neurotoxic disorder can have significant consequences on workers' health and their ability to maintain professional activity.
Objectives: This study aims to analyze the epidemiological, clinical, and occupational characteristics of organic solvent-induced psychosyndromes diagnosed in the workplace, as well as to evaluate their impact on work fitness.
Methods: A retrospective study was conducted based on medical records collected at the Institute of Occupational Health and Safety (ISST) in Tunisia during a period of 5 years from 2019 until 2024. Socio-professional data, risk factors, diagnoses, progression, and fitness decisions were analyzed with a focus on OSP cases. The severity of the psychosyndrome was assessed using the Raleigh classification and the WHO criteria.
Results: The study identified 11 cases of organic solvent-induced psychosyndromes. The average age of patients was 41 years. The gender distribution showed 6 women and 5 men.
The professional sectors were distributed as follows: chemical industry (n=4), textile industry (n=3), electronics (n=2), and other sectors (n=2).
The main solvents involved were xylene (n=7), toluene (n=6), hexane (n=5), and cyclohexane (n=4), with multiple exposures in 8 cases. The average duration of occupational exposure before diagnosis was 14 years ranging from 5 to 30 years. An ineffectiveness of protective measures was found in 6 patients.
The most frequently reported symptoms included memory disorders (n=9), attention disorders (n=8), and mood disorders (n=7).
The most common type of psychosyndrome was type 2B (n=8).
Regarding work fitness, nine cases required removal from solvent exposure, including six through job transfer and three through workplace accommodation. Two cases were declared unfit for their current position.
Conclusions: This study highlights the impact of organic solvent-induced psychosyndromes on workers' health and emphasizes the need for better protective measures, early screening, and regular medical monitoring.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1229

Accommodations for Autistic Young Adults in Employment Processes: Experiences in Chile

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Introduction: Access to employment is a significant challenge in adulthood, particularly for autistic individuals. Accommodations, both in the workplace and during selection processes, are essential to support the inclusion of this population in the labor market. Given the dynamic nature of support needs, understanding the specific characteristics and needs of autistic individuals is necessary to provide reasonable adjustments. However, this process becomes more complex when individuals do not disclose their autism diagnosis, hindering organizations' ability to identify and address their needs.
Objectives: To identify accommodations that support the employment of autistic young adults in Chile.
Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 autistic young adults with job interview experience in Chile. Participants, residing across five regions, were selected through theoretical sampling. Data were analyzed using content analysis in alignment with the principles of Grounded Theory by Glaser and Strauss. Ethical approval was obtained from the Universidad de O'Higgins Ethics Committee, and all participants provided informed consent.
Results: While accommodations are deemed necessary by autistic individuals, they are seldom requested due to concerns that such requests may imply reduced competence, potentially lowering employment prospects. Participants in this study highlighted key dimensions essential for support, including procedural adjustments (advance preparation, privacy, and flexibility), interpersonal approaches (empathy and respect for diversity), and sensory accommodations (specific sensory considerations and clear, literal communication). Additionally, virtual interview formats were viewed positively, as they facilitate the fulfillment of certain sensory needs.
Conclusions: This study reveals a tendency among autistic individuals not to request accommodations during job-seeking processes, despite recognizing their necessity. Promoting professional practices based on updated, inclusive knowledge is essential for developing employment processes that effectively support autistic individuals.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1230

Pro-Environmental Behaviour: Psychometric assessment and relationship with psychological variables in a Portuguese community sample

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Introduction: Climate change is one of the main global challenges of the 21st century due to its consequences for the environment, the economy and health. Given that human behaviour exists at the forefront of many of the environmental issues we face, it is crucial to effectively measure pro-environmental behaviours (PEB). Stanley et al. (2021) proposed the PEB Scale (PEBS), a bifactorial measure including eight items asking about personal behaviours and eight collective actions that revealed good psychometric properties. To the best of our knowledge, there is no instrument that validly assesses these parameters in the general Portuguese population.
Objectives: To analyze the psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of PEBS and to explore its relationship with individual factors.
Methods: A community sample of 599 Portuguese adults (64.6% women; mean age=34.40±16.18) answered to the Portuguese preliminary version of PEBS and to the validated instruments: Climate Change Distress and Impairment Scale/CC-DIS, Big3 Perfectionism Scale–Short version/BTPS-SF, HEXACO-60 and Toronto and Coimbra Prosocial Behaviour Questionnaire/ProBeQ. SPSS 29 and AMOS-29 were used for Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA; with a

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