

**Objectives:** To explore the prevalence of SH among medical trainees in Sfax, Tunisia.

To evaluate the consequences of SH on this group and factors related to SH.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional and descriptive study involving medical residents and interns working in hospitals in Sfax. Data were collected using an anonymous self-questionnaire. This questionnaire was published on social media during January and February 2024. It included sociodemographic characteristics, psychiatric and medical history, psychoactive substance use, professional data, information related to sexual life and experiences related SH.

**Results:** We collected 141 responses, of which 19.9% declined to participate in this study.

Finally, a total of 113 participants, with an average age of 27.92 years, were recruited. The sex ratio (M/F) was equal to 0.54. In our population, 20.4% were interns. Among the participants, 68.1% were single, 91.2% were from urban backgrounds and 12.4% had psychiatric follow-up. Among the participants, 41.6% reported experiencing sexual harassment during their practice at the hospitals in Sfax. The most common form self-reported as harassment was verbal harassment (43.3%).

In our study, most victims of sexual harassment (SH) tried to ignore (36.2%) and avoid (34%) the harasser. Some participants noted that they were afraid of career repercussions.

Regarding the consequences of SH, sleep disorders and the feeling of burnout were the most frequently reported medical effects, with a prevalence of 10.6% in both cases. Additionally, the onset or increase in tobacco consumption (8%) was the most commonly reported addictive consequence.

On a sexual level, 16 participants (14.2%) reported experiencing negative impacts on their sexuality. Sexual desire disorders (8.8%) were the most frequently reported sexual consequences, followed by a decrease in sexual satisfaction (2.7%).

In our survey, SH was statistically more prevalent among female participants ( $p < 0.001$ ) and among participants with a low or middle socioeconomic status ( $p = 0.036$ ).

**Conclusions:** These results highlight the urgent need for hospitals to implement preventive measures, support victims, and promote a safer working environment for medical trainees.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1868

### Mental health status among physiotherapists. A cross-sectional study in Tunisia

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**Introduction:** In the high-stress world of healthcare, the intertwined relationship mental health and the life quality is pivotal.

Prioritizing healthcare professionals' mental health and nurturing a positive safety climate are essential to enhancing overall job satisfaction.

**Objectives:** Evaluate the mental health status of the physiotherapists.

**Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study among Physiotherapists (PTs) working in the city of Sousse. A self-administrated questionnaire was distributed either manually or via e-mail to collect information about the personal and occupational history of participants. The mental health was assessed by the mental component score (MCS-12) of the the Short Form Survey SF-12.

**Results:** A total of 93 questionnaires were collected. The PTs were 35±8 years old on average. Women made up 65.6% of the PTs. Sixty-six (71.7%) and sixty-two (67.4%) did not provide any medical or surgical history respectively and the majority of the population (54.5%) had a normal BMI. Among all respondents, nineteen (20.4%) PTs were regular smokers and an alcoholic beverage was consumed by 14 (15.7%) PTs. The sport was the common hobby of PTs (53.8%). In this group of PTs, 37 (40.2%) worked in the public sector, and 55 (59.8%) worked in the private sector. The mean seniority was 11.9±7.8 years and the average workweek for the population was 42.42 hours. The mean MCS-12 score was 43.94 (9.05 SD). The findings showed that 35 PTs (37.6%) had MCS-12 scores below the standard value. Male PTs showed slightly higher MCS-12 means than female PTs with a modest difference between PTs working in the public and private sectors. PTs who had more than 15 years of work experience scored the lowest MCS-12 mean 41.40 (SD 9.94) which is a score underneath the reference value indicating in this case low mental health functioning among PTs.

**Conclusions:** This study showed that Tunisian PTs had low mental health status highlighting the need for approaches to improve interventions that effectively enhance well-being, retention, and sustainability of practitioners, and thus the care delivered, in the healthcare system

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1869

### Prevalence and factors associated with erectile dysfunction in hemodialysis patients: cross-sectional study

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**Introduction:** Hemodialysis, although crucial for maintaining the survival of patients suffering from end-stage renal disease, can have severe repercussions on patients' overall quality of life and sexuality.

**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence and factors associated with sexual dysfunction in hemodialysis patients.

**Methods:** This is a multicenter, descriptive, cross-sectional study with analytical aims, conducted at 3 hemodialysis units (the Mahmoud El Matri Hospital in Ariana, the El Manzah private hemodialysis center and the El Omrane polyclinic) over a 5-month period (August-December 2023). Patients' sexual dysfunction was assessed using the IIEF5 scale.