better assess the situation in Tunisia and to put in place appropriate prevention strategies, such as information and awareness campaigns, aimed at reducing or at least rationing the consumption of ethanol.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1360

The concept of motivation and its implication in additive disorders

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Introduction: The word motivation derives from the Latin movere, which means to move. In psychiatry, it is an isolated phenomenon found in the substrate of several pathologies, and may be part of an heterogeneous dimensional spectrum. However, there is no unique definition for it, nor a targeted approach. In addictive disorders motivation gains a fundamental role, both as a precipitant of abuse as in its withdrawal.
Objectives: To review the literature about the concept of motivation and its implications on the psychopathology, especially on addictive disorders.
Methods: Narrative review on PubMed/MEDLINE, using the keywords "motivation" AND "psychopatology" AND "addiction". Articles in English and Portuguese were included.
Results: Three main perspectives were found addressing the concept of motivation in psychopathological terms: psychological, neurobiological and phenomenological. The first describes motivation as the energizing of behaviour in pursuit of a goal. Neurobiology says motivational drive is dependent on the concentration of extrasynaptic dopamine. In phenomenological terms, the concept stands for the web of solicitations that make a certain situation feel in a certain way for the subject. In addictive disorders, learning about what leads to reward, exaggeration in representing those values, and dominance in being guided by those representations lead to alterations on motivation mechanisms.
Conclusions: Motivation is described from different perspectives. Although it is recognized as a fundamental piece in addictive disorders, besides motivational interview model, there are no pharmacological approaches aimed to improving motivation. The recognition of motivation as a concrete psychopathological alteration, and its measure through psychopathological instruments, could optimize the patient's approach.

Keywords: motivation; Addictive disorders; Motivational Interview; Dopamine

EPP1364

Further validation of the internet addiction test: Psychometric characteristics in a portuguese university sample.

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Introduction: The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is a 20-item, self-reported questionnaire that measures the presence and severity of Internet addiction which is an increasing problem in adolescents. Although a Portuguese version IAT has been validated in adults, its psychometric properties have never been evaluated before, in adolescents.
Objectives: To analyse the reliability and construct and concurrent validity of the IAT in a Portuguese adolescent sample.
Methods: 772 adolescents (53.5% girls), mean aged 13.21±2.246, answered the Portuguese versions of the IAT and the Portuguese versions of validated scales to evaluate: Cyberbullying, Game Addiction, Agressivity and Anxiety, Depression Scales. To study the temporal stability, 377 (60.5% girls) respondents answered the questionnaires again after approximately four-six weeks. The total sample was aleatory splitted to realize the exploratory and the confirmatory factor analyses.
Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a second order two-factor structure - "Isolation and Social Commitment" and F2-"Negligence and Functional Commitment". The $\chi 2/df$ value was 2.260 and had a significant p value; it had the lowest RMSEA score = .074 ($p< .001$) and it had the highest TLI (.980) and CFI (.905). IAT mean scores were no different between genders [Girls=29.25±18.775 vs. Boys: 30.85±17.929, p=.405]. The Cronbach's alphas were > .85. Pearson correlation between the test and the re-test was r=.660. The IAT, video game addiction (r=.434), Cyberbullying (r=.383), anxiety (r=.209) and depression (r=.263) were significantly correlated ($p<.001$).
Conclusions: The Portuguese IAT has good reliability and validity, showing to be an adequate instrument for measuring Internet Addiction symptoms in Portuguese Adolescents.

Keywords: Internet addiction; psychometric properties; Portuguese adolescents

EPP1365

Prevalence of internet addiction in tunisian adolescents

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Introduction: Internet addiction (IA) is a significant public health issue among adolescents. There is considerable evidence that IA is associated with various psychosocial harms.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to measure the prevalence of internet addiction among secondary school.
Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 152 students enrolled in secondary school. The participants had filled the Internet Addiction Test of Young and a data file regarding the

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