prior experiences may have on engagement in future overdose situations and if needs of support to deal with these situations are met.
Methods: Qualitative study employing semi-structured interviews with individuals trained at needle exchange programs within the region who have used naloxone on more than two occasions to reverse opioid overdose. Interviews will be conducted during Q4 2021 and analysed thematically during Q1 2022.
Results: Preliminary clinical observations point to the ambivalence between positive consequences of empowerment and pride in saving lives, and negative feelings of prior decisions and the burden to engage in future overdoses, in addition to insufficient access to support when dealing with these negative consequences.
Conclusions: Not yet available.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Overdose management; Naloxone; Qualitative study; Opioid overdose

EPV1519

Prevalence of Facebook Addiction in a Teenage Population: About 110 Cases

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Introduction: Facebook use among Teenagers has become a very common phenomenon. Its use can resuly in Facebook addiction .
Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of problematic Facebook use among a sample of school-going adolescents.
Methods: This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study carried out among 110 school-going adolescenthe at 2 state colleges in Sidi Bouzid. We used a pre-established self-questionnaire containing 2 parts: a part exploring the socio-demographic data of the adolescent and a psychometric part: Bergen Facebook addiction Scale.
Results: Study participants had a mean age of 14.4 years with extremes of 12 to 17 years. The sex ratio (M / F) (46/64) of the participants was 0.71.In our population, 13 students (11.8%) were smokers. Two students (1.8%) consumed alcohol. Cannabis use was noted in only one student.The majority of students (102), or 92.7%, had been online for more than a year.The daily Facebook connection time was more than 4 hours for 20.9%. Boredom was the number one reason for logging into Facebook for 82 students (74.5%) followed by curiosity for 45 students (40.9%). Fifteen students (13.6%) were addicted to Facebook (score> 10 on the Bergen Addiction Scale.
Conclusions: Facebook can be a useful and interesting tool to maintain and develop a network of relationships and create new ones. Its problematic use or addiction to Facebook has become a new scourge of public health. Faced with the negative impact of this addiction, It would be necessary to rationalize this use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Tunisia; Addiction; teenagers; Facebook

EPV1520

Cannabis and Cognitive Deficiency

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Introduction: Acute and chronic exposure to cannabis have been associated with neurocognitive deficits in executive function, including inhibitory control processes.
Objectives: To research memory deficiency in the young consumers of cannabis in Tunisia.
Methods: this is a transversal descriptive study conducted during two months (January and February 2020). The research involved about 137 participants in the emergency department at the university hospital of Mahdia
Results: In our study population, there was a noticeable male predominance of 71%. Hence, the age structure ranged between 18 years old and 35 years old. Among the latters, 65.9% were single, and 29.7% experienced school failure. In this sample, 23.2% had a psychiatric history. The average age of the first use of cannabis was between 18 and 25 years old in 70% of cases. Besides, a high percentage of association of other substances was found among cannabis users as follows: use of tobacco 74.6%, alcohol 72.5% ecstasy 41.3%, and cocaine 25.4%. The use of cannabis was considered as a means of indulgence for 66.7% of the study population, as an anxiolytic for 26.8%, and as a sedative for 23.9%. Additionally, the effect of cannabis use on working memory deficiency according to the functional impact assessment scale was: no deficiency in 19% of cannabis users, minimal in 34%, mild in 32%, moderate in 9%, fairly severe in 4%, very severe in 1%, and extreme in1% of cases.
Conclusions: The assumption of the effect of cannabis on memory and cognitive deficiency remains controversial and leads us to suggest further in-depth study of this subject.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Cannabis; cognitive deficiency

EPV1521

Association between Psychiatric disorders & Substance use disorder in rehabilitation center of Islamabad: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction: The prevalence of substance use disorder has rapidly increased recently. It is believed that the occurrence of mental disorders is strongly associated with substance use.
Objectives: To identify prevelance of different psychiatric mobidity & symptomatology as Comorbidity amon the diagnosed patients of Substance Use Disorder