EPV0018

Vulnerability factors of problematic cannabis use

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Introduction: The cannabis use has increased widely in Tunisia during the ten past years, especially in adolescents and young adults. Cannabis use can lead to mental and physical health problems.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the factors associated to problematic cannabis use.
Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study including 115 subjects arrested for suspected drug use, carried out using a pre-established questionnaire, the CAST (Cannabis Abuse Screening Test) for the assessment of cannabis use, the Hamilton Anxiety and Depression scale, the 5-word Test of Dubois for memory evaluation, and the Rosenberg scale for the assessment of self-esteem.
A urine dosage of cannabis was also performed.
Results: The mean age of the study population was 25.19 ± 6.7 years. The sex ratio was 8.16. the problematic users represented 73.9% of the study population. The cannabis was used in the form of joints. Memory decline was noted in 73% of the cases, and 52% of users had anxiety and depression symptoms.
Problematic use was associated to male gender ($p<0.001$), to an age older than 21.5 years ($p= 0.01$), to early initiation ($p= 0.005$), to memory decline ($p= 0.003$) and the higher scores of anxiety ($p< 0.001$)
Conclusions: The frequency of cannabis consumption and the vulnerability factors of problematic use must be taken into account in prevention campaigns.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0019

Substance use and mental health in pediatric type 1 diabetes: key predictors of academic failure

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Introduction: Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) is an invisible condition, yet it can be difficult for young people to accept. Many attempt to hide or downplay their illness, potentially leading to significant psychological distress.
Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence and characteristics of academic failure among children with T1D, as well as the associated risk factors, including the impact of substance use such as tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis.
Methods: This is a retrospective, descriptive, and analytical study conducted at the Endocrinology Department of Farhat Hached Hospital in Sousse, covering the period from January 2015 to January 2020. The study analyzed the school and professional trajectories of T1D patients, considering their clinical, biological, and social data. Academic failure, the dependent variable, was defined as either the interruption of studies or the repetition of at least one academic year. Additionally, the prevalence of smoking, alcohol, and cannabis use in this population was recorded.
Results: The study included 70 patients (31 males and 39 females), with a mean age of diagnosis of T1D at 7.36±4.41 years. Academic repetition was observed in 71.4% of cases, and school dropout in 47.1%. The reasons for academic delays were attributed to recurrent hospitalizations (31.4%) and glycemic instability, including hyper/hypoglycemic episodes (17.1%). Multivariate analysis adjusted for diabetes type revealed that significant risk factors for academic failure included: ≥5 hospitalizations for ketosis ($p=0.037$) and higher mean HbA1c levels at recent consultations ($p=0.001$). Protective factors were functional insulin therapy ($p=0.031$) and the use of insulin analogs ($p=0.004$). Concerning substance use, tobacco addiction was present in 22.9% of patients, alcohol consumption in 14.3%, and cannabis use in 8.6%. Patients using tobacco and alcohol exhibited a higher risk of school dropout and lower academic performance, with a significant correlation between cannabis use and glycemic instability.
Conclusions: The risk of academic failure among T1D patients is substantial and should not be underestimated. Frequent hospitalizations, poor glycemic control, and substance use (especially tobacco and cannabis) further exacerbate this risk. The physical and psychological complications of T1D, combined with the socioeconomic challenges and limited access to medical care in rural or isolated areas, contribute to school dropout. This study highlights the importance of comprehensive medical and psychosocial support to improve both health and academic outcomes in this vulnerable population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0020

Trauma-Addiction Link Among Women in Harm Reduction

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Introduction: The life journeys of women who have experienced childhood violence are often marked by great complexity. This study aimed to better understand the links between childhood trauma and the development of substance use disorders, in order to propose therapeutic interventions tailored to the specific needs of these women
Objectives: identify the most frequent types of trauma and their frequency in the studied sample. To describe the most commonly used substances, patterns of use, and the severity of substance use disorders.
Methods: sample of 53 women who frequented harm reduction centers participated in this study. The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) was employed to evaluate experiences of childhood trauma, while the Drug Use Disorder Identification Test (DUDIT) was utilized to assess the severity of substance use disorders. Data collection was conducted anonymously, and subsequent analysis was performed using statistical software spss.

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