Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among HCWs working in the Covid-19 unit in Sfax, Tunisia in December 2021. We used a self-administrated questionnaire including sociodemographic and professional information. Professional issues were assessed by The Professional Quality of Life scale.
Results: Our population consisted of 69 participants. The mean age was 31± 6 years. The sex ratio (M/F) was 1.1. Sixty-eight per cent had a university education. On a scale from 0 to 10,76.8% rated their Health Status greater than or equal to 8 and the mean score was 8.89±1. Medical history of Covid-19 infection was found in 37.7% of paricipants and 94,1% were vaccinated against SARS Cov 2.
Most of the workers showed moderate to high levels of compassion (65.2% and 31.9 % respectively). Fifty-five per cent showed moderate burnout levels. Only 2.9% of the population had a high level of secondary traumatic stress.
Secondary traumatic stress was associated with age (p=0.049; R=0.238). The males were more affected with burnout symptoms. Vaccination Status was associated with compassion satisfaction (p=0.042). Health Status Evaluation was not correlated with compassion satisfaction, burnout or secondary traumatic stress.
Conclusions: The current pandemic has affected the HCWs system professional and social lives. A long follow-up should be maintained to support HCWs dealing with the pandemic.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0638

The impact of perceived exertion on satisfaction with life among power line workers

I. Sellami[1]*, A. Feki[2], A. Abbes[3], M. A. Ghrab[3], M. L. Masmoudi[1], S. Baklouti[2], K. Jmal Hammami[1] and M. Hajjaji[1]

[1]Occupational medecine; [2]Rheumatology, Hedi Cahker Hospital, University of Sfax and [3]occupational medecine, Hedi Chaker Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The power line workers have a heavy physical workload. It is essential to know the impact of this perceived exertion on their satisfaction with life to improve their mental health.
Objectives: We aimed to evaluate the associations between perceived exertion at work and satisfaction with life among power line workers.
Methods: We conducted a study among a group of power line workers from January to June 2022 using a self-administered questionnaire. We evaluated socio-professional characteristics, physical exertion with the Borg CR-10, and the satisfaction with life scale (SWLS).
Results: Seventy-four male line workers participated in the study. They were married in 67.6% of cases. The mean age was 39.3 ± 10.5 years. The average job tenure was 15.5 ± 11.2 years. The mean of perceived exertion was 6.1±1.9. High to very high exertion was found in 73% of participants. The mean score of satisfaction with life was 26.8 ±6.5. Five (12.6%) participants were dissatisfied to extremely dissatisfied. Fifty-six (75.9%) participants were satisfied to extremely satisfied. High perceived exertion was correlated with higher satisfaction with the lives of line workers ($p = 0.03$, $r = 0.24$).
Conclusions: Power line workers with high perceived exertion were more satisfied with their lives. This can be explained by the positive impact of work on the lives of workers. The work environment is paramount to ensuring good mental health.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0639

Vorbeireden. Could it be Ganser Syndrome?

J. Petta*, A. L. Falcão, G. Soares and A. Lourenço

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Ganser syndrome is described as a dissociative disorder not otherwise specified in the DSM-IV, and is not currently listed in the DSM-V.
It is a rare condition, with transient Vorbeireden as the central symptom. This means the patient responds to questions with an incorrect answer, but by the nature of the answer reveals an understanding of the question posed.
This disorder was first described by the German psychiatrist Sigbert Ganser in 1898.
Objectives: Analyze case reports published in the available literature and intelligibly characterize their clinical presentation and dissect the etiopathogenesis of the disease.
Methods: Data was obtained through an internet-based literature search, using the databases PubMed, Cochrane Library and NCBI. The World Health Organization was also utilized. Seven articles from the last four years were included.
Results: The core clinical features of this syndrome are approximate answers, clouding of consciousness, somatic conversion symptoms and hallucinations. However, they are all not needed for diagnosis.
The basic underlying etiology of Ganser syndrome is still unknown. Debates over the factitious versus psychiatric versus organic origin of the symptomatology are common in the literature.
No reliable epidemiological data can be established.
Conclusions: The condition is a rare, probably dissociative, with transient *Vorbeireden* as the central symptom.
Although the research interest in dissociative disorders, the etiopathogenetic models remain hypothetical. Detailed imaging, neuropsychological and neurological data are required.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0640

Essential Skills Development Needs of High School Students in Southern Thailand for Work in the 21st Century Labour Market

K. Janyam

Faculty of Liberal Arts, PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY, Songkhla, Thailand
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Introduction: Presently, the concept of preparing youth for the labor market in the 21st century receives much attention because of the rapidly changing nature of work and the soft skills and hard

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