

**Methods:** This study was conducted from June till December 2021. A total of 486 PDUs were recruited for this study. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed among PDUs admitted at the Rehabilitation Centre during the period of the study. The questionnaire inquired about the demographic details of the PDUs, their substance history and the occurrence of any MDs.

**Results:** The mean age of the PDUs was 25.9 + 6.0 years. A total of (95%) men and (5%) women reported their gender. There were single (74.7%), married (23.1%), divorced (1.4%) and separated (0.7%) PDUs. A large majority of the PDUs (n = 159, 55.6%) had been using different drugs for more than three years. The various MDs reported among the PDUs were delusion (n = 100, 35.2%); paranoia (n = 51, 17.8%); mania (n = 36, 12.6%); depression (n = 156, 54.5%); (n = 100, 35.2%); auditory hallucinations (n = 73, 25.7%); visual hallucinations (n = 106, 37.3%) and anxiety (n = 46, 16.2%). Among 164 cannabis users, hallucinations (n = 35, 21.3%; p = 0.04) was the only significant MD.

**Conclusions:** Delusion and paranoia were amongst the most highly prevalent MDs reported. The occurrence of auditory hallucinations, mania and paranoia were significantly associated with cannabis, heroin and cocaine use, respectively.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** substance; delusion; Mental; Hallucination

## EPV1522

### Gambling disorder risk factors in a population of online sports betting players in Sfax

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**Introduction:** Online sports betting (OSB) is frequently associated with gambling disorder (GD). In Tunisia, no study on this has been done so far.

**Objectives:** To detect GD in a population of Tunisian OSB players, and to identify its risk factors.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study of 58 male OSB players in the city of Sfax. The GD was assessed by a questionnaire relating to the DSM-V criteria. Depression, anxiety and stress were assessed using the DASS scale, gambling motivations using the GMQ-F scale, and impulsivity using the UPPS-P scale.

**Results:** The mean age was 37.4 ± 8.29 years. The prevalence of JAP was 53.4%. On univariate analysis, the factors associated with GD were university level of education, the practice of other gambling, daily gambling, gambling spending > 300 Dinars / month, gambling duration > 3 years, the frequency of winning > 1 win / 6 months, the occurrence of a Big Win, total GMQ-F score, coping motivation, and financial motivation. In the multivariate study, GD risk factors were gambling spending > 300 Dinars / month (p = 0.011; ORa = 223.16), financial motivation (p = 0.022; ORa = 3.967), pathological stress (p = 0.036; ORa = 224.388) and inversely associated with the age at onset of gambling (p = 0.026; ORa = 0.751) and the UPPS score (p = 0.011; ORa = 0.6).

**Conclusions:** Our results push us to deepen our knowledge and our studies concerning this problem in our country and to reflect on the management and prevention measures.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** risk factors; Gambling Disorder; Impulsivity; Stress

## EPV1523

### Perception of current life situation and coping strategies in patients at the Narcological Clinic in Azerbaijan

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**Introduction:** Studies show that coping skills are factors in successful rehabilitation.

**Objectives:** The research is aimed to study the drug users' perception of the current life situation and their coping strategies.

**Methods:** Patients at the Free Narcological Clinic in Azerbaijan (n=46; 37 men, 9 women, aged 18 to 59) participated in our study after 10-12 days (stage 1) of a rehabilitation program. We used a structured interview, projective drawings ("The image of change", "My difficult life situation"), and a questionnaire, "Appraisal Criteria of the Difficulty of a Life Situation". The control group consisted of 35 non-drug users. Content analysis and t-test were used.

**Results:** While the majority of patients (77%) failed to describe any coping strategy they use in difficult life situations, all of them assessed their difficult life situation as under control—an outlook that was significantly more optimistic than the evaluation of the control group (p=0.009). The most frequently mentioned life goals were avoiding the problem (39%) and regaining health (37%). However, analysis of obstacles to achieving life goals shows that 49% of drug users mentioned no obstacles or indicated that "there are no obstacles". Drug addiction as an obstacle is mentioned in only 4% of the responses; "environment of drug addicts" occurs as the main obstacle in 20%.

**Conclusions:** Drug users in stage 1 of the rehabilitation program have an unrealistic sense of control, few coping strategies, and do not perceive drug addiction as posing a serious obstacle to achieving their life goals. Funding: The study was funded by RFBR, project number 20-013-00838.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** perceived life situation; coping strategies; goal

## EPV1524

### The impact of gaming addiction on Health-Related Quality of Life in adults

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**Introduction:** Although gaming addiction has received a great deal of attention from researchers, few studies have evaluated its effect on health related quality of life in adults

**Objectives:** To study the relationship between gaming addiction and perceived health status

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire on social networks targeting adults between 18 and 40 years. We used the gaming addiction scale (GAS) in its validated Arabic short version. We also used the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey questionnaire (SF-36) in its validated Arabic version

**Results:** One hundred and nine participants were included. The mean age was  $29.6 \pm 10.3$ . Males accounted for 60.6% of the study population. A history of anxiety or depression was found in 4.6% of participants and 3.6% had an organic affection. The mean GAS score was  $13.11 \pm 6.08$ . According to this scale, 25.7% were addicted gamers. We found a significant difference between the group of participants considered addicts and those who were not in the following items: vitality ( $p=0.002$ ), mental health ( $p=0.004$ ) and role limitation due to emotional health ( $p=0.05$ ). We found a correlation between the GAS score and role limitation due to physical problems ( $p=0.41$ ), role limitations due to emotional problems ( $p=0.004$ ), vitality ( $p=0.005$ ) and mental health ( $p=0.001$ ).

**Conclusions:** Our data showed significantly lower health related quality of life related to higher exposure to games especially in the psychological health. In future researches, the effect of gaming addiction on other domains of quality of life can be investigated

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Quality of Life; gaming; adults; Addiction

## EPV1525

### Perception of addictions and religiosity in medical students

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**Introduction:** Religiosity is among the factors that determine the doctor's relationship with his addict patient and the empathy he should have.

**Objectives:** To verify whether future doctors are aware of the addictive power of certain substances and certain behaviors and to study their perception of different addictions according to religiosity.

**Methods:** This was a cross-sectional study with interns and externs of the Sfax medical faculty, in November 2016, via an anonymous questionnaire.

**Results:** 141 students were included and 98.6% declared to be believers. The average age was 23 years. The sex ratio was 0.38. Alcoholism was the addiction most considered as a sin (87.9%), smoking 51.8%, hookah 45.4%, cannabis 78%, gambling 77.3%, internet addiction 16.3%, video game addiction 15.6%, work addiction 8.5%, and exercise addiction 5.7%. Female gender was more often correlated with perceived alcoholism, cannabis addiction, and gambling as sins ( $p=0.002$ ;  $p<0.001$  and  $p=0.043$ , respectively). Gambling was significantly more condemned by the participants who fasted ( $p<0.001$ ). Prayer was significantly correlated with religious disapproval of addictions to tobacco, hookah, alcohol, cannabis and gambling (respectively  $p<0.001$ ,  $p=0.001$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $p<0.001$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). Smoking, hookah and alcohol were significantly more perceived as sins by veiled women (respectively  $p=0.011$ ,  $p=0.002$ ,  $p=0.040$ ).

**Conclusions:** According to our study, most medical students have a religiously hostile attitude to many addictions. Improving medical training in addictology would allow them to adopt the necessary empathic attitude, without being judgmental.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Perception; religiosity; medical students; addictions

## EPV1526

### Smoking in patients hospitalized for schizophrenia: Prevalence and management challenges

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**Introduction:** Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the world. Studies have shown that the frequency of its use in schizophrenic patients is significantly higher than in the general population, which hinders both treatment strategies and the efficacy of antipsychotics.

**Objectives:** The objectives of our study are to highlight the prevalence of smoking in this population, to assess their nicotine dependence as well as to support the difficulties of their management.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study of 92 male patients, hospitalized at Ar-razi Hospital in Salé, using the Fagerström scale, associated with a questionnaire that included age, marital status, educational level, somatic comorbidities, current treatment, other substances used, withdrawal attempts, age of first cigarette, family history of smoking, and finally, number of cigarettes per day before and after psychiatric diagnosis.

**Results:** All our patients were male, the average age was 31 years, 84.8% of our patients were single, 73.9% were without a profession, only 23.9% were under classic neuroleptics while 4.3% were under Clozapine, the most of our patients were also using Cannabis, 52.2% attempted a withdrawal, with an average duration of 6 months. 69.6% of our patients had a family history of smoking and only 21.7% had somatic comorbidities. The average daily consumption was 12 cigarettes per day before the onset of psychiatric symptoms, rising to 18 cigarettes per day after the psychiatric diagnosis.

**Conclusions:** The frequency of smoking in schizophrenic patients is high. Unfortunately, these patients remain poorly aware of the harms of smoking, hence the need to integrate a smoking control strategy into the management of schizophrenia.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** schizophrénia; smoking

## EPV1527

### Behavior of addicted patients during the COVID-19 pandemic

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