

- attended her first consultation referred by her primary care physician for long-standing insomnia, restless legs and anxiety.
- The patient's underlying complaint and her bigger concern is her poor academic performance. It is striking that she has just started her third year at the university, the first year she did not pass any subjects, the second year she changed majors and only passed two, now she is repeating the course.
 - The examination did not reveal overt affective symptoms, nor psychotic symptoms or other notable psychopathology. The patient's speech tended towards superficiality, inconcretion, it was salty, it was difficult for her to express herself, even suggesting a certain intellectual disability.
 - In the first consultation sleep study is requested. And referral to clinical psychology consultation for psychometric study.

Results:

- She is administered Clinical interview and WAIS IV (Adult Intelligence Scale), Trail Making Test, d2 and Stroop, Diagnostic Interview for ADHD in adults (inattention items).
- The WAIS-IV demonstrated global cognitive abilities within normality, although with significantly lower scores in the IMT and IVP indices which involve the functions of attention, concentration, mental control and short-term visual memory). Trail Making Test, d2, Stroop and Diagnostic Interview of ADHD in adults (inattention items) yielded profile results highly suggestive of Attention Deficit Disorder without Hyperactivity.
- The insomnia subsided with a regimen of 7.5 mg of mirtazapine per day. Subsequently, after starting treatment with low-dose methylphenidate (20 mg/day), the patient improved very significantly, both academic performance and social functioning and mood, self-esteem and subjective well-being.

Conclusions:

- We must always include ADHD in the differential diagnosis of a young adult patient when faced with a wide variety of consultation symptoms, especially if they report some type of deterioration or dysfunction in their social, family or academic life.
- An adequate clinical evaluation supported, if possible, by psychometric tests is essential to reach the diagnosis, which allows establishing an effective treatment that modifies the patient's overall prognosis.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1151**The future of psychiatry and psychotherapy - An Early Career psychiatrist's view**

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Introduction: Psychiatry is one of the most fast developing and agile discipline within human medicine. But more work is necessary to complete these advances.

Objectives: I address the following questions:

How does the future of psychiatry look in the eyes of early career psychiatrists?

What strengths, weaknesses opportunities and threats will come?

And what can we learn from different mental health systems and regions?

Methods: Oral or written statements to the raised questions followed optimally by a discussion

Results: In low- and middle-income countries, a vast majority of people with mental disorders do not receive adequate treatment. Even in high income countries, roughly a third of people with severe forms of mental illness are not receiving the appropriate therapy. Laws concerning mental health are outdated in different countries. The protection of the human rights of the mentally ill is still incomplete and imperfect. The emphasis on economic gain and the digitalization of medicine in recent years has not helped. And new technical advancements such as artificial intelligence are becoming more important.

Conclusions: More discussion needs to be done on the identity and understanding of the psychiatric profession.

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EPV1152**Attitude and Perceptions of Healthcare workers regarding ionizing radiation**

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Introduction: In operating rooms, the routine use of radiological procedures is commonplace. However, this essential tool brings about significant concerns for healthcare workers due to the associated radiological risks. Understanding healthcare workers' attitudes and perceptions about ionizing radiation is crucial for addressing these concerns.

Objectives: This study aims to assess the perceptions and concerns of healthcare workers regarding radiation risks and their practices in the operating room.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in February and March 2023 among the operating room staff of Habib Bourguiba University Hospital in Sfax, Tunisia. We used a self-administered questionnaire that included socio-professional data. Self-assessment of exposure risk and protection level against ionizing radiation was evaluated on a scale from 0 to 10, and attitudes were assessed using a 5-item Likert scale.

Results: Our study population consisted of 92 healthcare workers, with 54.3% being male. When asking operating room workers about the availability, accessibility, and quality of lead aprons, the median scores were 3 (IQR [0;6.5]), 2 (IQR [0;5]), and 2 (IQR [0;5]), respectively. The median self-assessment score for exposure risk was 8 (IQR [5.5; 10]), while the median self-assessment score for protection against ionizing radiation was 1 (IQR [0;3]). Sixty percent of the population had limited knowledge of the harmful effects of ionizing radiation, with a median self-assessment knowledge score of 1.5 (IQR [0;3]). Sixty-two percent reported concerns regarding radiological risks. In terms of practices, 44.5% of the staff maintained a distance from the radiation source during intraoperative radiography, and 21.7% used the