stopped her treatment earlier. After two weeks she started to drink alcohol and after one month relapsed with GHB/GBL.
Conclusions: GHB/GBL withdrawal can be severe and retention in the program is poor. Polysubstance use, psychiatric co-morbidities, and heavier GHB/GBL use as possible predictors of poor treatment outcomes need consideration in treatment planning.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0032

DEPRESSION IN OPIATE ADICTION

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Introduction: Miroslava Vasiljević psychiatrist employed in Specialist practice of psychiatry Sunce, Belgrade, Serbia.
Objectives: Objectives and aims: Substance abuse is a major public health problem with high morbidity and mortality. Treatment – seeking opioid dependent individuals frequently report mood problems in the form of depression. The aim of this study was to evaluate the depression in patients with substance abuse.
Methods: We evaluated mood problems in the form of depression and health- related quality of life (HRQoL) among patients (20) with diagnosed opiate dependance who entered detoxification program and met the criteria for abstinence in period of one month, and compared with the results of 20 healthy controls consisted of secondary medical staff.
Almost all of the patients had a total PSQI score of 6 or higher, suggestive of depression, compared with control group (PSQI < 5). Patients had problems with a depression, taking antidepressives and problem to keep up enough enthusiasm to get things done (P < 0,05), compared with the control group.
Results: SF-36 scores for psysical functioning, role-physical, bodily pain, social functioning, role-emotional, and mental health were significantly lower mean compared to control group. Patients with disease had a reduced HRQoL, related to control group.
Conclusions: Majority of heroin-dependent patients reported depression and reduced quality of life. These conclusions are limited, because data was collected via questionnares of patients were small. In future we plan to include more substace abuse patients.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0033

Addictive behaviours in the employees of an electricity company in Tunisia

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Introduction: In Tunisia, tobacco control remains one of the main country's health strategies. However, it seems that the scourge of tobacco is still a prevalent problem and it's often associated with other addictive behaviours like alcohol use.
Objectives: Evaluate the addictive behaviours of the employees of an Electricity company in Tunisia and their impact on their mental health.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study in May 2022. A pre-established questionnaire was filled out during a sensitization campaign that took place in the company. We used the Fagerstörm test and the AUDIT questionnaire to evaluate tobacco and alcohol dependency respectively. Signs of depression and anxiety were evaluated by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale (HAD). Collected data were analyzed using IBM SPSS statistics version 23.0.
Results: Our population consisted of 83 employees. The average age was 40.79±11.23. Males represented 65.1% of employees. The mean of seniority was 15.23±10.82 years. Forty-one per cent were overweight and 22.9% had obesity. The mean Body Mass Index (BMI) was 27.17±3.92. Twenty-five employees (30.1%) were active smokers and 7 (8.5%) consumed alcohol. All of them were males. The nicotine dependency test's mean was 4.12±2.78 and 28% of smokers had a high to a very high nicotine dependency. The mean score of the AUDIT questionnaire was 9.71±10.76. Four alcohol consumers (57.1%) had harmful alcohol use and 2 of them (28.5%) had alcohol dependency. The evaluation of the HAD score showed that the mean anxiety score was 7.59±3.13 and the mean depression score was 6.44±3.71. Twelve per cent and 10.8% of employees had elevated anxiety and depression scores respectively. Bivariate analysis showed that depression is significantly associated with the female sex (p=0.023) and with a lower number of service years (p=0.019). Anxiety was significantly associated with a high BMI (p=0.027). Anxiety and depression were not associated with alcohol or tobacco consumption.
Conclusions: Smoking and drinking are common in our society. Sensibilization campaigns must focus on motivating workers to quit those addictive behaviours and promote a healthier lifestyle.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0034

Tobacco and alcohol use in Tunisian young doctors: a way to evade occupational stressors

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Introduction: The medical field is very stressful. To reduce stress, healthcare workers may resort to different habits, including smoking and drinking.
Objectives: We aimed to assess the smoking and drinking habits of interns and fellows in Tunisian hospitals.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in April 2022 through online platforms. A pre-established questionnaire was sent to Tunisian medical interns and fellows, working in public hospitals, and collected sociodemographic and occupational data. The Fagerstörm test was used to evaluate nicotine dependence.
Results: Our population consisted of 182 Tunisian interns and fellows. Their mean age was 26.38±2.03 years. Females represented