Image 2:

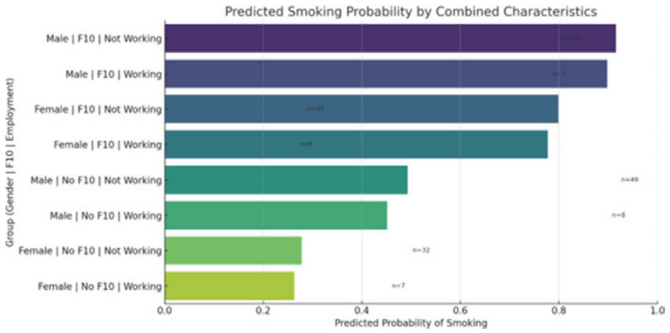


Image 3:



Conclusions: Nicotine use was documented in 87% of cases but cessation support nearly absent from discharge planning. Significant associations were found between smoking and key demographic and clinical factors, including male gender, younger age, secondary education, substance use disorders (F10), and multiple psychiatric diagnoses. The near-total lack of smoking cessation advice or referrals—alongside the absence of medication reviews in response to smoking status—highlights a critical gap in clinical practice. These findings underscore the need for policies to integrate tobacco use assessment, documentation, and cessation support into routine psychiatric care.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV086

Acute Management of Substance Use Disorders: Clinical Outcomes and Predictors of Recovery in Emergency Psychiatric Care in Romania

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Introduction: Substance use disorders represent a major public health challenge, with growing prevalence and complex interactions between biological, psychological, and social factors. Acute intoxication and withdrawal crises require rapid, multidisciplinary intervention to prevent severe complications and reduce mortality.
Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions in the acute management of patients with substance dependence admitted to the "Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatric Hospital in Galați, Romania. Secondary aims included identifying demographic and clinical predictors of favorable outcomes and short-term relapse.
Methods: A retrospective observational study was conducted between January 2020 and December 2024. Clinical records of **331 patients** hospitalized with a primary or secondary ICD-10 diagnosis of substance use disorder (F10–F19) were analyzed. Data included demographics, substance category, comorbidities, intervention type, and treatment response. Interventions were grouped as **pharmacological** (benzodiazepines, methadone/buprenorphine, antipsychotics, vitamin B complex, hepatoprotectors) or **combined** (pharmacological + psychological, social, and rehabilitative procedures). Statistical associations were tested using chi-square and descriptive analyses.
Results: Of the 331 patients, **88.8 %** had a primary diagnosis and **11.2 %** a secondary diagnosis of substance dependence. The majority were **male (≈70 %)**, aged 36–50 years for alcohol dependence (F10.2) and 19–35 years for poly-drug cases (F19). Unemployment was the most frequent socioeconomic factor. Combined interventions were applied in **≈92 %** of cases, while pharmacologic therapy alone was applied in all. Laboratory or paraclinical assessments detected biological abnormalities in **≈39 %** of cases. The **clinical improvement rate** reached **98.3 %** in the combined-intervention group versus **76.3 %** for pharmacologic treatment alone ($p < 0.01$). Success was higher among younger patients, those without major comorbidities, and those engaged in psychotherapy or motivational counseling.
Conclusions: Integrated management combining pharmacologic stabilization with psychological and social support significantly improves short-term recovery in patients with acute substance dependence. These findings highlight the importance of multidisciplinary collaboration and early psychosocial engagement in emergency settings. Results support the development of national clinical protocols and preventive policies targeting both medical and social determinants of addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV087

Nurses' Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Addiction: A Descriptive Study

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Introduction: Addiction represents a major public health issue, often accompanied by stigma and misconceptions among

healthcare providers. Nurses working in psychiatry, being at the frontline of patient care, play a crucial role in the management of psychiatric patients who are at more risk of substance use disorders.
Objectives: This study aimed to assess the theoretical knowledge and attitudes of nurses regarding addiction and its impact on psychiatric care
Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among 36 nurses working in adult and child psychiatry departments at Razi and Monji Slim hospitals. Items assessed theoretical knowledge of addiction (definition, causes, psychiatric impact) and attitudes towards patients with addictive disorders (reactions, ethical stance, communication style). Data were analyzed descriptively and expressed as frequencies and percentages.
Results: The participants included 36 nurses, predominantly female (78%), mostly aged 20 to 40 years old, with 41% having less than 5 years of professional experience. obacco was the most common substance encountered (80.6%), followed by cannabis (72.2%), benzodiazepines (66.4%), and alcohol (50%). Buprenorphine, heroin, and cocaine were also reported, but with lower prevalence.
Regarding knowledge, 47% of nurses reported having good knowledge of addiction, 42% average, and only 11% very advanced. Addiction was mostly perceived as dependence (61.1%). 13.9% considered it a personal choice, while only a few viewed it as a chronic disease (11.1%). Social influence (91.7%) lack of prevention (58.3%) and psychiatric affections (52.8%) were considered the main causes, while genetic factors were less recognized (16.7%). All participants agreed that drug use worsens psychiatric disorders. Concerning attitudes, 61.1% reported remaining neutral and professional when facing withdrawal symptoms, while 19.4% avoided the patient and 2.8% expressed irritation. Trust-building strategies included clear communication (80.5%) and empathy (69.4%), although 5.6% admitted judging patients. Ethically, 44% responded with empathy without judgment, whereas 42% opted for strict advice.
Conclusions: Nurses demonstrated partial knowledge of addiction, with limited understanding of its chronic bio-psycho-social nature and inconsistent attiude. These findings highlight the need for targeted training in addiction care to enhance knowledge, reduce stigma, and promote more supportive, patient-centered approaches in clinical practice.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV088

Contrasting Profiles of Problematic Internet Use among Tunisian University Students: Computer Science versus Law Majors

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Introduction: Internet addiction represents an emerging public health concern, particularly among university students. Academic demands and disciplinary contexts may shape both the patterns of Internet use and the susceptibility to problematic behaviors. This study compares two distinct student populations: computer science majors, whose studies require extensive online engagement, and law students, whose digital interaction is generally less integral to their curriculum.
Objectives: This study aimed to compare the prevalence and characteristics of problematic Internet use between Tunisian university students majoring in computer science and those majoring in law.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among students enrolled at the National Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology (INSAT) and the Faculty of Legal, Political and Social Sciences of Tunis (FSJPST). Participants completed a self-administered questionnaire assessing sociodemographic characteristics, time spent online, motivations for Internet use, and scores on the Internet Addiction Test (IAT). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, χ^2 test, Fisher's exact test, and ANOVA.
Results: A total of 113 students were included. The mean IAT score was 41.8 ± 17.7. Overall, 45.1% of participants exhibited mild addiction, 27.4% moderate addiction, and 2.7% severe addiction, while 24.8% showed no significant addiction. Computer science students demonstrated a higher proportion of moderate-to-severe addiction (31.2%) compared with law students (less than 20%), although the difference did not reach statistical significance ($p = 0.136$). Recreational use was the most frequently reported motivation (67.3%) and was significantly associated with addiction severity ($p = 0.024$). A self-perception of excessive use (reported by 66% of students) correlated with higher severity ($p = 0.040$), and attempts to reduce usage (52.2%) were more common among those with moderate-to-severe addiction ($p < 0.001$). No significant associations were observed with gender, age, place of residence, or daily time spent online.
Conclusions: Problematic Internet use was highly prevalent among the studied population, with a greater, though not statistically significant, tendency among computer science students. Addiction severity was primarily associated with motivational (recreational use) and perceptual (self-recognized excessive use) factors. These findings highlight the need for targeted awareness and preventive interventions within academic institutions, tailored to the specific risk profiles of different student disciplines.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV090

Investigation of the Frequency and Severity of Sexual Dysfunctions in Patients with Alcohol, Drug and Gambling Addiction

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Introduction: Addictive disorders may lead to various physical and psychological consequences, and one of the most frequently reported problems is sexual dysfunction (SD). SD can negatively affect treatment adherence, interpersonal relationships, and overall quality of life. Although the relationship between alcohol or substance addiction and SD has been investigated in several studies, comparative studies including gambling disorder (GD) remain limited. Considering the shared reward system mechanisms among these addictions, exploring sexual functioning across different addiction types may provide valuable clinical insights.

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