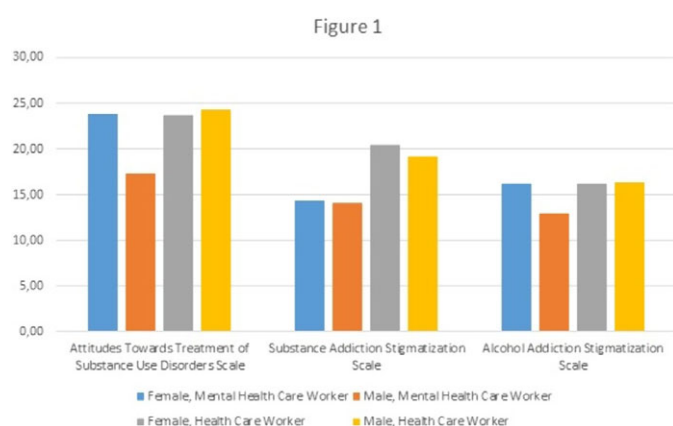


Methods: Within an online survey, participant HCWs answered Attitudes Towards Treatment of Substance Use Disorders Scale, Substance Addiction Stigmatization Scale, Alcohol Addiction Stigmatization Scale; in addition to sociodemographic questions.

Results: Three hundred ninety-eight HCWs were included in the analyses. 22.7% of them (n=91) were recruited in mental health sector. Mental health care workers had lower levels of stigma towards individuals with alcohol use disorders (14.78 vs 16.21, $p=0.048$) and substance use disorders (14.21 vs 20.09, $p<0.001$) and, lower levels of stigma towards addiction treatments (20.89 vs 23.93, $p=0.007$). Among mental health care workers, women scored higher numbers of stigmatization towards alcohol use disorder and addiction treatments (16.26 vs 12.98, $p=0.003$; 23.84 vs 17.29, $p<0.001$). On the other hand, women and men in other HCWs groups did not differ from each other in terms of stigmatization measurements (See Figure 1)



Conclusions: The gender of mental health care workers may be related to stigmatization towards addictive disorders. Future research should evaluate underlying factors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: substance use disorder; Alcohol use disorder; stigma; Addiction

EPV1539

prevalence of addictions among students at the High School of The Health Sciences and Techniques of Sousse

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Introduction: Addiction is frequent in young subjects, particularly in students, who are in contact with psychoactive substances such as drugs, tobacco, alcohol, and cannabis

Objectives: The objectives of our study were to investigate the prevalence of addictions among ESSTSS students and to determine the factors associated with addictions.

Methods: A descriptive correlational cross-sectional study was conducted at ESSTSS among 122 students for 2 months (March and April 2021). The data was collected using a questionnaire administered to the students.

Results: There were 102 women and 20 men with an average age of 20.96 years. the prevalence of drug use was 56.6% according to DAST-10, with addiction noted in 5.7% of cases. The prevalence of tobacco use was 35.3% according to the Fagerstör test, with 23.3% of the students being highly addicted to tobacco. The prevalence of alcohol use was 29.5%, 35% for men, and 28.43% for women according to the AUDIT, alcohol dependence was noted in 14.3% of men and 6.9% of women. The prevalence of cannabis use was 16.4% according to the CAST test, a high risk of dependence was observed in 20% of cases. The analytical study showed that the factors associated with addiction were age, gender, year of study, and specialty

Conclusions: The prevalence of substance use among health science students is significant and since the use of these substances has a detrimental effect on health it is better to understand the associated factors and this obliges us to establish appropriate preventive interventions

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

EPV1540

Polysubstance Use After Frontal Lobe Syndrome: A Case Report

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Introduction: Frontal lobe syndrome (FLS) is a clinical condition characterized by personality and behavioral changes that usually occur after a traumatic brain injury (TBI). The main features of this syndrome are related to the deterioration of basic functions of the frontal lobe. Substance use disorder (SUD) is rare but also serious comorbidity seen after TBI.

Objectives: In this case report, we aimed to discuss a case who developed SUD after TBI.

Methods: Case report

Results: A 40-year-old male patient with history of using cannabis, methamphetamine, synthetic cannabinoid was admitted to our alcohol and substance use disorders research and treatment centre (AMATEM) inpatient unit for detoxification. He has reported that he was injured by a car accident five years ago, had a surgery and was hospitalized for a few months, and started to use substance to relieve pain. According to the medical records, the left frontal and temporoparietal regions were affected. He reported no history of substance abuse before injury, no previous history of psychiatric