

EPV0713

Impact of social support on the outcomes of occupational injuries in the construction sector

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Introduction: Occupational injuries in the construction sector constitute an important health problem affecting workers in their most productive years. The professional environment influences the outcomes of these accidents. The impact of social support among this vulnerable population may explain the difference in terms of outcomes of occupational injury.

Objectives: Evaluating the impact of social support in occupational injuries' outcomes among construction workers.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis was conducted during 9 months among construction sector workers victim of an occupational injury consulting for an Impairment Rating Evaluation and working. Socio-professional data and the accident' outcomes were collected. Social support was evaluated by the Social Support Scale. The pain was evaluated by a Visual Analogue Scale.

Results: Out of 51 injured workers, 96.1% were male. The mean age was 43.66 ± 10.79 years. The majority of accidents took place in 2020 (49%). Upper arm injuries represented 41.2% of injured sites. The mean pain scale was 6.98 ± 1.69 and the mean length of absence was $227.88 \text{ days} \pm 292.23$. A proportion of 9.8 % had Low social support. Twenty-three subjects (45.1%) had not returned to work. Low social support was associated with a perception of stigma and discrimination ($p=0.000$), negative outlook of the future ($p=0.003$), low job satisfaction ($p=0.000$) and non-return to work ($p=0.009$). No association was found with pain, length of absence and sleep disorders.

Conclusions: Social support may influence occupational injury outcomes. This finding highlights the need for further examination of social factors among this vulnerable population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0714

Satisfaction at work as a determinant of the mental health of electricians

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Introduction: The workplace environment influences employees' health. Authors widely recognise job dissatisfaction as a workplace. Work satisfaction can influence employees' psychological health statuses.

Objectives: We aimed to assess the impact of satisfaction at work on the mental health of electricians.

Methods: The study concerned a group of electricians who agreed to answer a face-to-face interview concerning working conditions and mental health status. Data was collected using a pre-designed questionnaire that included socio-professional characteristics, a 10-point scale of job satisfaction, and the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6) between January and June 2022.

Results: Our study included 74 male electricians. The mean age was 39.3 ± 10.5 years. The average job tenure was 15.5 ± 11.2 years. The mean score of K6 was 5.4 ± 4.8 (range = 0–22). The proportion of respondents with high levels of psychological distress (K6 score of 13 or greater) was 9.5 %. The mean score of satisfaction at work was 7.7 ± 1.8 . Low satisfaction at work was correlated with high levels of psychological distress ($p = 0.012$; $r = -0.29$).

Conclusions: High job satisfaction was correlated with low levels of psychological distress. Policies and practices should focus on improving working conditions to enhance the mental health of employees.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0715

Tobacco and hypertension: a descriptive study in a psychiatric short care unit

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Introduction: Patients affected by mental disorders are known to have a decreased life expectancy.

One of the main reasons are cardiovascular diseases. It is known that tobacco and hypertension are risk factors to develop them. WHO estimates that hypertension is diagnosed and treated in less than half of adults with hypertension, and even less in patients with severe mental illness.

Objectives: To describe the demographic characteristics of patients with tobacco consumption and hypertension admitted to a short-term hospitalization unit.

Methods: A three-month retrospective observational study. Data were collected by interviewing incoming patients and performing a blood pressure measurement, with no exclusion criteria.

Results: Of 172 patients admitted, 100 were smokers of whom 49 were men and 51 were women. Among the smokers, a total of 18 patients were diagnosed with hypertension and 79 were not diagnosed. Within the group of patients not diagnosed with hypertension, elevated blood pressure was recorded in 5 of them. A total of 67 patients were non-smokers, 23 of whom were male and 44 female. Among the non-smokers, 19 were diagnosed with hypertension and 48 were not, despite which elevated blood pressure levels were recorded in 4 of them. No data were collected from 5 patients.

Conclusions: The prevalence of smokers in our sample was 58%. The prevalence of patients diagnosed with hypertension was 21,51% which is coherent with the existent literature. We did not find a higher percentage of hypertensive patients among the smokers admitted. There were patients who suffered from hypertension and were not diagnosed or treated previously.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0716

Characteristics of incident substance-induced psychosis compared to incident first-episode psychosis. A nationwide register-linkage study.

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Introduction: To date, most of the substance-induced psychosis (SIP) risk factor research has focused on meth/amphetamine use with cross-sectional study designs. Register-linkage studies, in turn, have focused mostly on the prognosis of SIP regarding mortality or conversion to schizophrenia. Far less is known about preceding factors before the incident SIP episode such as psychiatric comorbidity or work-related factors.

Objectives: There is no previous research on how persons with SIP differ from persons with other incident psychotic episodes (first-episode psychosis, FEP). This study aims to explore: 1) are their differences in previous psychiatric diagnoses and 2) work-related factors between SIPs and FEPs before the incident psychosis episodes.

Methods: The study covers extensive register-linkage data sets from Sweden. Incident SIP cases (n=7320) were identified from National Patient Register during the years 2006-2016 and matched 1:1 (age, gender, and calendar year) with incident FEP cases. Information from the sociodemographic background, psychiatric disorders, and work-related factors during the proceeding two-year period before the incident SIP/FEP episode were linked from national registries. SIPs vs FEPs were compared using logistic regression analysis, adjusted with education level, family situation, dwelling, country of origin and Charlson Comorbidity Index.

Results: Previous self-harm (OR 2.3;95%CI 2.1-2.6), ADHD (OR 1.8;95%CI 1.6-2.0) and substance dependence diagnoses (OR 7.2;95%CI 6.6-7.9) were more prevalent among SIPs compared to FEPs. In turn, all other previous psychiatric disorder diagnoses were less prevalent among SIPs. Compared to FEPs, SIPs were more often unemployed (OR 1.2;95%CI 1.1-1.2) and had less any employment (OR 0.9, 95%CI 0.9-0.98), but also, they were less often on sickness abstinence over 180 days (OR 1.1, 95%CI 0.9-1.3) The prevalence of previous substance use disorder was most common in alcohol SIP (OR 9.6;95%CI 7.3-12.7).

Image:

Characteristics of incident substance-induced psychosis compared to incident first-episode psychosis. A nationwide register-linkage study

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The abstract graphic contains the following text:

- Introduction:** To date, most of the substance-induced psychosis (SIP) risk factor research has focused on meth/amphetamine use with cross-sectional study designs. Register-linkage studies, in turn, have focused mostly on the prognosis of SIP regarding mortality or conversion to schizophrenia. Far less is known about preceding factors before the incident SIP episode such as psychiatric comorbidity or work-related factors. There is no previous research on how persons with SIP differ from persons with other incident psychotic episodes (first-episode psychosis, FEP).
- Aims:** This study aims to explore: 1) are their differences in previous psychiatric diagnoses and 2) work-related factors between SIPs and FEPs before the incident psychosis episodes.
- Design and method:** The study covers extensive register-linkage data sets from Sweden. Incident SIP cases (n=7320) were identified from National Patient Register during the years 2006-2016 and matched 1:1 (age, gender, and calendar year) with incident FEP cases. Information from the sociodemographic background, psychiatric disorders, and work-related factors during the proceeding two-year period before the incident SIP/FEP episode were linked from national registries. SIPs vs FEPs were compared using logistic regression analysis, adjusted with education level, family situation, dwelling, country of origin and Charlson Comorbidity Index.
- Results:** Previous self-harm (OR 2.3(95%CI 2.1-2.6), ADHD (OR 1.8(95%CI 1.6-2.0) and substance dependence diagnoses (OR 7.2(95%CI 6.6-7.9) were more prevalent among SIPs compared to FEPs. In turn, all other previous psychiatric disorder diagnoses were less prevalent among SIPs. Compared to FEPs, SIPs were more often unemployed (OR 1.2(95%CI 1.1-1.2) and had less employment (OR 0.9, 95%CI 0.9-0.98), but also, they were less often on sickness abstinence over 180 days (OR 1.1, 95%CI 0.9-1.3) The prevalence of previous substance use disorder was most common in alcohol SIP (OR 9.6(95%CI 7.3-12.7).
- Discussion and Conclusion:** Among persons with any incident psychotic episode entering the health care system, assessment of suicidality and ADHD treatment should be carried out for persons with substance-induced psychosis. In addition, as persons with SIPs compared to FEPs are less likely to be employed, on long sickness-abstinence periods or a disability pension, employment support should be provided alongside SIP treatment as well as assessment of workability and necessity for social benefits.
- References:** 1. Sassi P, Jeyapalan J, Sassi M, et al. (2023). Prevalence of substance-induced psychosis and associated psychiatric disorders in a nationwide register-linkage study from Sweden.
- 2. Mittendorf-Rutz E, Taipale H, Niemelä S, et al. (2023). Characteristics of incident substance-induced psychosis compared to incident first-episode psychosis: A nationwide register-linkage study from Sweden.

Conclusions: Discussions and Conclusion: Among persons with any incident psychotic episode entering the health care system, assessment of suicidality and ADHD treatment should be carried out for persons with substance-induced psychosis. In addition, as persons with SIPs compared to FEPs are less likely to be employed, on long sickness-abstinence periods or a disability pension, employment support should be provided alongside SIP treatment as well as assessment of workability and necessity for social benefits.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0717

Dissociative Identity Disorder: a case of three Selves

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Introduction: The DSM-5 defines dissociation as “disruption of and/or discontinuity in the normal integration of consciousness, memory, identity, emotion, perception, body representation, motor control, and behavior”. The disorders in this group include depersonalization/derealization disorder, dissociative amnesia, and dissociative identity disorder, the last being a controversial entity.