

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of workaholism and its associated socio-demographic and historic factors among Tunisian engineers.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study conducted among Tunisian engineers during July 2021. The data were collected by an online questionnaire including the socio-demographic and historic information and the “the Work Addiction Risk Test” (WART) which was used to assess the workaholism.

**Results:** A total of 52 engineers participated in this study (40.4% female and 59.6% male). The average age was 30.75 years (SD=6.25 years). Concerning marital status, thirty-five engineers (67.3%) were single. Of the participants, 17.3% had a history of chronic somatic-disorders and 25 % of them had a history of a psychiatric disorder, such as depressive disorder in 11.5% of cases. The prevalence of workaholism in Tunisian engineers was 23.1%. Workaholism was associated to older age with no significant difference ( $p = 0.11$ ). The analysis showed that workaholics had more history of depressive disorder ( $p = 0.02$ ) compared to non-workaholics. However, no significant difference was found by the other socio-demographic factors according to workaholism.

**Conclusions:** Workaholism is a significant phenomenon among Tunisian engineers. It may depend of personal characteristics and induce negative consequences on mental health and lead to depression.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** work addiction; individual factors; Prevalence; engineers

## EPP0008

### Childhood violence experience interacts with BDNF Val158Met polymorphism and modify internet addiction risk

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**Introduction:** Internet-addiction (IA) is one of the most common non-chemical (or behavioral) addictions with genetic impact and substantial effects of psychological and personality characteristics, taking into account the childhood traumatic experience. Gene-environment interactions (GxE) may substantially impact on the risk of Internet-addiction (IA).

**Objectives:** Aim: to test the associations between the functional polymorphism rs6265 (Val66Met) in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) gene, affecting BDNF function, and childhood traumatic experience and their GxE interactions with IA risk.

**Methods:** In total 456 participants were screened with Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) to cut a cohort on two groups: IA (CIAS total score  $\geq 65$ ,  $n=100$ ) and controls (CIAS total score less 64,  $n=356$ ). The Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was used to assess childhood traumatic experience using its main domains: parents (P), family (F), abuse (A) and violence (V). BDNF Val158Met polymorphism was detected by RT-PCR.

**Results:** Logistic regression revealed associations of P scores with increased IA risk only after adjustment for sex and age ( $p=0.01$ , OR=1.166, 95%CI[1.038-1.309]) and V scores with decreased IA risk ( $p=0.000$ , OR=0.799, 95%CI [0,233;0,744] only before adjustment. No associations of F and A with IA risk were found. BDNF Val158Met per se was not associated with IA risk, but significant effect of interaction V score\*BDNF rs6265 CC on IA risk in “protective” manner was revealed ( $p=0.039$ , OR=0.873, 95%CI [0.768-0.993]) in a model adjusted for sex and age.

**Conclusions:** Childhood violence experience interacts with BDNF Val158Met polymorphism and CC (ValVal) genotype may be possibly protective factor decreasing the internet addiction risk

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**Keywords:** BDNF Val158Met; internet addiction; adverse childhood experiences

## EPP0009

### Gambling During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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**Introduction:** With the Covid-19 pandemic numerous questions about the behaviour of gambling addicts have risen, with the lockdown causing a lack of structure, peer supervision and support. The first reports have suggested an increase in activity and riskier choices.

**Objectives:** Our aim was to explore how the Covid-19 pandemic has influenced gambling habits.

**Methods:** Data was collected from companies in Germany and Croatia which provide online gambling services, and statistically analyzed.