**Methods:** A cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study was conducted among subjects who had already made at least one online shopping. Data was collected using a self-questionnaire published by GOOGLE FORMS. Assessment included the short version of the Internet Addiction Test modified for online shopping sites (s-IATshop). The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) has been used to assess anxiety and depression.
**Results:** A total of 137 participants aged 34.62 ± 9.82 years completed the online questionnaire.
Only 4 (2.9%) participants had a probable compulsive buying shopping on line.
The HADS-A score ranged from 0 to 14, with a mean of 6.85 +/- 3.49 and almost half of the participants (44.5%; N=61) had anxiety symptoms.
A high s-IAT shopping score was correlated with secondary or university education (p=0.046). We also found that women, who were younger and had higher incomes, had the highest scores on the s-IAT-shopping scale, without however confirming statistical significance.
**Conclusions:** Our study has shown the potential vulnerability factors for compulsive online shopping disorder. Thus, this behaviour deserves to be taken into account in behavioural addictions.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0035

## Assessment of self-esteem among Tunisian cannabis users

M. Kacem*, W. Bouali, M. Henia, S. Brahim and L. Zarrouk

Psychiatric department, Taher Sfar Hospital of Mahdia, Mahdia, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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**Introduction:** Self-esteem plays a role in the adaptive functioning of the human being. It could be a protective factor regarding multiple risks particularly substance use.
**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to assess self-esteem among a group of young Tunisian users of cannabis.
**Methods:** The total study sample was composed of 137 participants, who took part of a transversal descriptive study during two months (January and February 2020). These partakers were comprehensively recruited among Emergency patients of Mahdia Hospital. Thereupon, the main criteria for the selection of these patients was their consumption of cannabis, regardless of their primary health care seeking reason or purpose. The research was carried out upon their declaration of cannabis consumption and their compliance to be part of such a study. Thus, Data were collected on a pre-determined data sheet that included various information (age, sex, lifestyle, personal and family psychiatric history, age at which they started their cannabis consumption and the rate of cannabis use …). Accordingly, Self-esteem was assessed using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Consequently, the interview took place after the subject's verbal and informed consent and the assurance of anonymity and confidentiality of the interview content.
**Results:** In our study population, the cannabis consumers were young adults aged between 18 and 35 years old, with a male predominance of 71%. Among those users, 65.9% were single and 29.7% dropped out of school or experienced academic failure. On a socio-economic level, we concluded to a rate of 5.8% (lower class), 60.9% (middle class) and 33.3% (upper class). Besides, 40.8% were employed. In total, 23.2% had a psychiatric history. Furthermore, the use of other substances was also prominent and frequent as follows: alcohol 72.5%, tobacco 74.6%, ecstasy 41.3% and 25.4% cocaine. The use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence and pleasure for 66.7%, as an anxiolytic for 26.8% and as a sedative for 23.9%. Self-esteem, among those cannabis users, was very low in 20% of cases, low in 38% of cases, medium in 15% of cases and high in 25% of cases. Consequently, more than half of the study population remains below the medium average according to RSES.
**Conclusions:** These results lead us to question the relation between cannabis and self-esteem. The question that is evolved about the use of cannabis is the following: Is it used as a remedy or is it the cause of self-esteem deficiency?

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0036

## Post-traumatic stress disorder in crack/cocaine users

N. Ait Bensaid*, Y. Bensalah, M. Sabir and F. El Omari

Psychiatric hospital ArRazi, salé, Morocco
*Corresponding author.
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**Introduction:** Cocaine use has become popular in the form of crack and has spread throughout the world. Crack/cocaine use is often linked to serious social and psychiatric disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder, and users appear to be at increased risk of physical and mental illness and social harm.
**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in patients followed and hospitalized in the addictology department at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé for management of crack/cocaine use disorder.
**Methods:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study using a questionnaire including sociodemographic and clinical criteria and a post-traumatic stress scale (PCLS) to investigate the existence of post-traumatic stress disorder in patients monitored and hospitalized for crack/cocaine use disorder in the addictology department at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé.
**Results:** We collected 77 participants. The majority of patients were born in the city The average age of the participants was 27, with a male predominance (67%). The majority were unemployed at the time of the study, single, separated or divorced. For more than 50%, the start of drug use was more than 4 years ago. The smoked route (crack) is the most predominant, followed by the inhaled route and 1% for the injectable route. Some 37% were hospitalized in an addictology unit. Almost 65% of participants had a history of post-traumatic stress disorder.
**Conclusions:** Co-morbidity between crack/cocaine use disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder is frequent among patients monitored and hospitalized in the addictology department at the Arrazi psychiatric hospital in Salé. There seems to be a need to develop new therapeutic strategies and to adapt existing programs to patients' needs. In addition, understanding the profiles of patients suffering from this comorbidity in mental health facilities could help clinical staff to better accept their problems and behaviours, thus promoting treatment adherence and better outcomes.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

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