoudi^{1,2}

¹Occupational Medicine, Hedi Chaker University Hospital; ²Faculty of
Medicine and ³Rheumatology, Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax,
Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1350

Introduction: Among young medical practitioners, the exigencies of daily practice entail many challenges concerning both physical and mental dimensions. The study of the interplay between these two dimensions is crucial to provide the necessary care for this population.

Objectives: This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of back pain and its association with mental health issues in young medical practitioners.

Methods: A cross-sectional study (January to April 2023) was conducted in the university interns and residents from Sfax. The Nordic questionnaire was used to evaluate back pain. The Generalized-Anxiety-Disorder (GAD -7) and the Patient-Health-Questionnaire (PHQ-9) were used to assess signs of anxiety and depression respectively.

Results: Our population consisted of 404 young doctors. One-hundred and twenty were males with a sex-ratio of 0.42. Among them, 76 (18.8%) had surgical specialties. Mean age was 28.03±2.89, BMI's mean was 23.65±3.98. Medical history was reported by 29.2% and psychiatric history by 4.9%. The median of the PHQ-9 and GAD-7 score were 3.5 (IQ: [1;6]) and 2 (IQ: [0; 5]). Signs of depression were found in 11.1% of the population whereas anxiety was found in 8.4% of them. Sixty-seven residents (16.6%) reported having back pain in the previous year. Neck pain, upper-back pain and lower back pain were experienced by 8.7%, 6.4% and 10.1% respectively.

Bivariate analysis showed that back pain was associated with PHQ-9 score (p=0.006), GAD-7 score (p=0.018) and it was not associated with BMI (p=0.769) neither with surgical specialties (p=0.824). Lower Back pain was associated with GAD-7 score (p=0.004).

Conclusions: Our study highlights the link between back pain and mental health problems in young doctors. Interventions englobing a better understanding of these two facets are needed to ensure an optimal care for this young population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0706

Low back pain and perceived psychological workload among electricians

I. Sellami^{1,2*}, A. Feki^{2,3}, A. Abbes¹, S. Baklouti³, M. L. Masmoudi¹,
K. Jmal Hammami¹ and M. Hajjaji¹

¹Occupational medicine, Hedi Chaker Hospital; ²Medicine univeristy
and ³Rheumatology, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1351

Introduction: Low back pain (LBP) is a serious threat to electricians. It is well known that LBP is associated with physical strain. But the impact of psychological workload on the occurrence of LBP needs further investigation.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the link between LBP and perceived psychological workload among electricians.

Methods: The study was conducted with a sample of workers from a Tunisian Electricity society. Data were gathered between January-June 2022 using a self-administered questionnaire including socio-professional characteristics and the Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire during the last 12 months and the last 7 days. To assess the perceived workload, we used the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Task Load Index (NASA-TLX). In this study, we evaluated raw NASA-TLX scores.

Results: Our study included 68 male electricians. The mean age was 39.2 ± 10.3 years. The average job tenure was 16± 11.4 years.