

## EPV0708

### The diagnostic issues of Adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) : A systematic literature review

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**Introduction:** Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a condition that is usually diagnosed in childhood . However studies have shown that there is a proportion of adults with ADHD that did not have the disorder in their early ages and have been diagnosed in adulthood . Symptoms of adult ADHD are often confused with other psychiatric conditions due to the similarities in clinical criteria . Diagnosing Adult ADHD is still challenging due to lack of gold standard instruments , which can interfere with the therapy .

**Objectives:** Identify the assessment measures that improve the early diagnosis of Adult ADHD

**Methods:** A systematic literature search was executed using the PUBMED and GOOGLEScholar databases from 2009 to 2022 exploring the different assessment tools of adult ADHD using the keywords : Adult ADHD – Diagnosis issues – Assessment .

**Results:** Results show diagnosing Adult ADHD can be by using three different assessment methods : clinical interview – ADHD behaviour rating and neuropsychological tests .

Clinical interview has a high sensitivity but low specificity in diagnosing ADHD in adults .

Harrison and Al showed the CAARS scale appears to have adequate specificity in a young adult population giving it has validity to identify invalid symptom presentation.

The TOVA and the Conners CPT are the two CPTs widely used in ADHD assessment.

It is not clear whether the TOVA or Conners CPT has better diagnostic accuracy .

Cognitive test batteries dont show specific results in identifying ADHD

**Conclusions:** To sum up , diagnosing adult ADHD is a challenging situation due to the lack of specificity in the assessment tools . This work highlights the necessity of further studies to improve the diagnostic process and the ability to create a universal guidelines . That way , early interventions and treatments can take place and avoid the confusion with other conditions .

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0709

### psychiatric disorders in women hospitalized at the arrazi psychiatric hospital

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**Introduction:** Women get hospitalized for various serious mental disorders that are gender specific, half of them married with children, the other half single/divorced women stigmatized and marginalized in our society.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to describe mentally ill women admitted into the psychiatric hospital, socio demographically and clinically, highlighting differences, specificities and multiple roles distress deviate with the course of disorder.

**Methods:** This is a prospective cross-sectional study involving 50 patients admitted to Ar-razi Psychiatric Hospital

**Results:** The average age is 39years, 41% of them are single, with a low educational level (primary school). 77% of our women are from the urban region, 59% are jobless. 19% of patients in our study have positive family history, 65% of them suffered from schizophrenia. 65% of patients are admitted for schizophrenia, followed by bipolar I disorder 22%, MDD is only represented by 10%. 25% of inpatients deal with a toxic habit, 18,5% abuse nicotine and only one woman have tried quitting. Suicide attempts are closely linked to major depressive episodes of MDD and BID, in patients were already under a combination of antidepressants and anxiolytics for at least 3 months. Psychotic features are observed in most of admitted disorders, 80% in BIP and 64% in MDD. According to HAMILTON-DEPRESSION 62,9% of women are admitted for a severe depressive episode, 30% present anxiety comorbidity and a history of CBT sessions months prior hospitalization.

**Conclusions:** Shining the light into admitted women in psychiatry and deciphering specific demographic, clinical and therapeutic features may improve the global care system and women's adherence to treatment and follow up.

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## EPV0710

### Neuropsychic effects of organic solvents: a review of the Tunisian literature

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**Introduction:** Organic solvents (OS) constitute a considerable occupational risk in industrial environment. Long-term exposure can cause several neuropsychic manifestations which are the subject of several studies conducted in Tunisia.

**Objectives:** To identify the main psychological disorders in workers exposed to OS in Tunisia and to determine the occupational sectors at risk.

**Methods:** This is a review of the Tunisian literature, focusing on studies carried out on OS in the workplace and published in the form of articles or defended in the form of theses or dissertations in medical faculties over a ten-year period.

**Results:** The total number of employees was 9 499 of which 4 259 were exposed to OS. The total number of companies studied was 169 with 164 occupational pathology cases. The most studied

sectors were the chemical industry (20 studies) and the leather industry (21 studies). Atmospheric concentration of OS was measured in 20 studies. A mixture concentration index was calculated in 70 cases, it did not comply with the standard in 30 cases. Pathologically, the syndrome of acquired intolerance to organic solvents had a prevalence of 1.8% to 38.2%, while the syndrome of psychic dependence had a prevalence of 8.9% to 35.3%. The prevalence of organic psycho-syndrome ranged from 0.8% to 26.5%.

**Conclusions:** Despite the methodological differences of the studies, this work can contribute to the evaluation of the extent of the problem posed by OS in the workplace for a possible implementation of an adapted preventive approach.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0711

### Associations between occupational stress and working conditions in a shoe and leather company

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**Introduction:** Occupational stress (OS) is one of the major health hazards of the modern workplace. Poor working conditions are major occupational stressors and have a great impact on employees' well-being.

**Objectives:** This study aimed to assess the associations between OS and working conditions.

**Methods:** We conducted an exhaustive cross-sectional study among workers in a shoe and leather company. We used the Job Demand Control model of Karasek to measure occupational stress. Workers were asked about their perception of working conditions such as the noise, heat generated by certain tools and machines, fabric smells and uncomfortable workspaces. Data were analysed using SPSS software.

**Results:** The study involved 310 workers (58 men and 252 women) with an average age of  $34.2 \pm 10.3$  years. Workers reported different concerns about working conditions. The noise was the major complaint reported by 73.7% of workers. Workspaces were uncomfortable according to 48.7% of workers. Job strain and isostrain situations were found in 56.5% and 44.5% respectively. Unpleasant smell from leather products was associated with job strain ( $p=0.004$ , OR = 1.9, 95%; CI [1.2-3.1]) and isostrain ( $p=0.043$ , OR = 1.6, 95%; CI [1.03-2.6]) situations. Heat generated by certain tools and machines was associated to isostrain situation ( $p=0.009$ , OR = 2.7, 95%; CI [1.2-5.9]). Perceiving workspaces as uncomfortable was associated with isostrain situation ( $p=0.004$ , OR = 1.9; 95%; CI [1.2-3.09]).

**Conclusions:** Working conditions have an important impact on workers' mental health. Thus, improving job conditions is a key way to improve workers' health and well-being.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0712

### Exploring the prevalence and factors associated with fatigue and quality of life in patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis

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**Introduction:** Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory disease that primarily affects the axial skeleton and may alter the quality of life of patients. Fatigue, one of the major clinical features of rheumatic diseases is a major clinical feature of AS, yet it has often been ignored in clinical practice.

**Objectives:** This study aims to evaluate the quality of life in AS and to address the prevalence of fatigue in this disease and its associated factors.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study among AS patients. The Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index (BASFI), the Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index (BASDAI), The Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Score (ASDAS) and other clinical measures were collected during the study.

We evaluated the psychometric characteristics of the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (FACIT)-Fatigue subscale and the AS Quality of Life questionnaire (ASQoL). P values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

**Results:** Sixty-two patients with AS were included in the study. The average age was 41 years [18-65]. The diagnostic delay was between 1 year and 26 years with an average of 4 years. The mean duration of the disease was  $10 \pm 8$  years. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) was between 2 and 50 mm/hour and the C reactive protein (CRP) level was between 1 and 45 mg/l. At baseline, the mean BASFI score was  $53.9 \pm 2$ , the mean BASDAI score was  $4.5 \pm 2$  and the mean ASDAS score was  $3.9 \pm 2$ .

The mean FACIT-Fatigue score observed in these patients with AS was  $20 \pm 10.8$  and the mean ASQoL score was  $12.8 \pm 4.8$ . Severe fatigue was observed in 43.5 % of patients and poor quality of life was detected in 62.9% of patients.

In univariate analysis, fatigue was associated with the low educational level of patients ( $p=0.011$ ), with sacroiliitis stage ( $p=0.018$ ) and with ASQoL score ( $p=0.000$ ). ASQoL was also associated with a high level of ESR ( $p=0.01$ ). There was no relationship between FACIT or ASQoL and disease activity or functional status ( $p>0.05$ )

**Conclusions:** This study confirms that poor QoL and fatigue were frequent in patients with AS which can expose them to the risk of psychiatric disorders like anxiety and depression. Therefore, patients suffering from AS should be regularly evaluated for these disorders.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared