BDI I-II—Beck Depression Inventory, NEO-FFI—Personality Inventory NEO-FFI, TFEQ-13—Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire, WART—Work Addiction Risk Test, Me—median, Q1—quartile first, Q3—quartile third, n—number of patients, *p*—statistic
Conclusions: This study found that a high risk of compulsive buying disorder is accompanied by a high risk of moderate depressiveness, neuroticism, Cognitive Restraint of Eating, Uncontrolled Eating, and workaholism. It also confirmed the view that compulsive buying is a behavioural addiction which is a consequence of ineffective coping and being dissatisfied with one's social life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0095

Management of Subutex Addiction: A Case Report in a tunisian psychiatry unit

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Introduction: Subutex abuse in Tunisia is a phenomenon that is becoming more and more frequent and the management of which is not obvious due to the development of this substance in parallel markets.
Objectives: Our objective was to assess the patient's Subutex use and initially assist with withdrawal, followed by achieving abstinence.
Methods: We followed the case of a patient in the psychiatric unit B at the Razi hospital, for depressive symptoms and having a problem of misuse of Subutex for 4 years, in a difficult family and social context.
Results: Patient follow-up was done over a one-year period with weekly consultation sessions at the beginning to assess the situation. Although withdrawal was done after a few weeks, it was essential to maintain this abstinence, using psychotherapy based on CBT done over 7 sessions.
During the study period, the patient violated abstinence only once in a family conflict.
Conclusions: The patient's response to our management has reinforced the hope of being able to treat addiction to Subutex despite the severity of his condition and family and social instability.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0099

Perception of Electronic cigarette among young doctors

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Introduction: The electronic cigarette (EC), invented in 2006, represents a recent phenomenon that is increasingly discussed especially in healthcare environment. Beliefs regarding this form of consumption are very diverse.
Objectives: This study aims to assess the perception of young doctors towards EC consumption.
Methods: An online survey had been conducted inspired from the French health barometer (2017). Data were collected through an anonymous questionnaire using Google Forms. The recruitment of participants was based on social media platforms combining young doctors.
Results: A total of 203 young doctors had responded to the questionnaire. Most of participants were female (71%) with a mean age of 25.64 ± 2.64 years. More than half (60%) were resident doctors. Non-smokers represent 79.3% of our population. At the time of the survey, only 14 subjects (6.9%) had used EC or experienced vaping. The evaluation of perceptions with regard to vaping had showed that 30% of participants disagreed with the fact that EC consumption represents a measure to promote the cessation of tobacco use and 82% hadn't recommended it to their patients. A proportion of 47.3% thought that vaping is as harmful as smoking and 60% agreed that e-cigarettes may contain toxic chemicals. More than half (51.6%) almost agreed that vaping may encourage ex-smokers to become nicotine addicts.
Conclusions: We may conclude that EC represents for young doctors an emerging form of consumption that is not a safe or healthy alternative to smoking.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0100

Addiction to smartphones and social media among young doctors

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Introduction: Smartphones and social media have become increasingly common in recent years. However, uncontrolled use can have negative effects on physical and mental health.
Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence of social media and smartphone addiction in a group of young doctors
Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study of a population of young doctors. Socio-professional and medical data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire on Google Forms. The Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS) was used for screening social media addiction, with a score of ≥24 indicating problematic use. The Smartphone Addiction Scale Short Version (SAS-SV) was adopted to determine the degree of smartphone addiction, where a very high score of >40 suggests severe smartphone addiction.
Results: Our population consisted of 64 young doctors. Among them, 63.8% were female. BSMAS and SAS-SV means were respectively 16.14 ± 5.54 and 28.91 ± 7.62. A social media problematic use was assessed in 13% of cases. We identified severe smartphone addiction in 6.7% of cases. In bivariate analysis, female sex was associated with a higher BSMAS score (p=0.046) and younger age was associated with severe smartphone addiction (p=0.049). Moreover, strong correlation was found between smartphone and social media addiction (p=0.00, r=0.79).

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