consulting psychiatric emergencies at UHC Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia for medical expertise at the request of the court. We studied the PTSD in these women using the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist Scale (PCLS).

Results: The total number of participants was 120 with an average age of 37.27 years. The majority had secondary education or less (62.5%), were professionally active (53.3%), and were financially dependent on their partners (26.7%). As for the women's clinical characteristics, 19.2% were under psychiatric care, 15% had attempted suicide and 10% had a history of childhood abuse. Regarding the couple's profile, marriage was arranged in 58.3% of cases, and the average duration of marriage was 12.34 years, exceeding 10 years in 44.2% of cases.

The impact reported by our women was 100% psychological and 96.7% familial. As a result, 75.8% had sought help from family and friends, and 55.8% had decided to separate from their partners.

According to the PCLS scale, 78.3% of female victims showed PTSD with a positive score > 44. It was associated with a higher number of suicide attempts (p=0.04), a marriage duration exceeding 10 years (p=0.02), help-seeking (p=0.001), and divorce (p=0.014).

Conclusions: PTSD is a particularly serious psychiatric condition. However, its impact remains insufficiently understood and taken into account in medical, psychological, social, and legal care. Knowing the psycho-traumatic consequences of violence is absolutely essential to better protect, support, and care for victims.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0746

Secondary Trauma by Internet Content Moderation: a Case Report

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Introduction: In recent years, a global debate has emerged regarding the protection of Internet users from exposure to harmful content. Content moderation is defined as the organized practice of filtering user-generated content posted on internet, social networks, and media to determine the appropriateness of the content for a site, locality, or jurisdiction. The growing volume of this content along with the psychological impact of this activity have promoted the application of automated approaches based on artificial intelligence and machine-learning. However, the changing characteristics of content, as well as the cultural differences that influence its appropriateness, mean that human moderation of Internet content currently continues to exist. Psychological effects of this activity such as symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) could represent an example of secondary trauma.

Objectives: Our aim is to describe a clinical case of post-traumatic stress disorder presenting with specific traumatic exposure idiosyncrasy that could lead to a better consequence characterization of a recent social phenomena such as internet content moderation.

Methods: We expose the clinical case of a woman with emotional distress who was reffered to our outpatient psychiatric unit in Barcelona in 2022 after five years working as an internet content moderator.

Results: We describe the case of a 35-year-old woman without relevant medical, toxicologic or psychiatric record that presents to our out-patient psychiatric clinic with post-traumatic stress disorder after five years of working as an internet content moderator and being exposed to visual traumatic content such as sexual assault and paedophilia. The clinical presentation consisted with one year of recurrent daily panic attacks, intrusive images about the traumatic exposure, intrusive thoughts, insomnia, vivid nightmares, avoidance of exposure to her son, distrust of the environment and intense fear for her son security. The disorder interfered in her capacity to work. The patient received psychological treatment and ISRS (Sertraline) was prescribed, however only partial response was reached with persistence of the majority of symptoms.

Conclusions: The presented case suggests a temporal and symptom content relationship between the described work exposure and the appearance of emotional distress in a patient without PTSD history. Although previous evidence of secondary trauma in people exposed to indirect traumatic experiences has been reported, for example in healthcare professionals, the exposure to alien trauma through digital exposure as a workactivity is yet to be specifically examined. It is necessary to expand knowledge on the clinical expression of this phenomenon due to the observed recurrence of anxious and depressive symptomatology related to repeated exposure to traumatic content.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0748

Post-traumatic stress in healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare professionals worked under critical care conditions and had to adapt quickly to extreme work situations. They were confronted with several occupational stressors.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and factors associated with post-traumatic stress symptoms among healthcare personnel at Farhat Hached Hospital in Sousse during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among care staff at the Farhat Hached University Hospital in Sousse over a 3-month period during the 4th wave of COVID-19. Data were collected using a questionnaire covering socio-professional and medical data. Post-traumatic stress symptoms were assessed using the Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS.23 software.

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