

EV0276

Role of online technology and social networking site at workplace

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Background Internet use has affected the pattern of working style at the workplace. Recent years have seen an increased use of online activities (especially pornography/gaming) at the workplace. It has been shown to affect productivity at the workplace. There is a dearth of literature from the Indian context in this area.

Aim This study was conducted to explore the pattern of pornography use & gaming at the workplace and its dysfunctions. Setting and design: The present study was a cross-sectional prospective study

Materials and methods The objective of the study was to assess the pattern of pornography use at the workplace. Five hundred employees having experience of Internet use for more than a year of various government/private sector organizations in Bengaluru were assessed using background data sheet, DSM V criteria, Internet addiction test & pornography addiction screening instrument. Users who were unwilling to participate were excluded from the study.

Results Seven to nine percent reported preference for Internet to work, meals, personal hygiene, sleep, and interaction with family members and effects on productivity. Three to four percent have excessive use of pornography & game.

Conclusions The present study has implications for evolving psychoeducational modules for the promotion of healthy use of technology.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV0277

Psychiatric morbidity managed by liaison psychiatry in a Tunisian populationN. Charfi¹, K. Hajbi^{2,*}, M. Maâlej Bouali¹, L. Zouari¹, N. Zouari¹, J. Ben Thabeb¹, M. Maâlej¹¹ CHU Hedi Chaker Sfax–Tunisia, psychiatry “C”, sfax, Tunisia² CHU Hedi Chaker Sfax–Tunisia, psychiatry, sfax, Tunisia

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Introduction The epidemiology of the association between mental disorders and medical illnesses is the subject of many research studies, mainly due to the worse prognosis associated with this comorbidity.

Objectives To investigate the psychiatric morbidity associated with somatic diseases in liaison psychiatry outpatients and to identify factors associated with this morbidity.

Methods A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study was conducted. It took place at the psychiatry outpatient unit at CHU Hedi Chaker of Sfax in Tunisia. We collected 110 files of patients having a medical and/or surgical condition, addressed for the first time in 2014, as part of liaison psychiatry.

Results Major depressive disorder (MDD) and adjustment disorder (AD) with anxious and/or depressive mood were the most common diagnoses in liaison psychiatry (respectively 53 cases and 28 cases).

MDD has been diagnosed mainly during the course of three somatic illnesses: cancer, sciatica and hypertension, with respective rates of 90%, 85.7% and 60%.

The onset of a MDD during the evolution of a somatic disease was significantly more common in female patients ($P=0.04$) and those living in couple family ($P=0.005$).

Conclusion Among all psychiatric disorders, depression and AD were the most frequently associated disorders with somatic diseases. This comorbidity may be explained by the physiological and psychological impact of certain somatic diseases, the iatrogenic effect of certain treatments, or the involvement of a biological, psychological or environmental common factor for both conditions.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0278

Treating out of the box: A psychiatry for all!L. Jouini^{1,*}, W. Homri¹, A. Mrabet², R. Zauouche³, R. Labbane¹, B. Meddeb⁴, E. Gouider⁴¹ Razi hospital, “C” Psychiatry department, Tunis, Tunisia² Faculty of medicine of Tunis, preventive medicine department, Tunis, Tunisia³ Razi hospital, psychiatry outpatient Unit, Tunis, Tunisia⁴ Aziza Othmana hospital, center of Hemophilia, Tunis, Tunisia

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Introduction Psychiatrists used to focus on some chronic illness such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. However, non-psychiatric chronic illness also need psychiatric follow-up. Indeed, the reciprocal impact of chronic illness and depression is becoming increasingly clear. There is evidence that living with a chronic illness can increase the risk for depression and that depression can impair the quality of life (QoL).

Objectives We aim to assess the prevalence of depression in a chronic disease such as hemophilia and to evaluate the patients' QoL.

Methods Thirty-seven adults from the hemophilia treatment center were screened for depression using the Hamilton Scale for Depression. QoL was assessed using the norm based scores of the SF-36. When the group's score was below 47, the quality of life was below the average.

Results The average age of our population was 26.5 years. 46% were married, 27% achieved a superior level of education and 30% were jobless. Good social and professional integration were reported in 70% and 76% respectively. 77% of our sample had depressive symptoms which were mild (30%), moderate (24%) or severe (13%). The physical and mental Component Scores (PCS and MCS) of the SF-36 scored 46.48 and 43.45 respectively. PCS and MCS were significantly lower in patients with depressive symptoms ($P=0.002/P=0.048$). However, depressive symptoms and SF-36 scores did not differ according to education level, marital and professional status.

Conclusions Psychiatrists should be aware of the psychological impact of general chronic illness. Psychiatric consultations must be implemented in every general hospital.

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EV0279

Psychopathological features of mental disorders in IDPsO. Khaustova^{1,*}, N. Kovalenko²¹ Bogomolets National Medical University, Psychosomatic medicine and Psychotherapy, Kiev, Ukraine² URISFPDA, psychosomatic medicine, Kiev, Ukraine

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Objectives Violation of mental health is common in forced migrants. Lack of positive motivation to move and physical impossibility of further stay at home, mental trauma caused by the history and causes of migration; difficulties in adapting to new location