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

R. Ghammam[1,2], I. Houas[3], Y. Mkab[3], R. Hammami[3], Y. Jmal[3], I. Hamzaoui[3], S. Ben Fredj[3], I. Thlithi[3], F. Dhaghsni[3], M. Oueslati[3], H. ElMoucharref[3], C. Saliba[3], R. Attia[3], A. Chouchene[1,4]*, A. Skhiri[1,2] and S. BenFredj[1,2]

[1]Université de Sousse, Faculté de Médecine de Sousse; [2]Hôpital Universitaire Farhat Hached, Service de Médecine Préventive et Communautaire, LR19SP03; [3]Université de Sousse, Faculté de Médecine de Sousse, Développement Profesionnel 3 and [4]Hôpital Universitaire Farhat Hached, Service de Médecine de travail, LR19SP03, Sousse, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11542

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

S. F. Abu Dayeh* and Q. H. Al-Rimawi

Psychiatry, MOH, Amman, Jordan
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11541

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%.

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11541 Published online by Cambridge University Press

After it came "Expensive to get" with a percentage of 15.5%. Finally, Weak internet connection came with a percentage of 5.8%.

Conclusions: AI is starting to be neceessary to use in our lives that's why more training programs for people must be done , in order to use these tools safely around the world . Cybersecurity programs should also be included in training programs , to prevent any invasion of any person's privacy . Arabic AI tools should contain a wider structured branched algorithms , datasets ,more applications and programs to be easier to get and to use .

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1024

Knowledge of assessment about Tourette's Syndrome among Medical Students and General Physicians in Jordan: A Cross-Sectional Study

A. A. Alqudah, A. E. K. El-Lababneh, O. M. Bani Ahmad, S. B. Almasri* and Khaled M. Al-Sawalmeh

Faculty of Medicine, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11540

Introduction: Tourette's syndrome (TS), a chronic, usually disabling neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by motor and vocal tics, patients are frequently misdiagnosed, or diagnosed lately. Patients are also present with additional psychological disorders like anxiety, depression, and ADHD. There is a large gap in research about Tourette's syndrome (TS) in the Middle East as we noticed from our daily medical conversations in the medical field and social media, that most of the students and General Physicians have less information about what Tourette's syndrome is and how to diagnose it.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the general practitioners' (GPs') and medical students' (Jordan's) knowledge and understanding of TS.

Methods: From December 2024 to May 2025, 387 participants—283 medical students and 104 general practitioners—from six public Universities and healthcare facilities in Jordan participated in a cross-sectional study. Knowledge in the areas of symptoms, causation, diagnosis, treatment, and misconceptions was evaluated using a validated 36-item questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, logistic regression chi-square, t-test, ANOVA, and correlation were used to examine the data using the (SPSS v26),.

Results: Social media was the main source of knowledge for 53% of participants, and the majority (82.9%) had heard of TS. The greatest percentage of people knew about symptoms (73.9%), yet misconceptions about "mortality" (3.1%) remained. Every participant received a score of less than 50%, which is considered "poor knowledge." The mean knowledge scores of females were higher than those of males (15.95 vs. 13.11, $p = 0.018$). Knowledge and GPA did not correlate ($p = 0.414$). Academic year and knowledge had a positive correlation ($r = 0.357$, $p < 0.001$). While gender and GPA were not significant predictors of awareness, academic year (OR 24.6–60.8, $p < 0.01$) and university affiliation were, according to logistic regression.

Conclusions: The current study's findings reveals that there is a significant lack of awareness and knowledge among both medical students in all public universities and generalphysicians in Jordan. Curricular reforms and training initiatives are needed.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1025

Catatonia phenomenology and treatment response in inpatient psychiatry units in Oman

M. M. M. Al-Zadjali

Psychiatry, MCMSS, Muscat, Oman
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2026.11539

Introduction: Catatonia is a neuropsychiatric syndrome that is hardly understood and difficult to diagnose leading to a delay in the diagnosis and thus the treatment. It can be challenging to identify, especially with patients that suffer from other medical or neurological co-morbidities and therefore 59% of those patients are underdiagnosed. Its incidence among acute psychiatric illnesses varies between 6% to 38% with a prevalence of 10% to 15% among acute psychiatric inpatients.

Objectives:

- Study the clinical manifestations of catatonia in Oman.
- Study the types of treatment of catatonia in Oman.
- Investigate the patients' response to each kind of treatment.

Methods: A retrospective observational study that was conducted in two tertiary hospitals in Oman; Al Masarah Hospital and Sultan Qaboos University Hospital. Inclusion criteria had all inpatients above 18 years old who were diagnosed with catatonia according to Diagnostic Statistical Manual V during the period of 2018 to 2022. Patients younger than 18 years old and patients who left against medical advice were excluded from this study. Bush-Francis Catatonia Rating Scale was also used to asses the presence and severity of the catatonia.

Results: Our study included 49 inpatients with a mean age of 28.1 years (range:18-57) with females (n=27) than males (n=22). According to BRCRS, mutism (73.5%), withdrawal (69.4%), posturing/catalepsy (67.3%), negativism (67.3%) and excitement (49.0%) were the most common catatonic symptoms observed. The most commonly recorded diagnosis was catatonia associated with schizophrenia (36.7%) followed by catatonia associated with major depressive disorder (22.4%). The severity score had a mean of 12.3 (median=11, mode=11) with a mean of 4.8 in screening score (median=5, mode=5). The mean duration of illness was 23 days (range:2-250) with an average of 29 days (range 1-135) of admission. Majority of the patients (79.6%) were given benzodiazepines as first line treatment and two thirds (67.3%) reported with an overall improvement. ECT sessions were also done on 6 patients with an overall improvement (83.3%).

Conclusions: Our findings were aligned with those found in the literature. The most common diagnosis was catatonia due to schizophrenia followed by catatonia due to major depressive disorder with more males affected than females. Mutism, withdrawal, posturing and catalepsy were of the most common signs and symptoms seen in these catatonic inpatients. Treatment using benzodiazepines relieved two thirds of the patients. Moreover, ECT sessions has proven its efficacy in the improvement of the catatonic patients' condition. Our findings provide further evidence to support previous literature regarding catatonia in terms of disease presentation, treatment modalities and patient response.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared