

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

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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 ± 6.7 years and with average job tenure of 3.3 ± 1.1 years. G2 consisted of 64 participants with a mean age of 40.7 ± 10.3 years and average job tenure of 17.4 ± 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

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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 ± 10.3 years. The average job tenure was 16 ± 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.

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EPV1155

Medical fitness for work in physicians with psychiatric disorders

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

among physicians remains a complex decision, particularly for those with psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: To assess the fitness for work decisions among physicians with psychiatric disorders.

Methods: Descriptive and retrospective study including physicians with psychiatric disorders referred to the occupational department of the Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunis for a medical fitness for work from January 1, 2018 to August 30, 2023.

Results: The study included 28 patients with a female predominance (sex ratio M/F at 0.3) and a mean age of 44.1 ± 12 years. Participants were general practitioners (N=12), junior doctors (N=10), specialists (N=5) and one dentist. They worked in the public health sector in 93% of cases, and had a mean professional seniority of 12.4 ± 9.3 years. A psychiatric history was found in 20 patients. Current psychiatric disorders recorded were: depression (N=15), bipolar disorder (N=7), anxiety-depressive disorder (N=4), personality disorders (N=1) and addiction (N=1). Concerning the fitness for work, six patients were fit for work and 11 were temporarily unfit. Job adjustments were proposed for 11 physicians, mainly night shift exemption.

Conclusions: Physicians are exposed to several occupational hazards and require strict medical qualifications. The impact of psychiatric disorders on medical fitness for work is considerable, and could be avoided by appropriate prevention by occupational health practitioners, starting from professional orientation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1157

Facilitating effect of the hypnotically altered state of consciousness on decision-making in a situation modeling real-life

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Introduction: Numerous studies have shown a link between hypnotic susceptibility, the hypnotically altered state of consciousness, and the intensity of experienced emotions (De Pascalis et al., 1987; De Pascalis, Marucci, & Penna, 1989; Bryant & McConkey, 1989; Crowson, Conroy, & Chester, 1991; Crawford, Kapelis, & Harrison, 1995). One of the most suitable experimental psychological methods for modeling real-life decisional conditions is the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) (Bechara, Tranel, & Damasio, 2000). Hypnosis has the potential to provide several benefits in decision-making, although there is limited scientific research on the subject.

Objectives: The main goal of this study was to determine if a hypnotically altered state of consciousness could affect decision efficacy in a real-life modeling situation.

Methods: Forty-eight healthy students (including 28 females and 20 males) from the University of Szeged participated in both the delayed punishment and delayed reward versions of the Iowa Gambling Task under alert and hypnotic states.

Results: During the mid-phase of the tasks while in hypnosis, notably higher performance levels were recorded compared to the alert state. In a simulated real-life scenario, the delayed reward had a more pronounced effect on decision-making efficiency than the delayed punishment. It became evident that the efficient decision-making strategy evolved more rapidly under hypnosis than in an alert state.

Conclusions: The hypnotic state of consciousness in an experimental decision situation modeling real life may accelerate the development of somatic markers, leading to earlier correct decision-making.

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EPV1158

The meaning of work for teachers in educational institutions in the department of magdalena

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Introduction: The psychosocial and mental health-oriented variables of people are determinants for their life in society and their roles within organizations, especially educational institutions that are endowed with social complexities.

Objectives: The objective of this research was to understand the meaning of work for teachers in educational institutions in the department in order to recognize elements such as the level of importance that work holds for them and the factors that either promote or hinder that centrality.

Methods: This is a descriptive study with a quantitative methodology, and the sample selection was done for convenience, taking into account ethical aspects such as the handling of confidentiality for both the individuals who participated in this study and the educational institutions involved.

Results: Regarding the meaning attributed to work by teachers, the results indicate that 29.6% of teachers declare themselves neutral when it comes to the statement that “the most important things in people’s lives are related to work”. 26.8% of teachers are neutral regarding the statement that “the primary function of work is to generate income”, and 17.9% somewhat agree. 20.7% disagree to some extent. 15.6% disagree with the statement that “people’s primary goals in life should be oriented toward work”. 25.1% of teachers are neutral, and 17.9% somewhat agree with the statement that “the main function of work is to enable interesting contacts with other people”. Only 11.7% strongly agree with the statement that “work is, in general, one of the most important things in people’s lives.

Conclusions: It is concluded that there is a need to implement strategies that contribute to the strengthening of the teaching profession and contribute to improving educational quality

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared