

Introduction: People consume and abuse alcohol for varied reasons. Problematic alcohol use is associated with mental and physical health risks, while people exposed to multiple traumas may be more vulnerable to abusing alcohol.

Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence and predictors of self-reported alcohol abuse among residents of Fort McMurray and explore the correlates of self-reported alcohol abuse with some mental health conditions.

Methods: A cross-sectional study adopted an online questionnaire. Sociodemographic data, trauma exposure, and clinical characteristics were collected to identify the predictors of self-reported alcohol abuse. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 25 using cross-tabulations and logistic regression analysis.

Results: Two hundred and forty-nine individuals received the survey link, of which 186 completed the survey, with a response rate of 74.7%. Most participants were females exposed to COVID-19 and either wildfire or flooding traumas. The prevalence of self-reported alcohol was 27.4%. Participants who desired mental health counselling were likely to self-report alcohol abuse (OR=3.017; 95% CI: 1.349-6.750). There was a significant association between self-reported alcohol abuse and self-rated moderate to high depression ($X^2 = 4.783$; $p = 0.033$) and anxiety symptoms ($X^2 = 4.102$; $p = 0.047$), and suicidal ideations or thoughts of self-harm ($X^2 = 13.536$; $p = 0.001$).

Conclusions: Self-reported alcohol abuse is correlated with suicidal ideations, the desire to receive mental health counselling, and anxiety and depression symptoms. Therefore, initiatives to minimize mental health disorders are crucial to reducing alcohol abuse and promoting health among vulnerable populations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0515

Prevalence and correlates of cannabis abuse among vulnerable communities following multiple natural disasters

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Introduction: Most individuals use cannabis for relaxation and may misuse this substance. Vulnerable communities who have experienced multiple traumas may be predisposed to cannabis abuse. Hence, more cannabis abuse is deserving of more attention.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and correlates of likely cannabis abuse among residents of Fort McMurray.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey design was adopted, employing an online questionnaire. Data were analyzed with SPSS version 25. Correlation analysis was conducted to assess likely cannabis abuse and its association with other mental health conditions.

Results: One hundred and eighty-six out of the two hundred and forty-nine completed the online survey, giving a response rate of 74.7%. The prevalence of self-reported cannabis abuse was 14%. Most of the participants were females (159, 85.5%), owned their houses (145, 78.0%), and 103 (60.6%) reported being exposed to at

least a trauma (COVID-19, flooding, or wildfire). Rented accommodation predicted likely cannabis abuse (OR = 3.86; 95% CI: 1.34–11.14), males were more likely to abuse cannabis than the female gender (OR= 6.25; 95% CI: 1.89–20), and participants in a relationship were more likely to abuse cannabis (OR = 6.33; 95% CI: 1.67–24.39). There was a statistically significant association between depressive and anxiety symptoms and likely cannabis abuse.

Conclusions: The study found an association between depression and anxiety symptoms with cannabis abuse among residents of the Fort McMurray population. Sociodemographic characteristics predispose individuals to problematic cannabis use. Vulnerable communities who have endured multiple disasters need psychological care and support to reduce and prevent cannabis abuse.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0516

Problematic smartphone use among moroccan medical students

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Introduction: While Smartphone use has been increasing all across age sectors, university students are the largest consumers group of Smartphone services. However, their excessive use or addiction can have harmful effects on the mental and physical health of their users. It is a real public health problem that is growing and affects especially the young population.

Objectives: We aim to assess the prevalence of smartphone addiction among medical students in Casablanca, Morocco, describe the profile of techno-addictive students (Smartphones) and assess the risk of developing somatic and psychic conditions.

Methods: This is a descriptive analytical cross-sectional study, from October 2020 to March 2021, a sample of 878 students of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Casablanca, Morocco, including all levels of the academic year 2020/2021. This sample was calculated on the basis of the number of medical students at the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Casablanca 4095, with an expected prevalence of 51%. Data were collected anonymously through an online questionnaire, constructed of several sections including the SAS-SV scale.

Results: The age of the participants ranged from 17 to 32 years, average age was 22.03 with a M/F ratio of 0.43. Students ranged from first grade to eighth grade, with a majority of Moroccan nationality 97.15%. The study revealed a total percentage of addiction of 37.9% for both sexes. Psychic signs such as anxiety, loss of control, disturbance and withdrawal were more frequent than physical signs such as wrist and neck pain. After the analysis of the different results, we come out with the following conclusions concerning the profile of the participants affected by smartphone addiction: Most of them are single 94.76%, with a medium socio-economic level 55.5%, with another addiction 31.2%, especially to psychoactive substances, 15% with psychiatric history, 45.22% with less than 5 years of smartphone use.

Table 1: Univariate associations of smartphone use and smartphone addiction.

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	SMARTPHONE ADDICTION ACCORDING TO THE SAS-SV NUMBER	NO ADDICTION POURCENTAGE	P VALUE NUMBER	POURCENTAGE	
Sexe	Female	137	23.1%	455	76.9%	<0,001
Nationality	Moroccan	266	31.2%	587	68.8%	0.028
Medical history	Yes	45	25.4%	132	69.1%	0.042
Psychiatric history	Yes	30	23.1	100	76.9	0.021
Taking treatment prescribed by the Psychiatrist	No	259	33%	527	67%	0.029
Substance use	Yes	116	42.3%	158	57.7%	0.001
Period of use of the smartphone	<5 years	149	37.5%	248	62.5%	0.001
Internet access	Yes	254	30.9%	556	74.6%	0.358

Conclusions: In conclusion, the present study provides the first insights into smartphone use, smartphone addiction, and predictors of smartphone addiction in young people from Morocco. Future studies should extend this knowledge in order to draw clearer conclusions regarding the disease burden, and why not a more precise long-term exploration of the fate of these students and their later risk in the professional hospital setting seems worth studying.

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EPP0517

Exploring the attitudes of non- psychiatric healthcare workers towards patients with alcohol use disorder in a tertiary hospital

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Introduction: There are serious adverse effects on the physical and mental wellbeing of patients with alcohol use disorders.

It is important to screen and provide brief intervention for these group of patients during their inpatient admission.

Prompt identification and treatment of patients with alcohol use disorders are contingent on the attitudes of healthcare workers towards them.

Non-psychiatric doctors and nurses might respond inadequately due to negative attitudes and beliefs.

Objectives: We examined the attitudes of non-psychiatric workers in the medical and surgical wards.

Methods: The Alcohol & Alcohol-Problems Perceptions Questionnaire (AAPPQ) was administered to 128 doctors and 785 nurses from the medical and surgical disciplines in a tertiary hospital.

Results: 75.5% of doctors and 51.9% of nurses endorsed the domain of role legitimacy in the AAPPQ.

However both groups reported low-levels of role-adequacy (combined: 41.2%), role-support (combined: 36.9%), motivation

(combined: 36.5%), task-specific self-esteem (combined: 25.1) and work satisfaction (combined: 20.5%) in the AAPPQ.

Conclusions: While non-psychiatric healthcare workers acknowledged the importance to initiating intervention for patients with alcohol-use disorder in daily work, there were low levels of therapeutic commitments towards patients with problematic alcohol-use.

It is vital to introduce in-house programmes to educate, empower and emphasise the importance of therapeutic contact with patients for alcohol intervention.

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EPP0518

Brain activation in patients suffering from gambling disorder: an fMRI study using the cue reactivity approach for slot-machine gambling

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Introduction: The relevance of behavioral addictions (like gambling or internet gaming disorder) is growing constantly - not only in clinical practice, but also as a topic in addiction research. Furthermore, behavioral addictions were found to share similar neurobiological mechanisms with substance-use disorders like alcohol or drug addiction. Cue reactivity is a well-established concept to study an important concept in addiction: craving, which denotes the strong desire to consume the addictive substance. For instance, images of alcoholic beverages can induce a strong desire to drink alcohol in patients with alcohol addiction, reflected in brain activation in parts of the reward system and regions specifically involved in craving.

Objectives: In order to extend existing findings to the field of slot machine gambling, we focused on patients suffering from gambling disorder (GD) and who mainly played slot-machines. We investigated neural activation as a response to addiction-related cues (in comparison to neutral cues) using a cue reactivity paradigm.

Methods: To that end, participants with a diagnosis of GD (N = 10) and a group of healthy controls (N = 20) viewed pictures of gambling-related cues (slot machines) as well as neutral cues (ticket vending machines), while brain activation was recorded using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Direct comparisons of patients suffering from GD with healthy controls were analyzed for the two different image types (gambling-related vs. neutral) separately.

Results: We found stronger activation in the insular cortex for patients with GD only during presentation of the slot-machine images, but not for the neutral cues. Furthermore, for the slot-machine condition also stronger activation in the dorsal anterior cingulate cortex (dACC) and the supplementary motor area (SMA) was documented for the clinical population but not for the healthy controls.

Conclusions: In line with previous findings, the visual presentation of gambling cues led to stronger brain activations in parts of the reward system (dACC) and in the insula, which plays a crucial role in addictive disorders, especially in craving. Our results further add