EPP1357

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

N. Bensaid[1]*, A. Ghorbel[1], K. Ben Hmida[2], S. Hachicha[3], S. Smaoui[4], F. Messadi[4] and J. Aloulou[2]

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

*Corresponding author.
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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

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

N. Bensaid[1]*, A. Ghorbel[2], M. Rekik[2], N. Messedi[3], S. Smaoui[4], S. Hachicha[5], F. Messadi[4] and J. Aloulou[3]

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

*Corresponding author.
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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. Ghorbel[1], M. Rekik[1], N. Messedi[2], S. Hachicha[1], F. Messadi[1] and J. Aloulou[2]

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

*Corresponding author.
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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 dirking was to party (79.2%). The consumption of ethanol was significantly associated with sex (p=0), place of residence (p=0.047), frequency of hangouts (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

better assess the situation in Tunisia and to put in place appropriate prevention strategies, such as information and awareness campaigns, aimed at reducing or at least rationing the consumption of ethanol.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP1360

The concept of motivation and its implication in additive disorders

A.B. Medeiros[1]* and J. Teixeira[2]

[1]Serviço De Psiquiatria E Saúde Mental, Hospital Garcia de Orta, E.P.E., Almada, Portugal and [2]Clínica 4 - Unidade De Alcoologia E Novas Dependências, Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The word motivation derives from the Latin movere, which means to move. In psychiatry, it is an isolated phenomenon found in the substrate of several pathologies, and may be part of an heterogeneous dimensional spectrum. However, there is no unique definition for it, nor a targeted approach. In addictive disorders motivation gains a fundamental role, both as a precipitant of abuse as in its withdrawal.
Objectives: To review the literature about the concept of motivation and its implications on the psychopathology, especially on addictive disorders.
Methods: Narrative review on PubMed/MEDLINE, using the keywords "motivation" AND "psychopatology" AND "addiction". Articles in English and Portuguese were included.
Results: Three main perspectives were found addressing the concept of motivation in psychopathological terms: psychological, neurobiological and phenomenological. The first describes motivation as the energizing of behaviour in pursuit of a goal. Neurobiology says motivational drive is dependent on the concentration of extrasynaptic dopamine. In phenomenological terms, the concept stands for the web of solicitations that make a certain situation feel in a certain way for the subject. In addictive disorders, learning about what leads to reward, exaggeration in representing those values, and dominance in being guided by those representations lead to alterations on motivation mechanisms.
Conclusions: Motivation is described from different perspectives. Although it is recognized as a fundamental piece in addictive disorders, besides motivational interview model, there are no pharmacological approaches aimed to improving motivation. The recognition of motivation as a concrete psychopathological alteration, and its measure through psychopathological instruments, could optimize the patient's approach.

Keywords: motivation; Addictive disorders; Motivational Interview; Dopamine

EPP1364

Further validation of the internet addiction test: Psychometric characteristics in a portuguese university sample.

C. Bento[1], A.T. Pereira[1]*, C. Marques[1], D. Mota[2] and A. Macedo[2,3]

[1]Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, coimbra, Portugal; [2]Cri Psiquiatria, Centro Hospitalar Universitário de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal and [3]Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Faculty Of Medicine, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The Internet Addiction Test (IAT) is a 20-item, self-reported questionnaire that measures the presence and severity of Internet addiction which is an increasing problem in adolescents. Although a Portuguese version IAT has been validated in adults, its psychometric properties have never been evaluated before, in adolescents.
Objectives: To analyse the reliability and construct and concurrent validity of the IAT in a Portuguese adolescent sample.
Methods: 772 adolescents (53.5% girls), mean aged 13.21 ± 2.246, answered the Portuguese versions of the IAT and the Portuguese versions of validated scales to evaluate: Cyberbullying, Game Addiction, Agressivity and Anxiety, Depression Scales. To study the temporal stability, 377 (60.5% girls) respondents answered the questionnaires again after approximately four-six weeks. The total sample was aleatory splitted to realize the exploratory and the confirmatory factor analyses.
Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a second order two-factor structure - "Isolation and Social Commitment" and F2-"Negligence and Functional Commitment". The $\chi 2/df$ value was 2.260 and had a significant p value; it had the lowest RMSEA score = .074 (p< .001) and it had the highest TLI (.980) and CFI (.905). IAT mean scores were no different between genders [Girls=29.25 ± 18.775 vs. Boys: 30.85 ± 17.929, p=.405]. The Cronbach's alphas were > .85. Pearson correlation between the test and the re-test was r=.660. The IAT, video game addiction (r=.434), Cyberbullying (r=.383), anxiety (r=.209) and depression (r=.263) were significantly correlated (p<.001).
Conclusions: The Portuguese IAT has good reliability and validity, showing to be an adequate instrument for measuring Internet Addiction symptoms in Portuguese Adolescents.

Keywords: Internet addiction; psychometric properties; Portuguese adolescents

EPP1365

Prevalence of internet addiction in tunisian adolescents

M. Daoud[1], S. Omri[2]*, R. Feki[2], N. Smaoui[2], L. Zouari[2], J. Ben Thabet[2], M. Maalej Bouali[2], N. Charfi[2] and M. Maalej[2]

[1]Department Of Psychiatry "c", Universty Hospital of Hedi Chaker, sfax, Tunisia and [2]Psychiatry C Department, Hedi chaker University hospital, sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Internet addiction (IA) is a significant public health issue among adolescents. There is considerable evidence that IA is associated with various psychosocial harms.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to measure the prevalence of internet addiction among secondary school.
Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 152 students enrolled in secondary school. The participants had filled the Internet Addiction Test of Young and a data file regarding the