

EPP1357

Evaluation of the frequency and predictive factors of cannabis consumption among students of the university of pharmacy of monastir

N. Bensaid^{1*}, A. Ghorbel¹, K. Ben Hmida², S. Hachicha³, S. Smaoui⁴, F. Messadi⁴ and J. Aloulou²

¹Toxicology Unit, hygiene Laboratory, sfax, Tunisia; ²Psychiatrie, Hopital Hedi Chaker, sfax, Tunisia; ³Microbiology Unit, hygiene Laboratory, sfax, Tunisia and ⁴Microbiology, hygiene laboratory, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1522

Introduction: In Tunisia, the use of cannabis has become an important phenomenon in the society that not well attested by epidemiological studies.

Objectives: The purpose of this work is to study the socio-demographic criteria of student of the faculty of Pharmacy of Monastir and risk factors encouraging them to consume cannabis and to estimate the extent of the phenomenon of dependence occurring among students.

Methods: A questionnaire composed of 45 questions was sent to students of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Monastir via the internet. The data was collected and analyzed using the software 'Google forms' and 'statistical package for social Science' (SPSS)

Results: The prevalence of cannabis use among students of the faculty of Pharmacy was worrying, increasing to 21.4 %, for moments of pleasure and relaxation of the stressful life ($p=0$ et $p=0.008$). The frequency of cannabis use had a significant impact on the desire to stop cannabis use ($p=0.012$). Of the 55 consumers, only 5 tried to stop or reduce cannabis use. About 88% of participants indicated that cannabis was responsible for psychological dependence. Polydrug use (tobacco, alcohol, other drugs) had a significant influence on this use ($p=0$).

Conclusions: The scourge of cannabis use has invaded not only universities, but also high schools and colleges. At the end of this work, we propose debates to find the necessary means to protect cannabis users cannabis and treat dependents.

Keywords: Cannabis; students; Risk factors; dependence

EPP1356

Evaluation of the frequency and predictive factors of psychotropic drugs consumption among students of the university of pharmacy of monastir

N. Bensaid^{1*}, A. Ghorbel², M. Rekik², N. Messedi³, S. Smaoui⁴, S. Hachicha⁵, F. Messadi⁴ and J. Aloulou³

¹Class Toxicology Unit, hygiene Laboratory, sfax, Tunisia; ²Toxicology Unit, hygiene Laboratory, sfax, Tunisia; ³Psychiatry (b), Hedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia; ⁴Microbiology, hygiene laboratory, sfax, Tunisia and ⁵Microbiology Unit, hygiene Laboratory, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1523

Introduction: Psychotropic medications are widely used in Tunisia. Studies about frequency of substance use are rare

Objectives: The purpose of this work is to determine frequency of use of psychotropic medication among pharmacy students in Monastir University during their university years and during the last year and to assess the factors associated to this consumption

Methods: A retrospective study was used to collect the information about 145 participants using a questionnaire asking about the consumption of psychotropic medications and the factors associated to substance use

Results: 145 subjects aged 22.71 years +/- 2.04 among them 25% was men and 75 % women. Psychotropic medication use was 20 % during university years and 17.24 % during the last year. 45 % of the users had their medications without a prescription from a doctor. 17 % of the users of psychotropic medication weren't informed about the effects of the drugs. A higher consumption of psychotropic drugs was observed among older individuals ($p=0.009$; $F=6.928$), redoubling individuals ($p=0.003$), with conflictive relationships with family ($p=0.001$), using others psychotropic substances, feeling often nervous ($p=0.003$; $F=9.318$) and with personal history of mental illness ($p=0.002$).

Conclusions: Our finding underlines the need of larger more comprehensive surveys to determine the efficiency of the prevention strategies and to minimize the consumption of psychotropic drugs or to control it.

Keyword: dependence Risk factors drugs students

EPP1357

Evaluation of the frequency and predictive factors of ethanol consumption among students of the university of pharmacy of monastir

N. Bensaid^{1*}, A. Ghorbel¹, M. Rekik¹, N. Messedi², S. Hachicha¹, F. Messadi¹ and J. Aloulou²

¹Toxicology Unit, hygiene Laboratory, sfax, Tunisia and ²Psychiatry (b), Hedi Chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1524

Introduction: Ethanol is widely consumed by the world's population, especially young people as part of their university life. In Tunisia, surveys and studies about consumption of ethanol among students are rare or even exceptional.

Objectives: To evaluate the extent of the consumption of ethanol among pharmacy students in Monastir University, from the first year to residency, and to define the factors associated to this consumption.

Methods: This study was used to collected information about the participants using a questionnaire that covers the different parameters of the consumption of ethanol during student life and the factors influencing this consumption.

Results: 154 participants aged 23.61 years +/- 2.63 among them 37.7% were men and 62.3% women. The prevalence of ethanol consumption was 44.8 %. The main reason for drinking was to party (79.2%). The consumption of ethanol was significantly associated with sex ($p=0$), place of residence ($p=0.047$), frequency of hang-outs ($p=0$), sex life ($p=0$) and students perception of the alcohol-health relationship ($p=0$). Various health problems were related to the frequency of consumption of ethanol, such as memory problems ($p=0.002$), violence and injuries ($p=0.014$).

Conclusions: The findings of this study underline the need to develop specific studies and general population surveys in order to