

prior experiences may have on engagement in future overdose situations and if needs of support to deal with these situations are met.

Methods: Qualitative study employing semi-structured interviews with individuals trained at needle exchange programs within the region who have used naloxone on more than two occasions to reverse opioid overdose. Interviews will be conducted during Q4 2021 and analysed thematically during Q1 2022.

Results: Preliminary clinical observations point to the ambivalence between positive consequences of empowerment and pride in saving lives, and negative feelings of prior decisions and the burden to engage in future overdoses, in addition to insufficient access to support when dealing with these negative consequences.

Conclusions: Not yet available.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Overdose management; Naloxone; Qualitative study; Opioid overdose

EPV1519

Prevalence of Facebook Addiction in a Teenage Population: About 110 Cases

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Introduction: Facebook use among Teenagers has become a very common phenomenon. Its use can resuly in Facebook addiction .

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of problematic Facebook use among a sample of school-going adolescents.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study carried out among 110 school-going adolescenthe at 2 state colleges in Sidi Bouzid. We used a pre-established self-questionnaire containing 2 parts: a part exploring the socio-demographic data of the adolescent and a psychometric part: Bergen Facebook addiction Scale.

Results: Study participants had a mean age of 14.4 years with extremes of 12 to 17 years. The sex ratio (M / F) (46/64) of the participants was 0.71. In our population, 13 students (11.8%) were smokers. Two students (1.8%) consumed alcohol. Cannabis use was noted in only one student. The majority of students (102), or 92.7%, had been online for more than a year. The daily Facebook connection time was more than 4 hours for 20.9%. Boredom was the number one reason for logging into Facebook for 82 students (74.5%) followed by curiosity for 45 students (40.9%). Fifteen students (13.6%) were addicted to Facebook (score > 10 on the Bergen Addiction Scale).

Conclusions: Facebook can be a useful and interesting tool to maintain and develop a network of relationships and create new ones. Its problematic use or addiction to Facebook has become a new scourge of public health. Faced with the negative impact of this addiction, It would be necessary to rationalize this use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Tunisia; Addiction; teenagers; Facebook

EPV1520

Cannabis and Cognitive Deficiency

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Introduction: Acute and chronic exposure to cannabis have been associated with neurocognitive deficits in executive function, including inhibitory control processes.

Objectives: To research memory deficiency in the young consumers of cannabis in Tunisia.

Methods: this is a transversal descriptive study conducted during two months (January and February 2020). The research involved about 137 participants in the emergency department at the university hospital of Mahdia

Results: In our study population, there was a noticeable male predominance of 71%. Hence, the age structure ranged between 18 years old and 35 years old. Among the latters, 65.9% were single, and 29.7% experienced school failure. In this sample, 23.2% had a psychiatric history. The average age of the first use of cannabis was between 18 and 25 years old in 70% of cases. Besides, a high percentage of association of other substances was found among cannabis users as follows: use of tobacco 74.6%, alcohol 72.5% ecstasy 41.3%, and cocaine 25.4%. The use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence for 66.7% of the study population, as an anxiolytic for 26.8%, and as a sedative for 23.9%. Additionally, the effect of cannabis use on working memory deficiency according to the functional impact assessment scale was: no deficiency in 19% of cannabis users, minimal in 34%, mild in 32%, moderate in 9%, fairly severe in 4%, very severe in 1%, and extreme in 1% of cases.

Conclusions: The assumption of the effect of cannabis on memory and cognitive deficiency remains controversial and leads us to suggest further in-depth study of this subject.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Cannabis; cognitive deficiency

EPV1521

Association between Psychiatric disorders & Substance use disorder in rehabilitation center of Islamabad: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction: The prevalence of substance use disorder has rapidly increased recently. It is believed that the occurrence of mental disorders is strongly associated with substance use.

Objectives: To identify prevelance of different psychiatric morbidity & symptomatology as Comorbidity amon the diagnosed patients of Substance Use Disorder

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