

Conclusions: The results highlight the need for targeted prevention and intervention measures addressing the risks of Chemsex and SWTS among MSM. Public health campaigns should consider the socio-behavioral traits of Chemsex users, such as their younger age, higher number of sexual partners, and frequent substance use. These efforts should also reduce stigma, encourage help-seeking, and promote safer sex practices. Prevention should focus on regular HIV/STI testing and accessible harm reduction strategies. In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of tailored, evidence-based interventions to improve health outcomes for MSM-CX engaging in Chemsex and SWTS.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0047

Behind the Screens : Exploring the phenomenon of Binge-Watching behaviour among Tunisian Adolescents

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Introduction: In recent years, the rise of streaming platforms has given adolescents unprecedented access to vast libraries of series and films, often leading to hours of continuous viewing, a phenomenon known as binge watching. This emerging trend is reshaping how adolescents engage with media, often affecting their social behaviors, routines, and overall well-being. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing preventive interventions.

Objectives: This study aims to explore binge-watching behavior among Tunisian adolescents and the key factors influencing this trend.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study among Tunisian adolescents aged between 12 to 18 years old. Data were collected using an online questionnaire spread throughout social media (Facebook), using the Google Forms® platform in September 2024. We evaluated the epidemiological and social characteristics of the participants, as well as the binge watching behaviour, using Binge-Watching Addiction Questionnaire (BWAQ).

Results: Eighty-two adolescents participated in our study, with a mean age of 16.02 ± 1.65 years and a sex ratio of 0.82. Our results showed that 86.5% of our population lived in urban areas, 13.4% in rural areas, and 18.3% did not live with both parents. Our results showed that 15.9% of our population reported low grades, 23.2% had repeated a grade, and 27.7% had issues with teachers or administration. Additionally, 21.5% had experienced bullying, 30.5% faced domestic violence, and 31.7% reported conflicts with parents. Regarding binge-watching, 41.5% of participants engaged in it more than once per week, 43.1% spent over two hours daily on school days, and 29.3% watched more than five episodes in one sitting. The most preferred content included drama series (56.1%), movies (24.4%), and sports shows (19.6%). The mean score on the Binge-Watching Addiction Questionnaire (BWAQ) was 39.43, with 27.7% showing moderate and 7.7% showing highly problematic binge-watching, with no sex difference. Highly problematic binge-watching was significantly associated with conflicts with

parents ($p = 0.01$), peers ($p = 0.02$), school staff ($p = 0.42$), and poor academic performance, including grade repetition ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: These results highlight the potential negative impact of excessive media consumption on adolescents' social interactions and academic performance, underscoring the need to implement targeted interventions that not only raise awareness about the risks of excessive media consumption but also provide practical strategies to help adolescents manage their screen time.

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EPV0049

Research of personality anxiety and anxiety disorders in patients receiving opioid agonist maintenance therapy (OAMT)

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Introduction: Increased levels of anxiety in patients with opioid dependence is a common problem that requires a comprehensive approach to treatment. They can manifest as GAD, panic attacks, social anxiety, and other forms of anxiety. The level of personal distress in patients on methadone therapy can be significant, as these patients often face a complex of psychological and social problems related to addiction and treatment.

Objectives: The causes of anxiety disorders can be: 1) biological factors - changes in the neurochemistry of the brain associated with the use of opioids, which can affect the regulation of emotions and cause anxiety; 2) psychological factors – trauma in the anamnesis, stressful situations or negative experiences can contribute to the development of anxiety disorders; 3) social factors – relationship problems, social isolation and economic hardship can increase anxiety. Factors affecting the level of personal anxiety include both medical and social aspects - a) changes in life; b) concomitant mental disorders; c) attitude toward therapy; d) social support.

Methods: In the course of the study, 150 patients aged 26 to 64 years with a diagnosis of opioid dependence, who receive methadone hydrochloride as OAMT, were examined. The Psychopathological Symptom Severity Questionnaire (SCL-90-R, Derogatis, Lipman, Covi) and the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A/HARS) were used to assess the level of personal anxiety and existing anxiety disorders.

Results: According to the levels of interpersonal anxiety (very low, low, medium, high), the indicators were distributed as follows: in the control group - 10 (20.4%), 32 (65.3%), 7 (14.3%), 0 (0.0%); in the main group - 28 (27.7%), 59 (58.4%), 13 (12.9%), 1 (1.0%), respectively ($p=0.685$).

The degree of clinical anxiety according to the Hamilton scale (mild, moderate, severe, strong) in the main group was distributed as follows: 60 (59.41%), 23 (22.77%), 15 (14.85%) and 3 (2.97%); in the control group - 31 (63.27%), 10 (20.41%), 6 (12.24%), 2 (4.08%), respectively ($p=0.930$).

The level of anxiety according to the SCL-90 scale (very low, low, medium, elevated, high) was determined in 19 (38.78%), 22 (44.90%), 6 (12.24%), 2 (4.08%) and 0 (0.00 %) of persons, respectively, in the control group; 39 (38.61%), 46 (45.54%), 15 (14.85%), 1 (0.99%) and 0 (0.00%) - in the primary ($p=0.628$).