EPV059

Etomidate Vaping: An Emerging Substance Use Pattern in Singapore - A Case Series

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Introduction: The emergence of etomidate vaping represents a novel form of substance misuse, particularly concerning in Singapore's strict regulatory environment. Etomidate is a short-acting intravenous hypnotic agent used in anaesthesia, but recent reports from Hong Kong and Mainland China describe recreational misuse via vaping devices. Singapore has reported over 70 cases of etomidate-laced e-vaporisers investigated or prosecuted locally, with several associated fatalities.
Objectives: To describe the first documented cases of etomidate vaping in Singapore, examining clinical presentations, treatment approaches, and outcomes to raise awareness among healthcare providers and inform public health responses.
Methods: We present two cases of etomidate vaping encountered at the Institute of Mental Health, Singapore's tertiary psychiatric hospital, between October 2024 and August 2025. Cases were selected based on self-reported use of etomidate-containing vaping products and availability of comprehensive clinical documentation. Clinical information was extracted from electronic medical records, including demographic details, substance use patterns, clinical presentations, treatment interventions, and follow-up outcomes.
Results: Two cases were identified: one male (age 33) and one female (age 26). Both presented with distinctive clinical features including trance-like states and behavioural disturbances. The male patient showed sustained remission following structured inpatient treatment, while the female patient initially maintained abstinence but later experienced relapse precipitated by occupational stress. Notably, withdrawal symptoms were absent during initial cessation but emerged with repeated use patterns in the female patient, suggesting evolving dependence potential. Both cases demonstrated rapid functional impairment and significant financial expenditure within short timeframes.
Conclusions: Etomidate vaping represents an emerging public health threat requiring immediate healthcare system adaptation, including enhanced screening protocols, specialised laboratory testing capabilities, and modified treatment approaches. The contrasting outcomes between inpatient and outpatient management highlight the need for intensive engagement strategies, whilst the evolution of withdrawal symptoms with repeated use suggests increasing dependence potential over time.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Substance Addiction Among Medical Residents in The City of Sousse : Prevalence and Associated Factors

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Introduction: Substance addiction is a major public health issue affecting all segments of the population, including healthcare professionals. Among them, medical residents are a particularly vulnerable group due to their demanding working conditions, which combine intense mental stress, long hours and frequent exposure to emotionally stressful situations.
Objectives: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of addictions (tobacco, alcohol, cannabis) among medical residents in the city of Sousse (Tunisia), identify associated factors and compare specialities.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted over three months, from January 2025 to March 2025, through an online survey. Medical residents who were working at Farhat Hached and Sahloul hospitals of Sousse (Tunisia), during the study period were included. Socio-demographic data, medical history, and lifestyle habits were collected, supplemented by three validated tools including the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, the Cannabis Abuse Screening Test and the Fagerström Test.
Results: A total of 210 medical residents fully responded to the survey. The mean age was 27.8 years, with 59% being women. Among participants, 23.8% were tobacco smokers, 33.3% alcohol consumers, and 15.2% cannabis users. Tests revealed low nicotine dependence in 58% of smokers, risky alcohol consumption in 50% of drinkers and problematic cannabis use (43.8%). Surgical residents showed higher rates of addiction for the three substances being studied compared to residents of medical specialities (tobacco: 39.4% vs 15.8%; alcohol: 53.5% vs 23%; cannabis: 35.2% vs 5%; $p<0.001$).
Conclusions: This study highlights an alarming prevalence of addictions among residents, particularly in surgery, suggesting a link to professional stress. It emphasizes the urgent need for preventive measures involving systematic screening, psychological support, and improved working conditions, especially in high-risk specialities.

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EPV061

The feeling of anger experienced by adults whose parents were alcohol addicts

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Introduction: Studies of individuals whose parents were alcohol addicts have shown an increased tendency toward addictive and suicidal behavior, difficulty establishing close relationships, and unclear boundaries of identity. Children living in situations of parental alcohol dependence often face an unstable family environment, which can lead to emotional suppression or excessive aggression. This can hinder the development of healthy interpersonal relationships and emotional intelligence in adulthood.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to identify the characteristics of anger experienced by adults whose parents were alcohol addicts.
Methods: The study involved 60 participants aged 18 to 45. The main study group consisted of 30 participants (18 women and

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