4th Africa and Middle East Congress on Addiction (AMECA)

Monastir, Tunisia
1-4 December, 2016
Sentido Rosa Beach Hotel

Theme:
Impact of Trauma & Adverse Life Experiences on Addictive Behaviors and Mental Health

Site web: ameca2016.org
The Tunisian association for Research and Prevention of Psychosocial and Organizational Risks in Workplace

Organizes:

**Africa and Middle East Congress on Addiction**

**List of partners:**

*Faculty of Medicine of Monastir*

*University of Monastir*

*International Brain Research Organization (IBRO)*

*Khat Research Program, University of Minnesota*

*University hospital of Monastir*

*Arabic Network for Behavioral Medicine*

*National Office of Family and Population*

*Order of the Physicians, the Regional Council of the center*
Welcome to AMECA 2016

Greetings to all attendees of AMECA 2016!

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome you all on behalf of the Scientific Committee and the International Steering Committee to the 4th Africa and Middle East Congress on Addiction (AMECA). I am so proud to have this conference be held in the Tunisia and particularly here in the beautiful coastal city of Monastir.

The goal for AMECA is to provide a venue to gather researchers and clinicians from multiple fields including medicine, psychology, public health, and related fields in these regions. We have particularly focused our efforts in reaching out to our colleagues throughout the continent of Africa and the Middle East to develop a scientifically and professional responsive and credible mission. There is growing recognition of the heavy toll addictive disorders and related mental health problems have in Africa and the Middle East. The impact of these problems is particularly complicated by socioeconomic conditions and low access to health care.

The 4th conference in Tunisia focuses on the impact of psychological trauma and life adversity on addictive behaviors and mental health problems. The program includes a rich agenda with multiple sessions and symposia in addition to multiple plenary presentations.

These sessions cover a wide range of scientific and clinical issues related to trauma, life adversity, addiction and mental health problems in the region.

Training workshops focusing on the conference theme will also be conducted every afternoon of starting on December 1st. Multiple instructors are involved in the workshop, which will also cover a wide range of issues related to the neuroscience of stress, assessment, and treatment. In addition, general training topics will include methods and strategies for conducting research in the region, opportunities for collaboration, and ethics in research. Attendants of the conference and workshop will be senior scientists from the region and other parts of the world. This provides junior attendees outstanding opportunities for networking and developing research and training collaborations.

I would like to express my thanks to the Africa Regional Committee (ARC) and the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) for their generous support. I would like to dedicate this event the original champion who invited the congress to Monastir, the late Prof. Mohamed Soltani, the head of the department of Community and Preventive Medicine, University of Monastir who is deeply missed. I also would like to thank all colleagues who have helped in preparing this conference including organizers in Tunisia for their outstanding efforts under the leadership of Dr. Sana El Mhamdi. We also thank the University of Monastir and The Monastir Medical School for providing infrastructure and resources needed for the conference.

Welcome to Monastir!

Mustafa al'Absi

Chair, AMECA Scientific Committee
Welcome to Monastir!

I am delighted to welcome you all to the 4th Africa and Middle East Congress on Addiction (AMECA). This is an outstanding initiative that complements our ongoing research and capacity building efforts in neuroscience in Africa and the Middle East.

As the Chair of the AMECA 2016 Organizing Committee, I am so proud to see this conference coming together here in Monastir, Tunisia. The hard work of dedicated individuals has helped us in putting together this interesting program. It is a testimony to the dedication of all of you who actively engaged in preparing for the conference, submitted abstracts, and came to attend this conference. I am so proud of all of you!

I see this conference as setting an important milestone for advancing addiction and mental health research in Africa and the Middle East, and I am so proud to be part of it.

I hope that the conference will be a great opportunity for networking with your colleagues who are doing similar work in the region and for identifying future collaborations. I encourage you all to take advantage of this opportunity. I also welcome your comments and suggestions for future AMECA activities.

I welcome you again, and I hope you have intellectually exciting experiences at AMECA 2016. I also hope you enjoy our beautiful Monastir!

Bienvenu chez nous!

Sana El Mhamdi

Chair, AMECA 2016 Local Organizing Committee
Local Organizing Committee

Dr. Sana El Mhamdi: Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir, Tunisia (Chair)
Dr. Ines Bouanene: Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir, Tunisia
Dr. Arwa Ben Salah: Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir, Tunisia
Pr. Naoufel Gaddour: Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir, Tunisia
Dr. Jihen Maatoug: Faculty of Medicine, University of Sousse, Tunisia
Dr. Lamia Bouzgarrou: Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir, Tunisia
Mr. Amara Tamboura: University Hospital of Monastir, Tunisia

International Organizing Committee

Pr. Mustafa al’Absi, University of Minnesota, USA (Chair)
Pr. Nouria Lakhdar-Ghazal, University Mohammed V- Agdal, Morocco
Dr. Florence Baingana, University School of Public Health, Uganda
Pr. Félicien Karege, College of Science and Technology, Rwanda
Pr. M.K. Luabeya, Neuro-psychiatric hospital Saint-Martin
Dr. Micheline Marie–José Essi, University of Yaoundé, Cameroun
Pr. Abdul Mohammed, Karolinska Institute, Sweden

Scientific Committee

Pr. Mustafa al’Absi, Chair, University of Minnesota Medical School
Pr. Ali Chadly: Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir, Tunisia
Pr. Hajer Aounallah-Skhiri, National Institute of Public Health, Tunisia
Dr. Florence Baingana, Makerere University School of Public Health, Uganda
Pr. Richard Hoffman, University of Minnesota, USA
Pr. Félicien Karege, University of Rwanda, Rwanda
Dr. Andrin Lemieux, University of Minnesota Medical School
Pr. Abdul Mohammed, Linnaeus University, Sweden
Dr. Motohiro Nakajima, University of Minnesota, USA
Dr. Michael Odenwal, Konstanz University, Germany
Dr. Khalid Saeed, WHO/EMRO office, Egypt
We would like to dedicate AMECA 2016 to the soul of Pr. Mohamed Soltani, head of the department of Community and Preventive Medicine, University of Monastir (Tunisia)

Pr. Soltani was dedicated and optimistic leader in community medicine. He championed multiple national initiatives including the development of Community and Preventive Medicine in Tunisia. He paid special attention to young scientists. His office was always full of young scientists seeking advice, which he readily gave.
Title: opening day activities

13:00-16:30  Registration desk open

14:00-16:00  Pre-congress training workshops:
             - Designing a Community-based research:
               (Facilitators: Pr. Kamel Ben Salem & Dr. Jihen Maatoug)
             - Ethical conduct of research
               (Facilitators: Pr. Mustafa al’Absi & Pr. Ali Chadly)

16:00-16:30  Coffee and tea break

16:30-17:30  Congress Opening ceremony:
             Sana El Mhamdi, Chair, Organizing Committee, AMECA
             Mustafa al’Absi, Chair, Scientific Committee, AMECA
             Pr. Ali Chadly, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Monastir
             Pr. Mahjoub Aouni, University President

17:30-19:00  Opening reception
Theme: Addictive behaviors and related psychiatric disorders

8:00-18:00 Registration desk open

8:30-10:00 Oral sessions

Session 1: Tobacco use
Chair: Andrine Lemieux, PhD
- Exposure to Adverse childhood experiences and smoking behavior among Tunisian adults (Hela Abroug; University of Monastir, Tunisia)
- Passive smoking and adverse fetal outcomes in non-smoking pregnant women in Tunisia (Amal Amara; University of Monastir, Tunisia)
- Epidemiology of psychoactive substances use among university students in Morocco: a cross-sectional questionnaire survey (Btissame Zarrouq; Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah University Morocco)
- Gender difference in tobacco, alcohol and substance use among Tunisian students in the region of Sousse (Jihen Sahli; University of Sousse, Tunisia)
- Alcohol abuse during pregnancy: Somatosensory defects in adult mice exposed to pre-natal alcohol (Oladiran Olateju; Faculty of Health Sciences, Johannesburg)

10:00-11:30 Coffee/Tea Break and Poster Session 1
(Poster session 1: Poster presenters should be available and standing by their posters to answer questions. Please see list in the program booklet.)
11:30-13:00 Plenary symposium:  
The “MIMOSA” Program: Updates on research on life adversity and substance abuse problems  
Chair: Lamia Bouzgarrou, MD  
- Social violence and smoking: Sana El Mhamdi  
- Adversity, craving and smoking relapse: Andrine Lemieux  
- Adversity, gender and patterns of tobacco use: Motohiro Nakajima  
- Impact of social childhood adversities on pregnancy outcomes and early postpartum period: Arwa Ben Salah

13:00-14:30 Lunch break

14:30-15:30 Debate: Is addiction a disease or a crime?  
Facilitator: Pr. Mustafa al’Absi

Side 1  
Dr. Nidhal Haj Salem  
Pr. Hajer Aounallah-Skhiri

Side 2  
Dr. Abir Aissaoui  
Mr. Chadly Sayadi

15:30-16:30 Coffee/Tea Break and Poster Session 1  
(Poster session 1: Poster presenters should be available and standing by their posters to answer questions. Please see list in the program booklet)

16:30-18:30 Training workshops:  
- The science of addiction (Dr. Nora Volkow; the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA))  
- Treating addiction with Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)  
  (Facilitator Dr. Ghanem Amara)
Saturday, December 3, 2016

Theme: Exposure to violence and related addictive behaviors and mental health disorders

8:00-18:00 Registration desk open

8:30-10:00 Oral sessions

Session 3: Trauma and mental health
Chair: Arwa Ben Salah, MD
- Adverse childhood experiences and mental disorders among young adults in Tunisia (Sana Bhiri, University of Monastir, Tunisia)
- Experienced discrimination among substance-dependent individuals (Lamia Jouini, Razi Hospital, Tunisia)
- Dealing with trauma, substance use and mental health problems in post disaster and post conflict areas: the case for a community approach (Shamil Wanigaratne, National Rehabilitation Centre, Abu Dhabi, UAE)
- Correlates of substance abuse among victims of insurgency in Maiduguri, Borno state (Ibrahim Mshelia, Nigeria)
- Psychopharmacological interventions for Co-morbid PTSD and SUD (Ahmed Elkashef, National Rehabilitation Centre, Abu Dhabi, UAE)

Session 4: Psychostimulants and mental health comorbidity
Chair: Naoufel Gaddour, MD
- Cannabis use in adolescence and bipolar disorder: a case report and review of the literature (Mouna Attia, University of Monastir, Tunisia)
- Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder and substance use behaviors: a Tunisian pilot study (Takoua Brahim, University of Monastir, Tunisia)
- Impact of alcohol use disorder on functioning in remitted bipolar patients (Kaouther Hajbi, University hospital Hedi Chaker Sfax, Tunisia)
- Psychosis and cannabis (Aymen Kachouchi, University hospital Mohamed VI Marrakech, Morocco)

10:00-11:30 Coffee/Tea Break and Poster session 2
(Poster session 2: Poster presenters should be available and standing by their posters to answer questions. Please see list in the program booklet)

11:30-13:00 Plenary symposium:
Impact of domestic violence: A regional perspective
Chair: Hajar Aounallah-Skhiri, MD, PhD
- Domestic Violence against women as a part of the honour: Pr. Mete Gulmen
- Violence: Medicolegal aspects: Dr. Abir Aissaoui
- The experience of ONFP in fighting against gender based violence in Tunisia: Dr. Hela Ouennich / Dr. Ridha Gataa

13:00-14:30 Lunch Break

14:30-15:30: Plenary symposium:
Women mental health and addiction concerns: Role of trauma, society, and biology
Chairman: Karim Aouam MD, PhD
- Drugs and the brain: what has sex got to do with it?: Jacqueline Womersley
- Examining sex differences in sexual risk behaviors and sexual orientation after exposure to social violence: Manel Ben Fradj
- Sex differences in glucocorticoid and opioid functions and nicotine addiction: Andrine Lemieux
15:30-16:30  Coffee/Tea Break and Poster session 2
(Poster session 2: Poster presenters should be available to presenters should be standing by their posters to answer questions)

16:30-18:00  Training workshops
Impact of trauma and adverse life experiences on addictive behaviors and mental health
Applications Lectures:
Medical evaluation of traumatic events
(Facilitator: Dr. Nidhal Haj Salem)
Effects of trauma, and other forms of violence on brain functions and behaviors:
Psychological assessment and treatment
(Facilitators: Dr. Andrine Lemieux, Dr. Mustafa al’Absi)
Sunday, December 4, 2016

Theme: Research on addiction and related mental disorders in the MENA region

8:00-18:00  Registration Open

8:30-10:00  Oral sessions

Session 5: Prevention and treatment of addictions
Chair: Lotfi Gaha, MD

- Addiction treatment from an attachment perspective (Zaineb El Moutassim, University hospital Mohamed VI Marrakech, Morocco)
- Promotion in Mental Health: The Role of a Training Program on General Practitioners, Tunisian experience (Nesrine Bram, University of Tunis, Tunisia)
- Mr. M and the dangerous ally: a case study about alcohol dependence and its cultural implications (Lamia Jouini, Razi Hospital, Tunisia)
- Evaluation of mobile apps for addiction on virtual stores (Hayat Sedrati, University of Rabat and National School of Public Health Rabat, Morocco)
- Substance misuse prevention and treatment interventions in conflict and post-conflict settings (M. Claire Greene, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA)

Session 6: Addiction and mental health comorbidity
Chair: Motohiro Nakajima, PhD

- Teen dating violence and suicide risk in Morocco: Fez city as a case study (Soukaina El Kinany, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco)
- Work addiction: are academic physician at risk? Preliminary results of a Tunisian bicentric study (Irtyah Merchoui, University of Monastir, Tunisia)
- Chronic stress exposure induces depression and sexual disorders: alternative treatment with Nymphaea lotus Linn (Kameni Poumeni Mireille, University of Yaounde, Cameroon)
- The gut microbiome as the next frontier in addiction research (Khawla Tadist, University Mohammed Premier, Oujda, Morocco)
- Cross-validation of Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) in Moroccan adolescents (Btissame Zarrouq, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah University, Fez, Morocco)
- The correlation between teen dating violence and psychoactive substances use in Morocco: Fez city as a case study (Soukaina El Kinany, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco)

10:00-11:30  Coffee/Tea Break and Poster session 3
(Poster session 3: Poster presenters should be available and standing by their posters to answer questions)

11:30-13:00  Training workshop
Impact of trauma and adverse life experiences on addictive behaviors and mental health
Applications Lectures:
Initiation to structured assessment of child and adolescent mental health
(Facilitator: **Pr. Naoufel Gaddour**)
Addiction and mental health research in Africa: Challenges and opportunities (Facilitators: **Dr. Ridha Gataa / Dr. Sana Bhiri / Pr. Mustafa al’Absi**)

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<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Coffee/Tea &amp; Poster session 3</strong></td>
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<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td>Award and closing ceremony</td>
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<td>Closing remarks</td>
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Posters

Day 1: December 2; 2016

1. Tobacco product use among Moroccan university students
   Btissame Zarrouq Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah
   University of Morocco

2. Alcohol dependence and male sexual disorders
   Mireille Kameni Poumeni
   University of Yaounde I, P.O BOX 812, Yaounde, Cameroon

3. Knowledge, attitudes and smoking behaviors among Tunisian adults in 2014
   Asma Ben Cheikh
   University of Sousse Tunisia

4. Substance use among college students in the region of Sousse Tunisia: prevalence and risk factors
   Nawel zommit
   University of Sousse Tunisia

5. What we know about electronic cigarettes
   Najla Bahloul
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

6. Addiction in Tunisian Anesthetists
   Meriem Maamar
   University of Tunis, Tunisia

7. A successful intervention program of tobacco cessation in a Tunisian factory
   Sana Bhiri
   University of Sousse Tunisia

8. Effects of caregivers addictions and family instability on child well-being in Sousse, Tunisia
   Mohamed Yassine Braham
   University of Sousse Tunisia

9. Tobacco oral addiction at Sidi Bouzid: Clinical characteristics
   Lotfi Omri
   Regional Health Direction, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia

    Lotfi Omri
    Regional Health Direction, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia

11. Clinic profile smoking to consultation of cessation aid smoking at Sidi Bouzid
    Lotfi Omri
    Regional Health Direction, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia
12. The project of a new law on addictive drugs in Tunisia: what contribution?  
Dorra Oualha  
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

13. Impact of alcohol on the quality of life  
Houda Ben Ayed  
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

14. Smoking or good quality of life?  
Houda Ben Ayed  
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

15. Evaluation of perceived stress and addictive behavior among students  
Fatma Guermazi  
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

16. How Iranian female drug users, describe their sexual norms through drug journey: A gender-based study  
Fabria Yadolah  
*Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

17. Addictive substance use among school children in Sousse Tunisia in 2014  
Rim Ghammam  
*University of Sousse Tunisia*

18. Effectiveness of three years school-based intervention to prevent smoking in Sousse Tunisia 2009-2014  
Rim Ghammam  
*University of Sousse Tunisia*

19. Addiction and care in prison  
Hela Rabhi  
*General Directorate of prisons and rehabilitation Prison of Mornaguia, Tunisia*

20. Injecting drug users; sociodemographic characteristics and aspect of married life  
Jihene Jendoubi  
*University of Tunis, Tunisia.*

21. Smoking cessation: Predicting factors of failure  
Asma Kheder  
*University of Tunis, Tunisia*

22. Assessment of smoking cessation interventions in the military community  
Asma Kheder  
*University of Tunis, Tunisia*

23. Dependence on Nefopam: About a case  
Hicham Lakbiri  
*Mohamed V University, Morocco*

24. Gender differences in tobacco use among patients attending the smoking cessation clinic of Monastir (Tunisia)  
Manel Ben Fredj  
*University of Monastir, TUNISIA*
25. Parenting style and its influence on alcohol use in adolescence
   Mariem Turki
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA

26. Why do adolescents drinks? The role of social context
   Mariem Turki
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA

27. Sociodemographic characteristics and motivations to quit buprenorphine use in an adult sample
   Meriam Moella
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA

28. Addictive behaviours of Adolescents
   Bellali Nadia
   Ar-razi Psychiatric University Hospital, Salé, Morocco

29. Substance use among male forensic patients
   Molka Mezghani
   University of Tunis, Tunisia

30. Prevalence and associated factors of benzodiazepine dependence in the elderly
   Najeh Smaoui
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA

31. Addictive behaviors among hospital nurses: prevalence survey in 65 workers of the university hospital of Tahar Sfar-Mahdia
   Awatef Mahfoudh
   University Hospital Tahar Sfar- Mahdia-Tunisia

32. Correlates of smoking habits among Tunisian university students
   Meriem Nouira
   National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia

33. Substance use among university health sciences’ students
   Meriem Nouira
   National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia

34. Awareness of the consequences of alcohol consumption among university students
   Meriam Nouira
   National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia

35. The draft reform of the law relating to narcotics in Tunisia
   Rihab Naoui
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA

36. Healthcare providers and addictive disorders
   Jammeli K.
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA
37. Prevalence of nicotine dependence among interns in medicine and resident doctors  
   Sahar Ellouze,  
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA.

38. Prevalence and risk factors of internet misuse among adolescents 
   Salma Hentati  
   University of Sfax, TUNISIA

39. Smoking and obstructive sleep apnea 
   Samira Mhamdi  
   University of Tunis, Tunisia

40. Perceived stress and screen addiction in adults 
   Kaouthar Yaich  
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

41. Study of the level of osteocalcin in tramadol addicts compared to heroin and normal controls 
   Shaimaa Khirt  
   Department of Psychiatry and Addiction, New Nozha Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt

42. Drinking and driving: statistics and forensic repression 
   Nesrine Belkhedja  
   University Hospital Annaba

43. Office Hospitalization: statistics and forensic analysis 
   Nesrine Belkhedja  
   University Hospital Annaba

44. Eating disorders: Real addiction? 
   Mounia Bitar  
   Razi hospital in Salé, Rabat, Morocco

45. Internet addiction and its association with Traumatic experiences among adolescents.  
   Fatima Ezzahra El Yazidi  
   Department Of Psychiatry, Marrakesh

46. An intervention for alcohol use disorders in people living with aids and its impact on drinking and HIV treatment outcomes-a pilot study in Harare 
   Munyaradzi Madhombiro  
   University of Zimbabwe

47. Addiction to the Internet and video games among students in the University of Sidi Bel Abbes in the year 2012/2013 (Algeria)  
   Latifa Kerroucha  
   University Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria

48. Bipolar disorder and cannabis 
   Ghaya Jmii  
   University of Tunis, Tunisia
49. The use of coffee, tobacco and energy drink by interns in medicine and resident doctors and addiction
Izdihar Lajmi
*University of Tunis, Tunisia*

50. Problematic use of the internet in Tunisian university students
Meriam Nouira
*National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia*

51. Burnout physicians and addictive behaviors
Najla Bahloul
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

52. Knowledge, attitudes and practices of sayada high school pupils towards the smoking
Fahima Hassine
*Primary Health Care Center, Monastir, Tunisia*

53. Cross-sectional study of sport practicing and tobacco dependence among resident doctors and interns in medicine
Farah Cherif
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

54. Self-reported prevalence of risk behaviors among Tunisian college students in the region of Sousse
Zedini Chekib
*University of Sousse, Tunisia*

55. Problematic Internet Use and associated factors in young adults
Guermazi Fatma
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

**Day 2: December 3, 2016**

56. Sociodemographic and drug use characteristics of cannabis users in a rehabilitation center
Meriam Moalla
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

57. Risk awareness of health outcomes of tobacco smoking
Meriam Nouira
*National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia*

58. Alcohol use among medical students
Salma Hentati
*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

59. User’s satisfaction of the electronic medical record in the hospital information system, Oran – Algeria
Amina Belghitri
*University of Oran, Algeria*

60. The quality certification of causes of death in the Euh Oran, Algeria
Amina Belghitri
*University of Oran, Algeria*
61. Clients’ subjective experience of therapist-disclosure: helpful and hindering factors and conditions
Lorato Kenosi.
Botswana

62. Alexithymia in patients with substances abuse
Ahlem Hajri.
University of Tunis, Tunisia

63. Screens and ADHD: Study on 447 Tunisian students
Amjed Ben Haouala
University of Monastir, Tunisia

64. Suicide and addictive behaviors
Aymen Kachouchi.
University of Marrakech, Morocco

65. Impact of smoking on the treatment of schizophrenia
Maroua. Daoud
Regional Hospital of Gabes-Tunisia, University of Sfax, Tunisia

66. Attitudes of Tunisian young psychiatrists towards mental health patients with substance and alcohol abuse
Lamia Jouini.
University of Tunis, Tunisia

67. Does clozapine treatment influence smoking behaviours among psychiatric patients?
Lamia Jouini
University of Tunis, Tunisia

68. Depression comorbidity with alcohol use disorder, epidemiology etiological factors and therapeutical management: a case report
Lyazid Chanoune.
Public Hospital of Proximity Sidi Aich Bejaia, Algeria

69. Profile of psychiatric inpatients with cannabis abuse
Fatma Guermazi
University of sfax, Tunisia

70. Pokémon Go: a new addiction?
Feki Rim
University of Tunis, Tunisia

71. Alexithymia in Alcohol Use Disorders
Feriel Ghali
University of Tunis, Tunisia

72. Smoking is it a risk factor for difficult asthma
Feki Walid
University of Sfax, Tunisia
73. Comorbid substance use disorders among psychiatric outpatients
   I Hachaichi
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

74. Smoking among psychiatric outpatients
   I. Hachaichi.
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

75. Workaholism among interns in medicine and resident doctors
   Izhidar Lajmi
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

76. PTSD and major depression after Yemeni civil war: A case report of a refugee woman from Yemen
   Souad Kajam
   University of Mohammed V Souissi, Morocco

77. Ortho surgical treatment in improving sleep apnea patients
   Ines Dallel
   University of Monastir, Tunisia

78. Impact of cannabis use disorder on the course of bipolar disorder
   Hajbi Kaouthar
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

79. Acute psychotic episode after a single ingestion of ‘ecstasy’
   Mariem Moalla
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

80. Prevalence and correlates of depression and anxiety among addicts
   Mariem Moalla
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

81. Prevalence of psychiatric comorbidity in Tunisian children and adolescent with addiction
   Mouna Attia
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

82. Assessment of the relationship between affective temperament and alcohol consumption
   Nada Charf
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

83. Cross-sectional study of sport practicing and tobacco dependence among resident doctors and interns in medicine
   Nada Cherif
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

84. Addictive behavior and borderline personality
   Nadia Bellal
   Ar-razi Psychiatric University Hospital, Salé, Morocco
85. **Wedded life and alcohol addiction**  
   Nadia Bellali  
   Ar-razi Psychiatric University Hospital, Salé, Morocco

86. **Nicotine dependence and psychiatric comorbidities among elderly patients**  
   Najeh Smaoui  
   University of Sfax, Tunisia.

87. **Tobacco use among elderly psychiatric patients**  
   Najeh Smaoui  
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

88. **Prevalence of internet addiction among university students in the region of Sousse Tunisia**  
   Zammit Nawel  
   University of Sousse, Tunisia

89. **Gambling and its correlates among Tunisian university students**  
   Meriam Nouira  
   National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia

90. **Substance abuse and psychiatric comorbidities in Tunisian substance dependent individuals (SDI)**  
   Rania Zaouche  
   University of Tunis, Tunisia

91. **Misuse of trihexyphenidyl among psychiatric patients**  
   Jammeli. K  
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

92. **Attachment style and cyber addiction among Tunisian students**  
   Rim Masmoudi  
   University of Monastir, Tunisia

93. **Dependence on cigarettes and smoking cessation motivation among bipolar patients**  
   Sahar Ellouze  
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

94. **Problematic video game use among adolescents**  
   Salma Hentati  
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

95. **Socio-demographic and clinical profile of smoking schizophrenic patient**  
   Samah Elleuch  
   Regional Hospital of Gabes, Tunisia

96. **Nicotine dependence, anxiety and depression in smoking adolescent**  
   Samah Elleuch  
   Regional Hospital of Gabes, Tunisia

97. **Role of alcoholism on levels of depression and anxiety in smokers of smoking cessation consultation of Sahloul hospital: A cross-sectional study.**  
   Sihem Ben Fredj  
   University of Sousse Tunisia
98. Cyber addiction and anxiety among students.
   Kaouthar Yaich
   University of Sfax, Tunisia

99. Relationship between tobacco dependence and anxiety and depression disorders among smokers of smoking cessation consultation of Sahloul hospital
   Héla Ghali
   University of Sousse Tunisia

100. Chronic khat chewing and its effect on mental health, in Hosanna Town, Ethiopia
    Fikirte Getachew Abate
    Black Lion Specialized Hospital, Ethiopia

101. Cybersex addiction among medical students
    Wafa Abbes
    University of Sfax, Tunisia

102. Prevalence of mental disorder and malnutrition among secondary school-going adolescents in Freetown, Sierra Leone
    Abubakarr Bah
    University college hospital, Sierra Leone

103. Prenatal stress induces vulnerability to nicotine addiction and alters DRD2 expression in the nucleus accumbens of adult rats
    Nadia Said
    Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco

104. Profile of intimate partner violence in Tunisia
    Saloua Shimi.
    university of Monastir, Tunisia

105. Violent death of a newborn, autopsy case report
    Lilia Saker
    Ibn Rochd university hospital - Annaba-Algeria

106. Traumatic experiences among users of alcohol
    Nadia Bellali
    Mohamed V University, Morocco

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    Aobakwe Bacos Malejane
    University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana

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    Aouatef Mahfoudh
    University of Monastir, Tunisia
109. Mental health of nurses: A cross sectional study conducted in the regional hospitals of the governorate of Mahdia in Tunisia
Aouatef Mahfoud
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

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Meriem Beji
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

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*Fann Teaching Hospital, Senegal*

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113. The effect of alcohol abuse on post-traumatic stress disorder in mice: Severity, extinction and psychotraumatic relapse
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Alila Samar
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Amel Amara
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Amjed Ben Haouala
*University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

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Meriem Beji
*Kairouan’s Hospital-Tunisia*
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Ines Bouanene
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123. Predictor factors of mental health disorders in victims of child maltreatment: a study of 317 case of child abuse in Sousse, Tunisia
Mohamed Yassine Braham
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124. Risk factors of child abuse and neglect and its effects on school performance in a Tunisian population sample
Mohamed Yassine Braham,
University of Sousse, Tunisia

125. Violence against children in Tunisian schools and institutions: study in the region of Sousse
Mohamed Yassine Braham
University of Sousse, Tunisia

126. Addictive behaviors among Tunisian women victims of sexual assault
Mohamed Yassine Braham
University of Sousse, Tunisia

127. Evaluation of an innovative action in awareness of teenagers against drug abuse in the community of Akouda
Chiraz-Dorsaf Makni
CSB Jawhara Groupement de santé Sousse1.

128. Suicide in women: Medico legal aspects in a Tunisian population
Dorra Oualha
University of Monastir, Tunisia.

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Dorra Oualha
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Marwa Boussaid
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131. **Role of doctors in protection of the incompetent adults**  
   Marwa Boussaid  
   *University Hospital of Mahdia-Tunisia.*

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   Marwa Boussaid  
   *University Hospital of Mahdia-Tunisia.*

133. **Epidemiological profile of old social insured individuals with depression at the regional Monastir Center of the National Health Insurance Office**  
   Hazar Bhouri  
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134. **Exposure to social violence during childhood and the Risk of depression and anxiety among Tunisian adults**  
   Hela Abroug  
   *University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

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   Hela Rebhi  
   *General Directorate of prisons and rehabilitation Prison of Mornaguia.*

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   Imen Hmila  
   *University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

137. **Health-related quality of life determinants during Tunisian medical internship**  
   Irtyah Merchaoui  
   *University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

138. **Residents’ Experiences of workplace Harassment in Tunisian medical sector**  
   Irtyah Merchaoui  
   *University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

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   Irtyah Merchaoui  
   *University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

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   Hend MAATOUK  
   *University of Monastir, Tunisia.*

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   Wael Majdoub  
   *Ibn El Jazzar Hospital, kairouan, Tunisia.*

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   Wael Majdoub  
   *Ibn El Jazzar Hospital, kairouan, Tunisia.*
143. Determinants of stress at work: Data from the center of Tunisia  
Mohamed Bouhlel  
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

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Mohamed Bouhlel  
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

Mouna Attia  
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

146. Assessment of the relationship between affective temperament and alcohol consumption  
Nada Charfi  
*University of Sfax, Tunisia.*

147. Intimate partner violence in relation with addictive behaviors and mental health outcomes  
Meriam Nouira  
*National Institute of Public Health, Tunis, Tunisia.*

148. Adverse childhood experiences, addictive behaviors and mental health outcomes: Results of a study in university settings  
Meriam Nouira  
*University of Tunis, Tunisia.*

149. Links between violence, addiction and severe mental disorders: An updated literature review  
Amira Belkhiria  
*University of Tunis, Tunisia.*

150. Types of life experiences enhancing addictive behaviors  
Rania Zaouche  
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151. Child sexual abuse: An analysis of 262 cases  
Sami Ben Jomaa,  
*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

152. Video games addiction in children with Autism spectrum disorders and Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder  
Ons Soud  
*University of hospital Monastir, Tunisia University of Monastir, Tunisia*

153. Epidemiological status of suicide in Tunisia Data from the first national suicide surveillance report 2015  
Alef Shhir  
*National Institute of Public Health University of Tunis, Tunisia*
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Yousef Mellouki
University Hospital Annaba, Algeria

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Yousef Mellouki
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Mariem Moalla
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Illicit drug use and associated factors among youth
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How to treat the onychophagia
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Sourour Trabelsi
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Occurrence of stereotyped behaviors by clobazam: A case report
Olfa Harzallah
Primary Health Care Center, Monastir, Tunisia

Relationship between Epworth score and severity of sleep apnea syndrome: Validation in homogeneous group
Mounira Sahtout.
Primary Health Care Center, Monastir, Tunisia

Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome and high blood pressure
Mounira Sahtout.
Primary Health Care Center, Monastir, Tunisia

Identifying addictive behaviors among adolescents: A school based survey
Maroua Daoud
Psychiatry Department, Regional Hospital of Gabes

Epidemiological profile of injecting drug users in Tunisia
Houyem Khiari
Salah Azeiz Institute, Tunis, Tunisia

Detoxification attempts among injecting drug users in Tunisia
Houyem Khiari
Salah Azeiz Institute, Tunis, Tunisia
E-Posters Abstracts
P-1: Tobacco product use among Moroccan university students.
Btissame Zarrouq, Asmae Chaib, Mohammed El Amine Ragala, Karima Halim, Hamid Slali, Badiaa Lyoussi, and K. El Rhazi
Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdallah University of Morocco

Abstract:
Background and aims: The use of different forms of tobacco among university students in Morocco is not well described.
Aim: The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence and determinants of the use of all forms of tobacco among students of the Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University at Fez city.
Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 2015 in the Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University. A self-administered anonymous questionnaire was distributed to a sample of students. Data entry was made on MS-Excel and analysis of results on SPSS V20.
Results: A total of 550 students (62% male) with a mean age of 22 ± 4 years participated in this study. The cigarette was the most common tobacco product used with a last month prevalence of 49.4%, followed by chewing tobacco (34%), sniffing tobacco (24.3%) and hookah (12, 8%), which was turn away from its basic use. Among hookah users, 35.5% reported mixed to tobacco and molasses with benzodiazepines, while 12.3% have put alcohol instead of water in the hookah vases. Multivariate analysis showed that the use of tobacco in its various forms was highly associated with the male gender (OR range from 11.6 for tobacco sniffer to 37 for chewing tobacco, p <0.0001), the study in the limited access institutions (OR range from 1.08 to 2.7, p <0.0001) and high monthly income (OR = 9.4; CI-95% [3.1 to 28.1]).
Conclusion: Efforts are needed to be made to slow the increase in new tobacco products that are attractive to young students and that pose many of the same health risks as those related to cigarettes.

P-2: Alcohol dependence and male sexual disorders.
Kameni Poumeni Mireille, Dzeufiet Djomeni Paul Desire, Mengue Sandrine, Mballa Marguerite, Tchoupou Huguette, Dimo Theophile, Kamtchouing Pierre.
University of Yaounde I, P.O BOX 812, Yaounde, Cameroon

Abstract:
Background and aim: Alcohol consumption in Cameroon is estimated to be 2.6 liters of pure alcohol per capita for men and women older than 15 years. About 41.4% of men consume alcohol regularly in Cameroon. The usual diet in Cameroon is rich in alcohol content and excessive alcohol intake is a common finding. This study is aimed to establish the link between alcohol consumption and related male sexual problems.
Methods: NIAAA (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism) and relevant review and trials were searched.
Results: Chronic alcohol use is known to induce male sexual disorders, which leads to marked distress and interpersonal difficulty. Previous research showed that ethanol inhibits normal erectile function and reduces sperm count with an irreversible prostate atrophy. Episodic erectile failure in alcoholic men is fairly routine, found to be significantly higher in men consuming more than three standard units of alcohol (12 g ethanol) daily. Van Thiel and Lester reported that 61% of patients dependent on alcohol reported sexual dysfunction.
Conclusion: Sexual dysfunction is common in patients with alcohol dependence. Heavy drinking proportionately increases the risk. While much has been discovered over the past 30 years about the nature and extent of alcohol use disorders and their treatment, there is still much more to be learned. Multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches may increase understanding in many areas: normal and abnormal biology and behavior related to alcohol use; improved diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and finally, enhanced quality healthcare for all.
P-3: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SMOKING BEHAVIORS AMONG TUNISIAN ADULTS IN 2014.
Asma Ben Cheikh, Jihène Maatoug, Rim Ghammam, Sana Bhiri, Nawel Zammit, Imed Harrabi, Hassen Ghannem
University of Sousse Tunisia

Abstract:
Background and aims: Smoking in adults is a major public health in Tunisia. The aim of this study was to determine knowledge, attitudes and smoking behaviors among Tunisian adults in 3 districts of the region of Sousse in 2014.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional survey in 2014 among adults randomly selected from 3 districts of the region of Sousse. This study included 1977 adults aged from 18 to 65 years old. We used a questionnaire administered by interviewers to collect knowledge, attitudes and smoking behaviors among Tunisian adults.
Results: Of the 1977 study participants, 67% (n=1200) were women. The current smoking prevalence was 20.8% (n=410) [47.7% of men and 3.3% of women]. The mean age of onset of tobacco use was 18.7 ans ± 5.9. Concerning Knowledge of smoking's harmful effects: Current smokers were significantly less likely than nonsmokers to believe smoking is related to lung cancer (90.7% vs 95.2%, p<0.002), cataract (40.6% vs 45.9%, p=0.036), abortion of pregnant women (66% vs 72.9%, p<0.007) and decreased fetus weight at birth (67.9% vs 75.9%, p<0.000). However, they know that passive smoking was significantly associated to sudden child death (77.2% vs 71.3%, p<0.048).
Almost one third of smokers thought that they could not stop smoking during the next six months. In fact, the most obstacles of smoking cessation reported were difficulty (34.4%) and no courage (47%) of smoking cessation, respectively.
Conclusions: Intensive effort must be done to improve knowledge of smoking's harmful effects and to promote smoking cessation.

P-4: SUBSTANCE USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE REGION OF SOUSSE TUNISIA: PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS.
Zedini Chekib, Zammit Nawel, El Ghardallou Mariem, Mellouli Menel, Sahli Jihen, Limem Menel, Mitraoui Ali, Ajmi Thouraya, University of Sousse Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Substance use among college students represents one of the most complicated social problems. Studying its socio-demographic predictors and the associated risk behaviors could help deal with this problem more efficiently.
Aims: To determine the prevalence of substance use and related factors among Tunisian college students.
Methods: Cross sectional study was conducted in the university setting of the region of Sousse-Tunisia in 2012-2013 school-year. A sample of 556 college students responded to a self-administrated questionnaire. Collected data concerned socio-demographic characteristics and substance use.
Results: The mean age of students was 21.8±2.2 years. Girls represented 51.8%. Among participants: 31(5.6%) had consumed illicit substance. Cannabis was the main substance used by 26(4.7%) students. Strong addiction was found among 9(31%) consumers. The average age of the beginning of substance use was 19±2.5 years. Illicit substance use was significantly greater among boys, students with low socioeconomic level, smokers, drinkers and those who had problematic internet use than respectively: girls, students with medium to high socioeconomic level, non smokers, non drinkers and who controlled their internet use.
Binary logistic regression showed that alcohol consumption, tobacco use and low socioeconomic level were the most influential predictive factors on substance use.
Conclusion: This study highlights the socio-demographic predictors and the other risk behaviors associated to
substance use among college students in the region of Sousse. Future interventions should take in consideration these risk factors.

**P-5 : What we know about electronic cigarettes.**

Bahloul N, Mkaouar N, Fki W, Baati I, Ayadi H, Masmoudi J, Kammoun

*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

**Abstract :**

Background: The electronic cigarette or E-cigarette is the new alternative to tobacco. It produces a visually smoke like the smoke produced by burning tobacco. It was controversial in the scientific literature until today.

Aim: Our objective was to evaluate the knowledge of health professionals on the electronic cigarette.

Methods: Our survey was conducted within the Hedi Chaker hospital. We interviewed 50 health professionals on their knowledge about the electronic cigarette by filling out an information sheet.

Results: The health professionals included in our study had an average age of 29 years, 69% were female, 70% were physicians and 26% nurses. The majority (80%) wasn't smoking against 13% were current smokers. 74% of surveyed subjects wanted to have information about the electronic cigarette. The adverse effects of electronic cigarette were the response in more than half the cases. 36 persons thought that the electronic cigarette is not an effective way to quit smoking and 60% thought it was rather a means of initiation to smoking. Among the 7 smokers, only 3 have tried the electronic cigarette and rated it as ineffective. 89% of health professionals were not advised to buy the electronic cigarette. 36% don't know where sells electronic cigarettes against 35% who responded by sales office. 56% had no idea about the price of this cigarette.

**P-6 : Addiction in Tunisian Anesthetists**

Meriem Maamar, Uta Ouali, Lamia Jouini, Rabaa Jomli, Yosra Zgueb, Fethi Nacef

*University of Tunis, Tunisia*

**Abstract :**

Background: Anesthetists are exposed to a number of risks, including the risk of addictive behavior. This risk seems to be particularly elevated in this group of physicians given the often stressful working conditions and the accessibility of psychoactive substances in emergency settings and intensive care units.

Method: We conducted a cross-sectional study amongst residents in anesthesia and intensive care who have completed an anonymous self-administered questionnaire and responded to the Perceived Stress Scale.

Results: Our sample consists of 32 residents. The majority were women (78.1%). The mean age was 29.66 years. The average number of night-shifts was 2.16 per week. Nearly half of the residents (49.6%) worked more than 60 hours per week. Five residents reported a psychiatric history of anxiety and depressive disorders. 12.5% of our population were smokers. One third of our sample (31.3%) regularly used alcohol. Two residents occasionally used cannabis. 68.8% of residents reported, that access to psychoactive substances required no control. Only one resident consumed psychoactive substances, and this in an experimental purpose. However, 68.8% of our sample knew colleagues who used these substances, residents in 40.1% of cases, but also interns, specialists, and paramedical staff. The average score of the Perceived Stress Scale was 29.94 with a standard deviation of 5.47. In 78.1% of cases, life was perceived as a perpetual threat, which corresponds to an important stress.

Conclusions: Residents in anesthesia and intensive care are exposed to significant stress. Their access to psychoactive substances being generally easy, addictive behavior in this environment is frequently reported.
P-7 : A SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION PROGRAM OF TOBACCO CESATION IN A TUNISIAN FACTORY.
Sana Bhiri, Jihene Maatoug, Rim Ghammem, Asma Bechikh, Sihem Ben fredj, Nawel Zammit, Mustafa al'Absi, Harry Lando, Hassen Ghannem
University of Sousse Tunisia

Abstract :
Background: Occupational environment influences heavily the workers physical and mental health.
Aim: To test the feasibility of a tobacco cessation program in Tunisian Workplace setting.
Methods: We conducted an interventional pre-experimental study among 100 smoking worker men in a pasta products industry. Participants administered a questionnaire by interview at the pre and post assessment. Three months intervention consisted in an open sensitization day on tobacco cessation, a collective motivational interview with smokers insufficiently motivated for cessation and consultations of tobacco cessation within the company.
Results: The average age of participants was 36.9 years ± 9.7. They consumed cigarette in 93% of cases, in addition to hookah in 15% and exclusive hookah in 7%. The reason for smoking was largely to relieve anxiety (49%). According to Fagerström score, 18.3% were very dependent. However, 41.9% were very motivated to quit smoking. Among cigarette smokers, 25% quitted smoking, and 5% became hookah smokers after the intervention. Smokers who stopped smoking were younger (p = 0.01), single (p = 0.005), had a lesser number of cigarettes smoked per day (p = 0.008), a shorter average seniority of smoking (p = 0.006), a lower level of exhaled CO (p = 0.005) and a lower anxiety score (p = 0.08). However those who continue smoking have lowered their Fagerström score (p <0.001), the level of exhaled CO (p = 0.001) and the number of cigarettes smoked per day (p <0.001).

Conclusions: The success of the intervention might incite employers to involve a sustained tobacco cessation policy within their companies in the perspective of improving workers performance and mental health.

P-8 : EFFECTS OF CAREGIVERS ADDICTIONS AND FAMILY INSTABILITY ON CHILD WELL-BEING IN SOUSSE, TUNISIA.
Braham MY,
University of Sousse Tunisia

Abstract :
Background: Addictive behaviors of caregivers and family instability are well-known risk factors of child abuse and neglect.
Aim: To describe their impact on child well-being in the region of Sousse.
Methods: From 2006 until 2015, we retrospectively examined the files of all the case of child abuse and neglect investigated at the child protection office in Sousse (Tunisia).
Results: 317 cases of child abuse and neglect were collected. Alcohol abuse was found among 21 (6.62%) caregivers. The type of maltreatment that prevailed was emotional abuse with a significant association, followed by neglect and physical abuse. Violence was most often perpetrated by the father. We noted family instability in 59.5% (n=153) of cases; divorce in 24.1% (n= 62), separation in 21.8% (n= 56), families with a single mother were noted in 13.6% (n= 35). Absence of one of the parents or both was common (43% ; n=117). Incarceration and death of one of the parents were collected respectively in 31 and 8 cases. Marital conflict was noted in 33.8% of families (n=87). A significant association was found between the absence of parents and the child’s exposure to neglect. However, children living with their parents were more likely to suffer from emotional and sexual abuse.
Conclusions: Caregivers addiction and family instability poses a threat to the child with a risk of abuse and neglect. Protection
measures must be taken inside families in order to prevent dangerous outcomes.

P-9 : TOBACCO ORAL ADDICTION AT SIDI BOUZID : CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
Lotfi OMRI, Raoudha SAKHRI ; Fatma DERBALI; Sana EL MHAMDI
Regional Health Direction, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia
Abstract :
Background: In Tunisia, as everywhere else in the world, the form of the most common smoking is smoking tobacco (cigarettes). Another form has attracted our attention is snuff, commonly called the “NEFFA”.
Materials and methods: We conducted an epidemiological study in the region of Sidi Bouzid (middle of Tunisia) on 150 auctioneers of Neffa.
Results: It is clear from this work, that: (a) a clear male prominence, in fact less than 10% of Neffa users are female; (b) 60 % of the respondents perform a job, and two thirds have an education level not exceeding the primary; (c) more than half of Neffa uses in their lip with an average of 15 grams daily since 5 to 6 kg of tobacco annually; (d) 25 % strongly or very strongly dependent.
Conclusion: From the results of our study, we are forced to conclude that smoking is a real scourge in our society and it is urgent that a program be developed and implemented very quickly to curb the current trend towards the increase of this smoking phenomenon.

P-10 : NEFFA USERS AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES: WHAT RELATIONSHIP ?
Lotfi OMRI, Raoudha SAKHRI ; Fatma DERBALI; Sana EL MHAMDI
Regional Health Direction, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia
Abstract :
Background: Smoking is currently a major problem of public health. It’s responsible for an important morbidity and mortality. It should be the most preventable cause because the dangers are now known to the majority of the population, including smokers.
Materials and methods: Through our study in the Sidi Bouzid region, we are interested in the study of cardiovascular risk factors in a particular population who consume Neffa.
Results: We noted that they are a men, not obese (mean BMI = 24.7), cardio-metabolic history were observed in 11% of cases (5.6% have hypertension and 5.6% have a diabetes). Blood pressure in this population is as follows: (a) PA systolic average : 121.8 ± 17.49 mmHg (min: 100 max: 170); (b) PA diastolic mean : 76.5 ± 8.5 mmHg (min: 60 max: 95); (c) 1/3 are either strongly or very strongly dependent on the Fargeström index. As against these people consume on average 5 kg of tobacco and a half year or 15 grams on average daily basis.
Conclusion: Our study confirms the low dangerousness of oral tobacco, but may well serve as a basis for strengthening our region’s application of the minimum anti-smoking advice.

P-11 : CLINIC PROFILE SMOKING TO CONSULTATION OF CESSATION AID SMOKING AT SIDI BOUZID
Lotfi OMRI, Fethi BEYAOUI ; Mahmoud SLIMANI
Regional Health Direction, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia
Abstract :
Background: Tobacco control is one of public health priorities for action in Tunisia. This struggle was marked by the establishment in December 2009 to aid smoking cessation units. As part of an initial assessment of these centers, we investigated the clinical profile of smokers seeking the consultation of smoking cessation in primary health care group of Sidi Bouzid.
Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among smokers being presented at the consultation of smoking cessation during 2014. Data collection was made from consultants records.

Results: The study population was exclusively masculine men with a mean age of 41 ± 11 years. Anxiety was found in 51% of consultants. More than half (61.2%) were heavy smokers and strongly addicted to cigarettes (75%). Among the consultants 55% were motivated to stop smoking and 40% have tried at least once to quit smoking.

Conclusions: Smokers are being presented at the consultation aid cessation of Sidi Bouzid group were characterized by anxious and depressive tendencies and had a high level of physical dependence. This analysis confirms that the request for aid in smoking cessation specialist comes smokers having a particular profile and having great difficulty quitting.

P-12: THE PROJECT OF A NEW LAW ON ADDICTIVE DRUGS IN TUNISIA: WHAT CONTRIBUTION?
Dorra Oualha, Nidhal Haj Salem, Mariem Belhadj, Sami Ben jomaa, Imen Hmila, Amal Mosbahi, Ali Chadly, university of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Since the application of the Law 92-52 on narcotics, the number of persons brought to court has continued to increase which results in job loss or interruption of studies.
Aim: Our aim is to assess the present laws in addictive substances, their weakness and discuss the project of the new law.
Material and methods: a review of legal aspects in Tunisia about the project of a new law on addictive drugs.
Results: The actual laws allow addicted person before the discovery of the facts, to make a request, but only for one time, to track a cure for detoxification. It allows also the court to order a detoxification treatment. However, these laws are deemed very repressive. They introduced the sanction of attending consumption areas and prohibits “attenuating circumstances”. A new bill of 8 chapters and more than 40 articles is underway. It considers drug addicts as sick. The new law is about the establishment of a framework for the prevention and the establishment of rehabilitation centers, the adoption of a new sanctions regime. In fact, the new law is moving towards replacing sentences by community service. It also try to reduce the sentences, to drop the charges against any addict who feels the need to follow a cure of detoxification, and that before or after the discovery of the offense for the first two times.
Conclusion: Despite these changes, the new law is far from unanimity. In fact, many articles are still controversial.

University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Backgrounds: We aimed to assess the impact of alcohol the quality of life (QOL).
Methods: We conducted a comparative study including some visitors contacted in the 2 university hospitals of Sfax. We used the questionnaire of QOL (SF 36) to compare QOL between alcoholics (G1) and no alcoholics (G2). It was a validated questionnaire with 2 summary scores: the physical composite score (PCS) for physical health and mental composite score (MCS) for mental Health. The threshold of each score was set at 66.7%.
Results: We included 26 subjects in G1 and 44 subjects in G2. We verified the comparability between the two groups in terms of socio-economic status, medical history and sport. Men were more frequent in G1 (80.8% vs 50.3%; p= 0.017), as well as smoking (80.8% VS 38.6%; p=0.01). We counted 9 daily alcoholics (34.6%).
The mean SF36 was 69.7±29.3. We found 27 cases with altered QOL (38.6%). SF36, PCS and SCM were significantly better in G2 (78±19 VS 55±23 ; p<0.001), (80.8±20.7 VS 56±27 ; p<0.001), (75.2±18.6 VS 55±22 ; p<0.001) respectively. PCS included general health (73.3±22 VS 51.6±18.4; p <0.001), physical function (83±24 VS 60±34; p<0.001), physical limitation (86±26 VS 50±39; p <0.001) and physical pain (80.4±24 VS 61±33, p=0.013). MCS included mental health (68±19 VS 54.±22; p=0.01), emotional limitation (88.7±23 VS 57.7±38.6; p=0.001), social functioning (77.9±24 VS 60.3±27; p=0.009) and vitality (66.4±21 VS 50.7±20.4; p=0.003).

Conclusion: Alcohol is a risk factor of an altered QOL either in mental or physical function. Prevention of addictive behaviors is highly recommended.

P-14 : SMOKING OR GOOD QUALITY OF LIFE?
University of Sfax

Abstract :
Backgrounds Our aim was to assess the impact of tobacco on QOL.

Methods: We conducted a comparative study including some visitors contacted in the 2 university hospitals of Sfax. We used the questionnaire of QOL (SF 36) to compare QOL between smokers(G1) and no smokers (G2). It was a validated questionnaire with 2 summary scores: the physical composite score (PCS) for physical health and mental composite score (MCS) for mental Health. The threshold of each score was set at 66.7%. Results: We included 30 persons in each group. We checked the comparability of the groups in terms of socio-economic status, medical history and sport. The percentage of men was greater in G1 (p= 0.01), as well as alcoholism (p<0.001). SF36 was significantly lower in G1than G2 (59.9±12.9 VS 88.6±8.3; p<0.001). SCP was significantly lower in G1 (p <0.001). It included general health (p <0.001), physical function (p <0.001), physical limitation (p <0.001) and physical pain ( p <0.001). SCM was significantly lower in G1 (p<0.001). It included mental health (p<0.001), emotional limitation (p<0.001), social functioning (p<0.001) and vitality (p<0.001). The number of cigarettes and the SF-36 were significantly correlated (r=- 0.4 ; p=0.025). Comparison between the groups after adjustment for alcoholism, sex and ages showed the persistence of the association between smoking and bad QOL (p=0.01; ORa=18).

Conclusion: Tobacco is a risk factor of impaired QOL. This could be an additional argument to encourage peoples to quit smoking.

P-15 : Evaluation of perceived stress and addictive behavior among students.
Guermazi Fatma, Halouani Najla, Yaich Kaouthar, Ennaoui Rihab, Chouayakh Sameh, Aloulou Jihen, Amami Othman
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract :
Aim :To assess perceived stress among students and identify addictive behavior associated with such State

Methods :A transversal survey was carried out during the first half of September 2016. A sample composed by 35 students was randomly selected from the Sfax medical university. Students were asked to complete a self-anonymous questionnaire collecting socio demographic and addictive behavior's data. The questionnaire included: The Perceived Stress Scale, Internet Addiction Test, Facebook addiction scale, Videogame Test (Tejeiro criteria), and online network game scale (DSM IV criteria). Addictions to substances (caffeine, tobacco, shisha, alcohol) were measured according to the criteria of DSM5.

Results : In our sample, 57.1% of students were female and 42.9% were male. The average age was 23.71years. Thirty six percent of students have a safe state of...
stress for health. Perceived stress was significantly associated with a severe addiction to smoking (p = 0.042), the risk of addiction to online games network (p = 0.019), the consequences of the use of video games (p = 0.032), and internet problematic use with serious repercussions for life (p = 0.004). Having an addiction to caffeine, chicha, alcohol and problematic use of Facebook were not significantly associated with stress.

Conclusion: Stress is a well-known risk factor for addiction. Students seem to use preferentially some addictions according to their state of stress. A better understanding of stress triggers in the students would be necessary to limit this way to cope.

P-16 : How Iranian Female Drug Users, describe their Sexual norms through Drug journey: A gender-based study.
Yadolahi F, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:
Background: Female drug users are seen as extremely vulnerable group in Iran. The lack of gender specific research studies and treatment services provide little information impact of substance abuse on female drug users. Exploring sexual risks and violence in these women during their drug journey may help health providers to understand their needs, and conducting efficient interventions.
Methods: Five focus groups and 24 individual in-depth interviews were conducted with 17 female drug users. Women were interviewed in the women-only drop-in center in the south of Tehran. Thematic and narrative analysis was used to analyze the data.
Results: The key themes to emerge from the data were gender, stigma, sex work. Female drug users are doubly stigmatized as being a woman and substance user. High levels of internal stigma were found in our study. They believed that sex work and substance use downgraded a woman more and more socially and morally. Their behavioral reactions to internalized stigma included avoiding or delaying seeking treatment. In addition, the stigma process is conceived to occur within three categories: feeling worthless, violence, and experiencing moral distress. Participants described how they traveled an unplanned journey, to sex work and violence which they experience.
Conclusions: Social forces such as gender role reinforcing violence and stigmatizing conditions that predispose these female drug users to sex work and engaging in unsafe sex practices. In our point of view, community-based health services and providing protective health care in women-only centers are recommended.

P-17: ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCE USE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SOUSSE TUNISIA IN 2014
Rim Ghammam, Jihene Maatoug, Asma Ben Cheikh, Sana Bhiri, Nawel Zammit, Imed Harrabi, Hassen Ghannem University of Sousse, Tunisia

Abstract:
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study during 2013-2014 school years. It concerned children of 15 colleges of Sousse aged from 11 to 16 years old in 7th and 9th grade. It was a random, proportional and stratified sample. We used a self-administered questionnaire in Arabic filled in presence of trained investigators to collect socio-demographic characteristic and drug use habits. In this study we have excluded tobacco and alcohol use. Chi-square test to compare percentages, with 0.05 level of significance, was used.
Results: The study included 4275 schoolchildren, 48.2% of them were boys. The mean age of our sample was 13.27±1.21 years. The prevalence of drug use was 1.7%. The most frequently used drugs were: Inhaled drugs 55.6%, Cannabis 18.1%, Artane 8.3% and Other drugs in 18.1% of cases. The average age
of first time drug use was 9.75±4.76 years. The proportion of schoolchildren who used one kind of drug more than twice was 13.5%. In this study, 9.3% of participant reported that at least one person from the people around used drugs. There was a significant difference between boys (2.1%) and girls (1.3%) who used drugs (p=0.034). The prevalence of children younger than 14-years-old who used a kind of drugs was 0.8% against 2.8% of children elder than 14-years-old (p<10-3).

Conclusion: Drugs use among youth is a worrying problem in Tunisia. Further studies are needed to understand its determinants.

P-18: EFFECTIVENESS OF THREE YEARS SCHOOL-BASED INTERVENTION TO PREVENT SMOKING IN SOUSSE TUNISIA 2009-2014
Rim Ghammam, Jihene Maatoug, Asma Ben Cheikh, Sana Bhiri, Nawel Zammit, Imed Harrabi, Hassen Ghannem, University of Sousse, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: to evaluate the effectiveness of three years school-based intervention on smoking rates of adolescents in Sousse, Tunisia 2009-2014.
Methods: We conducted a quasi-experimental school-based intervention with intervention group (in Sousse Jawhra, Sousse Erriadh) and control group (in Sousse M'saken). The study concerned children of colleges of Sousse aged from 11 to 16 years old in 7th and 9th grade. The intervention lasted 3 years (intervention), with data collection at pre-intervention during 2009-2010 school years and at post-intervention during 2013-2014 school years. We used a self-administrated questionnaire in Arabic filled in presence of trained investigators in pre and post-intervention.
Results: At baseline, we included 1929 schoolchildren in the intervention group and 2074 in the control group. After the intervention, 2170 and 2105 schoolchildren were included in each group. In the intervention group, there was a non significant decrease in tobacco use from 5.7% at baseline to 4.8% at post intervention (p= 0.2). Whereas, in the control group tobacco use increased significantly from 7.5% to 9.2% (p=0.04). After adjusting for sex, there was a non significant decline in tobacco use among both boys and girls. While, in control group we observed a significant increase of tobacco use among girls 1.1% to 5.2% (p<10-3). We observed also a significant increase in tobacco use from 3.3% to 5.9% among those under 14 years old in the same group (p=0.006).
Conclusion: Integrated and sustainable interventions against tobacco use are needed to prevent this unhealthy behavior early in childhood.

P-19: Addiction and care in prison.
Rabhi Hela, General Directorate of prisons and rehabilitation Prison of Mornaguia, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: The aim of this work is to highlight the various aspects of the medico-psycho-social care of drug addicts in prisons.
Method: this study is based on a collection given from a questionnaire including epidemiology, drug consumption profile and support in prison. The questionnaire was filled by 86 male prisonniers incarcerated for drug use offenses. Theses inmates are randomly selected from a population of 1779 inmates including 443 (24.9%) are consumer misdemeanor defendants whose age range between 18 and 26 years.
Results: The age way of our patients was 22.29 years. 81.38% have a high school education. 56.97% are repeat offenders (46.69% readmitted for drug use). 90.69% are derived from an urban. 28% have a family history of drug use. 53.48% are cannabis smokers and 46.51 are polydrug. 93% of our patient have psychosomatic complaints like headache, nervousness, insomnia, memory impairment, and anorexia in connection with the abrupt withdrawal of drugs. Only
2.32% received a psychiatric consultation. None has followed withdrawal or substitution protocol. 37% have changed their habits manifested by excessive smoking and other illegal alternatives. Conclusion: In the absence of adequately taken into medical and psychosocial care in place of detention we are faced dry weaning which brings the patient to alternative behaviors. To remedy this it is necessary to install protocols followed from the first day of incarceration to avoid withdrawal syndromes and substitution lines and even after his release to reduce the risk of recurrence.

P-20: Injecting drug users; sociodemographic characteristics and aspect of married life.
Jendoubi Jihene, Maamri Amira, Ben Hassouna Ahmed, Charradi Salma, Meziou Olfa, Bouasker Anissa, Zallila Haifa University of Tunis, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Addiction to high doses of buprenorphine (BHD) or Subutex administrated by injection, is a true scourge in Tunisia by its increasing spread and its disastrous social and individual implications.
Aims: The aim of this study is to determinate the socio-demographic profile of injectable BHD users and to assess the use consequences on couples’ relationship.
Methods: We conducted a descriptive study among 27 injectable BHD men users selected from our patients in the outpatient department of psychiatry in the RAZI Hospital and who were in a relationship.
Results: The average age in our study was 35.6 years. Socioeconomic conditions were difficult or acceptable in 96% of the cases. The average relationship length was 7 years. Female partners average age was 37.7 years. Dating circumstances were romantic in 93% of the cases. 27% of the selected patients affirmed they were faithful to their partners. Regarding the partners, 15% had a psychiatric history and 19% had a history of addiction. 75% of the patients declared that they were unsatisfied with their sex lives, and half of them attributed it to a lack of physical capacities. 89% reported the installation of their disorders after BHD consumption beginning.
Conclusion: It is now established that the BHD addiction goes with heavy somatic and psychiatric comorbidity, affecting directly life quality. The emotional dimension, which involves the married life, is often obscured or underrated, hence the need for greater exploration and support of the couple.

P-21: Smoking cessation: Predicting factors of failure.
Chiraz Aichouia, Asma Kheder, Selsabil Daboussi, Samira Mhamdi, Zied Moatemri, Cheikh Rezaieg, University of Tunis, Tunisia.

Abstract:
BACKGROUND: Smoking is the leading preventable cause of death worldwide, and quitting smoking significantly reduces the risk of dying from tobacco-related diseases. Smoking cessation counseling is an effective way to fight against tobacco addiction. Whichever method used during the intervention, relapsing is always a risk.
AIM: Identify predictors of failure of smoking cessation.
METHODS: We conducted a retrospective study over a 4-year period, including 100 patients undergoing smoking cessation interventions in the Pneumology and Allergology department of the Military Hospital of Tunis.
RESULTS: Our results showed that 80% of smokers relapsed and 20% achieved long-term abstinence. Relapsers were mostly men (91,25%). The mean age of smoking onset was 18.82 years. 51% of our patients were heavy smokers (> 20 cigarettes per day). The Fagerström Test of Nicotine Dependence showed that 57,5% of relapsers had a strong urge to smoke. Nicotine replacement therapy was prescribed for 81% of the consultants, and 16% used varenicline. Six patients received psychotropic drugs and none of
them succeeded quitting smoking. 28% of our patients had past medical history of depression. According to the statistical analysis, only medical history of depression was significantly associated with the risk of relapse ($p = 0.045$). The results obtained were in good agreement with the data from the literature.

CONCLUSION: A better understanding of the predictors of failure is the key to a successful smoking cessation intervention. A consistent analysis of the determinants of relapse would increase the chances of a successful weaning in a future intervention.

**P-22 : ASSESSMENT OF SMOKING CESSATION INTERVENTIONS IN THE MILITARY COMMUNITY.**

Asma Kheder, Chiraz Aichaouia, Gaiet El Fida Noubbigh, Samira Mhamdi, Selsabil Daboussi, Zied Moatemri, Cheikh Rezaieg

*University of Tunis, Tunisia*

**Abstract:**
Background: Tobacco is a major healthcare issue in Tunisia. The uniqueness of the military environment makes it conducive to the spread of this addiction.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective study over a 12-year period including 204 military patients of the Pneumology and Allergology department of the Military Hospital of Tunis, aiming the assessment of smoking cessation counseling program, smokers’ characteristics and predictors of a successful weaning.

Results: Patients were mostly men with a mean age of 46.8. 51% were officers and non-commissioned officers. A history of psychiatric illness was reported in 10.3% of consultations. The HAD test (Hospital anxiety and depression scale) revealed 28.9% of depression and anxiety disorders. The mean age of the onset of smoking was 18.82 years. Previous attempts to quit were found with 35.3% of the patients. The consultation was motivated in 76% of the cases by a medical condition. The Fagerström score was strong or extremely strong in 77% of cases. Only 2.9% of patients had a regular follow-up. Nicotine patches were the most used treatment method (86.8%). The overall success rate at 3 months, 6 months and 1 year were respectively 32.4%, 30.4 and 25.5%. Successful weaning was significantly associated with medical history of mental illness, the HAD test, the Fagerström test of Nicotine Dependence, previous attempts of quitting and a thorough follow-up.

CONCLUSION: Our study showed the essential role of the smoking cessation counseling in military environment. However, the results seem insufficient thus reflecting the complexity of this particular population.

**P-23 : DEPENDENCE ON NEFOPAM: ABOUT A CASE.**

Lakbiri Hicham, Ait Ouahaei Zakaria, Achour Loubna, Ouanass Abderrazzak

*Mohamed V University, Morocco*

**Abstract:**
Background: Nefopam (Acupan) is a bearing analgesic 1 (OMS). It is indicated in the "symptomatic treatment of painful conditions." However, it is not like other analgesics, its chemical structure and its mode of action are different. It holds atropine and dopaminergic effects. Therefore, nefopam is related to amineptine and tianeptine. Nefopam seems not to be sought for its hallucinogenic effects, but for its effects on mood and psychostimulants: amphetamine-like. Dependence appears within 3 months. And withdrawal syndrome resulting in is anxiodepressive state.

Methods: We go into this work and through the case of Mr R. 54, followed schizophrenia for several years, hospitalized for the treatment of a nefopam problematic use, following a fracture of the right tibial tray, we will highlight the particularity and difficulty in charge of this case management.

Results: In the literature, many withdrawal tests by psychostimulant were proposed, but without satisfactory results. A case of withdrawal by clomipramine has been
reported and been successful, as our case.

Conclusion: The mechanism of action of nefopam is not well understood. The inhibition of serotonin, dopamine and noradrenaline are probably linked to the psychostimulant-like effects and the ananxiodepressive state of withdrawal.

P-24: Gender differences in tobacco use among patients attending the smoking cessation clinic of Monastir (Tunisia)
Manel Ben Fredj, Ines Bouanene, Asma Sriha, Arwa Ben Salah, Hela Abroug, Kamel Ben Salem, Sana El Mhamdi
University of Monastir, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background and aims: Tobacco use remains a major public health problem in Tunisia with increased prevalence among adolescents and women. Gender differences in smoking patterns have consistently been reported. The current study aimed at examining the effect of gender on smoking behavior among patients attending the smoking cessation clinic (SCC) at the university hospital of Monastir (Tunisia).

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional comparison between all women (n=80) who attended the SCC from 2009 and 2014 and a randomly selected 80 male smokers during the prequit visit. A questionnaire was used to explore the sociodemographic characteristics, smoking history, nicotine dependence (Fagerstrom test) and anxiety/depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale). All participants provided a sample of expired carbon monoxide (CO).

Results: Female smokers were significantly younger than males (p<0.024). Gender did not interact with educational level nor the professional status. Smoking initiation and regular tobacco use were later in women than in men (p<10-3). Motivations behind smoking behavior were similar in both groups. Females were more anxious than males (p<0.007) whereas depression levels were comparable. Women reported less daily cigarette consumption (p<0.018) and less alcohol consumption than males (p<0.038). The mean Fagerstrom scores and CO levels were similar in both groups.

Conclusions: The results of this study highlighted potential gender differences regarding smoking behavior and psychological symptoms. Further investigations of hormonal response, including the measurement of cortisol are needed to support these findings.

P-25: PARENTING STYLE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ALCOHOL USE IN ADOLESCENCE.
Mariem Turki, Nada Charfi, Najeh SMAOUI, Manel Mâalej Bouali, Lobna Zouari, Nasreddine Zouari, Jihene Ben Thabet, Mohamed Mâalej
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background: Many researchers suggest that parenting can have a large impact on whether children become drinkers in adolescence.

Aim: We aimed to evaluate the parenting style and its association with the alcohol consumption among adolescents.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study conducted in May and June 2016. The sample consisted of 300 pupils from 4 colleges and schools in Sfax (Tunisia). The participants were asked to answer a self-administered questionnaire, after their consent. Parenting styles were evaluated with The “Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaires” (PSQD).

Results: The mean age was 16 years with a sex-ratio of 1.06. The prevalence of fathers’ alcohol consumption was 8% while that of friends was 37.7%. Among the participants, 19.7% reported having drunk alcohol at least once and 42.37% of them still consume. They estimated that alcohol initiation was influenced by their parents in 6.7% of cases. Parents’ attitude toward alcohol use was favorable in 27.11% of cases. According to PSQD, the frequencies of democratic, authoritarian and permissive parental styles were
respectively 87%, 11% and 0.7%. Alcohol experimentation was correlated to the age of adolescents (p<0.001) and their fathers ‘drinking (p<0.001). Permissive parenting style was associated to alcohol use (p=0.038). However, the authoritarian style protect from continuing consumption (p=0.026).

Conclusion: The results indicate that the parental style can have an influence on alcohol consumption among adolescents. Thus, systemic family interventions can be helpful to reduce alcohol consumption.

P-26 : Why do adolescents drink? The role of social context.
Mariem Turki, Nada Charfi, Najeh Smaoui, Jihene Ben Thabet, Manel Mâalej Bouali, Nasreddine Zouari, Lobna Zouari, Mohamed Maâlej
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background: Underage drinking is becoming a public health problem that continues to be widespread among adolescents.
Aim: This Study aims to identify the social determinants of alcohol use in teens.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study including 300 pupils from 4 colleges and schools in Sfax (Tunisia). These adolescents were asked to answer a self-administered questionnaire, after their consent. Alcohol Use Disorders Test (AUDIT) was used to evaluate alcohol dependence.
Results: The mean age was 16 years, with a sex-ratio of 1.06. Participants were from colleges in 38% and schools in 62% of cases. Among the participants, 16.3% have suffered in the past from physical abuse, 35.7% from moral harassment and 45.3% considered their family as non-supportive. They reported having drunk alcohol at least once in 19.7% of cases and 42.37% of them still consume. Seeking new experiences (78%), peers influence (59.3%) and curiosity (49.1%) were the more important reasons given for alcohol initiation. According to AUDIT, 1.7% of alcohol users presented an alcohol misuse and 22% presented dependence. Risk factors for drinking were the age (p<0.001), masculine gender (p<0.001), grade level (p=0.026), somatic psychiatric and arrest histories (p=0.037, 0.041, <0.001 respectively), physical abuse (p=0.012), moral harassment (p=0.007), non-supportive environment (p=0.034) and peer’s drinking (<0.001).
Conclusion: This study highlights the existence of individual and environmental risk factors for alcohol consumption in adolescents. Understanding them is necessary to limit premature and excessive drinking among adolescents and to set up alcohol consumption prevention plans.

P-27: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTIVATIONS TO QUIT BUPRENORPHINE USE IN AN ADULT SAMPLE.
Mariem Moalla, Rim Sellami, Ines Feki1, Salma Hentati1, Albelmajid Zahaf, Jaweher Masmoudi
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background and aims: Buprenorphine is a mixed opioid agonist/antagonist. It is widely used in opioid substitution therapy. In Tunisia, there have been increasing concerns about its diversion, misuse and related harms.
Aim: The objective of this work is to describe the sociodemographic and drug use profile of buprenorphine users who visit a rehabilitation center in Sfax for cessation.
Methods: A retrospective study was conducted over a period of 5 months for buprenorphine-dependent subjects who attempted to quit buprenorphine in a rehab center "Help and Listen". The subjects completed a form investigating sociodemographic and substance use characteristics. The motivation to quit was subjectively evaluated: low, medium or strong.
Results: We collected 62 subjects. They were all men. The mean age of 34.7 ±8.6
years. They were single in 45% of cases. The age of initiation buprenorphine use was 16.88 ±5.64 years. They all use the intravenous route. The misuse of another psychoactive substance was reported by 15.87% of subjects. Judicial antecedents were found in 51.16% of consumers. Half of them were immigrants. A family history of psychoactive substances use was reported in 24,59% of cases. A strong motivation to quit buprenorphine use was reported by 20% subjects, while 30% had a low motivation. The reasons of buprenorphine cessation: health problems concerns (60%), saving family ties (30%) and saving money (10%).

Conclusion: This study allows us to describe the characteristics of patients hospitalized in the only rehab center in Tunisia. Therefore buprenorphine misuse prevention strategies and psychosocial care must be taken.

P-28 : Addictive Behaviours of Adolescents.
Nadia Bellali, Hind Nafiaa; Fz Yacoubi; Abderrazzak Ouanass,
Ar-razzi Psychiatric University Hospital, Salé, Morocco

Abstract:
Introduction: Adolescence is a phase of curiosity, risk taking and challenges. Some of these risks include the use of drugs, which is becoming more common. For adolescents, addictive behaviors can influence their development. In a key period of academic learning, taking psychoactive substances can hamper their life course and can be a handicap or a “loss of opportunity” for their future. The aim of this study is to identify the characteristics of adolescents’ addictive behaviors and to highlight contributing factors.
Methodology: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study, conducted with 50 adolescents who were treated in the outpatient as well as the inpatient setting at the addiction department of the Ar-razzi Psychiatric Hospital of Salé. The study was carried out with the help of a hetero-

classification questionnaire which took into consideration sociodemographic and clinical variables, in addition to an evaluation of addictive behaviors by the use of open and closed ended questions.
Results: Our sample consisted of 50 adolescents, 70% were male. The mean age was 14,7ans. 95% had a high school level and 80% of them had a decline in their academic performance.
Tobacco, cannabis and alcohol use were found in respectively 100%, 80% and 10% of the cases. 2% had occasional use of benzodiazepines. In our sample, the youngsters whose friends use psychoactive substances have a high levels of drug use. Traumatic life events were associated with substance use disorders.
Conclusion: Knowledge of these vulnerabilities is an important key for planning and developing preventive mesures.

P-29 : SUBSTANCE USE AMONG MALE FORENSIC PATIENTS
Mezghani M, Fekih-Romdhane F, Ghali F, Zghal M, Jmii G, Ghazeli I, Ridha R,
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: While addiction is considered a trivial problem in the field of forensic psychiatry, it remains a public concern in healthcare. There is a widespread use of substances abuse which might cause violence, suicide, interpersonal conflicts, lawsuits, psychiatric commitment, and even crimes. Thus, psychiatrists are under increasing pressure to develop strategies to address the problem of coexisting criminal behavior, addiction, and mental illness.
Aim: The aim of this study was to examine the association between demographic profile, psychiatric symptomatology and substance use in forensic psychiatric inpatients, and to consider the treatment needs and opportunities for intervention among the same sample.
Methodology: A retrospective study was done on patients admitted to the
Department for Forensic Psychiatry at the Razi Hospital from 1996 to 2016, initially jailed for detention and drug consumption and judged irresponsible by reason of insanity. Data were collected by record review. The survey included items assessing history of substance and demographic profile of each patient.

Results: Thirty-two patients were included in the study. Mean age was 27.81 years. 36% of the participants were illiterate and 45% were single. More than half of the subjects (54.54%) had personal psychiatric history, and 27.27% family history of psychiatric problems. About one third (31.81%) of participants had judicial background: 33% were arrested for public drunkenness, 44% were arrested for violence, and 22% were arrested for theft. Concerning the diagnosis, 45% were suffering from schizophrenia, 22.77% were diagnosed with personality disorder and 27.27% of them would not have any mental trouble. About 50% of the patients did not follow up with treatment.

Conclusion: Addictive disorders are authentic psychopathological disorders. The treatment of addiction is in a care setting long-term. It's a long and complex procedure. Effective treatment is hindered by the paucity of research on clinical application of treatment models for addictive disorders in this population.

P-30: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF BENZODIAZEPINE DEPENDENCE IN THE ELDERLY
Najeh Smaoui, Lobna Zouari, Kaouthar Hajbi, Nada Charfi, Manel Maâlej-Bouali, Nasser Zouari, Jihene Ben Thabet, Mohamed Maâlej
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background and aims: Benzodiazepines (BZD) are the most frequently implicated in drug addiction in the aged. The objective of our study was to assess levels of dependence, as well as factors associated with this dependence among users of BZD aged 65 years and over.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative study. Benzodiazepine users, followed in outpatient psychiatric departments of Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax in Tunisia for a period of six months, were selected. Data collection was conducted with the aid of a semi-structured questionnaire (socioeconomic characteristics, clinical data and BZD use). Levels of BZD dependency were assessed with the French scale measuring addiction (the “Echelle Cognitive d’Attachement aux Benzodiazepines” or ECAB).

Results: The sample comprised 40 BDZ users, 62.5% of whom were female. Duration of benzodiazepine use was greater than 1 year for all respondents. The most common psychiatric disorder among BZD consumers were depressive disorders (57.5%). The dependence assessment indicated that 80% of users were dependent on taking benzodiazepines. BZD dependence was correlated with female gender (p=0.022) and depressive disorders (p=0.006).

Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that the use of benzodiazepines is far from being optimal among seniors in Tunisia. The proportion of seniors who develop dependence is important among women and those with depressive disorders. The results illustrate the need to develop and implement programs to improve the quality of benzodiazepine use among this population.

P-31: ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS AMONG HOSPITAL NURSES: PREVALENCE SURVEY IN 65 WORKERS OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF TAHAR SFAR-MAHDIA.
Nesrine Mars, Aawaf Mahfoudh, Lamia Bouzgarrou, Tawfik Khalifallah
University Hospital Tahar Sfar- Mahdia-Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: The consumption of psychoactive substances, including tobacco, alcohol and cannabis, is increasing in the general population and
particularly among people in the age of professional exercise.

Aim: The purpose of our study is to evaluate the prevalence of use of these substances in a sample of nurses from the University Hospital Tahar Sfar-Mahdia.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted by anonymous self-questionnaires, given to the departments of the hospital, containing the Fagerstrom test for tobacco, Deta-cage questionnaire for alcohol and an evaluation test of abuse or addiction for cannabis.

Results: The studied sample included 65 workers, 8.12% of the hospital nurses. The participation rate for the questionnaires was 72.2% (65/90). The mean age was 39 years (24–59). Women constituted 61.5% of the studied sample, which reflected a high female population of the hospital. 53.8% of nurses were working at night. The rate of hospital nurses who declared to be smoker of tobacco was 33.8%, with only 7.5% of women were smoking. Among these smokers, 45.4% had low dependence and 13.6% had high dependence. 3.1% of the studied nurses declared to have consumed some alcohol, without any risk of dependence. None of them declared the consumption of cannabis.

Conclusions: We noted that the prevalence of use of cannabis and alcohol is clearly lower than that of the general population. This may be explained partly by the fact that the nurses are informed of the risks of these substances.

P-32 : Correlates of smoking habits among Tunisian university students.
Meriam Nouira, Nadia Ben Mansour, Sophie Dziri, Sina Haj Amor, Fatma Lassoued, Habiba Triki, Hajer Aounallah Skhiri
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Smoking frequency is dramatically increasing especially among young people. In order to take effective action it is necessary to know the exact magnitude of the problem and its related factors among youth and promote smoking cessation since this early stage of smoking.

Aim: We performed our study to describe and analyze the risk factors of this phenomenon.

Methods: Our study, conducted in 2013, investigated smoking behavior among university students using a cross-sectional sample of 1002 students in university “Tunis El Manar”, who self-filled an anonymous questionnaire. Logistic regression was performed with current tobacco use. Socio-demographic characteristics as well as social support and religiousness were taken as independent variables and p<0.005 was considered significant.

Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). Around 24.5% of the students reported being current tobacco users (54% of men vs. 9% of women).

Multivariate logistic regression found that there was no significant difference between medical sciences students and those from other fields. However, being a man, with decreased religious beliefs and practice, and high scores of social support were associated with greater odds of smoking.

Conclusion: Our results are alarming regarding the high frequency of tobacco smoking for both sexes. Interventions like preventive stress management are needed to combat smoking behavior especially among youth.

P-33 : Substance use among university health sciences' students.
Meriam Nouira, Nadia Ben Mansour, Sophie Dziri, Sina Haj Amor, Fatma Lassoued, Habiba Triki, Hajer Aounallah Skhiri
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: The use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs threatens the health of many young people. Health care givers have a major influence on other people’s
health behaviors and they represent a model for them.

Aim: This investigation was performed in order to describe substance use behaviors among students majoring in health sciences studies.

Methods: A total of 1002 students who belong to the university “Tunis El Manar” were randomly enrolled in a cross-sectional study in 2013. A self-administered questionnaire investigating substance use behaviors was applied. Chi-square test was performed for the statistical analyses using Stata11.2.

Results: Investigated health students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 18 to 28). The study shows that about one quarter of health sciences students were active smokers (54.35% of men vs. 13.05% of women), 10.49% of them were drinkers (total prevalence about 16%) and 4.76% have tried illicit drugs at least once during last year. We didn’t find any significant difference between senior and juniors students concerning their substance use behaviors.

Conclusion: Our results showed that substance use is quite high among the future health care professionals. This was surprising and unexpected in regards to their academic knowledge. Awareness should be raised among this young generation of health students who are going to play key roles regarding community health in the future.

P-34: Awareness of the consequences of alcohol consumption among university students.
Meriam Nouira, Nadia Ben Mansour, Sophie Dzirı, Sina Haj Amor, Fatma Lassoued, Habiba Triki, Hajer Aounallah Skhiri
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background and aims: Drinking alcohol at early ages causes increased risk of a host of adverse social, psychological and health effects which are of immediate concern to our entire society. In this context, this study aims to evaluate the degree of awareness of our Tunisian university students about the negative health consequences and related diseases of alcohol drinking.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out in 2013 on 1002 students at university “Tunis El Manar”. A questionnaire was administrated to them containing a section regarding their awareness about alcohol consumption hazards.

Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). Knowledge of alcohol miss-use’s hazards was higher among non-smokers students and the non-drinkers. We found that 37% of students knew about the influence of drinking on heart disease. Only 27% and 35% of them were aware, respectively, about the association between alcohol and high blood pressure and mental illness. We didn’t find any significant difference between medical sciences students and other fields of study concerning their degree of conviction on the harms of non/adequate alcohol use.

Conclusion: High rate of students ignored the health hazards of drinking alcohol including future health professionals who will have a key role both as advisers and behavioral models. Our results highlight the importance of implementing well designed educational programs to increase student awareness of the risks associated with alcohol drinking and focusing attention on cessation trainings.

P-35: The draft reform of the law relating to narcotics in Tunisia.
JAMMELE K, ENNAOUI R, BEN AMAR W, BARDAÀ S, ZRIBI M, HAMMAMI Z, MAATOUG S
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background: Tunisian criminal legislation, reserve to detention offenses, use and trade of addictive substances, specific treatment; which derogates from the accepted rules for all criminal offenses. The evaluation of the preventive aspect of this legal instrument, considered too rigid,
has highlighted its shortcomings in incentive weaning and rehabilitation. That’s why; a draft law against drugs was reviewed by the Council of Ministers at the end of 2015. The project in question provides for the repeal of law N° 92-52 relating to narcotics and its replacement by a new law.

Aim: In this work, we propose to introduce this law project. We will discuss to clear his contributions over the old law and its shortcomings.

Discussion: The draft reform of the law provides a set of preventive and curative measures mainly for the benefit of consumers. It also modified the sanctions regime, favoring the incentive to rehabilitation over punishment. Among other things, the implementation of relief measures provided penalties and substitution of physical punishment by the work of public utility became possible. Thus, the judge has recovered its flexibility in terms of classification of the offense. Similarly, new phenomena related to the possession and consumption of drugs became criminalized. This law has also planned the regulation of investigation’s methods and protection of all actors involved in the fight against narcotics business. Thus, this project aims to harmonize Tunisian legislation with ratified international conventions and the dispositions of the new constitution.

However, it is necessary that the state can shape the measures of prevention and rehabilitation for this law to achieve its goals of reducing drug abuse

P-36: Healthcare providers and addictive disorders
JAMMELI K, ENNAOUI R, BEN AMAR W, BARDAAS Z, ZRIBI M, HAMMAMI Z, MAATOUG S
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background: The use of psychoactive substances among healthcare professionals has been well documented. Anesthesiology is recognized among medical specialty groups as having a high risk for the development of chemical dependence. The consequences of these addictions are serious for medical staff as well as patients.

Aim: We propose to study the importance of this professional risk, the predisposing factors, the modalities of screening and prevention.

Methods: We report two cases of deaths among anesthesiology professionals presenting at autopsy signs of addiction to psychoactive substances. We also expose a review of the literature about this subject.

Results: The case reports concern respectively an anesthesia resident and a nurse at the emergency unit. Both of the victims were found in the toilet of the hospital during a night watch; a syringe next to the corpse. The external examination of these two victims found suggestive signs of addiction by intravenous injection. Autopsy and toxicology samples were not concluding as to the toxic origin of the death.

Conclusion: No Tunisian publication was interested before in drug abuse among anesthesiology professionals. However, this problem exists in our country. International statistics estimate its prevalence at 10.9%. The product availability, stress and work overload are risk factors. The intended effects are improving capacity and recreational effects. The risk of excess mortality by suicide or overdose has been proven. Reducing this risk requires prevention through improved working conditions and the early detection of cases to ensure appropriate care.

P-37: Prevalence of nicotine dependence among interns in medicine and resident doctors
Sahar Ellouze, Fadwa Charfeddine, Izhidhar Lajmi, Farah Cherif, Jihen Aloulou, Lobna Aribi, Othmen Amami.
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Background: Despite their important role in tobacco cessation counselling, smoking
prevalence has reached high rates among physicians.

Aim: In this work we propose to determine the tobacco consumption patterns among interns in medicine and resident doctors and assess their dependence on nicotine.

Methods: A cross-sectional, self-administered, anonymous survey of interns in medicine and resident doctors in Sfax, Tunisia was conducted during August-September 2016. We used the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) to assess the level of nicotine dependence.

Results: Sixty-two physicians were included. Their average age was 27.76 (ranging from 24 to 32). More than half of physicians were resident doctors (58.1%), female (66.1%) and single (56.5%). The majority were of urban origin (95.2%), lived with the family (82.26%) and had an average socioeconomic level (64.5%). The prevalence of current smokers was 32.3%. It was significantly higher in men (P=0.003). Almost one quarter of physicians smoke cigarettes (24.2%), 1.6% of them use e-cigarettes and 17.7% use narghile. The average number of cigarettes per day was 10.33. The mean FTND score was 2.32. Dependence on nicotine was very low in 68.43% of cases, low in 15.79% of cases and moderate, high or very high among 5.26% of physicians, each one. Conclusion: Compared with previous studies, our results showed a marked decrease in the prevalence of smoking among physicians and their level of nicotine dependence. These results reflect the greater awareness among physicians of the risk of tobacco on health and their vital role in the fight against this scourge.

P-38: Prevalence and risk factors of internet misuse among adolescents
Hentati S, Ben thabet J, Turki M, Charfi N, Maâlej-Bouali M, Zouari N, Zouari L, Maâlej M.
University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract:
Objective: To estimate the prevalence of risky or problematic internet use and its risk factors among adolescents.

Methods: A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study, conducted among 60 high school students, during the month of January 2016. Data collection was conducted via a questionnaire exploring socio-demographics, Internet and video games use. We used the Young cyberaddiction scale to seek for cyberdependency. A score ≥ 5 defines a problematic Internet use.

Results: The average age was 17.17 years. The sex ratio was 1.14. Grade repetition and an average academic performance were noted in respectively 30% and 78,7% of cases. The relationship with parents was unsatisfactory for 30% of students and an addictive behavior was reported by 31.7% of them. Almost of the students (98.3%) had access to the Internet at home and over a third (36.7%) of them surfed the Internet more than 20 hours per week. The risky or problematic use of Internet concerned 56.7% of students. Factors related to the Internet misuse were: Male gender (p = 0.04), grade repetition (p = 0.025), poor relationship with parents (p = 0.031), a long period of Internet connection(p = 0.003), and Video game addiction (p = 0.003).

Conclusion: Problematic Internet use is widespread phenomenon among youth population. Our study has highlighted some individual and environmental characteristics that can be associated with this behavior.

P-39: Smoking and obstructive sleep apnea.
S.Mhamdi, S.Daboussi, Z.Moetemri, C.Aichaouia, M.Khadhraoui, R.Cheikh.
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) syndrome is a common disorder; The effect of tobacco on obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome is well-documented but the effect on the severity
of this syndrome has not been completely established.
Aim: evaluate the impact of smoking on the severity of OSA based on AHI.
Methods: During 4 years 200 patients were referred to our department for a suspicion of obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome. The diagnosis of an obstructive sleep apnea syndrome was confirmed by nocturnal polygraph. Smoking status, clinical and spirometric data were determined in these patients. Our patients were divided into 2 groups according to smoking status (G1: smoking; G2: non-smoking)
Results: Among these 200 patients, 47% were non-smokers and 53% current smokers. The apnea and hypopnea index (AHI) were higher among current smokers than non-smokers. The percent of patients who had a not severe obstructive sleep apnea syndrome were higher among non-smokers than current smokers patients (P = 0.03). There was no significant difference between the two groups for snoring (95.74% vs 96.23%) and excessive daytime sleepiness (mean Epworth score: 12.08 vs 11.3).
Conclusion: Smoking habits seems to be associated with the severity of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome that’s why smoking cessation is very important in the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome.

University of Sfax, TUNISIA

Abstract :
Aim: To determine the association between screen addiction and perceived stress among a sample of adult.
Methods:A cross-sectional survey was conducted among a sample composed by 69 young adults. The data has been collected on a predetermined questionnaire with items related to socio-demographic aspects, and some scales (Perceived Stress Scale, the internet

addiction Test (Young), video game test (Tejeiro criteria), online network game scale (DSM IV), Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale). The collected data were analyzed by SPSS
Results: The sample was composed by 58% boys (n = 40) and 42% girls (n = 29). The mean age was 27.5 years. More than half were unmarried (69.6%). All of them had a high education level. This study showed that 95.7% of adult were very concerned by the uses of internet and facebook. A total of 34.8% of adult had a cyberdependency, and only 4.3% were addicted to facebook. The risk of becoming addicted to online video games included 10.1% of adult. Problematic uses of video games included 15.9% of participants. Stress was perceived in 39% of participant. Perceived stress was correlated to facebook problematic use (p=0.031), to online video games addiction (p=0.012) and to cyberaddiction with severe repercussion (p=0.031).
Conclusion :This study showed that the perceived stress was causing some addictive behaviors. So a better knowledge of the factors causing stress would be necessary in order to limit some addictions.

P-41 : STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF OSTEOCALCIN IN TRAMADOL ADDICTS COMPARED TO HEROIN AND NORMAL CONTROLS.
shaimaa khirt,

Background: Tramadol is an opioid pain medication which is used to treat moderate to moderately severe pain. When taken as an immediate-release oral formulation, the onset of pain relief usually occurs within about an hour. Opioids intervene in bone metabolism through three basic opioid receptors, that is, μ, κ, and δ receptors. Osteocalcin is a noncollagenous, 49 amino acid glutamate-rich polypeptide bone matrix protein with a molecular weight of about 5800 kDa found in bone and dentin. One predictor of fracture is undercarboxylated osteocalcin. Osteocalcin is rapidly cleared by the
kidneys and, to a lesser extent, the liver; Osteocalcin increases during high bone turnover (such as with hyperparathyroidism, acromegaly, and Paget disease). Measurement of osteocalcin can be used to monitor therapy with antiresorptive agents. The reference intervals for osteocalcin are about 1.1–11 ng/mL (adult male) and 0.7–6.5 ng/mL (adult female).

**Aim:** to compare the levels of osteocalcin in tramadol addicts compared to heroin addicts.

**Subjects:** The study was conducted on 45 cases of drug use disorders patients, who were divided into 3 groups, group A 15 used tramadol, group B 15 patients used heroin from outpatient’s clinics and inpatient private hospital in Alexandria, Egypt and group c 15 healthy subjects as a control who were matched for age and gender. Patients with major psychiatric disorders or on addictive drugs other than the tested ones, patients with endocrine or bone diseases were excluded

**Methods:** All patients were subjected to (Anonymous questionnaire to assess the socio-demographic state, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI-plus) to diagnose major depressive disorder and exclude other psychiatric illnesses, Urine test to proof or exclude use of illicit substances. Blood sample to show osteocalcin level.

**Results** Tramadol abusers in the study showed significantly increased osteocalcin level 32.27 ± 15.38 compared to heroin abusers 24.93 ± 3.10 and control group 20.28 ± 5.47, p 0.005

**Conclusions** tramadol addicts have higher serum osteocalcin levels when compared to heroin addicts and normal controls.

**Key words:** tramadol, heroin and Osteocalcin.

**P-42 : Drinking and driving: statistics and forensic repression.**

*University Hospital Annaba*

**Abstract :**
No war, known to date in the world, has claimed more victims than road and the main cause lies in the human factor in which alcohol intake takes a sizeable share. Our goal is to make a descriptive analysis of blood alcohol made by our service as part of the implementation of the new law on road organization published in 2009 (BAC > 0.20 g / l).

This is a retrospective study over a period of 4 years (2012 to 2015), covering all blood alcohol requested by the judiciary. 3117 we recorded blood alcohol demands mainly by the national gendarmerie. 17.80% of the analyzes we note have revealed a BAC ≥ 0.20 g / l.

In this study, we also noted that 12.62% of traffic accidents had occurred because of drivers driving under the influence of alcohol and 63.40% of the samples taken to check driving under ‘ drunkenness were positive.

**P-43 : Office Hospitalization: statistics and forensic analysis.**

*University Hospital Annaba*

**Abstract :**
Hospitalization in a psychiatric setting is very special that is why the Algerian legislature has regulated to avoid abusive internments.

Our goal is to make an analysis of the administrative procedure for involuntary hospitalization of mental patients in all these stages and according to data from the health law.

This is a prospective study of descriptive nature which covers a population made of 40 cases of mental patients hospitalized involuntarily to the various units of the ER-Razi EHS for a period of 06 months ranging from July until December 2015.

We found that 82.5% of hospitalization decisions emanated from the wali on the basis of medical evidence established psychiatric disorder by a psychiatrist in (75%) of cases. The patients were
schizophrenic decompensation in 77.5% of cases with an average hospital stay of 35 days and whose evolution has been favorable to the stabilization of symptoms and an output EGF estimated between [31-40 %]. So it should be noted that the results of our study show the correlation between the regulations and their implementation on the ground.

P-44 : Eating disorders: Real addiction? Bitar Mounia,

Abstract:
Introduction: The eating disorders are real addictive behaviors: the person finds himself dependent on his illness as others are of a substance. The person with this disorder lose control of his normal behavior and find himself in denial over the severity of his illness and in constant search of thrills. This addictive behavior causes real suffering for both the patient and his family that is found in dismay at this loss of control.
Objectif: Our job is to highlight the main features and behaviors that evoke a true addiction in the various eating behavior disorders and in the same way as in other addictions.
Methodology: A Prospective study conducted among teenage girls suffering from eating behavior disorder followed in psychiatric consultation or hospitalized in Ar-razi hospital. We use a survey on socio-demographic parameters, history and a survey assessing their disorder while emphasizing the addictive component. Comparison of symptoms identified with addictive symptoms found in patients with an addiction to drug use.
Results: Our sample consists of two groups of patients. The first group includes 12 patients with disorder of eating behavior and the second group includes 12 patients with problematic substance use. The average age for both groups was 17 years. An age ranging between 14 and 20 years. All our patients are single. In the first group are 6 patients with anorexia nervosa and 6 patients with bulimia.

The survey award highlights the presence of all dependence symptoms in patients in the first group as the craving and pleasure to control food restriction with the anorexic as well as pleasure and relief when ingesting large amounts of food in the bulimic and in the same way that in patients in the second group in the consumption of substances.

Department Of Psychiatry, Marrakesh

Abstract:
Abstract: Internet brings lots of convenience to modern life, however, the growth in internet use has also make many persons, especially adolescents, depend too much on internet which may be termed as internet addiction (IA). The association between traumatic experiences and substance abuse is well established. Less is known about the role of traumatic experiences in the onset and maintenance of Internet related disorders.
Methods: Review of the available literature. The following issues will be reviewed: the prevalence of IA, the association between IA and traumatic experiences, and the interactions of stressful life events and psychological symptoms on IA.
Results: This review shows that several studies have examined the prevalence of IA during the past few years. For example, a study conducted in the USA reported a prevalence of 1.0% (Aboujaoude, Koran, Gamel, Large, & Serpe, 2006), a study conducted in Europe reported a prevalence of 9.0% (Villella et al., 2011), and studies conducted in Asia reported prevalence ranging from 2.0% to 18.0% (Ko, Yen, Yen, Lin, & Yang, 2007; Wang, Wang, & Fu, 2008). It is no doubt that IA is a serious public health problem around the world, especially among adolescents. However only a few studies have focused on the relationship between traumatic
experiences and Internet addiction symptoms (Dalbudak, Evren, Aldemir, & Evren, 2014; Dalbudak et al., 2013; Schimmenti, Passanisi, Gervasi, Manzella, & Famà, 2014; Yates, Gregor, & Haviland, 2012). Schimmenti et al. (2014) found that child sexual abuse increased the odds of suffering from significant Internet addiction symptoms in a sample of 310 students aged 18–19 years old by over 7 times. However, despite the emerging evidences in this field, studies on the relationship between exposure to traumatic experiences and Internet addiction symptoms are still lacking. Further research is needed, as a huge literature suggests that many types of trauma, not only child abuse, can increase the risk of addictive behaviors (da Silva, Diehl, Cherpitel, & Figlie, 2015; Keyser-Marcus et al., 2015; Mason et al., 2014; Ullman, Relyea, Peter-Hagene, & Vasquez, 2013).

Conclusion: Therefore, the results of this review suggest that trauma memories may increase the risk of problematic Internet use during adolescence.

P-46: AN INTERVENTION FOR ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS AND ITS IMPACT ON DRINKING AND HIV TREATMENT OUTCOMES-A PILOT STUDY IN HARARE.

Munyaradzi Madhombiro, Soraya Seedat, Simbarashe Rusakaniko, David Stewart, Dixon Chibanda, Bazondille Marimbe, Michelle Dube
University of Zimbabwe

Abstract:
Background. Interventions for alcohol use disorders in HIV infected individuals have been primarily targeted at HIV infection risk reduction and improved adherence. However, alcohol use reduction is an important outcome. Alcohol use affects other factors that influence treatment outcome. This was a feasibility study of an alcohol use disorders intervention based on motivational interviewing and CBT, compared with an equal attention WHO MH GAP treatment at Harare Hospital.

Methods. The study participants were treatment-seeking adults who are HIV positive and have been on HAART for three months or more recruited in January 2016. Registered general nurse carried out the interventions. Participants needed to score 6 and above on the AUDIT to be included in the study. The participants were block randomized to intervention and control.

Results. The sample size was 40 with 17 males and 23 females. The mean age was 39 (sd 9.35) years. Eight five percent had undetectable viral load mean CD4 was 460. The mean number of years on HAART was 4 years. Fifteen percent of the participants were on second line of HAART. The mean AUDIT score was 15. At the end of the study, there was a reduction in the AUDIT score for both the intervention and control from 15 to 9 and 17 to 11 respectively. There was also some change in other outcome measures that include the CD4.

Conclusion/recommendations. An intervention for alcohol use disorders is feasible in this setting.

P-47: Addiction to the Internet and video games among students in the University of Sidi Bel Abbes in the year 2012/2013 (Algeria).

Kerroucha Latifa, Soulimane A.K

Abstract:
Introduction: The internet has become a powerful and complex phenomenon, giving free rein to expression and information without boundaries. For some, it will become more than just a mode of communication, work and entertainment. It will be the main focus of their lives. The conclusions are the same as regards the use of video games.

Aim: The aim of our research is to provide answers to questions facing a growing emerging phenomenon of addiction to games and Internet by assessing the prevalence of addiction to internet and video games among students at the University of Sidi Bel Abbes.
Methods: Survey by self-administered questionnaire was offered to university students without obligation of participation. Results: 633 students participated in the study with an average age of 21 years (21.26 ± 0.07). In our sample, 167 students have an Internet problematic use (5 or more criteria Young positive), or 27% of the surveyed students. The at-risk use Internet (4 criteria of positive Young) relates to 133 students, or 21.6% of them. 168 students have challenging use of video games (4 or more positive criteria), 26% of all students and 36% of video gamers.

Conclusion: This study showed the importance to continue to better know this emerging phenomenon in the field of addictions without substance; and offer information and awareness among all students of the University to promote awareness of the potential risk of misuse of the Internet and video games.

P-48: BIPOLAR DISORDER AND CANNABIS
Jmii G, Zghal M, Robbana L, Karoui M, Ellouze F, Mrad F.
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: People with bipolar disorder frequently struggle with substance abuse and dependence. Typically, cannabis is the most commonly abused drug in individuals with bipolar disorder. In some studies of bipolar disorder, particularly those with younger patients, the rates of cannabis use disorders equal or exceed those of alcohol abuse or dependence. The effects of cannabis have been much less studied. Some investigators have implied that cannabis may actually be mood stabilizing in patients with bipolar disorder, although this suggestion lacks research support. However, the relationships between cannabis use and bipolar disorders are complex and remain incompletely described.

Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the consequences of cannabis on the expression of bipolar illness and prognosis.

Methods: This is a comparative cross-sectional study which included patients followed in the psychiatry department of the G Razi hospital for bipolar disorder type I and for substance dependence according to DSM IV diagnostic criteria. Hetero questionnaire on sociodemographic variables, clinical and treatment of disease and comprising 10 items was completed after obtaining the patient’s consent.

Results: The average age was 41 years. The average hospital stay was 9.18. 33.33% of patients were monitored regularly. Most patients were single and worked as a day laborer. Cannabis was the most consumed substance. Cannabis use was prior to the expression of psychiatric illness in 55% of cases. The average number of hospitalization in patients with a cannabis addiction was significantly greater than that observed in the non-addicted group. Similarly, the average number of suicide attempts among patients with cannabis addiction was significantly higher than the group without cannabis addiction.

Conclusions: Aggressive drug abuse treatment immediately after a first psychiatric hospitalization might decrease rates of recurrence and new cases of cannabis use disorder in the course of bipolar disorder.

P-49: The use of coffee, tobacco and energy drink by interns in medicine and resident doctors and addiction.
I.Lajmi, F.Charfeddine, F.cherif, S.Ellouze, J.Aloulou, L.Aribi, O.Amami.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aims: To assess the prevalence and the intensity of coffee, tobacco and energy drink use among interns in medicine and resident doctors and to determine factors correlated with this consumption.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study, concerned 62 interns in medicine and resident doctors
conducted in two hospitals in Sfax (Hedi Chaker and Habib Bourguiba) or via internet. A structured questionnaire designed for the study was used to collect socio-demographic characteristics and addictive behavior data. We used the Addictive Intensity Evaluation Questionnaire (AIEQ) to evaluate those addictive behaviors.

Results: The mean age of our population was 28 years. Sex-ratio (H/F) was 0.5. More than half of this population were resident doctors (58%) and single (56.5%). They consume coffee in 87% of cases, tobacco in 32% of cases and energy drink in 16% of cases. The majority of them (82%) have a coffee addiction. 21% of tobacco consumers were addict. Coffee addiction was moderate in 50% of cases, high in 13% of cases and intense in 37% of cases according to AIEQ. The analytical study revealed a significant correlation between intense coffee addiction and tobacco use (p=0.004).

Conclusion: It emerges from this work that the coffee addiction among interns in medicine and resident doctors is frequent and associated with tobacco use. Interns in medicine and resident doctors still have a low awareness about the consequence of coffee addiction.

University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: The internet was originally designed as a tool to have rapid and better information and to facilitate communication and research activities. However, use of the internet in society and especially among youth is growing at an exponential rate which may have various negative effects. There is an urgent need to recognize and respond to the reality of excessive internet use and the threat of its rapid expansion.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out on a sample of 1002 students at university “Tunis El Manar” in 2013. A questionnaire was administrated to them containing a section regarding their use of internet. Data analysis was performed using Stata11.2.

Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). Overall, the average time spent online is about 3.56 hours per day. Around 70% of students spent more than 21 hours per week surfing on internet. Almost one hour [0.72; 1.47] per week is conserved for sex online with a significant gender difference (2.27 h for men vs. 0.18 h for women). The multinomial analysis indicated that studying in medical sciences fields and living with parents are significantly related with higher time spent online.

Conclusion: Our data shows a high frequency of excessive internet use (> 20 hours per week) among students. Accessing the internet via one’s own home portal would expose to a daily excessive use which may eventually lead to a misuse and even addiction. Control strategies should focus on parental mediation of children’s internet use like supervision and conversational strategies.

P-51 : Burnout physicians and addictive behaviors.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Faced with the daily suffering of the patients, their distress and danger of death, our young doctors may be able to collapse and burn from the inside and sinking into burnout.

Aim: To search a relationship between burnout and the use of tobacco, alcohol or psychotropic medicine.

Method: We conducted a cross-sectional study on a population of 184 young doctors after five years of studies and one year of training for two consecutive
academic years. We identified sociodemographic and professional characteristics, their lifestyle and their health. To determine the risk of burnout, we used the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) scale with its three dimensions (exhaustion, depersonalization and personal achievement).

Results: Our population was predominantly female (sex ratio = 0.65) with an average age of 25 years. Our doctors were rather single, married interns were almost female. Nearly 20% of them said they were smokers. The majority had never consumed alcohol. 17.4% had used psychotropic drugs during the internship. Those who had consulted a psychiatrist for reasons relating to the internship period were 11.4%. 36.4% regretted not consulting a psychiatrist; A highly statistically significant correlation was found between burnout and consumption of alcohol for the first time during the internship period (p = 0.002) and between BOS and consumption of psychotropic drugs for the first time (p = 0.050).

P-52 : Knowledge, attitudes and practices of sayada high school pupils towards the smoking.
Fahima Hassine, Asma Sriha, Alifa Koba, Mounira Sahtout, Riadh Fekih, Salwa Hedhri
University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: tobacco is the first cause of preventable death, the prevalence of it’s consumption in adolescents varies between 10 and 30%. Initiation is the cause of psychological then physical dependence.
Aim: study the prevalence of smoking among high school students, assess their knowledge on the subject of smoking addiction and attitudes and practice towards tobacco.
Method: This is a descriptive study, transversal, using a self-administered anonymous questionnaire during 2013.
Results: The response rate was 70 % (n = 505). The average age was 16.7 years, girls accounted 40.4 % of the study population. The prevalence of smoking was 15.2%, it was 26 % for boys and 8% for girls. The nicotine dependence was present in 35% of smokers and 53.2% of them reported having previously attempted to quit at least once. More than half of respondents (58.8%) were unaware of the effect of nicotine, 43.3 % of students did not know the origins of addiction and 11.7% of smokers reported smoking in the school. All smokers, had not reported any obstacle to the purchase of cigarettes. The exhibition of smoke in public places was described by 66.5 % of students.
Conclusion: The results of this study support the need to develop a complete program that integrates education for students but also for teachers which affects ample smoking behavior of students

P-53 : Cross-sectional study of sport practicing and tobacco dependence among resident doctors and interns in medicine.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background and aims: Regular physical activity plays a crucial role in health maintenance and disease prevention. However, excessive exercise has the potential to have adverse effects. The purpose is to examine the relationship between tobacco dependence and sport practice among resident doctors and interns in medicine.
Methods: This study enrolled a sample of resident doctors and interns in medicine. They were assessed by self reported questionnaire administred in the hospital and via internet. Demographic informations were obtained. We used the Addictive Intensity Evaluation Questionnary (AIEQ) to assess intensity of addictive behaviors.
Results: Data for the study were recolted from 62 participants, resident doctors (n=36) and interns in medicine (n=26) composed of 41 females (66,1%) and 21
males (33.9%). The age of participant ranged from 24 to 32 years (mean age=28). About two-third of participant (64.5%) present a low/middle socioeconomic statut. Nineteen participant use tobacco: 79% revealed a low dependence on tobacco, 10% revealed a moderate dependence and 10% revealed a high dependence. More than one third (38.70%) of them practice sport: 75% present a low dependence on sport and and 25% shows a moderate dependence on sport. Soccer was the sport most frequently mentioned. The relationship of tobacco dependence and sport practice fell short of significance (p>0.05).

Conclusion: The study revealed that there is no statistically significant relation between sport practice and tobacco dependence. This result reinforces that sport practicing could be associated with healthy behaviour.

P-54 : SELF-REPORTED PREVALENCE OF RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG TUNISIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE REGION OF SOUSSE.
University of Sousse, Tunisia

Abstract :
Background and aim: College traditionally occurs during the transition from adolescence to adulthood and may be associated with changes in behavior, including risk behaviors. Risk behaviors, such as alcohol and drug use, can have long term negative impact on public health. In this context, we conducted this study to determine the prevalence of risk behaviors among Tunisian students in the region of Sousse.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in the academic year 2012-2013 among 556 students enrolled in the universities of the region of Sousse in Tunisia. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data. Statistical analysis was carried out using the SPSS 18.0 software.

Results: The prevalence of smoking during the last twelve months among the students was 22.1% (n=123, 95%CI [18.7-25.5]) and 18.70% during the last 30 days (n=104, 95%CI [15.5-21.9]). Among the participants, 15.1% have consumed alcohol at least once in their lives (n=80, 95% CI [12.2-18.3]). During the last 30 days this prevalence was 7.6% (n=42), (95% CI [5.5-10.0]). The drug use was reported by 5.6% of the participants (n=31) at least once in life (95%CI [3.7-7.5]) and by 1.4% during the last 30 days (n=8, 95%CI [0.4-2.4]).

Conclusions: Risk behaviors could be preventable and only a community participatory approach involving both individual and institutional level can ensure the effectiveness of actions to be taken to prevent this risky behavior with the student population. The introduction of health policy and the definition of monitoring indicators for addiction should therefore be a priority in Tunisia.

P-55 : Problematic Internet Use and associated factors in young adults.
Guermazi Fatma, Halouani Najla, Yaich Kaouthar, Ennaoui Rihab, Chouayakh Sameh, Aloulou Jihen, Amami Othman.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract :
Aims : This study aims to evaluate the problematic Internet use and search the factors associated with this behavioral addiction.

Methods : A cross-sectional study was carried out during the first half of September 2016.A sample of 69 young adults with a high education's level was randomly selected from the general population. In addition to basic demographic information, the survey comprised a number of different psychometric tools: the Young Internet Addiction Test, Videogame Test (Tejeiro criteria), online network game scale, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale and
addictions to substances according to the criteria of DSM5.

Results: The mean age was 27.54 years (SD = 5.31), with a range from 22 to 40 years. In terms of gender distribution, approximately two-thirds of the sample was male. Results indicated that 34.8% of our population were classified as being addicted to the Internet including 26.1% with possible consequences and 8.7% with severe repercussions. The concerned subjects had used the Internet for an average of 9.3 years. The correlation coefficients showed that Internet addiction was positively associated with the male gender (p = 0.019), single state (p = 0.001) and being a student (p = 0.015). Moreover, this study found that the Internet problematic use was correlated to dependence on online games network (p = 0.008) and the problematic use of facebook (p = 0.001). Unlike depression, anxiety were correlated to a cyberaddiction (p = 0.005).

Conclusion: Our results shows the alarming prevalence of Internet problematic use among young adults. Identification of related factors will lead to effective prevention and earlier management strategies.

P-56: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND DRUG USE CHARACTERISTICS OF CANNABIS USERS IN A REHABILITATION CENTER.
Mariem Moalla1, Rim Sellami1, Ines Feki1, Salma Hentati1, Albelmajid Zahaf2, Jaweher Masmoudi1
University of Sfax, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Cannabis is the most widely used illicit drug in the world. In spite of religious, social and legal sanctions in Tunisia, its use remain increasing especially in recent years.
Aim: The aim of this work was to describe the sociodemographic and drug use profile of cannabis users visiting a rehabilitation center in Sfax for withdrawal.
Methods: A retrospective study was conducted over a period of 5 months for 40 cannabis-dependent subjects who attempted to quit cannabis in a rehab center "Aide et Ecoute". The subjects completed a form investigating sociodemographic and drug use characteristics. The motivation to quit was subjectively evaluated: low, medium or strong.
Results: All subjects were male with mean age of 26.55 ±6.2 years. They were single in 23.21% of cases. Socioeconomic level was low or middle for 82.85% of cannabis users. We found that 21.42% of patients were involved in criminal justice. The age of initiation cannabis use was 16.15 ±4.05 years. A family history of psychoactive substances use was reported in 17.14% of cases. Motivation to quit cannabis use was strong in 90% and moderate in 10% of cases. The reasons of the cannabis cessation were: becoming more involved in work, studies or activities (60%) and cognitive impairment (10%).
Conclusion: Through this study, the characteristics of this population and the cannabis use have been identified. Future researchs are needed to confirm and extend these findings, with the hope that more relevant demographic targeting of prevention and treatment programs might improve treatment adherence and effectiveness.

P-57: Risk awareness of health outcomes of tobacco smoking.
Meriam Nouira 1, Nadia Ben Mansour 1,5; Sophie Dziri 2; Sina Haj Amor 1; Fatma Lassoued 1; Habiba Triki 3; Hajer Aounallah Skhiri 1,4
University of Tunis, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background and aims: Tobacco smoking is a global epidemic which is considered as a major health hazard. Assessing the knowledge and the degree of awareness about the dangerous effects of tobacco consumption among young people is a very important step to well target the gaps.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 2013 on a representative sample of 1002 students of the university
“Tunis El Manar”. Data were collected using a self-administered questionnaire including a section about their knowledge of some diseases related to tobacco smoking.

Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). Beliefs in the degree of importance of not smoking were higher on average among the non-smokers comparing to the current smokers, with score means of 7.37 and 4.96, respectively. About 66% of respondents were aware of the association between smoking and lung cancer with a higher percentage among senior students. Only 21% and 55% of them were aware about the association between tobacco and, respectively, high blood pressure and heart diseases. Unexpectedly, we didn’t find any significant variation between students majoring in medical sciences and students of other study fields, concerning their beliefs and awareness.

Conclusion: This data indicate large gaps in knowledge concerning the health impact of smoking not only among students of all fields of study but also, and surprisingly, among future health professionals who are supposed to fulfill the exemplary role of non-smoking behavior. Starting health education activities at an early age, since the level of primary school studies is urgently needed to better control tobacco use.

P-58: Alcohol use among medical students.
Hentati S, Ben thabet J, Turki M, Maâlej-Bouali M, Charfi N, Zouari N, Zouari L, Maâlej M.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Objectives: Alcohol use is one of the main health and social problems among today’s youth. The study objectives were to describe alcohol behavior and to assess the prevalence of problem drinking among university students.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional study carried on 159 students enrolled in medical faculty in Sfax, Tunisia, during the academic year 2015-2016. Data collection was conducted via a questionnaire exploring socio-demographics characteristics and drinking behavior. Problem drinking was measured by the CAGE test and defined as a CAGE score of two or more.

Results: The average age was 19.76 ± 0.68 years with a slight female predominance (51.7%). The socioeconomic level was judged to be good in 62% of cases. Alcohol experimentation had concerned 26.4% of students and it was mostly with peers (73%). Curiosity (44%) was the main reason for initiation of alcohol use. The prevalence of alcohol consumption was 20.1%. Drunkenness was reported by 71.9% of students. According to the CAGE test, 40.6% of subjects had problem drinking.

Conclusion: Alcohol use is a widespread phenomenon amongst addictive behaviors in young people. Because of its prevalence, costs and adverse health risks, alcoholism prevention is essential through a health education.

P-59: User’s satisfaction of the electronic medical record in the hospital information system, oran – algeria.
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University of Oran, Algeria

Abstract:
Keywords: satisfaction, evaluation, EMR, hospital information system

Background: The electronic medical record (EMR) is the major project of the information system of the institution that plays a strategic role in the project taking into account the human, organizational and information technology.

Methods: Having reached halfway through the full deployment of electronic medical record, we thought it was important to make an inventory of the hospital information system through an assessment of user’s satisfaction and an impact study.
on EMR organization of the hospital and its consequences. All features of the EMR were discussed namely the medical collection, prescriptions, care plan, the results of laboratory and imaging.

Results: With 76% response rate (101 responders) different profiles of trades, ergonomics EMR wins 60% positive opinion against 32% of negative opinions. For its use, the exchange of information between professionals were considered easy by nearly all users or 89.5% of responses and 70.7% want to continue to use the EMR to not return to the paper system.

Users say they are satisfied in their use of EMR experience in 82.2% of responses by bringing time savings in obtaining laboratory results, the research records and access to records.

Conclusions: The realization of a hospital information system requires proper consideration of the expectations of users and better coordination among stakeholders (doctors, nurses, liaison with technical platforms).

P-60 : THE QUALITY CERTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE EUH ORAN, ALGERIA
BELGHITRI A, zemour lakhdar
University of Oran, Algeria

Abstract :
Background: The quality of mortality statistics is highly dependent on the quality and reliability of information on the causes of death that gives interest to indicators that will be measured and used for planning, assessment and management of public health actions.

The evaluation of the quality of information on the causes of death was a central methodological concern of the health information unity SEMEP EUHO.

Objective: To evaluate the quality of the information contained in death certificates written by doctors of EUHO between 2010-2015

Methods: This is a prospective descriptive study conducted to gather at the Unity Health Information Service of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine of the EUH Oran on death certificates issued between 01.01.2010 and 6.30.2015. The Consolidation of the data, performed manually, is to bring to ICD-10 according to rules specified diseases reported on the certificate. After analyzing the content of the attestation of death certificates, we code the underlying cause of death: Upon request, a meeting to finalize and validate if problematic; Frequent contact with doctors to complete the missing information; Validation of forms for data entry on Epi data and registration as a database.

Results: 2280 death certificates were evaluated with a sex ratio = 1.66; Tumors are the leading cause of death (33.2%) followed by diseases of the circulatory system in the second position (21.3%); 44.1% of death certificates have been validated, while the rest was returned to service issuers for possible corrections and completeness; 9.9% failed the initial cause, while 18.2% contain no intermediate causes.

P-61 : Clients’ subjective experience of therapist-disclosure: helpful and hindering factors and conditions.
LORATO KENOSI, DUNCAN CARTWRIGHT

Abstract :
Background: In psychotherapy, the norm and expectation is for clients to self-disclose thus disregarding and discouraging self-disclosure by therapists. Consequently, therapist disclosures are often unguided subsequently defying the noble motive of disclosure by causing harm to the client. Furthermore, how clients experience therapist disclosure has been given little attention and the scarce research on client experiences of therapist disclosure rely on assumptions made from information given by pseudo clients, observers and therapist perspectives.

Aim: To investigate clients’ subjective experience of therapist disclosure, particularly, how clients feel about, interpret, appraise and react to therapist
disclosure in order to understand it’s helpful and hindering factors, and underlying conditions. Given that therapist disclosure has a huge impact on the therapeutic relationship and consequently the outcome of therapy, Edward S. Bordin’s therapeutic working alliance theory was utilized to conceptualize this study.

Methods: The study was qualitative and used semi-structured interviews to collect data from eight people who had been in psychotherapy. Data was then analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) which helped in understanding therapist disclosure from the clients’ experiential perspectives.

Results: Data revealed three basic themes: perceived underlying conditions of disclosure event, disclosure type and disclosure impacts. Results indicated that disclosure underlying conditions are the determinant factor in how clients experienced therapist disclosure, regardless of the disclosure type, and the impact of the disclosure on clients’ lives.

Conclusion: The study has revealed that two similar disclosures may be experienced differently due to underlying factors and conditions.

P-62 : ALEXITHYMIA IN PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCES ABUSE.
Ahlem Hajri, Olfa Meziou, Souha Ben Alaya, Yosra Abid, Amira Maâmri, Anissa Bouasker, Halfa Zalila
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract :
Background and aims: Researches on troubles of emotional control in addictions have mainly focused their attention on alexithymia concept, defined by Sifneos in 1972. Alexithymia is considered to be a deficit in emotion processing. More specifically, characteristics include difficulty in identifying and describing feelings as well as discriminating between feelings and physical sensations. Many studies have shown there was a high level of alexithymia in patients with addictive behaviours. Our purpose was to evaluate alexithymia in patients with substances abuse.

Methods: Thirty patients with substances use disorders were recruited in external consultation of Razi hospital. We passed a questionnaire designed to record sociodemographic data and evaluate psychoactive substance use. Alexithymia was evaluated with the Toronto Alexithymia Scale, 20 items version (TAS-20). Results: The mean age of patients was 28.74±8.4 years. All patients were men and 63.33% of patients had no professional occupation. Our results showed levels of alexithymia generally important. The frequency of alexithymia in patients with addictive behaviors was 66.66% with a mean score to this scale of 64.1 ±11.5

Conclusion: Levels of alexithymia were important in patients with addictive behaviours, showing in these patients difficulties to identify and distinguish between feelings and bodily sensations, to describe feelings and presenting an externally-oriented thinking.

P-63 : Screens and ADHD: Study on 447 Tunisian students.
University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract :
Introduction: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a multifactorial disease. The aim of our study was to explore the relationship between screen use and ADHD in a population of high school students in Monastir (Tunisia).

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study concerning a representative sample of 447 third year high school students of the governate of Monastir during November 2015; we had proceeded to a cluster sampling. The diagnosis of ADHD was made by the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS-v1.1) validated in Arabic language. The sociodemographic and clinical characteristics were evaluated by a
pre-established questionnaire. The threshold of 5 hours daily was selected for the excessive consumption of TV, Internet and video games.

Results: The mean age of our population was 17.15±0.7 year-old. The study of the use of screens showed that 93.5% of the students have used the internet daily with an average of 4 hours; 89.7% have watched television (TV) each day with an average of 2.8 hours, and only 44.7% have played video games with an average of one hour; 25.1% have consumed excessively the Internet, 7.6% have had an excessive television consumption and 5.4% have used excessively video games. The diagnosis of ADHD was associated to excessive TV, to excessive video games use and to excessive internet use (42% for adolescents with ADHD vs. 21.3% for adolescents without ADHD; p<0.001). The multivariate analysis showed an association between the diagnosis of ADHD and internet excessive use (p=0.014).

Conclusion: The screen misuse have an impact on adolescents with ADHD.

**P-64 : Suicide and addictive behaviors.**

A. Kachouchi, S. Salim, I. Adali, F. Manoudi, F. Asri

*University of Marrakech, Morocco*

**Abstract:**

Background: Suicide is a serious sanitary and social problem and up to 40% of patients seeking treatment for substance dependence report a history of suicide attempt. It is important to describe the risk factor for suicide in persons with addictive behaviors to elaborate a preventive strategies including the management of addictive behaviors.

Method: A systematic review of literature.

Results: Suicidal behavior is a significant problem for people with co-occurring disorders and addictive behaviors. Several risk factors are objected such as marital and interpersonal relationship disruption, occupational and financial stressors, recent heavy substance use and intoxication a history of previous suicide attempts, major depression, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder are especially associated with suicidal behavior in people with addictive disorders.

Conclusion: The more we understand the complex link between these factors of suicidality and substance use disorders, the more successful we will be in making preventive models to improve outcomes for treatment.

**P-65 : Impact of smoking on the treatment of schizophrenia.**

M. Daoud, L. Ghanmi, S. Elleuch, Kh. Zitoun, S. Ben Mahmoud, L. Zouari, M. Maalej

*University of Sfax, Tunisia*

**Abstract:**

Aim: To determine the impact of smoking on the treatment of schizophrenia in a population of patients followed in the Gabes psychiatric consultation.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study including patients with schizophrenia aged over 18 years, under antipsychotics (AP). Data collection was done through a semi-structured interview with the patient and a family member + review of medical records. We assessed the movement disorders by AIMS scale (scale of measurement of abnormal involuntary movements) and akathisia by the rating scale akathisia caused by a drug Thomas Barnes. 175 patients were enrolled. They were divided into 2 groups: smokers (n = 85) and non-smokers (n = 90). A comparaison between groups was made.

Results: The mean number of cigarettes was 15 cig / day. In our sample, smoking was significantly associated with more frequent prescription of conventional neuroleptics (98.8 vs 92%, p = 0.03) and poorer adherence to treatment (77 vs 62.2%, p = 0.02). There were no significant differences between the 2 groups regarding the average doses of neuroleptics, the presence of extrapyramidal signs, scores on the AIMS score and akathisia.
Conclusion: In this study, smoking is correlated with the prescription of classical neuroleptics. It seems to negatively influence adherence.

P-66: ATTITUDES OF TUNISIAN YOUNG PSYCHIATRISTS TOWARDS MENTAL HEALTH PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL ABUSE.
Lamia Jouini, Uta Ouali, Rabaa Jomli, Yosra Zgueb, Fethi Nacef
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Problematic alcohol and substance use has been identified as a major social issue in Tunisia. Healthcare professionals are crucial in the identification and accessibility to treatment for people with Alcohol and substance use disorders (PWASUD).
Aim: Our objective was to assess young psychiatrists attitudes towards PWASUD in Tunisia.
METHODS: This is a cross-sectional study amongst 103 Tunisian young psychiatrists. We administered an auto-questionnaire containing: socio-demographic data; data related to the professional experience and the workplace; and two questions from the Attitudes Towards Mental Health Scale (ATAMHS) related to PWASUD: 1) «Alcohol abusers have no self control », and 2) « Patients who abuse substances should not be admitted to acute wards », each of which was assessed with a 5-point Likert scale (“1”, meaning: “Completely agree”, “7” meaning: “Completely disagree” and “4” representing the neutral midpoint). An obvious positive or negative attitude was demonstrated in issues that had more than 70% approval in one direction.
Results: The average age of the residents in psychiatry was 29.35 years and the average professional experience was 27.43 months. Negative attitudes were seen in the participants' responses to question 1 with 72.8% (n=75) who thought that Alcohol abusers have no self control while divided opinions were evident in question 2. Older and more experienced residents had more negative attitudes than younger and less experienced ones regarding question 1 (p=0.006/p=0.038).
Conclusion: Healthcare professionals' attitudes regarding PWASUD may negatively influence the care that this people receive. Further studies should evaluate the consequences of those negative attitudes on the adherence to treatment and the patient's recovery.

P-67: DOES CLOZAPINE TREATMENT INFLUENCE SMOKING BEHAVIOURS AMONG PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS?
Lamia Jouini, Uta Ouali; Jomli Rabaa; Sami Ouanes; Yosra Zgueb; Fethi Nacef
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Worldwide, severe psychiatric diseases are associated with a higher prevalence of smoking when compared with other illnesses. The literature provides some suggestions that clozapine treatment (CT) may be associated with decreased smoking.
Aim: The goal of our study was to explore this association within a Tunisian cohort of mentally ill patients.
Methods: This is a retrospective and cross-sectional study amongst 21 patients under CT in Razi Hospital. We administered a questionnaire containing: Socio-demographic data; data related to the treatment characteristics; smoking behavior before and after the onset of CT.
RESULTS: The average age of CT onset within our patients was 33.75 years and the average dose of Clozapine was 480, 95 mg. The average number of cigarettes lowered significantly from 26.86 before CT start to 18.67 (p=0.035). The decrease in the number of cigarettes concerned rather the patients who didn’t reach university levels (p=0.08). There was no relation between the change of smoking behavior and the socio demographic data (Sex, profession, marital status, diagnosis) neither the treatment characteristics (Age of treatment onset, dose, adherence and EGF before and after CT).
CONCLUSION: Although the cause is still unknown, these results are consistent with reports that clozapine reduces smoking. However, larger samples are needed to increase power and provide more confidence in the results.

P-68: DEPRESSION COMORBIDITY WITH ALCOHOL USE DISORDER, EPIDEMIOLOGY ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND THERAPEUTICAL MANAGEMENT: A CASE REPORT.
Lyazid Chanoune, Public Hospital of Proximity Sidi Aich Bejaia, Algeria

Abstract:
Background: Symptoms of depressive disorder associated to alcohol misuse are more likely to be tough. There are many difficulties: establishing diagnosis and therapeutic management. The evolution is marked with recurrent hospitalizations, relapse and resistance to treatment. Prognosis is poor related to high suicidal likelihood.
Case presentation: This clinical case show an alcohol addiction in a patient suffering from a depressive disorder about for years. Our patient is using to consume alcohol as medication to cope with anxiety. With harmful consequences, the patient had an accident while alcoolised: 3g/l. He also lost his father who was suffering from cancer which become as an additional factor to exacerbate depression disorder and relapse. He is hospitalized and benefited of psychiatric and addictlogical management.
Conclusions: The comorbidity between alcohol use and depression disorder is frequent and it’s important to know the difficulties to ameliorate the management of this dual diagnosis.

P-69: Profile of psychiatric inpatients with cannabis abuse.
Guermazi Fatma, Ennaoui Rihab, Bouattour Wiem, Halouani Najla, Chouayakh Sameh, Aloulou Jihen, Amami Othman
University of sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: This study aimed to characterize the profile of cannabis users hospitalized for psychiatric disorders and determine the clinical and therapeutic impact.
Methods: This is a retrospective and descriptive study conducted among 33 patients with cannabis abuse who had been admitted to Psychiatry B department at the University Hospital Hedi Chaker of Sfax from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014. Data collection was performed using a preset plug exploring the socio-demographic characteristics, history, addictive behaviors, clinical and evolutionary data of the disorders.
Results: The mean age was 27.48 years. The majority of the studied subjects were single (75.6%). Approximately, two-thirds of the users (62.4%) were unemployed. The main substances used over lifetime, in addition of cannabis, were tobacco (100%); alcohol (93.3%); drug abuse (48.5%), cocaine and heroin (12.12%). Half of the patients had criminal record. Sixty percent of the subjects had previous psychiatric history. The psychiatric diagnosis at the outlet were substance-induced disorder (48.5%), schizophrenia (18.2%) and bipolar disorder (30.3%). During the evolution: 6.1% of patients did not recidivate, 6.1% recurred the same disorder, 27.3% developed a permanent psychosis and 45.5% had one or many relapse of their disease. The diagnosis changed to schizophrenia among 21.2% of patients. Most of patients (71%) had poor treatment adherence.
Conclusion: Cannabis use is a public health problem for the most vulnerable populations. Coexisting cannabis use disorders and psychiatric disorders are mutually injurious and complicate treatment outcomes and prognosis.

P-70: Pokémon Go: a new addiction?
Feki Rim, Uta Ouali, Maamer Meriem, Aloui Sarra, Fethi Nacef
University of Tunis, Tunisia
Abstract:
Introduction: Pokémon Go (PG) is a location-based augmented reality game. The game's extended launch began on July 6, 2016, and within one week it attracted over 65 million users and has become one of the most used mobile applications. The aim of this study is to assess the prevalence and the socio-demographic features of PG users and to determine if PG is responsible for more video game addiction than other video games.

Method: We conducted a cross sectional comparative study from 15 to 30 August, 2016. The participants were asked to complete self-report measures using an online response method. Questionnaire included demographic informations, game use-related characteristics and the game addiction scale (GAS).

Results: The questionnaire was visited by 150 viewers, the participation rate reached 26%. 59% of participants were female. The mean age of the sample was 28.3 years. 67.6% of participants worked, 59% were single. 43.8% claimed to be not interested in any video games. 16.2% were playing PG, half of them appreciate PG because it mixes reality and virtual life. The average time spent on PG was 1.6 hours a day. People who played PG were significantly younger (p=0.02); they spent more time on the internet (p=0.043), were more addict to video games (p=0.027), and scored higher on the GAS (p=0.002). Playing Pokémon Go was not significantly correlated with gender, occupation or marital status.

Conclusion: Pokémon Go seems to reach a young public with a higher risk to generate video game addiction.

P-71: Alexithymia in Alcohol Use Disorders.
Ghali, F.
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: Alexithymia is a multifaceted construct that was first described by Sifneos (1973) as difficulty identifying and communicating feelings, differentiating feelings and somatic sensations of emotional arousal, a diminution of fantasy and imagination and an externally oriented cognitive style. Between 45-67% of alcohol dependent individuals have been identified as alexithymic. There is a limited amount of empirical evidence exploring the relationship between alexithymia and alcohol use, which is surprising as alexithymia has been hypothesized to be a risk factor in the genesis of alcohol use disorders.

Aims & Methodology: The aim of this study is to review the published research on alexithymia and alcohol use, to present a critical update on the relationship between alexithymia and alcohol use disorders.

Results: Research studies have shown high prevalence rates of alexithymia in alcohol dependent populations, yet there is only preliminary evidence to indicate relationships between alexithymia, alcohol consumption and severity of alcohol problems, and limited evidence examining the different dimensions of alexithymia in relation to alcohol dependence. Thus, the notion that alexithymia is a vulnerability factor in the development and maintenance of alcohol use disorders is premature. Despite limited support for a relationship between alexithymia and alcohol dependence, several studies have examined alexithymia in association with other risk factors for alcohol use including attachment, depression, personality disorder traits, emotional and perceptual dependency and suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: A number of key issues need to be addressed in examining the veracity of the link between alexithymia and alcohol dependence. Although alexithymia is often considered a risk factor for the development of alcohol use disorders, there is little evidence to support this notion. Given that alexithymia may have the potential to interfere with treatment outcomes, a better understanding of the role of alexithymia in alcohol use is needed.
P-72: Smoking is it a risk factor for difficult asthma.
Feki Walid, Bahloul Najla(1), Kallel Nessrine(1), Feki Ines(2), Ketata Wajdi(1), Kammoun Samy(1)
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: The difficult asthma is a significant problem by running the risk of severe exacerbations, therapeutic climbing and iatrogenic complications.
Aim: The goal of our study was to determine the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutic characteristics of difficult asthma and identify its aggravating factors especially smoking.
Methods: Retrospective study including patients followed for difficult asthma in pulmonology department at CHU Hédi Chaker Sfax during the period from 1 January 2012 to 30 June 2013.
Results: 40 patients was included. The average age was 50.6 years with extremes ranging from 27 to 74 years. There were 26 women and 14 men. The origin was urban in the majority of cases (70%). 52.5% of patients in our series were exposed to tobacco abuse among which 6 were smokers with an average of 14.6 PA. Passive smoking was noted in 15 patients. Among these smoking patients actively or passively, of acute asthma history were noted in 7 patients, or 33.3% of cases. All our patients were on inhaled corticosteroids at high doses in 2 cases associated with corticosteroids orally continuously. 28 patients had more than 3 exacerbations per year that required oral corticosteroid therapy. Blood gas analysis was normal in 12 patients. Hypoxemia with hypocapnia were noted in 14 patients.
Conclusion: Our study shows that smoking may be a risk factor for difficult asthma since it decreases the efficacy of corticosteroids and impairs lung defense mechanisms.

P-73: Comorbid substance use disorders among psychiatric outpatients
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Little is known about the epidemiology of substance use disorders (SUD) among psychiatric outpatients in Tunisia.
Aim: To examine the prevalence of SUD among adult psychiatric outpatients at the regional Hospital of Gabes.
Method: A cross-sectional study was undertaken for a month period. During this period, data was collected on outpatients (n=120), with different psychiatric diagnoses (DSM-V), aged over 18 years, following the psychiatric department of the regional hospital of Gabes, who agreed to accept to the study. Data collection was done through a semi-structured interview with the patient and a family member + review of medical records. SUD was defined as an abuse or dependence to alcohol or drug.
Results: In our sample, the alcohol use was noted in 6% of patients and cannabis in 4%. Patients with a SUD had significantly more the diagnosis of schizophrenia (100% vs 36.2%, p=0.05), a higher rate of smoking (100% vs 27.7%, p=0.02). Financial situation, education, marital status and age of onset of the disease were not associated with SUD.
Conclusion: SUD are prevalent among psychiatric outpatients and contribute to their morbidity.

P-74: Smoking among psychiatric outpatients
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: In general, patients with psychiatric disorders have an increased...
incidence of smoking when compared to the general population.

Aim: The present study examined the prevalence and determinants of smoking among outpatients receiving different psychiatric diagnoses (DSM-V).

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study undertaken for a one month period, including outpatients with different psychiatric diagnoses (DSM-V), aged over 18 years, following the psychiatric department of the regional hospital of Gabes. Data collection was done through a semi-structured interview with the patient and a family member + review of medical records. We assessed patient demography, psychiatric and smoking history.

Results: In our sample, smokers account for 34% of the patients and were exclusively men. The prevalence of smoking was significantly higher in male patients. Smokers had significantly more the diagnosis of schizophrenia (62.5% vs 29.4%, p=0.02), a higher number of relapses (3.9 vs 1.8, p=0.03) and a higher rate of substance use disorders (18.8% vs 0%, p=0.02). Financial situation, education, marital status and age of onset of the disease were not associated with smoking.

Conclusion: Because psychiatric patients smoke so much, prevention approaches are clearly indicated.

P-75: Workaholism among interns in medicine and resident doctors.
I.Lajmi, F.Charfeddine; F.cherif; S.Ellouze; J.Aloulou; L.Aribi; O.Amami
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aims: The objective of our study is to assess the prevalence and the intensity of workaholism among interns in medicine and resident doctors and to determine factors correlated with this addiction behavior.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytic study concerned 62 interns in medicine and resident doctors conducted in hospitals in Tunisia. A structured questionnaire designed for the study was used to collect socio-demographic characteristics and addictive behavior data. We used the Addictive Intensity Evaluation Questionnaire (AIEQ) to evaluate the addictive behavior (workaholism) and co-addictions (coffee addiction).

Results: Our population was consisted of 62 interns in medicine and resident doctors. The mean age was 28 years. Sex-ratio (H/F) was 0.5. More than half of this population were resident doctors (58%) and single(56.5%). They consume coffee in 87% of cases and energy drink in 16% of cases. The majority of them (62%) have a workaholism. This behavior addiction was moderate in 63% of cases, high in 13% of cases and intense in 24% of cases according to AIEQ. The analytical study revealed a significant correlation between workaholism and coffee addiction (p=0.021), intense coffee addiction according to AIEQ (p=0.047), energy drink consumption (p=0.047).

Conclusion: It emerges from this work that the workaholism among interns in medicine and resident doctors is frequently associated with coffee addiction and energy drink consumption.

P-76: PTSD AND MAJOR DEPRESSION AFTER YEMENI CIVIL WAR: A CASE REPORT OF A REFUGEE WOMAN FROM YEMEN.
Souad Kajam, MD., Maria Sabir, MD., and Abderrazzak Ouanass, MD
University of Mohammed V Souissi, Morocco

Abstract:
Background: Among the consequences of war, the impact on the mental health of the civilian population is one of the most significant. Empirical research has only in the past years begun to investigate the effects of war-related stressors among civilians. Mostly we are aware of the fact that soldiers can suffer from significant psychological problems as a result of war, including Post traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). However civilian populations are
also exposed to PTSD, especially those who flee the war zone and become refugees. It is found that war, causes serious mental health problems to adults, elderly population and children. It’s also found that women are more prone to the war affects as compared to the men. Thus, this case report describes a case of PTSD with Major Depression in a refugee woman after war in Yemen.

Methods: In-depth interview was used to gain data and insight into the personal experiences of a Yemeni woman refugee.

Results: The case reported here was manifested by nightmares and periods of unreality associated to problems in concentration. Suffering from professional harassment while civilian war in Yemen and losing her mother who had dementia. Therefore, she opened up to us about her life’s details in Yemen and her experiences of trauma as a result of war and we learned about her feelings after her. In this case study we found criteria of major depression associated to PTSD’s criteria.

Conclusions: PTSD often follows war events and awareness of the possibility of dual diagnosis with major depressive disorder is recommended.

P-77 : Ortho surgical treatment in improving sleep apnea patients.
University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract :
One of the general aims of orthodontic treatment and of the combination of orthodontics and orthognathic surgery is to achieve good occlusion and aesthetic improvement, especially in cases of severe obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). The management of patients with severe obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) syndrome refusing or not tolerating continuous positive (CPAP) pressure ventilation remains problematic. Oral appliance devices include mandibular repositioning appliances (MRAs) and tongue retaining/stabilizing devices. Surgical treatment for OSA needs to be individualized in order to address all anatomical areas of obstruction. The most frequently utilized surgery treatment is the uvulopalatopharyngoplasty. Maxillomandibular advancement (MMA) is another type of surgery that has been used to treat OSA. However, on many occasions, the parameters of the upper airways are not taken into account when the aims of conventional treatment are fulfilled. Good aesthetics should never be achieved for some of our patients at the expense of diminishing the capacity of their upper airways.

P-78 : IMPACT OF CANNABIS USE DISORDER ON THE COURSE OF BIPOLAR DISORDER.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract :
Background: There is a considerable debate about the effect of cannabis abuse on the prognosis and expression of bipolar disorder.
Aims: (1) To investigate the prevalence of cannabis use disorder (CUD) in a group of remitted bipolar patients. (2) Explore the relationship between this addictive comorbidity and clinical features of bipolar disorder in order to unveil its impact on illness course.
Methods:
We realized a transversal, descriptive and analytical study during the period from 1 September 2014 to 30 September 2015. It involved 155 stable outpatients with bipolar disorder in reference to the classification of the DSM-5, followed in the department of psychiatry “C” in the Hedi Chaker University Hospital, in Sfax (Tunisia). The instruments used in this study were: (a) A semi-structured designed questionnaire inquiring about socio-demographic data of the subjects and
illness-related variables; (b) DSM 5 criteria for CUD; and (c) The Hamilton depression rating scale (HDRS) and the Young mania rating scale (YMRS) to check for euthymia.

Results: The prevalence of CUD among our patients was 19.4%. CUD correlated to younger age of onset of bipolar disorder (p=0.00), mixed (p=0.00) and psychotic features (p=0.04) as well as to subsyndromal mood symptoms (0.03), history of suicide attempts (p=0.01) and manic polarity (0.04). Higher dose of antipsychotics (p=0.04), side effects (p=0.02) and poor compliance (p=0.00) were also associated with CUD.

Conclusion: While possible pharmacological effect of cannabis on mood disorders is still controversial and needs further experiencing to be proved, our study confirmed literature data showing that CUD has a great weight on bipolar disorder prognosis.

P-79 : ACUTE PSYCHOTIC EPISODE AFTER A SINGLE INGESTION OF ‘ECSTASY’
Mariem Moalla, Rim Sellami, Ines Feki, Salma Hentati, Jaweher Masmoudi
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract :
Background and aims: The recreational drug “ecstasy” (MDMA), a synthetic amphetamine that has both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties, has become increasingly popular within the youth culture. MDMA use has become extremely prevalent among young people at all-night dances or “raves.” There is a widely held belief that MDMA is a “safe” drug, but a growing body of literature has documented both medical and psychiatric adverse reactions to MDMA. In this work, we describe an individual who developed an acute psychosis after a single recreational use of MDMA.

Case report: A 19-year-old man without remarkable psychiatric or medical history obtained Ecstasy from his friends and ingested the tablet. He report subjective effects of euphoria, enhanced sense of well-being and closeness. Then, he began hearing voices and behaving aggressively. The exam show disorientation to place, and time; marked loosening of associations, delusional ideation and agitated behavior. Vital signs were normal; physical examination was unremarkable. Results of extensive blood work were normal. Urine toxicology, done after the third day, was negative. The diagnosis of MDMA-induced psychotic disorder seemed most appropriate given the absence of any sustained mood disturbance and the lack of evidence of any prodromal symptoms, as typically seen in first-episode psychosis. In addition, there was no family history of mood disorders or psychosis among first- or second-degree relatives.

Conclusion: MDMA can cause serious feelings of dissociation resulting in extreme anxiety and psychosis. Currently, use of MDMA in Tunisia is limited, but ecstasy intoxication should be considered in patients with these symptoms.

P-80 : PREVALENCE AND CORRELATES OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG ADDICTS.
Mariem Moalla1, Rim Sellami1, Leila Mnif2, Ines Feki1, Albelmajid Zahaf3, Jaweher Masmoudi1
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract :
Background: Today, addiction is so widespread in the world that it has turned into a chronic and social disease and has threatened social security.
Aim: The goal of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and correlates of depression and anxiety among drug addicts.

Methods: The current study is a case-control, which assessed 40 addicts and 40 non-addicts. The addicts group consisted of patients admitted to the addiction treatment center “Aide et Ecoute”. The non-addicts were selected with respect to the demographic characteristics. The subjects were assessed through the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HAD).
Results: The mean age was 30.86 ±8.07 years. Subjects were single in 74% of cases. Socioeconomic level was middle in 58% and low in 22% of cases. The most common substance misused was Buprenorphine (52%), followed by cannabis (30%) and heroine (18%). Poly drug use was reported by 42% of subjects. The age of initiation psychoactive substance use was 22.42 ±6.91 years. In the addicts group, the average score was 9.06 ±2.25 for anxiety and 7.9 ±3.1 for depression. 46% of patients had anxiety and 38% had depression. Anxiety and depression scores were significantly higher in the addicts group than the controls group (p≤ 10-3). Depression was significantly correlated to age upper 35 years (p=0,049), earlier age of initiation consumption (r=-0.260;p=0,05), Poly drug use (p=0,02), single state and low to middle socioeconomic state (p=0,016). Anxiety was significantly correlated to single state and low to middle socioeconomic state (p=0,011).

Conclusions: The present results indicate elevated prevalence of anxiety and depression within addicts. Those comorbidities must be taken into account in developing treatment programs of withdrawal.

Attia M, Boussaid N, Slama H, Gaddour N, Gaha L
University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: To describe the prevalence of psychiatric comorbidity in a sample of children and adolescent with addiction.
Method: A retrospective study of outpatients meeting the DSM-V criteria of “Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders” and regularly consulting in Child and Adolescent psychiatry department of Monastir and Mahdia was performed. Our sample consisted of 31 children (3 girls, 28 boys) with a mean age of 13, 87 years. Patients were identified through a systematic review of medical records. Psychiatric comorbidities were screened at their first consultation through the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescents (MINI-KID) translated into Arabic and adapted to the Tunisian context.

Results: Two types of addictions were found in our sample: 67% of patients had a substance abuse and 29% had a behavioral addiction (to internet and video game). Only one patient had both of them. We also noticed that the majority of patients had an addiction to volatile substances, which are more available in our country. For psychiatric comorbidities, 70% of our patients had another psychiatric disorder in addition to his addiction. Depression, conduct disorders and Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) was the most common psychiatric comorbidities.

Conclusion: There is increasing evidence for high rates of psychiatric comorbidity in children and adolescent with addictions.

P-82 : ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFECTIVE TEMPERAMENT AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION.
Nada Charfi, Neila Messedi 2, Mariem Turki1, Lobna Zouari 1, Manel Mâalej Bouali 1, Nasreddine Zouari 1, Jihene Ben Thabet 1, Mohamed Maâlej1
University of Sfax, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: It is unclear how temperament is linked to alcohol-related behavior.
Aim: To assess the prevalence of affective temperament (AT) among alcohol users and to determine the factors related to alcoholism.
Methods: It was a cross-sectional and comparative study among a sample of 50 drug addicted men. They were hospitalized in the drug abuse prevention center of Sfax in Tunisia. The TEMPS-A questionnaire, 110 questions version, has been used, evaluating five AT in alcohol users and non-users groups.
Results: The average age of patients was 32.98 years [19-59 years]. They were single in 64% of cases and unemployed in 34% of cases. A psychiatric comorbidity was present among 24% of them. In the alcohol abuse and dependence group, cyclothymic (54.05%) and hyperthymic (27.02%) were the most common AT. The average scores of cyclothymic, hyperthymic, depressive, irritable and anxious AT were respectively 14.27/21, 13.22/21, 11.46/21, 10.78/20 and 11.59/26. The TEMPS scores of cyclothymic and irritable AT were significantly higher among the users than non-users of alcohol (p respectively: <<0.00, 0.02). The alcohol abuse and dependance was related to the young age of patient (p=0.01), polytoxicomania (p=0.02) and the duration of drug use (p=0.04). However, it wasn’t correlated with psychiatric comorbidity (p=0.14).

Conclusions: In accordance with previous findings in the field of AT in alcohol users, our study highlights the predominance of cyclothymic and irritable AT among alcohol users. Prevention and treatment strategies may be more developed if this effect is taken into account.

P-83 : Cross-sectional study of sport practicing and tobacco dependence among resident doctors and interns in medicine.
Mariem Turki, Cherif F, University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background and aims: Regular physical activity plays a crucial role in health maintenance and disease prevention. However, excessive exercise has the potential to have adverse effects. The purpose is to examine the relationship between tobacco dependence and sport practice among resident doctors and interns on medicine.
Methods: This study enrolled a sample of resident doctors and interns in medicin. They were assessed by self reported questionnaire admininstered in the hospital and via internet. Demographic informations were obtained. We used the Addictive Intensity Evaluation Questionnary (AIEQ) to assess intensity of addictive behaviors.
Results: Data for the study were recolled from 62 participants, resident doctors (n=36) and interns in medicin (n=26) composed of 41 females (66,1%) and 21 males (33,9%). The age of participant ranged from 24 to 32 years (mean age=28). About two-third of participant (64,5%) present a low/middle socioeconomic statut. Nineteen participant use tobacco: 79% revealed a low dependence on tobacco, 10% revealed a moderate dependence and 10% revealed a high dependence. More than one third (38,70%) of them practice sport: 75% present a low dependence on sport and 25% shows a moderate dependence on sport. Soccer was the sport most frequently mentioned. The relationship of tobacco dependence and sport practice fell short of significance (p>0,05).
Conclusion: The study revealed that there is no statistically significant relation between sport practice and tobacco dependence. This result reinforces that sport practicing could be associated with healthy behaviour.

P-84 : Addictive behavior and borderline personality.
NADIA Bellali, AMAL Sedrati; FZ Yacoubi; ABDERRAZZAK Ouanass
Ar-razi Psychiatric University Hospital, Salé, Morocco.

Abstract:
Introduction: In a literature review, the incidence of addictions in the life of borderline patients ranged from 14 to 56%. Addictive behaviors in borderline patients, who are usually compulsive, are characterized by the search of rapid psychotropic effects with alcohol and “stoned” effects with drugs. Crisis situations are frequent, marked by massive intake of drugs that facilitate self-destructive behaviors. The aim of our study was to evaluate the prevalence of the comorbidities addiction and borderline personality disorder and to
highlight the specificities of addictive and therapeutic behaviors in this population.

Methodology: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study, conducted with 50 patients with borderline personality disorders diagnosed according to the DSM 5 criteria. The patients were followed on the inpatient and outpatient settings of the Ar-razi psychiatric Hospital of Sale using a hetero questionnaire containing demographic and clinical variables with evaluation of addictive behaviors by open and closed ended questions.

Results: Our sample consisted of 50 patients with borderline personality disorder, 68% were female. The mean age was 25.2 years and 84% had a high school level. 76% were single. 45% suffered from a depressive disorder. Tobacco, cannabis, alcohol, cocaine and heroin use were respectively 100%, 87.5%, 37.5%, 20% and 2.5%. The role of drugs was to reduce anxiety in 20% of the patients and for their pleasant effects in 70%. 55% of our sample were on antidepressants, 32% on mood stabilizers and 30% on antipsychotic.

Conclusion: The management of addictions and borderline personality disorders must be simultaneous.

P-85: Wedded life and alcohol addiction.

NADIA Bellali, AMAL Sedrati; FZ Yacoubi; ABDERRAZZAK Ouanass
Ar-razi Psychiatric University Hospital, Salé, Morocco

Abstract:

Introduction: Alcohol dependence is one of the most common addictive behaviors. It has always been a disease that many families suffer from in silence, which greatly affects spouses and children who are dealing with the addiction of a loved one.

The aim of our study is to shed light on the repercussion of family alcoholism by evaluating the life quality of the alcoholic’s spouse, in order to offer some suggestions and thus facilitate the reintegration of the patient in the family’s environment as well as a psychological support for the spouse.

Methodology: Our work focuses on patients with problematic alcohol usage according to diagnostic criteria DSM 5. This is a cross type of case-control study evaluating the quality of life of the patient’s spouse, using the quality of life scale SF-36 translated and validated in dialectal Arabic.

Results: 90% of our 40 patients were male, their mean age is 43.6 years. The spouse’s mean age is 36.7 years. Their educational level and their socioeconomic status varies; and they all live in urban areas. 94% of our patients have children, with an average of 2.8 children per couple. The disease’s mean duration was 15.8 years.

Regardless of the elements evaluated, the results obtained from our sample are significantly lower than those obtained in the general population, indicating that the spouses of patients with alcohol use disorder have a poorer quality of life.

Conclusion: Psychological support of the spouse and children remains essential in any therapeutic strategy.

P-86: Nicotine dependence and psychiatric comorbidities among elderly patients.

Najeh Smaoui, Lobna Zouari, Kaouthar Hajbi, Nada Charfi, Manel Maâlej-Bouali, Nasser Zouari, Jihene Ben Thabet, Mohamed Maâlej. University of Sfax, Tunisia.

Abstract:

Background and aims: Tobacco dependence is the most common substance use disorder in adults with psychiatric conditions. The objective of our study was to determine the comorbidity of nicotine dependence and psychiatric disorders in elderly.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative study which included patients over the age of 65 years and followed in outpatient psychiatric departments of Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax -Tunisia, for a period of six months (from January to June 2016). Data
collection was conducted with the aid of a semi-structured questionnaire, containing questions related to socioeconomic characteristics, tobacco use and clinical data, and the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND). Diagnoses were selected according to the DSM-5 criteria.

Results: Thirty four patients, aged over 65 years were current daily smokers. They were 79.4% male and had an average age of 69.40 years. Eighteen (52.9%) smokers presented with either high or very high degree of nicotine dependence, at the FTND. Psychiatric diagnoses among elderly nicotine-dependent smokers were as follows: Schizophrenia and related disorders (38.8%), depressive disorders (27.7%), bipolar disorders (22.3%), anxiety disorders (5.6%) and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (5.6%). Elderly smokers were treated with antipsychotic drugs in 67.6% of cases. Among tobacco users, 38.2% were benzodiazepines users. Tobacco dependence was correlated with antipsychotic drug use (p = 0.035) and BZD use (p = 0.028).

Conclusion: In the present study, the level of tobacco dependence seems to be more severe in schizophrenia, BZD addiction or depressive disorders. The major impact of tobacco dependence is on the metabolism of psychotropic treatments.

P-87: Tobacco use among elderly psychiatric patients.
Najeh Smaoui, Lobna Zouari, Kaouthar Hajbi, Nada Charfi, Manel Maâlej-Bouali, Nasser Zouari, Jihene Ben Thabet, Mohamed Maâlej
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of tobacco use among the elderly psychiatric patients and to determine possible factors related to the degree of nicotine dependence.
Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative study, which included elderly patients followed in outpatient psychiatric departments of Hedi Chaker hospital in Sfax in Tunisia, for a period of six months (from January to June 2016). Data collection was conducted with the aid of a semi-structured questionnaire containing questions related to socioeconomic characteristics and tobacco use, and the following instruments; The Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale (HAD), and The Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND).

Results: One hundred patients aged over 65 years participated in this study, 51% of whom were female. Seventy-two percent of patients were married. Sixty-one percent of participants lived in an urban environment. The level of education did not extend the primary level in 82% of cases. The prevalence of current daily smokers in older patients was 34%. The results of the HAD indicated higher levels of depressive symptoms (58.8%). Eighteen (52.9%) smokers presented with either high or very high degree of nicotine dependence, at the FTND. The degree of nicotine dependence was found to be significantly associated with male gender, low level of education, low income and depressive symptoms.

Conclusion: In our sample, the frequency of tobacco use and nicotine dependence among elderly psychiatric patients was high. The results of this study highlight the importance of focusing smoking cessation efforts specifically on people with mental illness.

P-88: PREVALENCE OF INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN THE REGION OF SOUSSE TUNISIA.
Zammit Nawel, Zedini Chekib, Mellouli Menel, El Ghardallou Mariem, Limem Manel, Sahli Jihen, Mtiraoui Ali, Ajmi Thouraya
University of Sousse, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Internet addiction is an upcoming health problem in low and middle income countries. In university setting, many studies have identified high rates and severe consequences of internet addiction. In Tunisia, little is known about
Aims: To detect both the prevalence of Internet addiction among university students and the possible sociodemographic predictors.

Methods: Cross sectional study was conducted in the university setting of the region of Sousse-Tunisia in 2012-2013 school-year. A sample of 556 university students from the 5 university specialties of the region responded to a self-administered questionnaire. Collected data concerned sociodemographic characteristics and internet addiction using the « Young test ».

Results: The mean age of students was 21.8±2.2 years. Girls represented 51.8%. Among participants: 230 (45.9%) were using internet for long periods but they controlled their usage, 262 (50.6%) were experiencing occasional or frequent problems related to the Internet use and 18 (3.2%) were addicted to internet. Internet addiction among students under the third study level (4.8%) was significantly greater than among those at superior study levels (1.5%) (p=0.02). However, no significant differences were observed according gender, origin, socioeconomic level, social situation or the studied specialty.

Conclusion: The findings of the current study suggest that other factors could determine the internet addiction among university students. Psychological approaches and early detection systems are required in order to develop appropriate interventions for these students.

P-89 : Gambling and its correlates among Tunisian university students.
Meriam Nouira, Nadia Ben Mansour 1,5; Sophie Dziri 2; Sina Haj Amor 1; Fatma Lassoued 1; Habiba Triki 3; Hajer Aounallah Skhiri 1,4
University of Tunis, Tunisia

Abstract :
Background: Engaging in gambling games is appealing for youth because it's stimulating and considered as a major stream of revenue. In Tunisia, limited attention has been paid specifically to student’s gambling.

Aim: We conducted this survey to evaluate risky behaviors among youth including the degree of gambling involvement and its implicated factors.

Methods: Investigation was performed using a cross-sectional study conducted in 2013 on a sample of 1002 students belonging to university “Tunis El Manar”, who were asked about types of gambling activities in which they engage and the frequency of involvement. Logistic regression was performed to analyze multivariate associations between gambling and socio-demographic characteristics.

Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). One quarter of the total sample reported having tried any type of gambling during their life with significant higher frequency among male students (46% of men vs. 9% of women). Around a half of these students, reported being involved in a gambling game at least once per week. Multivariate logistic regression found that being a man, poorer family background, decreased religious beliefs and practice are associated with greater odds of gambling.

Conclusion: The concomitant cost of gambling activities to society is staggering. The youth with low family income are more involved in gambling which is generally leading to vicious circle of financial problems, in contrast to their beliefs that it will be an important source of earning money. Our results are alarming, indicating the need to immediately develop and implement strategic gambling education and harm reduction in our universities.

P-90 : SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND PSYCHIATRIC COMORBIDITIES IN TUNISIAN SUBSTANCE DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS (SDI).
Rania Zaouche, Jouini, Amira Mâamri, Jihed Mrizak, Olfa Meziou, Haifa Zalila.
University of Tunis, Tunisia
Abstract:
Background and aims: Substance use disorders (SUDs) constitute a major health problem and are associated with an extensive psychiatric comorbidity. Personality disorders (PDs) and SUDs commonly co-occur. The present study investigated the prevalence of PDs and common Axis I disorders in a sample of Tunisian SDI.
Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study amongst 32 Tunisian SDI monitored in the outpatient unit of Razi Hospital from July to August 2016. We administered a questionnaire containing data related to socio-demographic characteristics, substance use behaviors and common Axis I and II disorders.
Results: The average age of our patients was 38.5 years and the average age of substance use onset was 26.8 years. Unemployment was reported in 31.1% of our patients and 50% were single. The average number of relapses was 7.47. Hepatitis was diagnosed in 44% of our patients and 6.3% of them were HIV positive. 19.8% and 6% respectively suffered from depressive disorder and adjustment disorder on Axis I. On Axis II, Borderline and Antisocial personality disorders were estimated up to 25% each.
Conclusion: Our results may have implications for establishing risk factors for addictive behaviors and related psychiatric disorders, leading forward to the development of prevention strategies derived from these factors.

P-91 : Misuse of trihexyphénidylamong psychiatric patients.

Abstract:
Background: Recent observations suggest the existence of trihexyphenidyl abuse linked to its hallucinogenic and euphoric effects. Data concerning the incidence and characteristics of the abusers are scarce.
Methods: This is a descriptive and comparative cross-sectional study conducted among 90 patients followed at the outpatient psychiatry B at the University Hospital HediChaker of Sfax, in which the doctor has prescribed trihexyphenidyl and that during the period from January to March 2013. Data collection was done by a pre-established record that featured, in addition of socio-demographic data, clinical features of each patient (diagnosis according to DSM IV, occurrence of side effects, number of previous hospitalizations ...) and prescribing rules (manner of first prescription, duration and medium doses, previous attempts degression ...). A factor analysis was conducted among a subgroup of patients followed for personality disorder and the rest of the population. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 13 software.
Results: The average age was 34 years, half of the patients had a primary school level, a slight male predominance was noted and 93.33% were without profession. Twenty five percent of the studied subjects had criminal record and 6.66% were poly-drug users. The average duration of trihexyphénidyl prescription was 10.37 years. The diagnoses found were schizophrenia (61%), bipolar disorder (30%), antisocial personality disorder (15%) and two cases of mental retardation. Only 17.7% of patients know the remedial effect of the neuroleptic's adverse effects. The euphoric effect was found in 22.22% of cases. Misuse of trihexyphenidyl was significantly correlated to the male, psychopathic personality type, poly-drug abuse and a higher average daily dose.
Conclusion: Misuse of anticholinergic is a common public health problem. Our work has tried to identify some risk factors.

P-92 : Attachment style and cyberaddiction among Tunisian students.
Rim Masmoudi, Ahmed Mhalla, Badii Amamou, Wafa Chebbi, Lotfi Gaha Ahmed Mhalla, Badii Amamou, Wafa Chebbi, Lotfi Gaha
Abstract:
Background: Insecure early attachment experiences have been reported to play an important role in the manifestation of drug addiction.
Aim: To find the cyberaddiction prevalence among students and to examine the relation between attachment style and Internet addiction.
Methods: Our study included 85 students from the faculty of medicine at Monastir. For data collection, we used: A data sheet containing demographic data, reasons for Internet connection; The Young cyberaddiction scale; The Relationships-style-questionnaire-RSQ to assess attachment style.
Results: The sample was composed by 85.9% girls and 14.1% boys. Mean age was 20.02 years ± 0.2. A total of 20% (n = 17) of the students were addicted to Internet. The students were connecting on the internet to access the social network Facebook in all the cases, communicate with friends in 95.3% of cases, to deepen knowledge in 76.5% of cases. In cyberaddicted students, only 23.5% of subjects had a secure attachment style. Insecure attachment styles could be distinguished into 35.3% dismissive, 29.4% preoccupied and 11.8% fearful. Forty percent of students with insecure fearful attachment connect to Internet to communicate with friends on Facebook (p = 0.01). Finding new friends on Facebook was significantly correlated with insecure preoccupied attachment type (p = 0.03).
Conclusion: The cyberaddiction was frequent among students. Attachment style played an important role in Internet addiction. More attention must be paid on the development of child in particular his interactions with family environment.

P-93: Dependence on Cigarettes and Smoking Cessation Motivation among Bipolar Patients.
Sahar Ellouze1, Imen Baati1, Wafa Abbes1, Jihen Jedidi2, Najla Bahloul3, Jamel Damak2, Samy Kammoun3, Jawaher Masmoudi1
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Dependence on cigarettes is highly prevalent among patients with bipolar disorder (BD) in comparison to the general population.
Aim: To assess dependence on cigarettes among BD patients and evaluating their motivation to stop smoking.
Methods: Our cross-sectional and descriptive study included 30 outpatients with BD, who presented to the psychiatry department at the Hedi Chaker University Hospital of Sfax in Tunisia. For each patient, we collected sociodemographic data and clinical parameters of BD. We used the Cigarette Dependence Scale (CDS-12) and the Smoking cessation motivation questionnaire (Q-MAT).
Results: The thirty patients included were all male. Their mean age was 42.34 years. The majority of patients were married (56.7%), had an urban origin (76.7%), a high school education (53.3%), a professional activity (63.3%) and an average socioeconomic level (56.7%). Clinically, patients had BD type 1 in 76.7% of cases. Regarding smoking, the mean age of initiation was 17.53 years and the mean age of onset of daily smoking was 20.85 years. The average number of cigarettes per day was 31.34. Dependence on cigarettes was average (56.7%) or high (43.3%). The motivation to quit was insufficient in 63.3% of cases, average in 30% of cases and good in 6.7% of cases.
Conclusion: Our results show that BD patients are highly dependent on cigarettes and poorly motivated to stop smoking. To improve the quality of life of these patients, long-term smoking cessation should be considered as an integral part of the overall care in this population.

P-94: Problematic video game use among adolescents.
Hentati S, Ben thabet J, Turki M, Maâlej-Bouali M, Charfi N, Zouari N, Zouari L, Maâlej M.
University of Sfax, Tunisia
Abstract:
Objectives: The study objective was to estimate among high school students, the prevalence of problematic video game (VG) use and its risk factors.
Methods: A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study, conducted among 60 high school students, during the month of January 2016. Data collection was conducted via a questionnaire exploring socio-demographics, Internet and VG use. We used the Young cyberaddiction scale to seek for cyberdependency and the problem video game playing questionnaire (Tejeiro) to assess problem video game playing.
Results: The average age was 17, 17 years. The majority (83.3%) of students plays VG. Problematic VG use had concerned 44% of players while risky or problematic Internet use had concerned 66% of them. Nearly a third of teens (34%) were playing more than 10 hours per week. Problematic VG use was related to the male gender (p = 0.001), grade repetition (p = 0.015), lack of communication with parents (p = 0.034) and parental conflicts (p = 0.03). A cannabis use, a long period of VG practice and Internet misuse were significantly associated with problematic GV use with respectively p = 0.04; 0.00 and 0.005.
Conclusion: Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to risky behaviors such Internet and VG disorders. Identifying risk factors can help in the prevention of this phenomenon through a targeted action.

P-95: Socio-demographic and clinical profile of smoking schizophrenic patient.
S. Elleuch, L. Ghanmi, M. Daoud, Kh. Zitoun, S. Ben Mahmoud
Regional Hospital of Gabes, Tunisia

Abstract:
Introduction: In the general population, smoking is the leading cause of death. Although the number of smokers is 20 to 30%, the percentage of smoking among schizophrenics is 60 to 90%. This smoking appears to be related to self-medication for some psychotic symptoms.
Aim: To identify the socio-demographic and clinical features of smoking schizophrenic patient versus non-smoking patient.
Methods: This is a cross-sectional study including patients with schizophrenia (skz) aged over 18 years, under antipsychotics (AP). Data collection was done through a semi-structured interview with the patient and a family member + review of medical records. We assessed: psychopathological symptoms by the PANSS scale (Positive And Negative Syndrome Scale), the global functioning by the GAF scale (Global Assessment of Functioning). 175 patients were included. They were divided into 2 groups: smokers (n=85) and non-smokers (n = 90) and compared.
Results: The average number of cigarettes was 15 cig per day. In our sample, smokers account for half of the patients and were exclusively men. The group of smokers consisted significantly more single patients (76.5 vs 58.9, p = 0.01). There were no significant differences between the 2 groups regarding clinical variables, including age of onset of the disease, the duration of the disease, the severity of positive and negative symptoms, and GAF scores.
Conclusion: Tobacco use is common in patients suffering from schizophrenia. Clinically, tobacco does not seem to affect the positive or negative symptomatology of schizophrenia.

P-96: Nicotine dependence, anxiety and depression in smoking adolescent.
Regional Hospital of Gabes, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: To assess nicotine dependence, anxiety, and depression among smoking adolescents.
Methods: It’s a cross-sectional study included teenagers from 2 colleges located in Gabes and used a self-administered anonymous questionnaire. This questionnaire was drawn up on these
adolescents. The loss of autonomy over tobacco use was evaluated with the Hooked on Nicotine Checklist. The anxiety and depressive disorders were identified using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale.

Results: Still now, 30 teenagers were included. The prevalence of smoking was 80%, it was 92% for boys and 8% for girls. The vast majority of Tobacco users were using several modes of consumption. 93.8% of daily smokers had already lost control of their smoking. Their average score the Honc was 5.5 (gap deviation 2.4). Of these, 61.3% had a score greater than or equal to 5. The results of the HAD test for students according to their smoking status reports a significant difference in the scores that were higher in smoking students. Depression scores increased with Tabaco consumption frequency. The anxiety scores increased with the frequency of consumption tobacco.

Conclusion: Smoking is frequent among teenagers in Gabes. The vast majority of daily tobacco users lost control of their smoking.

P-97 : Role of alcoholism on levels of Depression and Anxiety in smokers of smoking cessation consultation of Sahloul hospital: A cross-sectional study.
Sihem Ben Fredj, Héla Ghali, Salwa Khéfacha, Mohamed Ben Rejeb, Nesrine Mohamed Salah, Fethia Dallel, Kalthoum Ben Alaya, Lamine Dhidah, Houyem Said
University of Sousse Tunisia

Abstract :
Background: It was established that alcoholism is strongly associated with cigarette smoking. Moreover, alcohol users could add the tobacco to alcohol to face up to depression and anxiety.
Aim: We aimed to evaluate the association of alcoholism with the severity of anxiety and depression among a group of Tunisian smokers.
Method: A cross-sectional survey was carried out. It comprised 534 smokers who have been followed in our anti-smoking consultation in university hospital Sahloul. They were given the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence, HAD test (Hospital Anxiety Depression scale) for depression and anxiety.
Results: The mean age of the sample was 42.1±13.8 and the majority (93.6%) was male gender. Of the 534 patients, 270 (50.6%) were nicotine dependent. The prevalence of alcohol intake was 19.1%. The mean score of anxiety was significantly higher in smokers with alcoholism compared to those without alcoholism, respectively 11.79±4.03 vs. 10.53±4.71, p=0.026. In the other hand, there was no significant difference between the nicotine dependent and nondependent groups in the severity of anxiety (respectively 12.08±4.49 vs. 11.41±4.08, p=0.47) and depression (6.52±3.42 vs. 6.08±3.79, p=0.56).
Conclusion: Some studies have reported that alcohol dependent patients who smoke have lower depression and anxiety levels and that their levels of anxiety and depression increase following nicotine withdrawal. Therefore, alcoholism exert a strong detrimental effect on the ability to stop smoking implies a role for adjunctive therapy in smoking cessation treatment for recovering alcoholics with a history of depression or anxiety.

P-98 : Cyberaddiction and anxiety among students.
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract :
Aim: To evaluate the problematic use of internet, anxiety and depression among student’s sample of Sfax medical university, and to compare them with some literature data.
Methods:A cross-sectional survey was conducted among a sample composed by 35 students who completed a questionnaire composed by 3 parts : the first part involve the students' socio-demographic characteristics, personnel and familiar data, the second part
included the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale (HAD scale) and the third part included the internet addiction Test (Young) to seek for cyberdependency.

Results: The sample was composed by 57.1% girls (n = 20) and 42.9% boys (n = 15). The mean age was 23.7 years. Majority were unmarried. All students used internet, with an average time per day 6.53 hours. A total of 48.6% (n = 17) of students were addicted to Internet. While, meanly 43% of students had anxiety symptoms (HAD scale), only 17% had depressive symptoms. In this study, anxiety were correlated to the cyberdependency (p= 0.011), however there was no relation between depression and cyberaddiction (p= 0.33).

Conclusion: This study showed that problematic internet use was frequent in the student population. Anxiety symptoms were also important in case of net addiction. So it is important to detect and prevent this cyberaddiction and those psychiatric comorbidities in order to limit the extension of this problem.

P-99 : Relationship between tobacco dependence and anxiety and depression disorders among smokers of smoking cessation consultation of Sahloul hospital.
Héla Ghali, Sihem Ben Fredj, Salwa Khéfacha, Mohamed Ben Rejeb, Nesrine Mohamed Salah, Fethia Dalleli, Kalthoum Ben Alaya, Lamine Dhidah, Houyem Said
University of Sousse

Abstract :
Background: The relationship of smoking and nicotine dependence with depression and anxiety disorders has been well-established. Those disorders are a factor of failure during the smoking cessation process. In Tunisia, a systematic tracking of such disorders in a smoking cessation consultation has a great interest.
Aims: Analyze the relationship between tobacco dependence and anxiety and depression disorders.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among smokers of smoking cessation consultation of Sahloul hospital since October 2014 to May 2015. Data were analyzed using the SPSS software 19.
Results: 534 smokers were collected. Based on the scores of the Hospital Anxiety Depression scale, there are 9.2% with anxiety disorder, 13.7%, with depressive disorder and 10.1% with anxio depressive disorder. The score of physical dependence was significantly higher among smokers with anxio depressive disorder (p<0.05). The rate of quitting at a month was the lowest among the anxious smokers. In the other hand, the rate of quitting at 3 months, 6 months and 1 year were lower among depressed subjects. The follow-up to the consultation has made clear that the frequency of the cessation was higher among subjects with a score of motivation ≥ 12, those where the number of cigarettes consumed per day is < 20 and who were faithful to the consultation. In multivariate analysis, the attendance to the consultation was the strongest factor of success of cessation.
Conclusion: The prevalence of anxiety and depression among smokers is frequent. The knowledge of this disorder will help to improve the control of smoking cessation.

P-100 : Chronic Khat Chewing and Its effect on Mental Health, In Hosanna Town, Ethiopia
Getachew Abate F., Black Lion Specialized Hospital, Ethiopia

Abstract:
Background: The Research was conducted to assess the effect of chronic consumption of Cath edulis on Mental Health in Hosanna Town, Ethiopia.
Methods: In this study data was collected randomly from a total of 384 khat chewers. Community based cross sectional study using systematic random sampling technique was employed to select samples of khat sellers and cluster sampling technique will be used to select study participants. World Health Organization substance abuse questionnaire was adapted and modified to make it relevant
to the objectives of the study. The degree of khat chewing and other factors were addressed through this questionnaire. In addition, World Health Organization Self Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ) format which has been translated into Amharic and validated in Ethiopia was used to measure mental distress.

Results: The result shows that there was statistically significant mental distress mean score difference between Khat chewer and non-Khat chewer group. In addition there was a statistically significant association between chewing khat and mental distress. Independent sample t-test indicated that there was a statistically significant mean score difference between Khat chewer and non-Khat chewer group on dependent variable Mental Distress.

Conclusion: The result showed that the Mental Distress mean score of Khat chewer group was greater than the Mental Distress mean score of non-Khat chewer group (p<0.005). Finally, the major implication of the study was indicated and possible recommendations were forwarded.

P-101: CYBERSEX ADDICTION AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS.
Wafa Abbes1, Imen Baati1, Leila Mnif2, Sahar Ellouze1, Jihen Jedidi3, Jamel Damak3, Jawaher Masmoudi1
University of Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aims: This study aimed to describe the use of Internet for sexual purposes by medical students and to determine the frequency of cybersex addicts and their profile among these students.
Methods: It was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study including 220 students at the Faculty of Medicine of Sfax. Each student had to complete a questionnaire with socio-demographic data, details about sexuality, accessibility of Internet and its use for sexual purposes. We also used the "Internet Sex Screening Test".
Results: One hundred and fifteen single students were selected. The use of Internet for sexual purposes involved two-thirds of our respondents. The modalities of the use of Internet for sexual purposes were in order of frequency: surfing on sexual sites (54.8%), visiting sexology websites (49.6%) and chatting about sex (22.6%). Regarding the frequency of cybersex addiction, ten students (8.7%) were classified "at risk". Some factors were correlated with the risk of cybersex addiction: male gender (p<0.001), earlier age of onset of sexual interest (p<0.001), preference for a society allowing sexual liberty (p<0.001), presence of sexual fantasies (p=0.001), practice of masturbation (p=0.002) and practice of superficial sexual intercourses (p=0.003) or penetrative ones (p<0.001).
Conclusions: Cybersex was a frequent activity among students at the Faculty of Medicine of Sfax, but its use was rarely problematic. Further large-scale studies would be required, especially to explore the motivations of cybersex users and the consequences of their behaviour on their sexuality off-line.

P-102: Prevalence of mental disorder and malnutrition among secondary school-going adolescents in Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Abubakarr Bah, university college hospital, Sierra Leone

Abstract:
Background: Across the life cycle, adolescence marks a critical transition period for physical, psychological and social growth and development. Adolescents are vulnerable to mental challenges, which can adversely impact on their successful navigation into adulthood. This study aimed to assess the relationship between mental disorders and malnutrition among adolescents in Freetown.
Methodology: A cross-sectional descriptive study carried out among 471 school-going adolescents. A combination of Socio-demographic questionnaire, Global School Health questionnaire (GSHQ), DISC Predictive Scales (DPS) and the Becks
Depression Inventory (BDI) was administered to the selected students, followed by a brief clinical examination and BMI measurement.

Results: Their ages ranged from 15 to 19 years. Majority, (68%) were from a monogamous family setting. The prevalence of depression using the DPS and BDI was 24% and 28% respectively. Approximately 14% and 10% of students reported suicidal ideation and suicidal attempt respectively, 12.7% and 10% had use alcohol and psychoactive substances respectively. About 18.3% were stunting and 2.5% obese.

Family dysfunction, occupation of parents, parental smoking, poor academic performance, frequent hunger, drinking alcohol, cigarette smoking and having experience traumatic event were significantly liked with mental disorders. Drinking alcohol, poor academic performance, involvement in a fight, poor parental monitoring and parental smoking were independently predictive of depression. Being underweight was significantly associated with suicidal attempt but did not independently predict suicidal attempt.

Conclusion: Mental health problems and malnutrition are prevalent among adolescents and this buttresses the urgent need for policy makers to prioritize adolescent mental and physical health.

**P-103 :** Prenatal stress induces vulnerability to nicotine addiction and alters DRD2 expression in the Nucleus Accumbens of adult rats.

N. SAID, Lakehayli; M. EL Khachibi; M. El Ouahli; S. Nadifi; F. Hakkou; A. Tazi

*Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco*

**Abstract :**
Prenatal stress (PS) can induce several long-lasting behavioral and molecular abnormalities in rats. It can also be considered as a risk factor for many psychiatric diseases like schizophrenia, depression or PTSD and predispose to addiction.

In this study, we investigated the effect of prenatal stress on the reinforcing properties of nicotine in the CPP paradigm. Then, we examined the mRNA expression of the D2 dopaminergic receptors using the quantitative real-time PCR technique in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc). We found that prenatally stressed rats exhibited a greater place preference for the nicotine-paired compartment than the control rats. Moreover, we observed an overexpression of the DRD2 gene in adult offspring stressed in utero and a downregulation in the PS NIC group (PS rats treated with nicotine) compared with their control counterparts (C NIC).

These data suggest that maternal stress can permanently alter the offspring’s addictive behavior and D2 receptors’ expression.

**P-104 :** Profile of intimate partner violence in Tunisia.


*University of Monastir, Tunisia*

**Abstract :**
The situation of violence against women refers to a woman victim and an aggressor, since these are in large part the situations accompanied by professionals. Nor should the situation of children witnessing such violence be ignored. In this context, we carried out this study, which aims to determine the impact of spousal violence on the behavior of the child.

We performed a quantitative, analytical, longitudinal and retrospective study. The study was conducted at the Monastir Reproductive Health Clinic for one month from August 1 to August 31, 2013.

In our series, 85 out of 150 women Were victims of intimate partner violence at least one time in their lives (56.7%). Forms of intimate partner violence were associated in most cases: one third of women had two forms, one third had three associated forms.

Violence against women is an international priority and requires a multicomponent
response. These data provide evidence that strategies should include major public education programs to change attitudes about the acceptability of intimate partner violence against women, and that these should be addressed to women and girls.

P-105: Violent death of a newborn, Autopsy case report.
Saker L, Guehria F., Sellami L., Zerairia Y., Belkhadja N., Mellouki Y., Kaouis F., Mira A
Ibn Rochd university hospital - Annaba-Algeria

Abstract:
Background: Violent death can occur because of injuries, poisonings or other external causes. In newborns, it is essentially criminal. Neonaticide is the deliberate act of murdering a child during the first 24 hours of life which is usually done by a young girl who wants to hide her delivery for social reasons.
Case: We report the case of a 13-year-old teenager who gave birth to an alive full-term male infant inside the hospital where she consulted for abdominal pain. After delivery, she threw her baby out of the window. The day after, the newborn was found alive behind the hospital and then transferred to the emergency department where he underwent the necessary management but died overnight. An autopsy of the newborn was ordered by the public prosecutor, performed at the Forensic Medicine Department, Ibn Rochd university hospital in Annaba-Algeria. The mission was to determine the cause of death.
Results: The external examination has found external violence lesions. The autopsy has found internal violence injuries in the chest and the head. The diagnosis is: violent death due to polytrauma.
Conclusion: Infanticide is a crime known since ancient times. Preventing infanticide is found in all care strategies.

P-106: Traumatic experiences among users of alcohol.
Nadia Bellali, Abderrazzak Ouanass
Mohamed V University, Morocco

Abstract:
Introduction: Single or repeated traumatic events, whether they are old or new are often found in the biography of addicted patients. Furthermore, post-traumatic stress disorder leads in many cases to the development of addictive behavior with or without substance. The post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a major public health issue with a prevalence ranging from 1 to 9% in the general population, and senior figures in certain high-risk populations (war veterans, refugees, vulnerable professions to traumatic events, … ). Important and complex relationship between alcohol and psychological trauma has been demonstrated by studies conducted mostly on the victims of aggression, or exaction, collective disasters, or among veterans.
Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study on a sample of patients who have suffered from a psychological trauma in a moment of their life (from childhood to adulthood), and the alcohol addiction began after this life event. The objective is to study the psychopathological profile of these subjects, to improve their management which should be early and appropriate for a better prognosis. We used the Post-traumatic stress disorder Checklist scale.
Results: 90% of the alcohol users had experienced an adverse life event. 20% were women, whereas men were 80% of the sample. The traumatic events were: rape and child abuse (40%), car accident causing damage (30%), loss of a family member (10%), terrorist attack (1%), other traumatic events (9%).
Conclusion: The results of the present study suggest that post traumatic stress disorder is deeply connected to adverse life events, and the toughest is the traumatic event the more severe the alcohol abuse is.
P-107 : INFLUENCES OF STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION ON DEFAULT OF HIV POSITIVE ADOLESCENTS ON HAART IN GABORONE.
Aobakwe Bacos Malejane, Refilwe Precious Sinkamba
University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana

Abstract:
Background: On-set HIV and AIDS epidemic was mainly found among groups who were already socially marginalized and discriminated against. People living with HIV and AIDS become implicitly associated with stigmatized behaviours, regardless of how they actually became infected. They find themselves not accepted, rejected, and shunned and may experience sanctions, harassment, and violence based on their infection or association with HIV and AIDS (Goldsmith, 2004). Discrimination often includes public restrictions and some forms of punishment (Busza, 1999).

Methods : In this study, social attitudes’ variables are used to investigate HIV and AIDS related stigma and discrimination among adolescents in Botswana in relation to default of HIV positive adolescents on HAART in Gaborone. The paper adopts a framework in studying factors influencing stigmatization and discrimination against APLWA in Botswana. Variables that reflect knowledge and misconceptions about HIV transmission and those that show the socio-economic and demographic profile of individuals are used as predictors of stigma and discrimination.

Results: Results from secondary data sources show that many of the adolescents experience negative attitudes leading them to refrain from disclosing their statuses to anyone. Individuals with HIV and AIDS are stigmatized because their illness is: (a) associated with deviant behaviour; (b) viewed as the responsibility of the individual; (c) not well understood by the lay community and viewed negatively by health care providers (Alonzo and Reynolds, 1995).

Conclusions: There is need to address issues of stigma and discrimination as part of prevention of the further spread of HIV and AIDS in Botswana. As part of the study the theory of Planned Behaviour will be used to intervene in addressing this issue as a way to find behavioural influences to these adolescents.

Mahfoudh A,
University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: To study the impact of fixed night shift on the quality of life among healthcare staff.

Methods: The present study is an exhaustive cross-sectional survey which has been conducted at the University Hospital of Monastir, and it is about 92 care agents working permanently at night. The study of quality of life is based on the questionnaire SF-12.

Results: The average age was equal to 42.53 ±9.45 years with a sex ratio of 1.72. Nurses represented 72% of study population. The average global score of the quality of life (GSQL) was 49.7±11 and 55.4 % of them had a GSQL < 50. The average score of the mental health (SMH) was 46.72 ±12.9. A SMH < 25 was noted in 5.4 % of hospital night workers. The average score of physical health (SPH) was 52.71± 18.04. A SPH 50 < was found in 54.3 % of the questioned staffs. This score depended significantly on the consumption of tobacco (p=0.004), alcohol (p=0.03) and the frequency of family meetings (p=0.007).

Conclusion: More detailed studies will be needed to identify factors involved in the deterioration of the quality of life of permanent night workers among healthcare staff to improve their physical and mental well-being and ensure good quality care.
P-109 : Mental health of nurses: a cross sectional study conducted in the regional hospitals of the governorate of Mahdia in Tunisia.
Aouatef Mahfoud, Aouatef Mahfou
University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Aim: To evaluate the mental health status of nursing staff assigned to regional hospitals in the governorate of Mahdia in Tunisia.
Methods: It’s a cross-sectional study over three months, conducted in the Department of Occupational Medicine at the University Hospital in Mahdia in Tunisia. Data collection was realized with a predefined simple questionnaire, with specific parts for sociodemographic and professional characteristics. The assessment of mental health was conducted with the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ).
Results: A total of 130 health care workers have contributed to the study. The mean age was 41.9 ± 10 years. The average job tenure was 17 ± 11 years. The study of Mental Health found that 73% of participants had at least a minor mental disorder. Twenty four percent of the population had concentration disorders and 35% had difficulty of sleeping. More than a third of participants had difficulty in making decisions and felt constantly depressed. After logistic regression, a poor relationship within the health care team (p=0.05, OR= 1.2; IC= (0.9-1.5) and a highest job tenure (p=0.02 OR=2.26 IC= (1.08-4.7)) are correlated to impaired mental health of nurses.
Conclusion: The nursing staff is particularly exposed to the risk of mental disorders, which can significantly hinder not only his health but also the quality of care delivered.
Keywords: Nurses, work conditions, mental health

P-110 : Ethical issues of weaning addicted prisoners.
Meriem BEJI, Wael MAJDOUB, Amal MOSBAHI,Ahmed MHALLLA, Ilyes TURKI
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Abstract:
Background: Addiction to illicit substances is a complex medical condition affecting neurocognitive and physical functioning. An abrupt illicit substances withdrawal may cause profound physical and psychological suffering. Addicted individuals are especially vulnerable at the time of arrest or initial detention and may be driven to engage in risky behavior.
Aim: To analyze the ethical issues of weaning drug addicts in prison.
Methods: We made a review of literature concerning the ethical issues of weaning addicted prisoners.
Results: The lack of addicted prisoners’ treatment threatens fundamental human rights to be protected against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and rights to health and life. It also poses serious ethical problems for health care providers since this violates the basic principles of beneficence and non-maleficence. Indeed, the trauma of imprisonment, coupled with severe illicit substance withdrawal, can also increase the risk of suicide among drug addicts. That’s why international principles of medical ethics require that prison medical staff have to provide “the best possible health care for those who are incarcerated in prisons for whatever reasons”. Therefore, all detainees must be able to have access, at any time, to health-care personnel.
Conclusions: The health care of prisoners should be a public health priority. An access to addiction treatment for prisoners is primordial to guarantee the fulfillment of ethical and human rights obligations.

P-111 : Psychological counseling to former Senegalese hostages in the context of the Casamance conflict.
El Hadji Makhtar BA.
Fann Teaching Hospital, Senegal
Abstract:
Southern Senegal is facing an armed conflict that began in the 1980s and following the secessionist ambitions of an armed movement: the movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC). The Senegalese soldiers including elite corps namely paratroopers and commandos are constantly deployed there. In 2010, 08 Senegalese soldiers and a policeman were taken hostage by elements of the MFDC. They stayed for a year in the positions of the movement. After lengthy negotiations, they were released.
In return, they had trouble sleeping. They saw the scenes of the attack and their fallen comrades at the time of the attack. They had great difficulty in returning to their body. When they managed to return to their peers, they are marginalized. They felt useless and wondered if they would not have been better that they die at the time of the attack. The monitoring allowed to return to the errors of command in the initial management of these former hostages...

P-112: Suicide by hanging of children: autopsy case report.
Saker L, Guehria F., Sellami L., Zerairia Y., Belkhadja N., Mellouki Y., Kaious F., Mira A
Ibn Rochd university hospital - Annaba-Algeria.

Abstract:
Background: The hanging is due to its ease of implementation and its almost radical nature, a major cause of voluntary death. When it is an adult hanging is usually connected with a suicide. When it interests the child, it becomes problematic. Indeed the discovery of a hanged child puts the coroner and investigator in trouble. Is it a crime, suicide or an accident?
Case: We present a case of violent death by hanging of 14-year-old teenager, who was found dead, hanging from a tree branch with a rope in the family garden, family history of suicidal hanging a 16years old cousin a year earlier.
Results: An autopsy on his body was allowed to find any trace of violence on the entire body surface outside the groove found in the neck with the characteristics of a normal life hanging groove. Violence injuries related to the constrictions of the neck by hanging. The diagnosis is: Voluntary violent death by hanging
Conclusion: Suicide is inherent to family factors where the child plays the role of a witness (family conflict, suicide in the family etc.) or factors related to the child itself (weakened personality).

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Abstract:
Background: Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a sever disorder that affects approximately 5 to 10% of the entire population. A startling trend of co-occurring PTSD with alcohol use disorder (AUD) has surfaced among humans who express this condition. Yet the neurobiological basis for this comorbidity remains unclear.
Aim: To investigate the PTSD-AUD interaction in mice. We managed first, to establish a reliable alcohol induced conditioned place preference (CPP) in adult mice. Then, we have investigated the interaction between PTSD and AUD combining an animal model of PTSD (based on avoidance training) with the CPP paradigm.
Results: Our main findings were that alcohol induces a reliable CPP using 0.8g/kg and 1.6g/kg of alcohol. Following the combination of CPP with PTSD we found that ethanol induced CPP using
1.6g/kg had no significant effect concerning avoidance symptom, whereas it reduces anxiety-like behavior evaluated by the elevated plus maze test. In the sensitization test, an increased freezing response was observed for the group co-expressing CPP and PTSD. After avoidance extinction, relapse was observed for the group combining PTSD and CPP using very low intensity chocs (0.15mA).

Conclusion: We have thus managed to investigate the effect of CPP on PTSD’s main symptoms and we have found that CPP facilitates avoidance relapse.

P-114 : Aggressions in pre-hospital emergency medicine: a cross sectional study among 51 health care workers.
Faculty of Medicine of Monastir, University of Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract :
Aim: To evaluate the frequency of aggressions in pre-hospital emergency medicine, analyze its circumstances and its consequences to propose means of prevention.
Methods: A questionnaire was given to a sample of pre-hospital care providers. The participants were asked about their socio-demographic and professional characteristics, aggression during their careers (typology, frequency, causes and consequence) and the possible means of prevention.
Results: Fifty one agents have taken part in this study. Physical assaults and psychological abuse was reported respectively by 39.2 % (n=20) and 84.3 % (n=43) of participants. Concomitant exposition to both types of aggression was reported by 32.8 % agents (n=16). Injuries were mild in all cases: bruises 15.6 % (n=8), ecchymosis 5.8 % (n=3) and skinners 17.6% (n=9). The main circumstance of violence was delayed coming, noted in 31.4 % of cases. The principal consequence of these injuries was demotivation (17.6%). Main preventive measures proposed by study population were a systematic use of forces in areas at risk (45.1%). Specific training in the management of violence can also be an effective preventive measure for 17.6 % of participants.
Conclusion: The risk of aggressions on health workers, in particular in pre-hospital area is considerable. Public awareness, training staff in managing stressful situations and improvement of care quality are the main axes to prevent violence at pre-hospital emergency medicine.

P-115 : Violence in health care settings: a study conducted in three hospitals in Tunisia.
Mahfoudh A.,
Faculty of Medicine of Monastir, University of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract :
Aim: Aggressions represent a potential conflict to health care workers. To assess this risk, describe the profiles of victims and aggressors and to analyze the circumstances of abuse, we conducted a study of 106 attacks.
Methods: This is a retrospective study of 87 cases of occupational accidents that have involved victims of aggression in 3 university hospitals in central and southern of Tunisia, over a period of 10 years.
Results: A male predominance was noted in the victim / aggressor couple with a respective frequency of 53.8% and 71.6%. The staff of psychiatric is more exposed to attacks (48.1%) and the category of nurses is most concerned with an average rate of 48.1%. The abuser is frequently a patient (56.6%), less often a family member of the patient (15.1%). The attacks were voluntary in 78.1% of cases and due to agitated patients in 14.2% of cases. They occurred often during the daytime (83.1%) and in 27.3% of cases over the weekend. Natural arms (punch, crush, bite ...) are the most frequently means used (86.8%). The attacks have led to a work stoppage in 87.7% of cases and a cumulative period of absence of 1033 days.
Conclusion: Aggressions in health care settings have multiple causal factors. This phenomenon became a frequent daily reality that generates significant indirect human cost on individual and collective functioning. That is why we must denounce violence and integrate prevention programs into work organization, particularly in hospital facility.

P-116: The Influence of Individual lifestyle factors on the quality of life.
Alila Samar, Jedidi Jihen, Ben Ayed Houda, Kamoun Sourour, Mejdoub Yosra, Feki Hbib, Kassis Mondher, Karray Raouf, Dammak Jamel
Department of Community Medecine and Epidemiologie CHU Hedi Chaker Sfax.

Abstract:
Backgrounds: The aim of this study was to assess the influence of individual lifestyle factors on the quality of life.
Methods: We conducted a comparative study between two groups. The first group (G1) included subjects with a altered quality of life (QOL) and the second (G2) subjects with a normal QOL. The study included some visitors contacted at the two University Hospitals in Sfax. A self-administrated questionnaire assessed both individual lifestyle factors (physical activity, tobacco and alcohol use) and quality of life using the generic SF-36 scale. QOL was considered altered if the overall score of the SF-36 is less than 66.7%.
Results: Our study included 70 subjects divided in two groups (G1 = 27 subjects; 38.6%) (G2 = 43 subjects; 61.4%). Mean age was 35.7 ± 13.43 years with a predominance of male subjects (62.9%). The percentage of smoking was significantly higher (96.3% vs 30.2%, p <0.001) altered QOL group. The same applied to the percentage of alcohol use (63% vs 20.9%, p= 0.04). However, the percentage of subjects practicing physical activity in this group was significantly lower (18.5% vs. 65.1%, p <0.001). The multivariate analysis showed that tobacco and alcohol were independent risk factors for altered QOL (p <0.001, OR= 500; p = 0.049, OR = 9.8, respectively) while the physical exercise was a protective factor (p= 0.001, OR= 0.009).
Conclusion: Our results highlight the need for a regular physical activity as well as smoking and alcohol cessation to improve people quality of life.

P-117: Adverse childhood experiences and sleep disturbances among Tunisian pregnant women.
Sana El Mhamdi, Amel Amara, Ines Bouanene, Arwa Ben Salah, Mohamed Soltani, Mustafa al’Absi
Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir (Tunisia)

Abstract:
Background: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are associated with an increased risk of several negative health outcomes throughout the life course. Studies suggest that sleep disorders may be one such outcome.
Aim: To extend this literature by examining the link between ACEs and sleep disturbances during pregnancy in Tunisian pregnant women.
Methods: We conducted a prospective study among pregnant women in five primary health care centers in Tunisia. Women were followed during the second, third trimesters and during the postnatal period. ACEs included intra-familial adversities (maltreatment, neglect, physical and sexual abuse) and social adversities (peer violence, exposure to community and collective violence). Self-reported sleep disturbances were assessed using the Arabic version of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI).
Results: Overall, 500 pregnant women were followed during the study period with 54% reported at least one ACE. Sleep disturbance was reported by 37.2% and 42.9% during the third trimester and during the postpartum period respectively. After adjustment to postpartum depression and post-traumatic stress disorders, ACEs were significantly and positively associated to sleep disturbance during the postpartum period.
Conclusion: Adverse childhood experiences were associated with self-reported sleep disturbances in pregnant women. ACEs could be considered as potential risk factor for sleep disturbances.

P-118 : Social interactions, traumatic life event and ADHD: about 447 Tunisian students.
Monastir University Hospital, Monastir.

Abstract :
Introduction: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is considered as a neurodevelopmental disorder .
Aim: The aims of our study were to determine the prevalence of ADHD in a population of high school students in Monastir and to study the association between ADHD and relationship with parents and with peers.
Methods: It was a cross-sectional study concerning a representative sample of 447 third year high school students of the governorate of Monastir during November 2015. The diagnosis of ADHD was made by the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale. The sociodemographic and clinical characteristics were evaluated by a pre-established questionnaire.
Results: The prevalence of ADHD in our population was 18.1%. The study of the family status showed that the majority (93.5%) lived in two-parent families. The relationship between the adolescent and his parents was described as very good in 47.7%, and disturbed in 23.7% of the cases. A history of maltreatment was reported by 18.8%. 91% of students reported having friends; the relationship was described as very good for 42.3% and moderately disturbed for 13.2%. The diagnosis of ADHD was associated to the single parent family status, 18.5% of adolescents with ADHD had a single parent ADHD, it was also associated to bad relationships with parents and with peers, 74.1% of adolescents with ADHD have had bad relationships with parents and 30.4% have had bad relationships with peers. The multivariate analysis showed an association between the diagnosis of ADHD and the bad relationships with parents and antecedents of maltreatment.
Conclusion The ADHD was associated to several sociodemographic characteristics and traumatic life event.

P-119 : Cases of suicide by self-immolation in Kairouan (west central Tunisia) during the period from 2011 to 2015.
Meriem BEJI, Wael MAJDOUB, Amal MOSBAHI, Jihene Mannai, Ilyes TURKI
Kairouan’s Hospital-Tunisia, Department of Psychiatry –Kairouan

Abstract :
Background: There are different methods of committing suicide. Some of these methods have a high fatality rate such as hanging or shooting. In Tunisia, since 2011, we have noticed an increase in self-immolation suicides. This method is considered as one of the most lethal methods.
Aim: The aim of our study was to analyze the trends of suicide by self-immolation over a period of five years (2011–2015).
Methods: We investigated retrospectively the forensic autopsy cases of suicide by self-immolation in Kairouan (west central Tunisia) from 2011 until 2015.
Results: There were 24 cases (15 men, five of them were married and 9 women), corresponding to 23% of all known suicides committed in Kairouan during this period. The most common reasons for self-immolation were family conflict or financial problem. Five individuals were depressed for health reasons. There was a history of mental disturbances in 17% of these suicide cases. The location of the self-immolation was home in 94%. In one case the suicide was committed in front of the police station. In nearly 78% of cases, the individuals had spilled on themselves an inflammable fluid mainly petrol. The body surface area burnt was from 28% to 99%. Suicide by self-immolation was committed under the influence of alcohol in 3 cases.
Conclusion: In Tunisia, the number of suicides by self immolation has increased since 2011. Close cooperation with the criminal investigation department is imperative for determining whether the death by fire was accidental, suicidal or homicidal.

P-120 : Ethical Consideration of using physical restraint.
Meriem BEJI, Wael MAJDOUB, Amal MOSBAHI, Ahmed MHALLLA, Ilyes TURKI. Kairouan’s Hospital-Tunisia, Department of Psychiatry –Monastir

Abstract:
Background: Physical restraint is one of the most controversial practices in psychiatry department. It involves one or more members of staff to hold the person, move him, or block his movements to stop him from leaving. It is a real dilemma for medical and nursing staff, shared between the bond to protect the patient and the duty to respect his personal freedom.
Aim: Our aim is to analyze the ethical frameworks relevant to physical restraint.
Methods: We made a review of literature concerning the ethical dilemma of using physical restraint in psychiatry department.
Results: Decisions about the use of physical restraints are complex and ethically laden; the complexity of physical restraint depends on patient characteristics and nurse-related factors including nurse’s perception of patient behavior, their willingness to take risks, and their own comfort. It is useful to prevent injury and reduce agitation but it is a highly controversial and potentially dangerous practice. Indeed, it can produce physical and psychological effects on both patients and staff. It should be considered as a last resort because it may represent a significant threat to human rights, dignity and autonomy. However, there are situations where nurses have to use physical restraint to prevent patients from self-harming.
Conclusions: The use of restraint is always an emotive issue, involving challenges and difficult decisions. That’s why it must be governed by clear protocols, which are still absent, that ensure its appropriate application to protect the rights of mentally ill person.

P-121 : CAN WE PREDICT THE RISK OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE? INTEREST OF THE ACTUARIAL APPROACH.
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Faculté de Médecine de Monastir, MONASTIR, TUNISIE.

Abstract:
Introduction: Risk assessment of institutional abuse is a major concern of professionals in mental health. Many instruments have been developed to increase the prediction accuracy of this risk, the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) which is the most used instrument for assessing the risk of violence on an actuarial approach based on algorithmic decision-making process that reflects a statistical combination to estimate the probability of future violence.
Aim: The aim of our study was to examine the predictive validity of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide.
Methods: We performed a prospective study during four months with all patients admitted in the psychiatric department of the University Hospital of Mahdia in Tunisia under the regular compulsory hospitalization. The main outcome measure was the “institutional violence” was defined as the occurrence of at least one physical assault against a patient or caregiver and / or behavior that required the use of physical restraint during the hospital stay. The evaluation of the predictive validity of the VRAG was made by ROC curve analysis “Receiver Operating Characteristic" with calculation of the area under the curve AUC (Area Under the Curve). A value AUC> 0.70 reflects good predictability.
Results: In a cohort of 55 patients admitted in compulsory way and followed prospectively for a mean duration of 27 days, the occurrence of "institutional violence" was noted in 30.9% of cases.

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VRAG score varied between 19 and 8 with an average of 8.9 ± 6.9. When applying the ROC curve analysis, VRAG has proved predictive for this violence with an AUC = 0.73 (95% CI [0.59 to 0.87]; p <0.006). To a cut-off score of 12.5 corresponding to the inflection point of the curve, VRAG had a sensitivity of 0.82 and specificity of 0.50.

Conclusion: These results allowed us to identify the predictive capability of this instrument for the actuarial evaluation in the short term risk of violence in Tunisian psychiatric environment.

P-122 : FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUICIDE ATTEMPTS AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING A TUNISIAN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
Ines Bouanene, Ilyes Marrag, Kilani Hajji, Sana El Mhamdi, Mohamed Nasr
Department of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology, University Hospital of Monastir, Monastir, TUNISIA.

Abstract:
Background: Understanding patterns and potential risk factors of suicidal behaviors is crucial for healthcare professionals to implement selective interventions.
Aim: The current study aimed at examining the factors associated with suicide attempts among patients attending a Tunisian emergency department.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study among patients who attended the emergency department of Mahdia University Hospital (Tunisia) from April 2013 to March 2014. Data were collected from medical records and questionnaires. Socio-demographic, contextual, anamnestic and clinical variables were assessed.
Results: A total of 90 suicide attempts made by 77 individuals were recorded during the study period, representing prevalence rates of 2.2% of medical emergencies and 17.5% of psychiatric ones. The patients’ mean age was 26 years with a female predominance (sex ratio = 0.3). More than 1/3 of them were unemployed. A trigger factor was found in 95.6% of cases. Self-induced intoxication was the most widely used method (93.4%). Reactional suicidal attempts as well as depression and anxiety disorders accounted for 60% and 33.3% respectively. Many factors were significantly associated with suicide attempts: young age, female gender, secondary level of education, liberal profession or students, presence of trigger factor, family and personal history of mental disorders, the provenance of the examination request from a physician.
Conclusion: This study highlighted a particular profile of patients at high risk of suicide. Special attention must be paid to them with regard to prevention and research programs.

P-123 : PREDICTOR FACTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS IN VICTIMS OF CHILD MALTREATMENT: A STUDY OF 317 CASE OF CHILD ABUSE IN SOUSSE, TUNISIA.
Braham Mohamed Yassine, Jedidi Maher, Sahnoun Maha, Masmoudi Tasnim, Elkhal Mohamed Cherif, Ben Dhiab Mohamed, Souguir Mohamed Kamel
Farhat Hached University Hospital Sousse, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Research into the consequences of child maltreatment has uncovered many deleterious developmental outcomes.
Aim: To identify risk factors and characteristics of Tunisians victims who suffered from psychological consequences of child abuse and neglect.
Methods: Retrospective cohort study. Data was collected from the reports of the child protection services agency of Sousse, Tunisia, from 2006 to 2015. Only screened in referrals of child abuse and neglect were analyzed.
Results: 317 reports of child abuse and neglect were collected and 113 (35.6 %) suffered from mental health problems which appeared through the psychiatric follow-up; conduct disorders (n=63; 55.26%), anxiety disorders (n=29;
25.43%), depressive symptoms (n=14; 12.3%). Addictive behaviors were found among 2 boys. The most common types of maltreatment were neglect and psychological abuse. Male gender, recurrence of maltreatment, and alcohol abuse among caregivers had significant association with mental disorders. Furthermore, children in large families were more vulnerable.

Conclusions: Considering the short and long term mental sequelae on the mental health of victim of child maltreatment, prevention and early identification of cases is necessary and more effort should be provided.

P-124 : RISK FACTORS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND ITS EFFECTS ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN A TUNISIAN POPULATION SAMPLE.
Braham Mohamed Yassine, Jedidi Maher1, Sahnoun Mahat, Milayeh Souhail 2, Masmoudi Tasnim1, Chkibrène Youssef1, Ben Dhiab Mohamed 1, Souguir Mohamed Kame11.
Farhat Hached University Hospital Sousse, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Aims: To identify risk factors of violence against children and to assess the impact on children’s access to education and their school performances.
Methods: Retrospective, descriptive study based on reports of the Child Protection Services of Sousse, Tunisia collected from 2006 to 2015.
Results: 317 cases of maltreatment were identified. Children aged from 7 to 10 years were more exposed (n=96; 31%). Neglect was predominant in all ages, followed by psychological violence except for children over 14 years-old where it was followed by sexual abuse. Physical abuse and neglect were significantly associated to male gender whereas sexual abuse was significantly associated to female gender. Among siblings, the youngest were significantly more likely to be victims of sexual abuse. 13.14% (n=16) of fathers victims were unemployed, and 78.2% (n=115) of the mothers were housewives. A significant association was found between parental absence and exposure to neglect as well as between poverty and neglect. In this study, 49.8% (n=126) school-aged children were not attending schools. Early school dropout was significantly higher among boys. 52.2% (n=35) of those who could access education had poor school performance, this was significantly related to the child's exposure to neglect.
Conclusion: Child maltreatment is a multifactorial public health issue. Identifying risk factors helps prevent all forms of maltreatment particularly with support of families through home visits and educating programs.

P-125 : VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN TUNISIAN SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS: STUDY IN THE REGION OF SOUSSE.
Braham Mohamed Yassine, Jedidi Maher, Masmoudi Tasnim, Sahnoun Mahat, Elkhal Mohamed Cherif, Ben Dhiab Mohamed, Souguir Mohamed Kamel.
Farhat Hached University Hospital Sousse, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Violence against children occurs in homes, schools and streets, in places of entertainment, and in care centres. Perpetrators include parents, teachers, caretakers and other children.
Aim: Our study examines maltreatment in care centers and victimization of children by peers and teachers.
Results: 317 children were victims of child abuse and neglect. Through the years, violence in schools raised gradually. In our study, 7% (n = 22) of child maltreatment cases were perpetrated by teachers and classmates. Teachers were more likely to commit physical abuse whereas peers were more likely to commit physical abuse.
and emotional abuse with significant associations.
Furthermore, we collected 5 cases (1.5%) of sexual abuse while the child was in foster care. The child himself reported the abuse which consisted in sexual touching and sexual harassment.
Conclusion: Child abuse represents a real risk for children's ability to learn and grow into adults who can create sound families and communities. Prevention programs must take place especially in schools where children must feel safe and should be able to thrive.

P-126 : ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS AMONG TUNISIAN WOMEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.
Braham M-Y, Jedidi Maher, Elkhâl Mohamed Cherif, Masmoudi Tasnim, Sahnoune Maha, Ben Dhiab Mohamed, Souguir Mohamed Kamel.
Farhat Hached University Hospital Sousse, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Sexual assault is a major public health problem facing our society. It has immediate and long-term consequences that can be devastating for the physical, emotional and relational health of the victim.
Aim: To identify the consequences of sexual assault on Tunisian women addictive behaviors.
Methods: A descriptive phenomenological study on 8 Tunisian women who were victims of a sexual assault on the Sousse region between 2013 and 2015 and who were examined at the Forensic Medicine Department CHU Farhat Hached Sousse.
Results: In our sample, the main age of women was 28.25 years. The assailant was known in 75% of cases in which the husband was the perpetrator in one case. We found some new addiction behaviors in victims; alcoholic addiction in 33%, drugs addiction in 20% and cannabis addiction in 46%.
Conclusion: The impact of sexual trauma mental health is clearly important and constitutes a serious problem for health

mental which is dominated by addictive behavior. Victim’s access to psychological support means should be possible and easy, so that all women who experience sexual trauma may follow a path of recovery and empowering.

P-127 : Evaluation of an innovative action in awareness of teenagers against drug abuse in the community of Akouda.
Chiraz-Dorsaf Makni, Dr Manel Mallouli*, Dr Cheik Zedini* ,Dr Ajmi Thouraya*
CSB Jawhara Groupement de santé Sousse1.

Abstract:
Background: Effective awareness teenagers against drugs bump into a social taboo. Replacing the traditional teaching methods, art and peer education are the best approaches to raise teenager.
Aim: The aim of our study was to evaluate this educational approach in the short term.
Methods: 500 students of primary and secondary school in Akouda were chosen by science teachers to .attend the outreach session. 20% were drawn to complete an evaluation of their knowledge pre-forming. A show was made through a partnership between doctors, teachers and life skills peer educators expressing drug abuse problem through plays, poems, songs, dances and painting. Same questionnaire was distributed at the end of training to half of the initial number (randomly).
Results: 71 students participated with 67.6% females (n=48), average age 13.2 years (+/-1.4), 7% have never heard of drug addiction (n=5). 72% reported that substance abuse is a common problem (n=51), 45% are convinced that this issue does not affect teenagers but the adult males (95%,n=68). After training, the majority considers that the problem affects both sexes, all ages combined. If 93% (n=68) of students consider drug addiction as an abnormal behavior they neither see it as a crime penalized nor as having a fatal outcome.
These rates increased respectively by 20%/30% post-training. Girls are more exposed, 38%
don’t consider addiction as serious acts, (boys 26% p=0.01). This difference persisted after training despite its reduction (6%).

Conclusion: The short-term increase in awareness of teenager against drug abuse is demonstrated, but requires a long-term evaluation focused primarily on female students to judge its impact.

P-128 : SUICIDE IN WOMEN: MEDICO LEGAL ASPECTS IN A TUNISIAN POPULATION.
Dorra Oualha, Nidhal Haj Salem, Mariem Belhadj, Sami Ben jomaa, Imen Hmila Amal Mosbahi, Ali Chadly
Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Suicide is an important and preventable public health problem, which is associated with high economic burden. Increased Tunisian suicide rates are reported especially after revolution. Despite women's greater vulnerability to suicidal behavior, completed suicide is more frequent among males than females.
Aim: The goal of this study is to describe characteristics of female suicide, including the means and social parameters.
Methods: We conducted a retrospective and descriptive study over a period of 25 years. We included all cases of suicide among females autopsied in the Forensic Medicine Department of Monastir. Data were gathered from the medical hospital records, the commemorative reported by parents of the casualties, the minutes of the judicial police and the autopsies reports.
Results: One hundred and twenty-five female suicide cases were recorded during 1991–2015. The mean age of the cases was 32 years (SD = 15.96), and the age range was 11–87. Twenty-one of the cases (12.5%) had a previous suicide attempt. The most common method of suicide was hanging (39.2%). The most reported reason in our study was family conflict (17.6%).

Conclusion: Although individuals commit suicide for various reasons, communities are often not willing to discuss the issue. Suicide prevention programs are urgent and should incorporate woman specific strategies.

P-129 : CHILDREN’S RIGHTS IN TUNISIA: LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES.
Dorra Oualha, Mariem Belhadj, Nidhal Haj Salem, Imen Hmila, Sami Ben jomaa, Amal Mosbahi, Ali Chadly
Fattouma Bourguiba Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Children are vulnerable and need special attention and care by governments. Tunisia was a pioneer country in childhood protection by taking many measures.
Aim: Our aims is to describe the country’s advancement in the legal field.
Results: Tunisia is party to a large number of international conventions promoting children’s rights. The most relevant measure is the promulgation in 1995 of a Code for the Protection of the Child (CPE). The 4 article specify that the best interest of the child must be the aim in all actions and decisions taken. Parents have the primary responsibility and active involvement in all phases of intervention appointed by the Code. The Respect of children’s views and participation in all social or judicial measures taken in its favor. The first chapter of this code is specially made for child in danger and the second chapter for the child in conflict with laws.
It also favors measures promoting preventive and educational reintegration. Furthermore, the code creates a “delegate for the protection of childhood” who enforces measures of prevention and protection. It also protects them against all forms of exploitation, violence, prejudice or physical, psychological or sexual assault or abandonment or neglect. Many others legal texts protect the right to vaccination, to education, to give consent and to avoid the conflict in interest between child and legal guardian.

Conclusion: Despite of these numerous measures, there is a significant gap between legal provisions and their weak or inexistent application in practice.

P-130 : COMPARING ASSESSMENTS DURATIONS OF TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY (TTD) ATTRIBUTED BY FORENSIC DOCTOR AND GENERAL PRACTIONER.
Marwa Boussaid, Mohamed Amine Mesrati, Abir Aissaoui, Ali Chadly
Taher Star University Hospital of Mahdia- Tunisia.

Abstract :
Background: The duration of the temporary total disability (TTD) is the period of time during which the victim is unable to do the basic activities. The evaluation of this duration is an act that could have serious implications. Every doctor doctor must be able to assess the TTD.
Aim: The aim of this work is to compare assessments durations of temporary total disability attributed by forensic doctor and general practioner.
Methods: A retrospective study was conducted in the Department of Forensic Medicine of the University Hospital of Mahdia. One hundred primary medical certificates were studied. Then, the TTD initially established was masqued and revaluated by a forensic doctor.
RESULTS: Among the studied certicates, 78 certificates were delivred for victims of traffic accidents. The TTD were determined on over 3 months in 15.38 %. The average of days attribued was 45.62 with extremes 04-120 days. The other 22 certificates were delivred for victims of violence. The TTD were determined on over 10 days in 68.18 %. The average of days was 19.31 with extremes 06-45 days. The certificates were revaluated by a forensic doctor and the TTD were determined on over 3 months in only one certificate of victim of traffic accidents and on over 10 days for certificates of victims of violence in only 36.36 %.
Conclusion : This study highlighted the inhomogeneity in the assements of the TTD attributed by general practioner and forensic doctor, which can be explained by the absence of the official scale and the lack of knowledge of its medico-legal consequences.

P-131 : ROLE OF DOCTORS IN PROTECTION OF THE INCOMPETENT ADULTS.
Marwa Boussaid, Mohamed Amine Mesrati, Abir Aissaoui, Ali Chadly
Taher Star University Hospital of Mahdia- Tunisia.

Abstract :
Background : An incompetent person is anyone of full age without legal capacity and unable to manage their own affairs. That's why, it's necessary to protect these people from abuse and exploitation.
Aim: The aim of this work is to determine the measures to protect these incompetent adults in Tunisia and the role of doctors in this situation.
Methods: A revue of literature and an analysis of tunisian legislation promoting the protection of the incompetent adults.
Analysis: Doctors are required to do fine-grained cognitive and functional evaluation that balances promoting autonomy while protecting a vulnerable adult from harm. The writing of such certificates involves the practitioner’s full responsibility. In Tunisia, the guardianship is the only tool for...
protection comparing to other countries such as France (guardianship, trusteeship...). Thus, the guardian can be authorized to make legal, financial, and health care decisions for the ward.

Conclusion: Doctors have an important role in defending incompetent adults’ rights and protecting these people from abuse and their mission will be harder in the absence of these protective measures.

P-132: RULES OF REDACTION OF THE PRIMARY MEDICAL CERTIFICATE AND MEDICO-LEGAL IMPLICATIONS
Marwa Boussaid, Mohamed Amine Mesrati, Abir Aissaoui, Ali Chadly Taher Star University Hospital of Mahdia-Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background and aim: Doctors are frequently requested by their patients or by judicial requisition to redact a primary medical certificate. The aim of this work is to analyse critically a primary medical certificate of victim of violence written by a general practitioner and to discuss its medico-legal implications.
Methods: An analysis of a primary medical certificate of victim of violence written by a general practitioner and a review of literature.
Analysis: The primary medical certificate is a descriptive observation of the injuries found. It involves the practitioner’s full responsibility (legal, civil, disciplinary). Thus, every doctor should be able to perform these certificates. The document can then be used for judicial purposes and can direct action against alleged violence perpetrators. It allows the patient who has suffered damage to get fair compensation according to the conditions and procedures prescribed by law.
Conclusion: The primary medical certificate records the facts that the physician has personally found and noticed. The writing of such certificates commits the practitioner’s legal, civil and disciplinary responsibilities.

Keywords: Primary medical certificate, Structure, Medico-legal implications

P-133: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF OLD SOCIAL INSURED INDIVIDUALS WITH DEPRESSION AT THE REGIONAL MONASTIR CENTER OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE OFFICE.
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The regional Monastir center of the National Health Insurance Office.

Abstract:
Introduction: Depression in the elderly is often inadequately diagnosed and insufficiently treated. Regardless of the nature of the depression, the influence and the impact of the biological, situational, social and psychological factors would be more important in old subjects than in young ones when the disorder occurs.
Aim: The aim of our survey is to determine the prevalence of depression in old people.
Methods: Our study is a transverse, descriptive and analytical survey carried out on 20 old people.
Results: The examined population was composed of 20 people aged from 65 to 93 with a sex ratio of 1.05. Depression was more frequent in female subjects (58.8% of women compared to 44.4% of men).
Conclusion: Depression in the elderly is related to several depressive factors. This situation needs very important adaptive capacities.

P-134: EXPOSURE TO SOCIAL VIOLENCE DURING CHILDHOOD AND THE RISK OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AMONG TUNISIAN ADULTS.
Hela Abroug, Sana El Mhamdi, Ines Bouanene, Arwa Ben Salah, Manel Ben Fredj, Mohamed Soltani, Mustafa Al’Absi
Faculty of Medicine, University of Monastir (Tunisia).

Abstract:
Background: Previous evidence suggests that experiencing intra-familial adversities during childhood may be linked to problematic health behaviors such as
However, the impact of social adversities such as peer, community and collective violence on risk for tobacco dependence has received much less attention. The Current study examines the relationships between social childhood adversities and smoking behavior.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional study among 2010 Tunisian adults using the Arabic version of the World Health Organization Adverse Childhood Experiences – International questionnaire (WHO ACE-IQ). Data about smoking history and nicotine dependence among current smokers were also collected.

Results: Males were more likely to have experienced all types of social ACEs than females. The overall rate of ever smoking was 41% with significant sex differences (74.7% for males and 12.7% for females; p<.0001). Compared to the group with no ACEs, students exposed to intra-familial ACEs reported significantly higher rates of tobacco use. Likewise, the rates of tobacco use observed for the social ACEs are significantly higher (80.7% among males and 14.4% among females) compared to the referent group (no ACEs) (p<.001) and the intra-familial ACE exposed group (p <.001).

The group of current smokers are more likely to experience a large number of ACEs than the group of former smokers.

Conclusion: The findings from this study underscore the need of multi-sectoral and population-based strategies to minimize the occurrence of ACEs in general and particularly social ACEs following a stressful transition period in Tunisia.

P-135 : Self-harm in prison.
Rebhi Helal.,
General Directorate of prisons and rehabilitation Prison of Mornaguia.

Abstract :
Background: The self-aggressive behavior is particularly common in prison, but they are little studied even thought they represent the majority of attacks on itself. The most common form of self-harm is skin damage. The purpose of this work is to highlight the frequency of this phenomenon in prison, the causes and various psychological and behavioral problems associated with this phenomenon and support in prison.

Methods: This work included 100 inmates inflicted injuries selected randomly on all cases of self-mutilation by skin breakdown occurred in 2015.

Results: Among the cases studied several prisoniers suffering from psychitric disorders. Several types of addictions are frequently observed. No taking psychiatric or psychological treatment was mentioned in the monitoring of self-mutilation.

Conclusion: Self-injury by dermal degradation is a phenomenon widespread in prison. In general, We find that the reasons are unclear or unknown. However, mental disorders (depression, anxiety, ...) was described as well as drug and alcohol addiction. There is great uncertainty about the type of psychiatric treatment for self-mutilation. The therapeutic methods mainly focus on the causes rather than the behavior itself.

P-136 : FEMALE HOMICIDE VICTIMS: AUTOPSY STUDY OF 66 CASES.
Imen Hmila, Nidhal Haj salem, Mariem Belhadj, Amal Mosbahi, Sami Ben Jomaa, Dorra Oualha, Ali Chadly
Teatching hospital Fattouma Bourguiba of Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract :
Background: Homicide as an extreme violence against women is an important medico-legal issue worldwide. Its characteristics are highly influenced by victim’s gender specificity. By elucidating relevant features we aim to enhance forensic case profiling through describing the epidemiological characteristics of female homicide victims.

Methods: A retrospective analysis of forensic autopsy records of female homicide victims in forensic medicine department of Monastir during a 25-year period was carried out. The age, victim-
offender relationship, modes of homicide and motivation of murder were analyzed.

Results: During the study period, 66 female homicide cases were collected. Offender has been identified in 59.1%, it was an acquaintance of the victim in 48.5%. Victims were killed by intimate partners in 21.2% and by one of their parents in 18.2%. The average age of killed victims was 32-year-old varying from 1-day to 85-year-old. Corps were found dead most often in the victim’s domicile in 51.1%. The most common causes of death were blunt force injury 31.8%, strangulation and smothering in 28.8%. Combined impacts were revealed in 25.8%. The homicides were associated to rape in 9.1% The main motives were mostly undetermined; the determined ones included interpersonal conflict in 15.2%, pregnancy out of wedlock in 9.1% and robbery in 3%.

Conclusion: Homicide in women is a phenomenon with several distinctive victim, offender, and event characteristics. Provided data could be helpful for corpus inspection in forensic casework and for strategic planning of prevention.

P-137: Health-related quality of life determinants during Tunisian medical internship
Irtyah Merchaoi, Noura Belhadj, Wiem Bouhoula, faten M’henni, Ines Rassas, Adnène Henchi, Néila Chaari, Mohamed Akrout, Charfeddine Amri.
University hospital of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Medical internship has been considered the best form of professional training for doctors thus various determinants impact mental and physical quality of life of medical interns.
Aims: To assess the quality of life of medical interns and to identify associations with socio demographic and occupational factors.
Method: A cross-sectional anonymous, survey involving 331 interns has been conducted in 2 university hospitals. Besides the short form of Health survey standardized questionnaire assessing the mental and physical quality of life, we collected demographic, occupational and health data.
Results: Determinants of the interns' physical quality of life were smoking (0.07), suicidal thoughts (p=0.07), psychosomatic complaints (p=0.001) and satisfaction in relation to occupational expectations in the department (p=0.001). Mental quality of life was statically influenced by psychosomatic complaints (p=0.002), suicidal ideation (p=0.005) and professional expectations (p=0.001). After removal of all the variables that were not independently associated to mental and physical quality of life, factors accounting for 8.7% of the variance in physical quality of life were: psychosomatic complaints (p=0.001) and satisfaction in relation to occupational expectations in the department (p=0.02) and those accounting for 6.5 % of the variance of interns mental quality of life were suicidal thoughts (p=0.009) and occupational expectations in the department (p=0.002).

Conclusion: Medical internship is a transition from the student training to a real medical exercise mostly depending on the organizational occupational aspects and technical resources. Further management efforts should beplanified to enhance interns' quality of life on both mental and physical sides.

P-138: Residents' Experiences of workplace Harassment in Tunisian medical sector.
University hospital of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:
Background: Moral harassment has been a longstanding problem in medical sector, especially in residency training. This common problem can affect the ability and satisfaction of residents.
Aim: Our study aims to evaluate the extent of moral harassment at workplace in
medical residents and to determine the associated factors.
Methodology: A cross-sectional survey was conducted during two months in all the cohort of residents practicing in two university hospitals of the faculty of Medicine of Monastir in Tunisia. It was based on the self-administered «Negative Acts Questionnaire».
Results: A total of 113 questionnaires were completed. Fifty-eight percent of the residents were victims of moral harassment according to the NAQ. The most frequent harassment acts were the quite unmanageable workload (64%), the attribution of tasks much lower than their competences or tasks with unachievable objectives or with hard to meet deadlines (31%) and the excessive monitoring (29.2%). Workplace moral harassment was statistically associated with serious family problems (p=0.005), disappointment with the tasks they were assigned which fall well below their expectations (p=0.006) and the failure to rest for psychosomatic or anxio-depressive symptoms (p=0.047). The final model of logistic binary regression showed that dissatisfaction with the working conditions in the selected department or specialty (p=0.008) and anxio-depressive symptoms (p≤0.001) were responsible in 19.4 % of the variability of residents’ moral harassment. Conclusion: Being abused during residency is a universal problem. Educational programs and effective preventive measures against this mistreatment are urgently required.

P-139 : Anxiety and depression during internship and residency: a cross sectional study in two Tunisian university hospitals.
Irtyah Merchaoui, Asma Chouchane, Fetenn Mhenni, Neila Chaari, Adnène Henchi, Mohamed Akrou, Ferid Zaafrane, Charfeddine Amri.
University hospital of Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Stress in medical career begins since medical studies, and continues and increases especially with medical training.
Aim: To point out the determinants of depression and anxiety in interns and residents trainees and to assess impact on quality of life.
Methods: An exhaustive cross-sectional survey was carried out during 2 months in 547 medical interns and residents working in two university hospitals. Anxiodepressive symptoms have been explored by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale and the quality of life by the Short Form 8 Health Survey.
Results: About 71% of respondents had anxio-depressive symptoms which were significantly influenced by serious family problems (p = 0.012), number of dependents (p=0.005), increase in smoking and alcohol consumption (p = 0.011), satisfaction regarding the quality of services provided to patients (<10-3) and satisfaction by the department or the chosen specialty. No significant relation to the occupational status of intern or resident (p =0.051) was found. The multivariate model of correlates of anxio-depressive symptoms was made of satisfaction regarding the quality of services provided to patients (p=0.001) and serious family problems (0.044). Quality of life, has been significantly impaired by the anxio-depressive symptoms on the mental ( p< 10-3) and physical sides ( p< 10-3).
Conclusion: Mental health seems to be impairing quality of life of interns and residents in our university hospitals. Serious measures based on prevention programs and aiming to improve work conditions, as well as trainee’s well-being are required to be implemented.

P-140 : THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT STYLE ON INTERNET USAGE.
MAATOUK.H, SOUID.O, GUEDRIA.A, GADDOUR.N, GAHA.L.
University Hospital of Monastir, University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Internet usage is a major aspect in the young generation’s daily life, and its impact on quality of life has grown in recent years. The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of attachment style on internet usage.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among medical interns and residents in two hospitals in Monastir, Tunisia. The sample consisted of 547 participants. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale and the Short Form 8 Health Survey were used to assess anxio-depressive symptoms and quality of life, respectively. The Self-Authority Index was used to assess attachment style.
Results: About 71% of respondents had anxio-depressive symptoms which were significantly influenced by serious family problems (p = 0.012), number of dependents (p=0.005), increase in smoking and alcohol consumption (p = 0.011), satisfaction regarding the quality of services provided to patients (<10-3) and satisfaction by the department or the chosen specialty. No significant relation to the occupational status of intern or resident (p =0.051) was found. The multivariate model of correlates of anxio-depressive symptoms was made of satisfaction regarding the quality of services provided to patients (p=0.001) and serious family problems (0.044). Quality of life, has been significantly impaired by the anxio-depressive symptoms on the mental ( p< 10-3) and physical sides ( p< 10-3).
Conclusion: Mental health seems to be impairing quality of life of interns and residents in our university hospitals. Serious measures based on prevention programs and aiming to improve work conditions, as well as trainee’s well-being are required to be implemented.
Abstract:
INTRODUCTION: The number of internet users has increased spectacularly the last decades. In fact with the global extent of the net, concerns about the over-use of this technology has been raised. Internet addiction is strongly related to psychological motivations. Indeed attachment theory has been advanced to explain the addictive internet usage.
PURPOSE: The aim of this study is to examine the impact of the attachment style on Internet addiction risk.
METHOD: It’s a cross-sectional study with a purposive sampling of 70 adolescents and young adults. Data were collected using a French version of Internet addiction test (IAT) and the Adult attachment scale (AAS). All statistical analyses were performed using the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 21. This study was conducted from June 2016 to August 2016.
RESULTS: Our sample was comprised of 70 participants, of which 40 were girls (57.1% of the sample) and 30 boys (42.9%), ages ranging from 14 to 29 years (M=24.46). There were 74.3% Medical students, 14.3% were school students, 5.7% were commerce students, were 4.3% design students, and 1.4% were sport students. 100% of users reported having Facebook account, 31.4% had Instagram account, 7.1% uses Twitter network and only 1.9% communicate with Viber. The main motives of internet use were: Chatting with friends, spending time, studying, playing and purchasing. 32.9% of users were not addicted to Internet. 41.1% had mild addiction, 21.4% had moderate addiction and 8.6% were severely addicted to the net. Results had shown that insecure attachment style was significally related to Internet addiction. In fact, insecure attachment style was related to mild addiction (p=0.024), to moderate addiction (p=0.000) and to severe addiction (p=0.02). However, secure style of attachment was not related to addictive behavior (p=0.015).
CONCLUSION: Attachment theory notes that children’s attachments to their caregivers in their early formative years shape their thoughts, feelings and motivations in adulthood. Results of this study suggest that dysfunctional attachment style had a great influence on adolescents and young adult’s likelihood of becoming addicted to Internet. In fact addictive behavior could be a consequent need to escape the emotional distress that results from insecure attachment. Reducing addiction risk to the net could be handled by providing secure foundation for adolescent development.

P-141 : SEXUAL ASSAULTS: LEGAL ASPECTS COMPARISON BETWEEN TUNISIA AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.
Wael Majdoub, Amal Mosbah, Mariem Beji, Elyes Turki.
Ibn El Jazzar Hospital, Kairouan, Tunisia.
Abstract:
Background: Sexual assaults and rapes are considered as psychological and medico-legal emergencies. Their management necessitates a good knowledge of the specific legislation, circumstances, physical and psychological effects, and of the procedures that follow the lodging of complaint.
Aim: To analyze Tunisian legislative approach to sexual violence in comparison with other European countries.
Methods: It is an overview of legislation concerning sexual assaults in Tunisia and some European countries.
Results: Tunisian legislation criminalizing sexual assault is restrictive, gender specific and fails to define rape in a manner consistent with international laws. Rape is defined, by a Tunisian jurisprudence, as the non-consensual penetration of the vagina by the penis. France has a broad definition of rape, including fellatio, anal intercourse and penetration by an object other than the penis. Under Tunisian Penal Code, “anyone who engages in sexual relations with a female without her consent through the use or threat of violence is punishable...
by death”. This definition, unlike French law, excludes the possibility of rape of men and boys and rape within a marital relationship. Penalties vary according to victim’s age. Any sexual relation with a female aged less than twenty years, married couple excluded, is punishable by Tunisian law. However, in France, sexual majority age is 15 years. “Indecent assault” is not clearly defined by Tunisian law, but it is generally applied to criminalize non-consensual sexual conduct which does not meet the definition of rape.

Conclusion: Sexual assaults are crimes repulsed and condemned by all societies and laws. However, its definitions and penalties vary from one country to another.

P-142 : CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT: AN ANALYSIS OF 134 CASES.
Wael Majdoub, Amal Mosbahi, Mariem Beji, Elyes Turki, Tasnim Masmoudi, Mohamed Ben Dhiab.
Ibn El Jazzar Hospital, kairouan, Tunisia.

Background: Sexual assaults and rapes are considered as psychological and medico-legal emergencies. Their management necessitates a good knowledge of the specific legislation, circumstances, physical and psychological effects, and of the procedures that follow the lodging of complaint.

Aim: To analyze Tunisian legislative approach to sexual violence in comparison with other European countries.

Methods: It is an overview of legislation concerning sexual assaults in Tunisia and some European countries.

Results: Tunisian legislation criminalizing sexual assault is restrictive, gender specific and fails to define rape in a manner consistent with international laws. Rape is defined, by a Tunisian jurisprudence, as the non-consensual penetration of the vagina by the penis. France has a broad definition of rape, including fellatio, anal intercourse and penetration by an object other than the penis. Under Tunisian Penal Code, “anyone who engages in sexual relations with a female without her consent through the use or threat of violence is punishable by death”. This definition, unlike French law, excludes the possibility of rape of men and boys and rape within a marital relationship. Penalties vary according to victim’s age. Any sexual relation with a female aged less than twenty years, married couple excluded, is punishable by Tunisian law. However, in France, sexual majority age is 15 years. “Indecent assault” is not clearly defined by Tunisian law, but it is generally applied to criminalize non-consensual sexual conduct which does not meet the definition of rape.

Conclusion: Sexual assaults are crimes repulsed and condemned by all societies and laws. However, its definitions and penalties vary from one country to another.

P-143 : DETERMINANTS OF STRESS AT WORK: DATA FROM THE CENTER OF TUNISIA.
Mohamed Bouhlel, Irtyah Merchaoui, Ines Rassas, Aymen Melki, Charfeddine Amri, Adnène Henchi, Mohamed Akrou, Neila Chaari.
University hospital of Monastir, Tunisia

Abstract:

Aim: To assess determinants of stress at work according to professional and socio-demographic characteristics

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study during 6 months in 300 participants from 5 different occupational sectors of the region of Monastir. We collected socio-demographics data, professional characteristics and used the Job Content Questionnaire (JCQ) to evaluate workers perceived stress.

Results: According to the Karasek model, job demand was insignificantly associated to age and gender. However, in men it was associated to the nature of work. The mean job demand score was the highest among brickyard workers and the poorest among teachers (p<0.001). In women, it was the highest among textile workers and the poorest among nurses (p<0.001). As for decision latitude, there was no significant difference according to gender; nevertheless it was significantly associated
to age in men: young men had better decision latitude than older ones (p<0.05). On another hand, decision latitude was associated to the occupation type: it was better when no manual labor was requested independently of gender (p<0.10-3). Finally, the global score of Karasek showed that women were more stressed than men (p<0.05). The age increased significantly the perceived stress among women (p<0.001) while the nature of work had no significant influence.

Conclusion: Stress at work seems to be related to gender, age and to type of occupation.

P-144 : INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL SECTORS.
Mohamed Bouhlel, Irtyah Merchaoui, Aymen Melki, Ines Rassas, Adnéne Henchi, Charfeddine Amri, Mohamed Akrout, Neila Chaari, University hospital of Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: In the occupational field, it is more and more important to provide the best working conditions to insure the best quality of life and the best performance at work.
Aim: Our study aims to assess the impact of the occupational setting on the Quality of life among workers.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted between January and June 2009. A sample of 300 workers from 5 different sectors was enrolled (education, textile industry, brick industry, weaving industry, healthcare sector). They were equally distributed into two groups: Group 1 included younger workers aged 25 to 35 years and group 2 included older ones aged 45 to 55 years. Quality of life was assessed Through “SF12 –Health survey” consisting of a 12-item evaluation on physical and mental dimensions.
Results: Quality of life was better among younger workers as well as in men and women on physical (p<0.001 in the two genders) and mental sides (p<0.001 among men, p<0.05 among women). Otherwise, Quality of life was significantly influenced by Occupational Sector in the mental dimension both in men and women. Best score was noticed in men teachers and the poorest one in brickyard workers (p<0.001). As for women, the best score was recorded in teachers and the poorest one in textile industry (p<0.05).
Conclusion: Mental Quality of life seems to be better in men and women teachers and worse in manual workers.

Attia M, Boussaid N, Bannour S, Slama H, Gaddour N, Gaha L, University of Monastir.

Abstract:
Background: Children and adolescents can develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after exposure to traumatic events. PTSD is associated with substantial impairments in social and academic functioning, and if left untreated, may run a chronic course. A substantial body of work provides support for the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) for children with PTSD.
Aim: To show the different steps of cognitive behavioral therapy in the treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder.
Method: This study presents the case of a 12-year-old girl diagnosed with PTSD according to the American classification of mental disorders (DSM 5). Initial assessment and at the end of therapy was carried out using the Children Post Traumatic Stress Reaction Index (CPTS-RI).
Cognitive behavioural therapy was based on the model of PTSD of Ehlers and Clark with suitable adaptations for use with children. Treatment was manual based, piloted before the start of the trial, and then delivered in 12 weekly sessions. Treatment components included psychoeducation, imaginal reliving (including writing and drawing techniques), cognitive restructuring.
followed by integration of restructuring into reliving, revisiting the site of the trauma, seeking alternative thoughts, relaxation training and work with parents at all stages.

Conclusion: Our results showed clinical and psychometric improvement of symptoms with a decreased level of anxiety to half and a good social and school rehabilitation.

P-146 : ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFECTIVE TEMPERAMENT AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION.
Nada Charfi, Neila Messedi 2, Mariem Turk1, Lobna Zouari 1, Manel Mâalej Bouali 1, Nasreddine Zouari 1, Jihene Ben Thabet 1, Mohamed Maâlej Hedi Chaker UH Sfax, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: It is unclear how temperament is linked to alcohol-related behavior.
Aim: To assess the prevalence of affective temperament (AT) among alcohol users and to determine the factors related to alcoholism.
Methods: It was a cross-sectional and comparative study among a sample of 50 drug addicted men. They were hospitalized in the drug abuse prevention center of Sfax in Tunisia. The TEMPS-A questionnaire, 110 questions version, has been used, evaluating five AT in alcohol users and non-users groups.
Results: The average age of patients was 32.98 years [19-59 years]. They were single in 64% of cases and unemployed in 34% of cases. A psychiatric comorbidity was present among 24% of them. In the alcohol abuse and dependence group, cyclothymic (54.05%) and hyperthymic (27.02%) were the most common AT. The average scores of cyclothymic, hyperthymic, depressive, irritable and anxious AT were respectively 14.27/21, 13.22/21, 11.46/21, 10.78/20 and 11.59/26. The TEMPS scores of cyclothymic and irritable AT were significantly higher among the users than non-users of alcohol (p respectively: <<0.00, 0.02). The alcohol abuse and dependance was related to the young age of patient (p=0.01), polytoxicomania (p=0.02) and the duration of drug use (p=0.04). However, it wasn’t correlated with psychiatric comorbidity (p=0.14).
Conclusions: In accordance with previous findings in the field of AT in alcohol users, our study highlights the predominance of cyclothymic and irritable AT among alcohol users. Prevention and treatment strategies may be more developed if this effect is taken into account.

P-147 : Intimate partner violence in relation with addictive behaviors and mental health outcomes.
Meriam Nouira, Nadia Ben Mansour 1,5; Sophie Dziri 2; Sina Haj Amor 1; Fatma Lassoued 1; Habiba Triki 3; Hajer Aounallah Skhiri.
National Institute of Public Health, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Many researches directed attention toward identifying the role of substance use in partner violence. However, progress in establishing a causal or even a temporal link between exposure to violence and subsequent engaging in addictive behaviors has been difficult. This investigation was performed to determine the association between exposure to physical and sexual partner violence, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and addictive behaviors like tobacco smoking, alcohol and other illicit drug use.
Methods: We used a data from a survey conducted in 2013 in the university “Tunis El Manar” on a sample of 1002 students who self-field an anonymous questionnaire about their experiences with intimate partner violence. PTSD symptoms were identified by asking whether they had experienced difficulties related to a traumatic experience.
Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). Obtained prevalence rates included: 5% for intimate partner violence in general, 2.9% for sexual assault and 2.7% for
physical assault. Men were found significantly more exposed to violence (for both physical and sexual) than women (~8.0% of male students vs. 3.5% of female). Victims had 2.7 times greater likelihood of smoking tobacco than non-victims. We didn’t find any significant association between alcohol and other drug use, and sexual traumatic experiences. The prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorders among victims of intimate partner violence was found about 43%.

Conclusion: Violence against women attracts a significant attention in our society. However, our results about partner violence against men are surprisingly unexpected. Therefore, violence preventing programs should focus not only in women but also include violence against men in their priorities.

P-148: Adverse childhood experiences, addictive behaviors and mental health outcomes: results of a study in university settings.
Meriam Nouira, Nadia Ben Mansour 1,5; Sophie Dziri 2; Sina Haj Amor 1; Fatma Lassoued 1; Habiba Triki 3; Hajer Aounallah Skhiri
National Institute of Public Health, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Childhood maltreatment like sexual, physical, and domestic violence may result in significant and long-lasting deleterious outcomes ranging from emotional and behavioral difficulties to diverse complex psychopathology effects. Aim: to examine the relationship between exposure to violence during childhood and related addictive behaviors, and mental health consequences.

Methods: During a sectional-cross survey conducted in the university “Tunis El Manar” in 2013, 1002 students were asked specific questions about childhood exposure to sexual and physical violence. We assessed mental health outcomes using 10-items about several depressive symptoms. Chi-square test and bivariate logistic regression were performed for the statistical analyses using Stata 11.2.

Results: Investigated students had a mean age of 21 years (ranging from 17 to 28). Overall, 49 students (7% of men vs. ~6% of women) reported being exposed to sexual or/and physical childhood violence. Compared to students who had not been exposed to violence, they were almost 2 times more likely to report using tobacco products, and almost 3 times to use psychotropic drugs. We found a significant association between violence exposure during childhood and poor mental health outcomes in victims.

Conclusion: Violence-exposed youth are at increased risk of multiple adverse health behaviors such as substance use and adverse psychosocial outcomes. Life skills training programs should actively screen this high-risk group since early childhood.

P-149: LINKS BETWEEN VIOLENCE, ADDICTION AND SEVERE MENTAL DISORDERS: AN UPDATED LITERATURE REVIEW
Amira Belkhiria, Fetem Fekih Romdhane, Ines Khemiri, Rym Ridaa.
Razi Hospital Tunis TUNISIA

Abstract:
Introduction: Violence has important relevance for the criminal justice and health care systems especially forensic psychiatry. Although previous studies reported the relation between violence and mental illness, the mechanisms underlying this complex relation is still fragmentary, especially when it concerns comorbid substance abuse.

Aim: We purpose to investigate the association between addiction and violence among people with severe mental illness through a review of literature.

Method: We conducted a MEDLINE and PUBMED literature search of studies published between “2000 and 2015”, combining the MeSH terms “psychotic disorders”, “addiction” “substance use disorder”.

Results: The synthesis of the results of studies published showed that much of the
excessive violence observed in patients with severe psychiatric disorders is due to comorbid substance use disorder (level of evidence 1) more than mental disorder per se. Increasing violence associated with substance use disorders in patients with severe psychiatric disorders had however same level than that observed among subjects without severe psychiatric disorders. Moreover, increasing violence in subjects with substance use disorder but without severe mental disorders was higher than in patients with only severe mental disorders. In fact, mental disorders could increase the risk of installing on alcohol and drug use disorders, and therefore increase the risk of partner violence, and/or be an expression of vulnerability shared for addictive disorders, and violence. Among the substances used, if alcohol is frequently identified as a Consumer risk for the emergence of violence among subjects with severe psychiatric disorders, stimulants when consumed could be causing more violence than alcohol (level of evidence 4).

Conclusions: Severe mental illness are associated with violence and violent offending. However, most of the excess risk appears to be mediated by substance abuse comorbidity. The risk of violence in these patients with comorbidity is similar to that for substance abuse without psychosis. This findings improves the need of prevention of substance use disorders and emphasize the fact that patients with severe mental disorders are more often victims than perpetrators of violence

P-150: TYPES OF LIFE EXPERIENCES ENHANCING ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS
Rania Zaouche, Lamia Jouini, Amira Mâamri, Jihed Mrizak, Olfa Meziou, Haifa Zalila
Razi Hospital, La Manouba, Tunisia.

Abstract:
Background: Adults who experience stressful life events (SLEs) may engage in substance misuse as a maladaptive coping strategy, and substance dependent individuals (SDI) may find it harder to withdraw when facing these SLEs.

Aim: This study examines the hypothetical relationship between SLEs and addictive behaviors.

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study amongst 32 Tunisian outpatients was carried out. A questionnaire containing socio-demographic data, data related to substance use behaviors and associated life experiences was administered to the participants.

Results: The average age of our patients was 38.5 years and the average age of substance use onset was 26.8 years. Dependence was reported in 87.5% and abuse in only 12.5% of the cases. Amongst our patients, 31, 1% were unemployed. The average number of relapses was 7.47. SLEs associated to addictive behaviors were: Sense of frustration in 50% (Loneliness, money shortage, precarious social conditions…), hanging with wrong crowd in 43.8%, imprisonment in 33,3%, family conflicts in 25% and emotional trauma in 18.8% of the cases.

Conclusions: These findings should be integrated into prevention/intervention programs in hopes of quelling the duration and severity of substance use behaviors among Tunisian adults.

P-151: CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: AN ANALYSIS OF 262 CASES.
Sami Ben Jomaa, Meriem Belhadj, Nidhal Haj Salem, Dorra Oualha, Imen Hmila, Amal Mosbahi, Ali Chadly
University Hospital Fattouma Bourguiba Monastir (Tunisia).

Abstract:
Background: Sexual abuse is a serious, insidious, and persistent form of child abuse that is difficult to identify. It is often not reported because many cases remains hidden. It is difficult to come by realistic data regarding the prevalence of sexual abuse.

Aim: We aim in this work to describe the epidemiological characteristics of sexual assault through the analysis of 262 cases.
Methods: This is a retrospective, descriptive study of medico-legal cases of sexual assault that were examined in Forensic Medicine Department of Monastir. The data analysis is including commemorative, judicial report and forensic investigations.

Results: In the 20 years period of activity we collected 262 cases of sexual assault. There is a male predominance (58%). Socioeconomic level was low in 59% of cases. The average age was 12 years [2 years-17 years]. The average age of the attackers was 24 years. In 28 cases, a family relationship between victim and aggressor was noted. A history of sexual assault was reported in 23% of cases. The consultation period was less than 7 days in 62% of cases. In 10%, rape was complicated by pregnancy. Physical violence were reported in 31% of cases and toxic submission in 10%. The anal examination showed the presence of recent anal signs of penetration in 5%. The gynecological examination showed laceration of the hymen in 47% cases.

Conclusion: The analysis of cases of sexual assault shows a male predominance among victims. However anal examination is normal in the majority of cases which explains the difficulty in diagnosing sexual assault on the basis of clinical examination.

P-152: Video games addiction in children with Autism spectrum disorders and Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

SOUID O, GUEDRIA A., MAATOUK H., BRAHIM T., BEN RHAIEIM R. GADDOUR N., GAHA L.

University of Monastir, Tunisia.

Abstract:

Background: Nowadays children use more and more Smart phones and games consoles and this due to technological revolution. Therefore, they are more exposed to the risk of video games addiction, particularly those who are diagnosed with emotional and behavioral disorders.

Aim: The objective of this study was to evaluate the use of video games in children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and to compare these children to those having typical development.

Methods: This is a descriptive and comparative study, conducted at the Child Psychiatry Out-patient Unit of the University Hospital of Monastir. The sample was composed of 15 children diagnosed with high functioning autism, a subgroup of ASD, 15 children with ADHD and 15 children with typical development, attending primary school. The mean age the sample was 8.7 years (6 – 12 years-old) with a masculine predominance (sex ratio=7). The evaluation of video games consumption and its related problems was recorded using the “Problem Video Game Playing Questionnaire” (PVP, Tejeiro 2002) which contains 9 yes/no questions based on the DSM criteria of addiction.

Results: The mean value of affirmative answers on PVP was higher in the ASD group: 5.33/9, compared to a 4.53/9 in the ADHD group. According to the PVP, the ASD group had more problems related to video games use than the ADHD group: loss of control (p=0.025), withdrawal (p<0.001), escape (p=0.033), disregard for the physical or psychological consequences (p=0.010) and family/schooling disruption (p=0.030). There was no difference between the two groups (ASD and ADHD) regarding to preoccupation (p=0.125) and tolerance (p=0.346). Regarding the item 7: "Lies and deception", the ADHD group responded “Yes” in 80% comparing to only 26% in the ASD group (p=0.005). Comparing to the control group, both the ASD and ADHD groups had more problems related to video games consumption (p<0.001).

Conclusion: Our results showed a more problematic use of video games by ASD children than ADHD. Both groups had a more related problems compared to typical developed children. More research is required to investigate the mechanism underlign such findings.
Afef Skhiri,

Background and aims
After the spring revolution in Tunisia, we observed an increase of suicide frequency especially among youth. A national strategy for suicide prevention was established and a suicide surveillance system was implemented. The aim of this work is to present national statistics on suicide.

Methods
The data gathered by doctors from all forensic departments was analyzed at the National Health institute with the coordination of the national suicide prevention committee.
We included all cases defined as a high presumption suicide case according to autopsy results. Calculation of suicide incidence were carried out based on population estimates from the National Statistics Institute (INS) for 2015. The suicide means were divided on medical and non medical means.

Results
A total of 372 cases of suicide were reported during 2015; the national suicide incidence rate was 3.27/100,000. The incidence was higher among men with a sex ratio of 2.61. The average age of suicide was 37.9 ± 17.6 years with extremes ranging from nine to 88 years. Hanging and immolation were the major suicide means with respectively (58.3% and 15.9%) rates.

Conclusion
The suicide is a national issue with high social impact. Surveillance system is essential and provides relevant data for policy makers that guide strategy prevention, to monitor activities.

P-154 : The consequences of domestic violence: a prospective study on a sample of 100 people examined the forensic unit of the University Hospital of Annaba.
Youcef Mellouki,

Abstract :
Violent death is defined as death "unnatural", it is caused by a deliberate action (or of others: homicide, self:- suicide) or by a sudden external cause, called the accident.
The purpose of our job is to bring out the epidemiological characteristics and forensic violent deaths affecting women in the region of Annaba;
This is a retrospective study, from the death for which a medico-judicial autopsy was ordered and practiced during the period 1er January 2009 until 31 December 2010, on a population of women with age equal to or greater than 18 years, in the embalming unit of the forensic unit of the University Hospital of Annaba.
The ethical implications have been scrupulously observed.
During the two-year period, 503 autopsies were performed, among these, we identified 35 cases of violent deaths involving women.
The frequency is noted on the order of 5.82%.
A third of cases is represented by victims in an age between 30 to 40 years.
Représentaitent71 married women, 42% of all deaths, 88.87% of the victims were decided inactivity. 51.42% of violent deaths occurred at the family home.
51.42% of violent deaths are criminal violent deaths, 31.43% of deaths had lesions similar to those observed in suicide.
it seems that the violent deaths involving women have little impact, it represents 6% of all forensic dead.
The homicide is the first forensic form of death, followed by suicide and accidental death.
As for etiologies are burns on accidental death, injury by firearms in homicide and hanging in suicide;
The autopsy operations and possibly the toxicological reviews have highlighted the violent cause of death in the overwhelming majority of cases
P-155 : The lethal violence against women in the region of Annaba: Retrospective study of two years. Youcef Mellouki,

Abstract :
The aim of our work is to identify the key forensic aspects of this form of abuse. It is an analytical cross-sectional study including women aged 18 and older, who underwent physical assault by a spouse during the period between 13 January and 20 April 2013. A total sample of 200 consultants was established. Data have been collected through a personal interview and semi-directive, they were captured and processed by the Epiinfo6 software. The frequencies are compared using the chi 2 test and averages are compared using student test with a 5% significance level. A frequency of 9.35% of the victims who viewed during the study period are victims of domestic violence. Over sixty six percent of the victims were age less than or equal to 40 years; The distribution of repeated violence and frequency of acts of violence is significant (P = 0.00002). The distribution of victims of repeated violence and the use of tobacco is significant (P = 0.0386). The distribution of victims of attempted suicide and sexual violence was significant (Chi 2 = 9.104, P = 0.0026). The distribution of victims of suicide attempt and forced sex was significant (Chi 2 = 4.399- p = 0.0360). We note the crucial role of the pathologist in the management chain. Its mission is to respond to both legal requirements that health. Keywords : women, consequences, mental health physical health

P-156 : QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG SUBSTANCE ADDICTS: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY. Mariem Moalla, Rim Sellami1, Leila Mnif2, Ines Feki1, Albelmajid Zahaf3, Jaweher Masmoudi1

Department of Psychiatry A, Hédi Chaker University hospital, Sfax, Tunisia.

Abstract :
Background: Drug abuse is one of the most dangerous phenomena in human societies in the present era. Studies have indicated that physical and psychological consequences of addiction result in a decrease in quality of life of the addicts. Aim: This study was conducted to compare quality of life dimensions among drug addicts and non-addicts. Methods: The current study is a case-control, which assessed 40 addicts and 40 non-addicts. The addicts group consisted of patients admitted to the addiction treatment center "Aide et Ecoute". The non-addicts were selected with respect to the demographic characteristics. The instrument used was Quality of Life (SF-36) scales. Results: The mean age of 30.86 ±8.07years. They were single in 74% of cases. Socioeconomic level was middle in 58% and low in 22% of cases. All participants smoked tobacco. The most common substance misused was Buprenorphine (52%), followed by cannabis (30%) and heroine (18%). Poly drug use was reported by 42% of subjects. Average duration of consumption was 8.24 ±5.32years. The study revealed that 92% of addicts have a poor quality of life. Addicts have a quality of life lower than non-addicts (P < 0.05). Low and middle socioeconomic level significantly alter the physical component (p=0,04). The long consumption duration was negatively correlated to quality of life (r=-0.327; p=0,021) and physical component (r=-0.437; p=0,002). Poly drug use significantly alter general health (p=0,05) and physical component (p=0,013). Conclusions: Regarding the study findings, there was a significant difference between quality of life among addicts and non-addicts.
P-157 : Illicit drug use and associated factors among youth.
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Abstract :
Background: Use of illicit drugs by young people is widespread and its related harm has risen in the past decade including several types of psychological and social effects like mental disorders, road-traffic accidents, suicides, and violence.
Aim: We conducted this study to evaluate the prevalence of addictive behaviors including illicit drug use and its related factors among youth in Tunisia
Methods: A cross-sectional survey was performed in 2013 among a sample of 1002 students at university “Tunis El Manar”. Data were collected by an anonymous self-administered questionnaire which was administered to the students usually at the end of a lecture or seminar. We studied the relationship between the use of illicit drugs and many sociodemographic variables, the degree of social integration and religiousness, using the logistic regression with Stata11.2 software.
Results: About 6% of students (52 persons with mean age of 20.7 years) have tried illicit drugs at least once during the last year; 80% of them were men. Nearly half of these students have tried drugs more than 3 times during the last twelve months. In multivariate regression, more elevated frequency of using illicit drugs was found among non-medical students with significant higher rates among men.
Conclusion: Our results are worrying because the real prevalence of illicit drug use is surely more elevated regarding to the underestimation of this behavior which is considered as illicit and therefore it is often hidden. Therefore, urgent policy responses to drug problems are needed.

P-158 : How to treat the onychophagia.
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Abstract :
Onychophagia is defined as a chronic habit of biting nails, commonly observed in both children and young adults. This oral habit may lead to various medical and dental problems. To date, onychophagia is considered, even in our days, an unsolved problems in medicine and dentistry. In this work, we describe a non-punitive fixed appliance bonded in the mandibular arch, as a treatment of onychophagia. It was used successfully in a group of 15 young adult patients and maintained during a month. With 6 months follow up, clinical results has satisfied the patients entirely, that could be a promising treatment in similar situations.

P-159 : PROBLEMATIC FACEBOOK USE AND SOCIAL ANXIETY: RESULTS OF A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
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Abstract :
Aim: To explore whether there is an association between the presence of social anxiety and problematic use of Facebook (FB).
Methods: A total of 200 FB users took part in the cross-sectional study. We included subjects whose age is greater than or equal to 11 years with at least one account on FB. The FB addiction scale (FAS) and the Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale were used.
Results: The average age of the participants was 24.4 years. The Sex ratio was 0.57. On average, they were on FB since 72 months. The average number of their FB friends was 700 and they
interacted with only 15% of them in the real life. The average daily FB use time in hours was 2.8. The main purposes and motivations for using FB were to establish and maintain online and offline relationships with their friends (66.7%). The average FAS score was 34.21 / 100. According to FAS scores, 19 participants (9.5%) were considered addicts to FB. Liebowitz social anxiety scale indicated that 37.5% of participants had a simple social anxiety and 17.5% had a generalized social anxiety. FB addiction was positively correlated with Social anxiety (p = 0.027). There was statistically significant correlation with gender (p = 0.042) and not with the account seniority (p=0.164). The social anxiety was correlated with the daily time of connection (p=0.005) but not with the number of FB friends (p=0.050).

Conclusion: Problematic FB use seems to be associated with social anxiety. This finding may serve for prevention purposes.

P-160: Occurrence of stereotyped behaviors by clobazam: A case report

Olfa Harzallah,

Abstract:

Methods: This was a prospective study including patients consecutively admitted between 1st January 2010 and 31st December 2013 with suspicion of SAS and an AHI ≥ 5. Were excluded patients with other sleep disorders and patients with chronic respiratory failure and chronic bronchitis.

Results: During the study period 330 patients were included and divided into 2 groups: severe SAS group with an AHI ≥30 / h (n = 234), and a non-severe SAS group with AHI between 5 and 30 / h (n = 96). Middle age was 56 ± 12 years with 60% female. In both groups, snoring is the most common reason for consultation (91%). Morbidities associated with the diagnosis of SAS are dominated by overweight and severe hypertension. Severe OSA group had a higher frequency of respiratory arrest (116 vs 19, p <0.01, OR = 2.2), nocturne awakenings (158 vs 37, p <0.01, OR = 2, 17) and sexual problems (98 vs 34, p <0.01, OR = 2.3). The performance of Epworth score in the diagnosis of severity of SAS has been explored by the area under the ROC curve. The area under the curve was 0.77. The average of Epworth score was 14 ± 5 in the population of SAS obstructive and 13 ± 6 in the central SAS. The Epworth score was significantly higher in the group of severe OSA (15 VS 10 p = 0.0001).

Conclusion: The Epworth score was found to have a poor ability to identify or eliminate the severity of OSA. It would be more interesting in the central type of sleep apnea syndrome.

P-161: Relationship between Epworth score and severity of sleep apnea syndrome: validation in homogeneous group.


University of Monastir.

Abstract:

Methods: This was a prospective study including patients consecutively admitted between 1st January 2010 and 31st December 2013 with suspicion of SAS and an AHI ≥ 5. Were excluded patients with other sleep disorders and patients with chronic respiratory failure and chronic bronchitis.

Results: During the study period 330 patients were included and divided into 2 groups: severe SAS group with an AHI ≥30 / h (n = 234), and a non-severe SAS group with AHI between 5 and 30 / h (n = 96). Middle age was 56 ± 12 years with 60% female. In both groups, snoring is the most common reason for consultation (91%). Morbidities associated with the diagnosis of SAS are dominated by overweight and severe hypertension. Severe OSA group had a higher frequency of respiratory arrest (116 vs 19, p <0.01, OR = 2.2), nocturne awakenings (158 vs 37, p <0.01, OR = 2, 17) and sexual problems (98 vs 34, p <0.01, OR = 2.3). The performance of Epworth score in the diagnosis of severity of SAS has been explored by the area under the ROC curve. The area under the curve was 0.77. The average of Epworth score was 14 ± 5 in the population of SAS obstructive and 13 ± 6 in the central SAS. The Epworth score was significantly higher in the group of severe OSA (15 VS 10 p = 0.0001).

Conclusion: The Epworth score was found to have a poor ability to identify or eliminate the severity of OSA. It would be more interesting in the central type of sleep apnea syndrome.

P-162: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome and high blood pressure.


University of Monastir.

Abstract:

Methods: This was a prospective study including patients consecutively admitted between 1st January 2010 and 31st December 2013 with suspicion of SAS and an AHI ≥ 5. Were excluded patients with other sleep disorders and patients with chronic respiratory failure and chronic bronchitis.

Results: During the study period 330 patients were included and divided into 2 groups: severe SAS group with an AHI ≥30 / h (n = 234), and a non-severe SAS group with AHI between 5 and 30 / h (n = 96). Middle age was 56 ± 12 years with 60% female. In both groups, snoring is the most common reason for consultation (91%). Morbidities associated with the diagnosis of SAS are dominated by overweight and severe hypertension. Severe OSA group had a higher frequency of respiratory arrest (116 vs 19, p <0.01, OR = 2.2), nocturne awakenings (158 vs 37, p <0.01, OR = 2, 17) and sexual problems (98 vs 34, p <0.01, OR = 2.3). The performance of Epworth score in the diagnosis of severity of SAS has been explored by the area under the ROC curve. The area under the curve was 0.77. The average of Epworth score was 14 ± 5 in the population of SAS obstructive and 13 ± 6 in the central SAS. The Epworth score was significantly higher in the group of severe OSA (15 VS 10 p = 0.0001).

Conclusion: The Epworth score was found to have a poor ability to identify or eliminate the severity of OSA. It would be more interesting in the central type of sleep apnea syndrome.
health issue because of its cardiovascular complications. High blood pressure (HBP) is one of these complications. OSA is an independent factor in its own development with a "dose-response" relation between the severity of OSA and the risk of occurrence of HBP. Looking for OSA in the medical check-up of resistant HBP is endorsed by the HAS and ESH-ESC. The aim of this study was to describe the prevalence of HBP in patients with OSA.

Methods: This was a prospective study including patients consecutively admitted between 1st January 2010 and 31st March 2013, having HBP with suspicion of SAS and an AHI ≥ 5.

Results: During the study period 300 patients were admitted to the ICU, 268 of them have an AHI ≥ 5. 190 patients (70%) have HBP. The middle age was 58 ± 12 years with 67% female. In our study, the majority of patients have been referred to us by a cardiologist for poorly controlled hypertension despite a well conducted treatment. The group of patients with severe hypertension was significantly older. Patients with hypertension had usually a severe OSA. We noticed that daytime and nocturnal symptoms suggestive of OSA were more pronounced in the group of patients with severe hypertension, and with a higher Epworth sleepiness score.

Conclusion: In our cohort patients with hypertension had a severe OSA and symptoms of OSA were more pronounced in patients with HBP. Further studies are required to confirm the relation between OSA and hypertension as well as the evolution of hypertension after OSA treatment.

P-163: Identifying addictive behaviors among adolescents: A school based survey
Maroua Daoud,
Psychiatry Department, Regional Hospital of Gabes

Abstract:

P-164: Epidemiological profile of injecting drug users in Tunisia
Houyem Khiai,
Salah Azeiz Institute, Tunis, Tunisia

Background and aims
Injecting drug use is a real public health problem. According to estimations of last surveys in 2009 and 2011, injecting drug users (IDU) account around 7000 in the District of Tunis, Sousse and Bizerte. The aim of this study was to describe the epidemiological profile of IDU in 2014.

Methods
This survey concerned two regions of Tunisia (the District of Tunis and the governorate of Bizerte) where drug use is most prevalent. The sampling method used was the Respondent Driven Sampling: RDS. Investigators were trained in all aspects of the survey protocol. The data were entered using the Epide software and analyzed using the RDS software.

Results
A total of 802 injecting drug users were included. The mean age of IDU was 35.9 ± 10.5 years; 14.6% were under 25 years old and 35.9% were between the ages of 25 and 34. About two-thirds (65.1%) were not married. The majority (96.0%) were in school, but more than the half (53.2%) did not exceed the primary school cycle and 22.1% did not exceed the first cycle of secondary education. In about two thirds of cases (62.4%), initiation to injection drug use occurred between the age of 15 and 19 years and in one fifth (19.1%) it was before 14 years. In terms of employment, only 38.7% were active workers. The majority of IDUs were sexually active; Among the total IDU investigated, four fifths (80.7%) of them have stayed in prison.

Conclusion
This study have shown that IDU were mostly a young population, unmarried and of precarious socio-economic status, having stayed for the majority in prison. The initiation to injection drug use occurred most often at a very young age.
P-165: Detoxification attempts among injecting drug users in Tunisia
Houyem Khiari,
Salah Azeiz Institute, Tunis, Tunisia

Background and aims
Substance abuse treatment reduces not only drug use but also associated HIV/HCV risk behaviors among drug dependent individuals. In Tunisia, detoxification programs and centers are insufficient. The aim of this study was to describe detoxification attempts among injecting drug users in Tunisia.

Methods
This survey concerned two regions of Tunisia (the District of Tunis and the governorate of Bizerte) where drug use is most prevalent. The sampling method used was the Respondent Driven Sampling: RDS. Investigators were trained in all aspects of the survey protocol. The data were entered using the Epi-data software and analyzed using the RDS software.

Results
Slightly less than one-third (31.2%) of the IDU underwent detoxification, including 46.0% at the Tyna center in Sfax, 13.9% at the Jebel El West center, and 13.0% at a psychiatric hospital. Whereas only 4.5% in the Chams center (a low threshold center for IDUs). Detoxification attempts were relatively more frequent among IDU residing in Tunis (31.8% in Tunis against 19.5% in Bizerte) and those who were aged over 25 (33.5% in the 25 years and above vs. 5.4% in the less Of 25 years). The average number of detoxification attempts among those who tried at least once varies from 1 to 20, with an average number of 1.9 ± 1.5 and a median number of 1.

Conclusion
Support for detoxification is essential by helping IDU to acquire professional qualifications, supporting them in their economic reintegration and providing help and needed care to fight against the pressures of their entourage (peer group, dealer ...). As a result, many local communication efforts have to be deployed for this population, which still not very accessible because of fears of criminal prosecution.