cervical ultrasound suggested acute thyroiditis with concordant negative scintigraphy. The inconsistency between clinical, biochemical, and imaging findings prompted a psychosocial evaluation, during which the patient disclosed deliberate daily intake of levothyroxine for three months. This behavior was precipitated by persistent occupational stress and interpersonal conflicts at work, and was triggered by the refusal of her annual leave request, perceived as intolerable.
Conclusions: This case illustrates how occupational stressors can precipitate maladaptive coping behaviors, manifesting as factitious endocrine disorders Factitious levothyroxine intake represented the patient's only means of obtaining sick leave. This case highlights the necessity of providing listening and psychological support within the workplace to identify vulnerable individuals at risk of maladaptive coping.

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EPV1217

Factors Contributing to Psychoactive Substance Use Among Nursing Students

J. Ben Khelifa[1], F. Chelly[2,3,4]*, N. Gannoun[2,3,4], C. Sridi[2,3,4], N. Belhadj[2,3,4], R. Nakhli[2,3,4], A. Fki[2,3,4], I. Kacem[4,5] and M. Maoua[2,3,4]

[1]Clinical Psychology Unit, Occupational Medicine Department; [2]Occupational Medicine Department, Sahloul University Hospital; [3]Faculty of Medicine of Sousse, University of Sousse; [4]Sousse, Research Laboratory (LR19SP03) and [5]Occupational Medicine Department, Farhat Hached University Hospital, Sousse, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The rising prevalence of psychoactive substance (PAS) use among nursing students is a growing concern that poses significant public health challenges, reflecting a complex interplay of individual, social, and environmental influences.
Objectives: This study aims to identify the key factors contributing to psychoactive substance use among nursing students.
Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional survey with 300 students at the Private Higher Institute of Nursing Sciences in Sousse (ISIS) during November and December 2024. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire.
Results: The etiopathogenic factors determining the use of drugs among students may be individual, manifested as personality disorders according to 53.66% of respondents, or familial, as reported by 50.33% of students. Among the surveyed students, 37.9% have been using drugs for over a year, while 25.7% have been using them for less than a year. However, 37% have never used drugs. Social pressure and peer influence also represented significant reasons for use, reported by 69.31% of respondents. Among drug users, 49.73% were seeking well-being, and 53.96% desired to experience euphoria. Regarding academic challenges, 26% of students reported experiencing difficulties with their university studies. The primary cause identified was excessive workload, mentioned by 32.05% of the respondents. Poor time-management skills were reported by 19.23% as another contributing factor. Furthermore, 18% of students perceived time management as having a moderate impact, while 16.32% considered it highly significant, with 10.66% indicating 'a lot' and 5.66% indicating 'extremely' influential.
Conclusions: This study highlights the multifactorial nature of psychoactive substance use among nursing students, influenced by both psychosocial and academic stressors. Further research should explore effective support systems in nursing education and assess the impact of mental health programs on reducing substance use.

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EPV1219

Relationship between factors of mental and physical health in medical students

E. L. Nikolaev[1], S. A. Yusupov[2], N. D. Kodirov[3] and J. N. Daminov[4]*

[1]Social and Clinical Psychology Department, I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University, Cheboksary, Russian Federation; [2]Department of Pediatric Surgery No 1; [3]Department of Pharmacognosy and pharmaceutical technology and [4]Faculty of Pharmacy, Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: When analyzing a medical condition of students, researchers pay more attention to their physical (somatic) health. For medical students, the issues of mental health are important as well. How are the factors of mental and physical health interrelated in students of one of the medical universities of Central Asia?
Objectives: Our objective was to determine the factors of mental and physical health and interrelation between them in medical university students.
Methods: Our respondents were 70 different year students of one of the state medical universities of Uzbekistan. We used a physical and mental health inventory as a tool. We statistically processed the received data and subjected them to a correlational analysis with a view to finding out any significant interrelations at the significance level of $p<.05$.
Results: We can describe the risk factors of the respondents' mental health as follows: susceptibility to high or moderate stress (45.71%), smoking cigarettes (31.43%) and vapes (10.00%), acceptability of suicides among students (8.58%). The level of the respondents' physical health is characterized by such deviations as excessive body mass or obesity (24.29%), chronic diseases that require treatment (20.00%), including a surgical interference (12.86%). Further, we present valid interrelations between the mental and physical factors. Thus, the level of the perceived stress is positively interrelated with the frequency of headaches ($r=.33$; $p<.05$), availability of chronic somatic illnesses ($r=.28$; $p<.05$) and the frequency of medications intake ($r=.24$; $p<.05$), whereas it is negatively interrelated with self-assessment of health ($r=-.30$; $p<.05$). Higher frequency of smoking in medical students is accompanied by a higher level of alcohol consumption ($r=.48$; $p<.05$) and a lower anti-suicide barrier ($r=-.24$; $p<.05$). On the contrary, a higher level of adaptive personality characteristics is interrelated with a higher level of physical health. Thus, the general health index in medical students is correlated with the intensity of hardiness ($r=.45$; $p<.05$) and resilience ($r=.33$; $p<.05$).
Conclusions: The information about the interrelation between mental and physical health factors in medical students can lay the foundation for important decisions concerning the development