

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among HCWs working in the Covid-19 unit in Sfax, Tunisia in December 2021. We used a self-administrated questionnaire including sociodemographic and professional information. Professional issues were assessed by The Professional Quality of Life scale.

Results: Our population consisted of 69 participants. The mean age was 31 ± 6 years. The sex ratio (M/F) was 1.1. Sixty-eight per cent had a university education. On a scale from 0 to 10, 76.8% rated their Health Status greater than or equal to 8 and the mean score was 8.89 ± 1 . Medical history of Covid-19 infection was found in 37.7% of participants and 94.1% were vaccinated against SARS Cov 2. Most of the workers showed moderate to high levels of compassion (65.2% and 31.9 % respectively). Fifty-five per cent showed moderate burnout levels. Only 2.9% of the population had a high level of secondary traumatic stress.

Secondary traumatic stress was associated with age ($p=0.049$; $R=0.238$). The males were more affected with burnout symptoms. Vaccination Status was associated with compassion satisfaction ($p=0.042$). Health Status Evaluation was not correlated with compassion satisfaction, burnout or secondary traumatic stress.

Conclusions: The current pandemic has affected the HCWs system professional and social lives. A long follow-up should be maintained to support HCWs dealing with the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0638

The impact of perceived exertion on satisfaction with life among power line workers

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Introduction: The power line workers have a heavy physical workload. It is essential to know the impact of this perceived exertion on their satisfaction with life to improve their mental health.

Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the associations between perceived exertion at work and satisfaction with life among power line workers.

Methods: We conducted a study among a group of power line workers from January to June 2022 using a self-administered questionnaire. We evaluated socio-professional characteristics, physical exertion with the Borg CR-10, and the satisfaction with life scale (SWLS).

Results: Seventy-four male line workers participated in the study. They were married in 67.6% of cases. The mean age was 39.3 ± 10.5 years. The average job tenure was 15.5 ± 11.2 years. The mean of perceived exertion was 6.1 ± 1.9 . High to very high exertion was found in 73% of participants. The mean score of satisfaction with life was 26.8 ± 6.5 . Five (12.6%) participants were dissatisfied to extremely dissatisfied. Fifty-six (75.9%) participants were satisfied to extremely satisfied. High perceived exertion was correlated with higher satisfaction with the lives of line workers ($p = 0.03$, $r = 0.24$).

Conclusions: Power line workers with high perceived exertion were more satisfied with their lives. This can be explained by the positive

impact of work on the lives of workers. The work environment is paramount to ensuring good mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0639

Vorbeireden. Could it be Ganser Syndrome?

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Introduction: Ganser syndrome is described as a dissociative disorder not otherwise specified in the DSM-IV, and is not currently listed in the DSM-V.

It is a rare condition, with transient *Vorbeireden* as the central symptom. This means the patient responds to questions with an incorrect answer, but by the nature of the answer reveals an understanding of the question posed.

This disorder was first described by the German psychiatrist Sigbert Ganser in 1898.

Objectives: Analyze case reports published in the available literature and intelligibly characterize their clinical presentation and dissect the etiopathogenesis of the disease.

Methods: Data was obtained through an internet-based literature search, using the databases PubMed, Cochrane Library and NCBI. The World Health Organization was also utilized. Seven articles from the last four years were included.

Results: The core clinical features of this syndrome are approximate answers, clouding of consciousness, somatic conversion symptoms and hallucinations. However, they are all not needed for diagnosis.

The basic underlying etiology of Ganser syndrome is still unknown. Debates over the factitious versus psychiatric versus organic origin of the symptomatology are common in the literature.

No reliable epidemiological data can be established.

Conclusions: The condition is a rare, probably dissociative, with transient *Vorbeireden* as the central symptom.

Although the research interest in dissociative disorders, the etiopathogenetic models remain hypothetical. Detailed imaging, neuropsychological and neurological data are required.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0640

Essential Skills Development Needs of High School Students in Southern Thailand for Work in the 21st Century Labour Market

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Introduction: Presently, the concept of preparing youth for the labor market in the 21st century receives much attention because of the rapidly changing nature of work and the soft skills and hard

skills required by employers. Therefore, graduates need to be competent at work skills necessary for the 21st century to be able to face challenges of work in the present age and to have new perspectives for facing challenges and changes of work. According to the Federation of Thai Industries, the estimated number of workers needed by 14 groups of manufacturing industries during 2013-2017 included 58 percent of high school graduates.

Objectives: The current study aims to survey and assess essential skills development in high school students in Southern Thailand for the workforce in the 21st century.

Methods: The cross-sectional study was applied to 1,200 subjects consisting of 400 employers and 800 high school students. Data was analysed using means, standard deviation and t-test

Results: The results revealed that communication, digital literacy, creativity, critical thinking, collaboration, and responsibility were the major skills development needs of high school students in the 21st century labor market. The results indicated that high school students' levels of skills were lower than those required by employers in four skills: communication, digital literacy, critical thinking, and creativity at the statistical significant level of .001, as presented in table 1.

Table 1. Means different for skills development need by sample group.

Skills	Employers	High school students	χ	S. D.	t
	X	S.D.			
Communication	4.08	.40	3.17	.89	21.385***
Digital literacy	4.17	.41	3.41	.97	17.120***
Creativity	3.97	.45	3.01	.79	17.113***
Critical thinking	4.14	.43	3.47	.97	14.776***
Collaboration	3.39	1.04	3.41	.94	-4.267***
Responsibility	3.39	1.18	3.61	1.00	-3.877***

P<.001

Conclusions: The high school students possess skills needs for work in the 21st century at lower levels than those needed by employers. This is the issue requiring attention from individuals involved in educational management as they must find ways to develop the teaching and learning methods that can upgrade students' skills that are needed for work and seen by employers as highly important. These skills are communication, digital literacy, critical thinking, and creativity. The teaching and learning styles should be more active rather than passive to stimulate students to think, to be proactive instead of passively to respond to whatever happens, to propose their ideas or to express differing opinions and using the appropriate language or communicating tools. The fact that these skills are at a moderate level could result in limitations for young people's development or employment as these skills are required for work in this century where analytical thinking and creativity are necessary for invention both in the workplace and in private life.

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EPP0641

Understanding socio-labor inclusion among young adults with autism spectrum and mental disorders: preliminary findings

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Introduction: Previous studies suggest that adults with mental disorders (MD) or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are more likely to be unemployed than those without MD. However, it is unclear whether working adults with MD or ASD perceive the same effort-reward balance as their counterparts without MD or ASD.

Objectives: To analyze labor conditions and to identify factors associated with effort-reward imbalance among young adults with ASD, MD and those from the general population (GP).

Methods: A qualitative and quantitative study design is being conducted to analyze the rates of employment among young adults with ASD, and to identify factors associated with employment rates (Fondecyt ID11201028.). As part of this study, we conducted a quantitative analysis in young adults 16 to 30 years of age in two regions of Chile between August and October, 2022. Young adults with MD and ASD were compared with adults of similar age recruited from the GP. We applied a questionnaire to collect data on participant's sociodemographic information, autonomy level and employment status. We applied the short Spanish version of the effort-reward imbalance (ERI) and overcommitment (OC) questionnaire, which has been widely used in Latin American countries.

Chi-square test was used and the Kruskal Wallis H Test was applied to compare among groups. The statistical significance was set at P<0.05.

Results: Overall, 422 participants were included in the analysis (mean age 22±3.2, 64.2% women, 65.2% students, and 4.4% unemployed). Of the total respondents, 22% of young adults from GP, 17.8% with MD, and 4.8% with ASD were working at the moment of the survey. Regarding autonomy level, a higher proportion of participants with ASD needed support (36.4%), compared with 9.7% and 0.8% of young adults with MD and GP, respectively. Of the population who reported working (n=125), about 56.0% have a permanent job, and 44% a seasonal or occasional job. The median value for the effort-reward ratio was 0.96 (range 0.4-1.8), with no significant differences between the groups. Of those participants working, 44.3% showed an ERI ratio higher than 1, which was higher in participants with ASD (60%). ERI-esteem was significantly different (P=0.01) among ASD (7.0; range 5-8), MD (6.0; range 2-8) and PG (6.0; range 2-8). In the OC questionnaire, young adults with ASD were more likely to think about work (P=0.01) and having trouble sleeping at night due to work issues (P=0.03) than GP and MD groups.

Conclusions: The ASD group showed higher overcommitment and a considerable proportion of subjects at risk of effort-reward imbalance at work, were more likely to think about work at home, and had trouble sleeping thinking about work. Our preliminary results