**Introduction:** Amnesia and palimpsests occurring and recurring in alcohol addicts due to alcohol intoxication (Ebrietas alcoholica) are accompanied by hazardous memory failures, gradual mental degradation and psychoorganic syndrome, which evidences urgent clinical, therapeutic and therapeutic issue in addictology, psychiatry, forensic medicine, sociology, medical psychology, etc. At EPA initiative (2019), research interest in non-invasive brain stimulation tools and methods for such populations was activated.
**Objectives:** Development of a patentable method of treatment in addictology using pyracetam and nicotinic acid transcerebral electrophoresis (TCE).
**Methods:** Valid clinical-diagnostic, laboratory, biochemical, electrophysiological, psychological (scaling, testing), statistical methods for identification of alcohol dependence complicated by amnestic disorders.
**Results:** The method of treatment of alcohol dependence complicated by amnestic disorders (Patent 141785 UA) provides complex pharmacological and drug-free therapy. Antiamnesic drugs are administered by TCE bilaterally; pyracetam 20% solution to the left orbit through active negative electrodes, and nicotinic acid 0.1% solution to the right orbit (positive electrode in the occipital fossa), current of 2-4 mA, 20-30 minutes exposure. The procedure was performed daily with a TCE device, for a 10-day course of treatment along with psychotherapeutic potentiation. TCE provides the ionic implementation of pharmacological agents in the brain and their physiological electrical stimulation.
**Conclusions:** In a representative clinical trial, using statistical methods and generated bank of patient-specific observations, significant potentiating effects of combined drug-free, non-invasive transcerebral electrical stimulation and electrophoretic implementation of pyracetam and nicotinic acid were demonstrated.

**Keywords:** pharmacotherapy; Alcohol addiction; Amnestic disorders

## EPP1325

## Quality of life of alcohol dependence patients who have been having acute psychotic disorder

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**Introduction:** Severe acute psychosis significantly alters patient's quality of life in patients with alcohol dependence. The aim of the investigation were examination value quality of the life patients with alcohol dependence who have recently suffered of acute psychotic disorder. The factor influencing the quality of life is the psychoorganic syndrome after acute psychosis.
**Objectives:** 120 patients with alcohol dependence who had recent history of acute psychosis were examined.
**Methods:** Psychopathological.
**Results:** The psychorganic syndromes at these patients were investigated. The Index quality of the life in these patients was assessed due to type of the psychorganic syndromes. The dynamics of the Index quality of the life at patients with psychorganic syndrome during the treatment were described. The subjective assessment of their condition in patients with hard psychorganic syndrome was dissociated from the assessment of doctors and relatives. The explaining the characteristics of the consequences of the transferred psychotic disorder to the patients turned out to be important for overcoming anosognosia. The Index quality of the life in these patients was assessed repeatedly at the same time, there was a significant decrease in the difference in the assessment of the quality of life by patients with relatives.
**Conclusions:** The importance of value quality of the life from the point of the patient, relatives of the patient and physician was underlined. The assesment of Index quality of the life is important important to explain the peculiarities of the postpsychotic state to the patients and their relatives in order to develop rehabilitation programs and carrying out psychotherapeutic activities.

**Keywords:** Alcohol dependence; acute psychotic disorder; quality of life

## EPP1326

## Impact of addictive behaviors on productivity at work among employees working on an onshore oil field

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**Introduction:** Addictive behaviors on the workplace are a real public health problem because of its consequences not only on workers but also on productivity at work.
**Objectives:** To explore the relationship between addictive behaviors and productivity at work among employees of a Tunisian oil rig.
**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted in the first half of 2018. The assessment of work productivity was done using the validated WPAI-GH questionnaire. Smoking dependence was assessed via the Fagerström score and alcohol abuse by the FACE questionnaire.
**Results:** It was 94 employees working in an onshore oil field with an average age of 41.1 years. Average job seniority was 14.3 years. Active smoking was noted in 34.7% of cases. Alcohol consumption was noted in 19.1% of cases. In the 7 days preceding the survey, the average percentage of absenteeism was $3.64 \pm 21.7\%$ and the presenteeism was $17.66 \pm 25.58\%$. The average decline in productivity was $14.8 \pm 43.7\%$ and the average decline in daily activities was $20.21 \pm 31.45\%$. These parameters were not correlated with smoking and alcoholism.
**Conclusions:** Addictive behaviors in the workplace still a denied reality.Increasing awareness and clarifying expectations can be a good first step in order to ameliorate employee functioning and decrease productivity problems.

**Keywords:** addictive behaviors; onshore oil workers

## EPP1329

## Cannabis linked to improved sleep quality: A preliminary study

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**Introduction:** Sleep disorders are a substantial public health issue with serious consequences on patients' quality of life. Cannabis has been recently suggested as a potential treatment for patients with sleep disorders; however, research on the relationship between cannabis and sleep is still in its infancy.
**Objectives:** The aim of this investigation was to assess whether cannabis use was associated with improved sleep quality.
**Methods:** Our study comprised 173 participants, 42 cannabis users and 131 non-cannabis users, who completed the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), the most common self-reported measure of sleep quality. The scale provides a global PSQI score and seven component domain scores, including subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, sleep duration, habitual sleep efficiency, sleep disturbances, use of sleep medication, and daytime functions.
**Results:** Cannabis users self-reported statistically significantly healthier scores than non-cannabis users in the global PSQI as well as the specific domains of subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, as well as sleep disturbances.
**Conclusions:** This preliminary evidence points to the possibility that cannabis could provide effective treatment for patients with sleep disorders. Research into the constituents of cannabis that may have a differential impact on sleep and sleep disorders is warranted.

**Keywords:** Marijuana; Cannabis; sleep quality; PSQI

## EPP1330

## The socio-professional impact of workaholism on engineers

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**Introduction:** Workaholism is an "irrational commitment to excessive work" as described by Cherrington. It's considered as an emerging phenomenon that has been the topic of much debate. Indeed, over the last four decades, many contradictions have arisen among researchers investigating its negative consequences.
**Objectives:** -Determine the prevalence of workaholism among a population of engineers. -Evaluate the socio-professional impact of workaholism on this population.
**Methods:** This study is a descriptive-cross sectional analysis conducted on active engineers for one month. Data were collected through an online questionnaire, including socio-professional data and the WART (Work Addiction Risk Test) questionnaire.
**Results:** Our population consisted of 75 engineers with an average age of 29± 4.6 years and sex-ratio of 1.2. Among this group, 26.7% of engineers were at risk of work addiction, while a certain addiction was noted among the third of the population. Workaholism was positively correlated with the lack of entertainment, especially sports activity (p= 0.012). Moreover, workaholic subjects were more likely to work more than 8 hours a day (p=0.004) and without a weekly break (p=0.043). Workaholism was not associated with the level of job satisfaction.
**Conclusions:** Workaholism is an emerging phenomenon among engineers that can lead, in some cases, to depression and burnout. Therefore, the role of the occupational physician consists in the detection of early signs of workaholism and in raising awareness of this hidden problem.

**Conflict of interest:** No significant relationships.

## EPP1332

## Impact of cannabis consumption on the course of bipolar disorder

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**Introduction:** Although one third of patients with Bipolar Disorder have an addiction to Cannabis or an abused consumption, the interaction between cannabis use and bipolar disorder remains controversial.
**Objectives:** To evaluate the use of cannabis among patients with Bipolar Disorder and to compare the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics between patients who are consumers and non-consumers.
**Methods:** This is a retrospective, descriptive study including all patients treated for type I bipolar disorder in the psychiatric department of Tahar Sfar Hospital of Mahdia (Tunisia). In addition to socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, we collected data on cannabis use (age at first consumption and frequency of consumption).
**Results:** Our study population consisted of 84 male patients followed for bipolar I disorder. The mean age was 36.8 ± 11.3 years. Among these patients, 23 (27.8%) had regular cannabis use. The average age at first consumption was 21.6 ± 7.2 years. Bipolar patients with regular cannabis consumption had an earlier age of onset of the disorder (p = 0.02). They had higher numbers of manic episodes (p = 0.05), higher number of manic episodes with severe intensity (p = 0.04), higher number of manic episodes with mixed characteristics(p = 0.04), a higher number of hospitalizations (p = 0.01) with longer hospital stays (p = 0.02).
**Conclusions:** Cannabis use among patients with type 1 bipolar disorder is associated with an unfavorable course of the disorder. Early diagnosis and appropriate management of this comorbidity seem to be essential for improving the prognosis of bipolar disorder.

**Keywords:** Cannabis; Addiction; bipolar disorder; abuse

## EPP1334

## Polysomnographic parameters as early as one week after detoxification could predict risk of relapse among detoxified opiates misuse patients over six months follow up period

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