Once amnesia and executive deficit are present, Korsakoff's syndrome should be suspected. The key to good outcomes is therefore to detect Wernicke's encephalopathy early and treat it with thiamine (1). Severe concomitant infections, including sepsis of unknown origin, are frequent during Wernicke's phase (2). In our patient there were no complications.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0010

Problematic internet use among adolescents in Sousse, Tunisia: Prevalence and correlates

R. Ayoub[1,2]*, M. Fakhfekh[1], M. Ajmi[1,2], A. Lajnef[1], M. Oueslati[1] and A. Guedria[1,2]

[1]Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Fattouma Bourguiba university Hospital and [2]University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.928

Introduction: Cyberaddiction, characterized by excessive and uncontrollable internet use, has been linked to various psychological and behavioral issues. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to these risks, as they are heavy users of digital platforms, often spending long hours online for social interaction, entertainment, and gaming. While research on this issue is expanding, our study seeks to contribute further insights into the factors associated with problematic internet use and its implications for adolescent well-being.
Objectives: The objective of our study was to determine the prevalence of cyberaddiction among adolescents in Sousse, Tunisia and to investigate its relationship to self-esteem.
Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study with analytical objectives among adolescents aged 12 to 18 from schools in Sousse Medina, Tunisia during February, March, and April 2024. We used a demographic information form, the Young Internet Addiction Test and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale for data collection.
Results: Our population consisted of 416 adolescents. The most represented age group was 14 years old (22.1%), with a mean age of 15.05 ± 1.7 years. The sample comprised 236 females (56.7%) and 180 males (43.3%). Our findings indicate that 83.2% of participants exhibited problematic internet use with potential life consequences, 11.3% showed occasional excessive use but maintained control, and 5.5% experienced severe repercussions from their internet use. Additionally, 43% of participants spent more than 2 hours per day online. A statistically significant relationship was observed between the amount of time spent online and cyberaddiction ($p = 0.009$, with higher levels of cyberaddiction associated with increased internet usage. According to the Rosenberg Scale, 51.9% of adolescents had low self-esteem, however, no statistically significant relationship was observed between self-esteem and cyberaddiction.
Conclusions: Our findings highlight a concerning prevalence of problematic internet use among adolescents, with no significant correlation identified between self-esteem and cyberaddiction. This suggests that other underlying factors may contribute to the challenges faced by this population. It is crucial for healthcare professionals and policymakers to prioritize preventive measures and awareness campaigns, promoting healthier online habits and ultimately fostering the well-being of young people in an increasingly digital world.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0011

Cyberaddiction and anxiety-depressive disorders among adolescents in Sousse, Tunisia: Prevalence, Patterns, and Implications

R. Ayoub[1,2]*, Y. Akkari[1], M. Ajmi[1,2], A. Lajnef[1], M. Oueslati[1] and A. Guedria[1,2]

[1]Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Fattouma Bourguiba university Hospital and [2]University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.929

Introduction: As global internet usage continues to expand, concerns regarding its effects on adolescent mental health have gained prominence. Cyberaddiction and anxiety-depressive disorders are increasingly recognized as interconnected among adolescents. Excessive use of digital platforms, social media, and online gaming can contribute to heightened stress, social isolation, and emotional instability. Understanding these dynamics is essential for developing effective mental health strategies and encouraging healthier online behaviors among adolescents.
Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the relationship between cyberaddiction and anxiety-depressive disorders among adolescents in Tunisia.
Methods: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study, that was conducted on adolescents aged 12 to 18, enrolled in three educational institutions in Sousse, Tunisia. Data were collected using the Young Internet Addiction Scale and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). A pre-established data collection form was used to gather additional demographic and behavioral information.
Results: Our study included a population of 416 adolescents, with a mean age of 15.05 ± 1.724 years. The majority of the participants were female (56.7%). Among the participants, 41.6% were high school students, and 58.4% were middle school students. Our results showed that 83.2% of participants exhibited problematic internet use, with potentially adverse effects on their daily lives. Additionally, 11.3% managed to maintain control over their internet usage despite occasionally exceeding planned time, while 5.5% experienced severe internet addiction, significantly impacting their personal and social lives Regarding internet usage patterns, the majority (64.9%) reported that social media was their primary online activity, while 35.1% preferred online gaming. The HADS revealed that 43% of the participants experienced varying degrees of anxiety disorders, and more than half (50.7%) showed symptoms of depressive disorders. Notably, 88.5% of the participants displayed symptoms of both anxiety and depression. A statistically significant correlation was observed between anxiety-depressive disorders and cyberaddiction ($p = 0.008$).
Conclusions: Our study highlights a concerning prevalence of both cyberaddiction and anxiety-depressive disorders among adolescents. These findings emphasize the urgent need for preventive measures and targeted interventions. Addressing these issues through education, mental health support, and regulated internet use could mitigate the negative impacts on adolescents' well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.928 Published online by Cambridge University Press