

EPV0502

Characteristics of suicide attempts seen in emergency service

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Introduction: The suicidal phenomenon constitutes a real public health problem not only by the human losses it causes, but also by the psychological and social problems to which it testifies.

Objectives: The objective was to describe suicide attempts in patients hospitalized in the emergency room.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out with patients admitted to vital emergencies for attempted suicide over a period of 6 months.

We excluded Patients with major cognitive impairment, which prevents understanding of the questionnaire

A data collection sheet was used for the evaluation of the suicide attempts.

Results: Our sample consisted of 101 suicide attempts. Using non-physical methods (drugs, caustics, pesticides, gases) was reported in 91.9% of cases and while physical methods (hanging, phlebotomy, drowning) in 8.9% of cases. Self-poisoning by medications was the most frequent (51%) method used in suicide attempt. The majority of suicide attempts were reactive (77.2%). Family or marital conflicts were the precipitating factor most mentioned (74%). The suicidal act was unpremeditated in 66% of cases. Communication of suicidal intent either verbally or in writing was reported in 34.7% of cases. The passage to the suicidal act was preceded by taking alcohol in 7% of cases and cannabis in 3% of cases. In 44.6% of cases, regret was the attitude most adopted by suicide attempters towards the act. The somatic state on admission was unstable on the cardiac level in 23% of the cases, on the respiratory level in 27% of the cases and on the neurological level in 38% of the cases

Conclusions: The data from our study suggest that suicidal attempts were mostly unpremeditated. Clinicians should not minimize the significance of impulsive attempts, as they are associated with a similar level of lethality as premeditated attempts

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0503

Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of employees on long-term sick leave

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Introduction: Mental health in the workplace is a rapidly developing field of research, which involves the well-being of the individual on a psychological and social level. However, this balance can be suddenly disrupted and can have such a repercussion that the

individual finds himself unable to do his job. In this case, he can benefit from a work stoppage called long term sick leave, governed for the public sector, by the decree number 59-239 of August 24, 1959.

Objectives: To study the socio-demographic and clinical profile of public sector employees who have been on long-term sick leave and examined as part of the assessment of their ability to work.

Methods: It is a retrospective study that focused on all public sector employees on long-term sick leave, examined as part of the evaluation of their ability to work in the psychiatric service CHU MAHDIA during the period from January 2013 to April 2014.

Results: We collected 73 patients. The mean age at the time of the examination was 51.1 years. There was a clear female predominance 67% and the sex ratio was 0.48. The vast majority were married (71%), of average socioeconomic status (52%) and high school level (43%). Most of the patients (67%) were from the Ministry of Public Health, followed by the Ministry of Education with 26% of the study population. The average length of service was 20.4 years with extremes between 3 and 36 years. The average length of leave was 13 months. The most frequent diagnosis of the prescribing physician was adaptation disorder (41%), major depressive disorder (27%). Somatic comorbidity was found in 38% of cases, dominated by hypertension, diabetes and cervicarthrititis in 50%, 28% and 18% respectively. At the end of the leave, 82% of the patients were able to return to work. For the other patients, a professional reclassification was necessary.

Conclusions: Long-term sick leave has a heavy economic burden for society and serious socio-economic and psychological repercussions on the patient. Hence the interest in identifying vulnerable subjects and jobs at risk in order to prevent the occurrence of psychopathological disorders.

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Epidemiology and Social Psychiatry

EPV0504

Prevalence and associated factors to cigarette smoking among school adolescents in Tunisia, 2021

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Introduction: Tobacco use among youth is a real public health concern in most developing countries. To provide recent epidemiological data regarding tobacco use among this specific population, a national survey was conducted in Tunisia in 2021. We aimed to determine cigarette smoking prevalence in Tunisian adolescents and assess associated factors.

Objectives: We aimed to determine cigarette smoking prevalence in Tunisian adolescents and assess associated factors.