

Objectives: To explore what are the anxieties, stressors, and fears of HCV-infected young mothers. To explore the experiences of infected young mothers with HCV.

Methods: We have used a qualitative design of the study and a convenient, purposeful sampling technique to acquire the data. In Karachi, Pakistan, a tertiary care hospital will host this trial. Young moms who registered HCV+ infections between January 2022 and June 2022 were included in the study. The tertiary healthcare setting was used for the investigation. The suggested number of 10 young moms with HCV who had been detected during pregnancy and came to the clinic for treatment were selected, those who provided consent and who were neither pregnant nor extremely unwell at the time of the study were eligible. The average age of the inhabitants was 26. There were 42.85% undergraduate mothers, 28.57% mothers with graduate degrees, and 28.57% mothers with postgraduate degrees in the population. Thematic analysis was utilized to evaluate the data, and the themes were generated by looking at the data and creating codes to look into the transcription's content.

Results: According to the findings, the referral system appeared to place a significant burden on individuals who were already dealing with the potentially fatal hepatitis C infection and were pregnant. In the antenatal period, when there should have been two different doctors' visits, they were compelled to go to the same clinic.

Conclusions: The finding addressed the importance of specialized care setting in the tertiary care hospital in Karachi, Pakistan. There is a requirement of training programs for the development of soft skills of health care professionals and there must be awareness sessions to promote and mobilize the understanding of the spread of this disease.

To this research finding the importance of comprehensive health care support was identified. And it also depicts the importance of inclusive antenatal program design.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0554

Evaluation of mental health using MHC-SF in patients with paget's bone disease

A. Feki^{1*}, I. Sellami^{2,2}, C. Abid¹, A. Abbes², Z. Gassara¹, S. Ben Jemaa¹, M. Ezzeddine¹, M. H. Kallel¹, H. Fourati¹, R. Akrou¹ and S. Baklouti¹

¹Rheumatology and ²occupational medicine, Hedi chaker hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1234

Introduction: Paget's disease is a chronic bone disorder, that is characterized by increased and disorganized bone remodelling, which can lead to bone pain, bone complications such as deformities and fractures, neurological and cardiovascular complications. This physical impact can alter patients' mental health and lead to anxiety or depression.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the mental health in patients diagnosed with paget's bone disease

Methods: Paget's disease patients were assessed by The Mental Health Continuum Short Form (MHC-SF) score. It consists of

14 items that were selected to represent each fact of well-being: 3 emotional well-being items (reflects hedonic well-being), 6 psychological well-being items, and 5 social well-being items (when combined, reflects eudemonic well-being). Items scores are summed, yielding a total score ranging from 0 to 70. Higher scores indicate greater levels of positive well-being.

Results: Thirty patients were included. 60% were men and 40% were women. The average age was 65 years. Socio-economic level was low in 3.3%, average in 86.7%, good in 10% of cases. 93.3% were married and 6.7% were single. For the medical history, 80% had a previous history and 20% did not. Clinically, 83.3% had pain and 16.7% had no pain. Concerning the disease location, 4 had involvement of the skull, 15 of the spine, 13 of the sacrum, 13 of the femur, 1 of the tibia, 1 of the calcaneus and 3 of the humerus. As for complications, 36.7% had no complications, 56.7% had osteoarticular complications, 3.3% had neurological complications and 3.3% had cardio-vascular complications. Concerning treatment, 90% received bisphosphonate and 10% did not.

For the mental health questionnaire, the mean score was 36.4.

53.3% of patients had poor mental health, 43.3% were moderately healthy and 3.3% were thriving.

No significant associations were noted between level of mental health and age, pain level, complications, location of the disease, alkaline phosphatase and treatment $p > 0.05$.

Conclusions: The impact of paget's disease is not only physical but also psychological. The MHC-SF is useful to detect the mental illness.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0557

Determinants of Burnout syndrome among healthcare workers in Sahloul hospital, Tunisia: A cross sectional study

A. Fki^{1*}, O. Thabet², C. Sridi¹ and S. Ksibi¹

¹Occupational medicine, Sahloul Hospital and ²faculty of medicine of sousse, Sousse, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1235

Introduction: Healthcare workers are at increased risk of Burnout due to the stressful demands of their job.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and the related factors of burnout in healthcare workers at the Sahloul University Hospital, Tunisia

Methods: Data were collected from a cross sectional study using a questionnaire exploring socio-demographic and professional data, lifestyle habits and pathological history. Burnout was assessed using the French version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI).

Results: Our study included 135 healthcare workers. The average age was 41.7 ± 9.15 years. 81.5% of the sample was female. Nurses accounted for 60% of staff. More than half (51.1%) worked shifts, with night work in 32.6%. A pathological history was noted in 17.8% of healthcare workers, and a history of work-related accidents in 40.7%. The prevalence of burnout in our study population was 42.6%, with a high emotional exhaustion score in 47.4%, a high depersonalization score in 23.7% and a low personal