

¹Psychiatry C, Hedi Chaker Hospital and ²Psychiatry C, Hedi Chaker Hospital of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.835

Introduction: Tunisian emigrants may consume psychoactive substances in other countries. This community is exposed to sociocultural and legal contexts different from those in Tunisia and the degree of acculturation would tend to increase over time. However, data on the use of psychoactive substances, particularly cannabis, in this particular population are scarce.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the profile of Tunisian young adults residing abroad who use cannabis.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study. It was carried out in the form of an online survey. We focused on young Tunisians people who have completed their secondary studies at the pilot high school of Sfax and currently residing abroad. Data collection was through Google Forms administered questionnaire.

Results: Thirty-five participants were included in our study. Cannabis use behavior affected 48.6% of them (N=17) and it was done with friends in a festive setting in 88% of cases (N=15). Cannabis use was more common among people who were single ($p=0.001$), living alone ($p=0.047$), had a psychiatric history ($p=0.032$) and hanging out with friends who also smoked cannabis ($p=0.032$). Cannabis use was also more common among cigarette smokers ($p=0.000$) and alcohol consumers ($p=0.000$). It was significantly more common among people who shared erroneous beliefs about cannabis, that it is a mild drug ($p=0.024$) and that it does not cause dependence ($p=0.042$).

Conclusions: Cannabis use among Tunisian young adults residing abroad seems to be a form of poly-consumption, more common among singles, living alone and having a psychiatric vulnerability. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions and educational initiatives to address cannabis use within this specific population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0033

HCV screening, investigation and management in persons with SUD admitted to Mount Carmel Hospital, Malta

M. A. Apap Bologna*, K. Sant, A. Camilleri and G. Grech

Mount Carmel Hospital, Attard, Malta

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.836

Introduction: Individuals who suffer from substance use disorder (SUD) are at increased risk of Hepatitis C (HCV). Mount Carmel Hospital (MCH) is the only public service in-patient mental health care facility on the island of Malta. Individuals with SUD are referred to MCH for support with comorbid mental health conditions.

Objectives: To assess whether current practice meets the UK Clinical Guidelines on Drug Misuse and Dependence (2017) recommendations- yearly screening for HCV, further testing and referral to infectious disease specialists for those who screen positive for HCV. To compare current practice at MCH, Malta with other countries in the European Union and United Kingdom.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of HCV screening, investigation and referral practices as recorded on iSoft Clinical Manager records for SUD-related admissions to MCH under the care of addiction specialists in 2022 (n=120). Admissions data were provided by the data protection office, with permission from the Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, and de-identified at source to safeguard patient confidentiality.

Results: 60% (n=72) of the SUD inpatient population underwent screening for HCV according to guideline recommendations. 37% (n=44) of this cohort has received a positive HCV antibody result. 32 persons had HCV RNA load records, 34% (n=11) of whom had a detectable viral load. 50% (n=17) of those who screened positive for HCV were offered an appointment with an infectious disease specialist within the year, 7 attended. The table below compares HCV status between our group and published data for the UK, Austria and Greece. Despite heterogeneity in study designs and populations (we describe an inpatient cohort with diagnosed SUD, not all of whom inject drugs) comparable proportions have undergone HCV screening in the preceding twelve months and similar proportions have chronic HCV infection.

	% Tested in past year for HCV	% HCV antibody positive	% HCV RNA detectable	% HCV cleared
Malta (MCH 2022)	60	37	34	66
England, Wales, N. Ireland (UAMS 2021)	43	57	26	74
Scotland (NESI 2020)	58	55	81	19
Austria (EMCDDA 2019)	59	85	44	56
Greece (EMCDDA 2019)	/	61	54	46

Conclusions: Most SUD inpatients at MCH undergo HCV screening according to guideline recommendations but current practice falls short of ideal coverage and follow-up care. Current screening practices and chronic HCV infection rates at MCH are comparable to other countries in the EU and UK.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0034

Prevalence, sociodemographic factors and psychological distress related to compulsive buying online

M. Mnif, F. Guermazi, D. Mnif, W. Abid*, I. Feki, I. Baati and J. Masmoudi

CHU Hedi Chakeur psychiatry A department, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.837

Introduction: Since that the online commerce provides an important shopping environment, it has been argued that traditional buying-shopping disorder may migrate into the online market.

Objectives: The aims of the current study were to investigate the prevalence of online buying-shopping disorder, and to determine sociodemographic and psychological factors related to this addictive behavior.