screening. Addressing fear, particularly among older women, and leveraging healthcare professionals' guidance are critical for improving participation rates and early diagnosis

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others

EPV1018

Body image perception among Medical Students in Tunisia

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Introduction: Body image is a fundamental aspect of identity and psychological well-being, shaped by social interactions, personal experiences, and environmental pressures. In today's media-saturated world, unattainable sociocultural standards often, fuel body dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is a well-established risk factor for developing many mental health problems, a growing concern in global public health. Medical students face unique academic and professional stressors that may put them at a higher risk for these issues.
Objectives: This study aims to explore the perceived body image among medical students in Tunisia.
Methods: We carried out a cross-sectional study from 2024 to 2025 at the Faculty of Medicine of Sousse. We gathered data from a self-administered, anonymous online questionnaire, which was shared on official academic Facebook groups for each student year level. Body image concern was the primary outcome, measured with the Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ). This standardized scale yields a score from 16 to 96, where higher scores indicate greater body image dissatisfaction.
Results: A total of 243 students responded to the questionnaire. The majority of participants were female (69.5%). Among participants 62.96% lived away from their families, while 86.8% reported having a medium socio-economic status.
A marked concern about body image was observed in 12.8% of students and a moderate concern among 13.2% and a mil concern among 16.5% of students. Among students with moderate or marked Body shape concern (G1) 66.7% were female compared to 70.6 among the group with no or mild body shape concern (G2) with no significant difference (p=0.564). Among the first group 15.9% had a high socioeconomic level compared to 10.6% among the second group (p=0.263). Chronic Illness were reported by 17.5% of student with moderate or marked Body shape concern and 9.4% among students with no or mild body shape concern (p=0.086). No significant association between weight excess and body image concern among our population. However 84.1% of participant with moderate or marked Body shape concern had possible eating disorders compared to 41.1% among the second group with a significant association (p<0.010).
Conclusions: Our findings indicate a significant prevalence of body image concern among medical students, affecting over 40% of the surveyed population. While gender, socioeconomic status, and chronic illness did not show a statistically significant association, the strong link between body image concern and a higher risk of eating disorders is a critical finding. These results highlight the need for mental health awareness campaigns and specific interventions tailored to address body image and eating disorder risks within student population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1020

Atrificial Intelligence, uses, AI in Arabic and Obstacles using AI in Jordan

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Introduction: This study discusses the major uses of AI in our lives and the aspects which can develop using AI , as these high technology tools have advantages and disadvantages that are also discussed in this study . Major questions using a survey questionnaire were answered by our randomly chosen sample in Jordan , which are 103 , and then categorising them according to the age and gender . According to the results AI tools in arabic are not that much available and that is the obstacle that people have .
Objectives: The Questions of the Study:
- Are there any differences in the age and gender in using AI tools ?
- What are the languages preferred using AI ?
- What are the reasons of using AI ?
- What are the obstacles of using AI in arabic ?

Methods: The study was done using a survey questionnare , the sample is 103 people, chosen randomly from Jordan , categorised according to the age and gender and after obtaining the informed consent required . ANOVA was used .
Results:
1- Level of using AI among the participants was Moderate with a mean of 0.48.
2- No statically significant differences in using AI due to age and gender (F= 0.384 and 0.288, Sig.>0.05).
3- The language is preferred in using AI is both Arabic and English with a percentage of 44.7%. followed by using it in English 25.2%. After it came using it Arabic with a percentage of 22.3%. Finally, other languages came with a percentage of 7.8%.
4- The most reason of using AI is normal life with a percentage of 41.7%. followed by using it for Work 30.1%. After it came using it for Games and fun with a percentage of 16.5%. Finally, not applicable has a percentage of 11.7%
5- The most obstacles of using AI in Arabic language was " Not that much available in Arabic" with a percentage of 28.2%. followed by "Unnecessary" and "Difficult to use" with 25.2%.

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