

psychologiques. Souvent pour un trouble anxieux ou dépressif. Dans d'autres cas, nous prenons en charge des patients psychiatriques atteints d'épilepsie.

Objectives: L'objectif de notre travail est d'étudier la prévalence de la comorbidité psychiatrique dans une population de patients épileptiques.

Methods: Nous avons mené une étude transversale auprès de la consultation de l'hôpital ar-razi de salé, à l'aide d'un questionnaire et d'échelles d'évaluation préétablies : le MINI (mini entretien neuropsychiatrique international), l'inventaire de la dépression de Beck, et l'échelle d'anxiété de Hamilton.

Results: 55 patients ont répondu aux critères d'inclusion. L'âge moyen de nos patients est de 25,9 ans. Le sex-ratio F/H est de 1,6. Plus de la moitié de nos patients sont célibataires (78%). Seuls 21 % des patients ont une activité professionnelle régulière. La prévalence des troubles psychiatriques dans notre étude est de 66,6%. L'anxiété est retrouvée dans 68,2 % des cas, alors que la dépression est évaluée à 58,9 % des cas dont 23,7 % ont une dépression sévère qu'il faut traiter, avec une prédominance du sexe féminin (66,8 %).

Conclusions: Dans notre étude, l'anxiété et la dépression sont les troubles psychiatriques les plus rapportés en cas d'épilepsie. Ils doivent être systématiquement recherchés pour tout épileptique et traités pour améliorer la qualité de vie des patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0245

depressive disorder and herpes zoster oticus: a case report

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Introduction: The herpes zoster oticus results from the reactivation of the varicella zoster virus, a DNA virus of the Herpesviridae family with strictly human-to-human contamination, affecting the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve. The manifestations of shingles and post-herpes signs are associated with psychiatric manifestations such as anxiety, insomnia and depressive disorder. Shingles and depressive disorder share common features, such as decreased cellular immunity and a high prevalence in the elderly.

Objectives: Is there a correlation between the intensity of depression and the comorbidity of herpes zoster and depression? Is there an explanation for this association? Can adequate therapy of the infection prevent the occurrence of the depressive disorder? Does the existence of this comorbidity affect the response to antidepressants?

Methods: case report and literature

Results: case report

Conclusions: We will try to answer these questions in this work while illustrating by the case of a patient having been touched by this comorbidity and while being based on what was published in literature.

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EPV0246

Screening for anxiety and depression in active military personnel with asthma

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Introduction: Asthma is the most common allergic respiratory disease and is frequently associated with symptoms of depression and anxiety. However, this association remains poorly understood, especially in active military personnel with asthma who are particularly exposed to a high mental and physical load.

Objectives: To investigate the presence of anxiety and depression in active military personnel with allergic asthma.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted at the pneumology department of the Tunis military hospital that interested active military personnel followed for asthma and who consulted the department in the period from January 1, 2022 to October 31, 2022. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to assess depression and anxiety.

Results: During the study period, 36 asthma patients were included. The mean age was 35±8 years with a male predominance of 83%. The majority of the participants were non-commissioned officers (91%), whom were in field positions in 68% of cases. The median professional seniority was 9 [6; 17] years. Active smoking was noted in 47% of the participants. Half of the patients had comorbidities. A history of major depressive syndrome was reported by 8% of patients. Current antidepressant treatment was mentioned by only one patient. Asthma was well controlled in 66.7% of cases. Definite anxiety was found in 30% of the patients while it was doubtful in 26% of the population. Depression was present in 18% of the participants. Specialist psychiatric care was recommended for patients with depression and anxiety.

Conclusions: Anxiety and depression are significant comorbidities in asthma patients. Screening for these risks is necessary, especially in the military population whose work requires mental and physical integrity.

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EPV0247

Cyclic voltammetry as a measuring tool in Parkinson's disease and associated psychiatric comorbidities

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Introduction: Despite the rapid increase in disability and death due to Parkinson's disease and associated psychiatric comorbidities (psychosis, depression, cognitive impairment, anxiety), the quest