

Bellaterra, Spain; ⁴Laboratorio de Genética, Unidad de Medicina Legal y Toxicología, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Barcelona, Ciencias Clínicas, Barcelona, Spain; ⁵Unisersité Paris Descartes, Cmme, Hoptal Sainte-anne Ghu Paris Psychiatrie Et Neurosciences, Paris, France; ⁶School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Barcelona, Department Of Clinical Sciences, Barcelona -Campus Bellvitge, Spain; ⁷University Hospital of Bellvitge,-IDIBELL, Department Of Psychiatry, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain and ⁸Instituto de Investigación Biomédica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL), Grupo Psiquiatría Y Salud Mental-programa Neurociencias, Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Gambling Disorder (GD) is considered a multifactorial behavioral addictive disorder, leading to severe psychological, social and economic consequences. Previous studies have investigated genetic mechanisms underlying GD. Growing literature showed a possible link between addiction-related disorders and neurotrophic factors (NTF), involved in synaptic plasticity and neuronal survival. Thus, the study of NTF genes emerged as promising targets in the field of GD.

Objectives: To evaluate genetic implications of the NTF family in the pathophysiology GD. We hypothesized the involvement of some NTF genes polymorphisms in the onset and progression of GD as potential biological risk factors.

Methods: The sample was composed by 166 individuals with GD and 191 healthy controls. 36 Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from NTF (NGF, NGFR, NTRK1, BDNF, NTRK2, NTF3, NTRK3, NTF4, CNTF and CNTRF) were selected and genotyped. Linkage disequilibrium and haplotype constructions were assessed, related to the presence of GD. Moreover, regulatory elements overlapping the identified SNPs variants associated with GD was also analyzed.

Results: 6 SNPs were potentially associated to GD after the comparisons of allele frequencies between groups. Single and multiple-marker analyses showed a strong association between both NTF3 and NTRK2 genes, and GD.

Conclusions: This study suggests the implication of NTF genes in the development of GD, being the altered cross-regulation of some NTF factors signalling pathways, a potential biological vulnerability factor in GD. **Fundings and Acknowledgements:** Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades (RTI2018-101837-B-100) Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas (2017I067, 2019I47), Instituto Salud Carlos III (ISCIII) (PI17/01167, PI20/00132) and CIBERObn, an initiative of ISCIII.

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Keywords: Neurotrophin genes; SNPs; Haplotypes; Gambling Disorder

EPP0343

Changes in Use of Tobacco and Alcohol During the COVID-19 Pandemic

E. Fadeeva¹, K. Vyshinsky^{2*} and T. Klimenko³

¹National Medical Research Centre for Psychiatry and Narcology n.a. V.Serbysky Russian Federation Ministry of Health, Department Of Preventive Care In Narcology, Moscow, Russian Federation; ²National Research Centre on Addictions – branch, Federal State Budgetary

Institution «National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology named after VP Serbysky» of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Epidemiology Department, Moscow, Russian Federation and ³National Research Centre on Addictions – branch, Federal State Budgetary Institution «National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Narcology named after VP Serbysky» of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Directorate, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The survey assessed changes in tobacco, alcohol and other substance use during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: The survey was carried out in Moscow and Nizhegorodskaya Oblast in December, 2020 - February, 2021 and included 650 medical organizations' employees and 344 individuals with harmful alcohol or other substances use.

Methods: The instrument included ASSIST, Kessler-10 and IES-R tests modified for self-reporting about different pandemic periods.

Results: Among medical workers 36.8% smoked last 12 months; during the COVID-19 pandemic 13% maintained usual cigarette smoking level, 2.4% increased smoking during incidence rises. 71.2% drank alcohol last 12 months; during incidence rises 20.4% drank as usual, 15.0% drank less frequently; 2.4% increased frequency of drinking, 1.8% volumes on drinking days, 1.3% frequency of heavy episodic drinking. In harmful substance use group 61.9% smoked last 12 months; during COVID-19 incidence rises 40% kept their usual level of smoking; 13.4% increased their smoking during the first and 8.7% during the second 'wave' of the pandemic. 90.1% drank alcohol last 12 months; during incidence rises 49% kept drinking as usual, 20% reduced drinking and 17.3% increased drinking frequency, 21.0% volumes on drinking days, 16.4% heavy episodic drinking frequency. Wastewater-based epidemiology analysis performed in Moscow Oblast location demonstrated significant increase during COVID-19 pandemic, compared to same period 2 years earlier: inhaled nicotine use by average of 40%, ethanol consumption by average of 49%.

Conclusions: Changes in cigarette smoking and alcohol use during the COVID-19 pandemic had significant variation. Increases were more likely to occur during the pandemic 'waves' among individual from harmful users' group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: COVID-19 and substance use; cigarette smoking; alcohol use; wastewater-based methods

EPP0344

Professional factors supporting workaholism among Tunisian engineers

A. Bouaziz^{1*}, R. Sallemi¹, M. Bouhamed², R. Masmoudi³, I. Feki¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

¹Hospital university of HEDI CHAKER, Psychiatry A Department, Sfax, Tunisia; ²Hedi chaker hospital, Psychiatrie, Sfax, Tunisia and

³Hospital Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Workaholism or work addiction is a growing public health that may induce negative consequences on professional life.

Engineers are at risk given the globalization and increased competition in their jobs.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to assess the different professional factors that promote workaholism among Tunisian engineers.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study conducted among Tunisian engineers during July 2021. The data were collected by an online questionnaire including the socio-demographic and professional information and the “the Work Addiction Risk Test” (WART) which was used to assess the workaholism.

Results: Participants were 52 engineers (31 males and 21 females), and aged from 23 to 55 years old (average age 30.75 years). Thirty-five engineers (67.3%) were single. Concerning professional data, 30.8% of engineers worked in the public and 51.9% of them were computer engineers. Of the participants, 11.7% worked more than 12 hours, 61.5% worked overtime and 92.3% had weekly rest. The prevalence of workaholism in Tunisian engineers was 23.1%. Engineers working in the public sector and working more than 12 hours had significantly higher proportion of work addiction with $p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.01$, respectively. However, no significant difference was found by specialty, working overtime and having weekly rest according to workaholism.

Conclusions: In our study, we found that the public work sector and extended working hours promote work addiction. Addressing supporting factors in the work environment and periodic examination of the engineers and responding accordingly is required.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: determinants; work addiction; engineers; professional factors

EPP0345

Acceptability y feasibility of “Yo Sé Lo Que Quiero (YSLQQ)” (Unplugged) program: a drug prevention intervention for adolescents in Chile

G. Salgado¹, S. Ramirez², S. Gana², M. Valenzuela² and J. Gaete^{2*}

¹Universidad de los Andes, Epidemiology And Health Studies, Santiago, Chile and ²Universidad de los Andes, Faculty Of Education, Santiago, Chile

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Substance misuse among adolescents is a public health problem because of its prevalence and consequences.

Objectives: i) To develop a culturally adapted version of the Unplugged program in Chile, renamed as “Yo Sé Lo Que Quiero (YSLQQ)”, for substance use prevention; ii) To evaluate the acceptability and feasibility of its implementation.

Methods: Pilot study, with randomized controlled trial design, with two arms (Intervention Group, IG; and Control Group, CG). The sample consisted of 1,556 students from 6th to 8th grade from six schools (1:1 ratio) in Santiago, Chile. The IG received the 12 sessions of the YSLQQ program and the CG the usual substance use prevention activities. Acceptability was assessed through a student questionnaire, and feasibility through teacher self-report.

Results: More than half of the students reported that they liked the sessions. 61.3% were satisfied with the duration of the program and 61.7% with the activities. 68% of students agreed that the program helped them to have more refusal skills towards tobacco, alcohol, and drug use in the future. On the other hand, concerning feasibility and fidelity, 88.9% of the teachers remained faithful to the manual, and 91.6% of the activities were fulfilled according to the manual.

Conclusions: The present study demonstrated that “Yo Sé Lo Que Quiero” program is acceptable and feasible for future implementation in adolescents.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: prevention; Adolescents; substance use; Acceptability

EPP0346

The association between gender expression, beliefs about alcohol, coping skills, and alcohol consumption in post-secondary students at two Canadian universities

A. Bahji

University of Calgary, Department Of Psychiatry, Calgary, Canada

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Introduction: Unlike sex, the association between gender and high-risk drinking has been relatively understudied in post-secondary students. Gender expression may influence the use of protective coping strategies and beliefs about alcohol.

Objectives: This study evaluated associations between gender expression, protective coping strategies, beliefs about alcohol, and high-risk alcohol use in post-secondary students.

Methods: We analyzed data from a cross-sectional study of 3,446 undergraduate students at two Canadian universities in October 2017. The primary outcome was high-risk drinking during the previous month, measured by the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score. We evaluated gender expression (masculine, feminine, androgynous, and undifferentiated), protective coping strategies, and beliefs about alcohol using validated scales. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to test the association between gender expression and AUDIT scores.

Results: The most prevalent gender expression was androgynous (35.1% overall), while the undifferentiated role was the least prevalent (17.4% overall). Those who adhered to an androgynous gender role (OR = 1.45, 95% CI: 1.10, 1.90) were significantly more likely to engage in problem drinking. In addition, greater scores on the protective behavioural strategies scale were associated with reduced odds of problem drinking (OR = 0.96; 95% CI: 0.95, 0.97) while higher alcohol saliency scores were associated with higher odds of problem drinking (OR = 1.12; 95% CI: 1.10, 1.13).

Conclusions: Higher protective behavioural strategies and lower alcohol salience beliefs were associated with lower alcohol use. Androgynous gender roles were associated with high-risk alcohol use.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Survey; University Mental Health; gender; alcohol