valued meaning and purpose and they do not not actively explore that meaning or seeking meaning.

Conclusions: Problem focused coping strategies and high self-compassion can be seen as protective factors to lower stress, negative emotional reactions to job and anxiety

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0490

Autism Spectrum Disorders traits in a sample of young adults referring to a generalized mental health outpatient clinic

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Introduction: The diagnosis of Autism Spectrum Disorders is currently witnessing several changes, with direct consequences on the prevalence rates in the general population. However, little is known about ASD traits prevalence in clinical samples, and how much these traits interact with other mental health conditions, especially in young adults, a critical age for the outbreak of many psychiatric diseases.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of ASD traits in a sample of young adults (aged between 18 and 24 years old) referring to a specialized mental health outpatient clinic.

Methods: We administered to 259 patients the Autism Quotient (AQ) and the Ritvo Autism and Asperger Diagnostic Scale-Revised (RAADS-R), along with a detailed sociodemographic and anamnestic interview.

Results: We found that 16.2% of our sample scored above the cut-off at both scales (a percentage that went down to 13.13% when restricting the RAADS-R cut-off at >119, as suggested for clinical samples).

Conclusions: This prevalence seems considerably higher than the one reported in the general population, and not negligible. The association with sociodemographic features such as sex assigned at birth, gender identity and employment status, and the validity of the screening tools we implemented, are discussed. In conclusion, we suggest that an assessment for autistic traits should be implemented in young adults seeking help for unspecified psychiatric symptoms and psychological suffering and that, despite the not unanimous consensus over self-report screening tools, a positivity to both the AQ and the RAADS-R should lead the clinician to conduct a full diagnostic evaluation with structured or semi-structured interviews.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0491

Epidemiological profile of long-term leave for psychiatric illnesses

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Introduction: Long-term leave for psychiatric illness is the most frequently prescribed reason for leave, and appears to be on the increase in recent years.

Objectives: To draw up a sociodemographic, occupational and clinical profile of workers who have taken long-term sick leave for psychiatric illness

Methods: Retrospective descriptive study involving the medical files of workers from both the public and private sectors, having benefited from long-term sick leave over a period going from August 17, 2022 to September 12, 2023, referred to the occupational medicine and pathology department of Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunis for medical fitness-for-work assessment. Data collection was based on a pre-established synoptic form.

Results: During the study period, we identified 639 long-term sick leave prescribed for psychiatric illnesses. Our study population was predominantly female, with a sex ratio of 0.29 and a mean age of 46.82 ± 25.06 years. Sixty percent of employees were married. The most represented occupational category was nurses (33%). Average job seniority was 17.21±10.41 years. Depressive syndrome was the most common psychiatric pathology in our population (80.3%), followed by bipolar disorder (6.4%) and anxiety disorder (5%). Long-term sick leave was prescribed by a psychiatrist working in the private sector in 90.3% of cases. The average duration of leave was 63.70±31.58 days. The triggering factor was work-related and social in 33.6% and 30.1% of cases respectively. The agents returned to work after the long-term sick leave in 92% of cases.

Conclusions: Long-term sick leave for psychiatric reasons is a handicap to productivity in society. Non-occupational factors are thought to be responsible for these mental health disorders. Setting up and improving social structures in the workplace would reduce the number of cases of long-term sick leave

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0492

Parents' Assessment of Their Children's Use of Technology

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