

transition support offices were institutionalized. The labor transition support business office is a business in the welfare sector that places persons with disabilities in general companies for a period of two years.

- In addition, Japan has the Law for Employment Promotion of Persons with Disabilities in the labor field, which imposes an employment rate for persons with disabilities on companies.
- As of April 2024, the employment rate of persons with disabilities in companies is 2.5%.

Objectives: In order to achieve employment for as many people with disabilities as possible, we analyzed two groups of people with and without workplace retention made by disability at labor transition support offices. This is a secondary data analysis of a national survey conducted in 2022.

Methods: The survey instrument included basic attributes of respondents and establishments, as well as the number of people who found employment in general companies in FY 2019 and their workplace retention status, whether or not employment assistance was provided to people with employment difficulties, and the state of practice of approaches to employment assistance. All statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS. Ethical review was conducted with the approval of the Ethical Review Committee of Nagano University (2021-006).

Results: The types of disabilities of the establishments (n=1321) indicated 19 establishments with physical disabilities, 286 establishments with intellectual disabilities, 250 establishments with mental disabilities, 52 establishments with developmental disabilities, 495 establishments with no specific disability, and others.

In this analysis, from the above-mentioned establishments with intellectual disabilities (n286) and establishments with mental disabilities (n250), we divided them into two groups: those with intellectual disabilities (n181) and those with mental disabilities (n181) that discharged employed persons in FY2019.

It was found that the labor transition support offices that were placing people in employment with mental disabilities as their primary disability were accepting those with fewer weeks of use of the offices and with more difficulties in employment.

Conclusions: It became clear that even though the legal system unifies the three disabilities, the approach differs depending on the characteristics of the disability. Furthermore, it was also found that there are some offices that are able to place users in employment even if they have difficulties in finding employment. This suggests that there is a possibility that labor transition support offices, which are unable to produce job seekers, will be able to produce job seekers in the future.

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EPV1263

Predictors of assertive behaviors in Tunisian medical students

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Introduction: Some individuals might be more prone to acquire assertive behaviors earlier in their lifespan than others. Nevertheless,

assertiveness can be learnt, and studies suggest that developing them would be beneficial in various fields, including healthcare and medical studies.

Objectives: This study was conducted to assess medical students' level of assertiveness, and to characterize the factors that might influence it.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted, targeting a representative sample of undergraduate medical students. In total, 91 medical students agreed to participate in an online questionnaire survey. They completed a sociodemographic questionnaire as well as the French validated versions of Rathus Assertiveness Scale (RAS), Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, General Self-Efficacy.

Results: The response rate was 31.1%. Results showed that 53.8% of participants were considered nonassertive. Assertiveness training was requested by fifty-six students (61.5%). Moderate to extremely severe levels of depression, anxiety and stress were reported by 61.5%, 69.2% and 43.9% of participants respectively. Medical students who practiced individual sport or played music showed significantly lower RAS scores, indicating a higher level of assertiveness ($p = .022$ and $p = .003$ respectively). Rosenberg self-esteem scores and general self-efficacy scores were strongly correlated with assertiveness. Depression, anxiety and stress scores were strongly and positively correlated with assertiveness scores. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that playing music, Self-esteem and self-efficacy were independent predictive variables of assertiveness with beta values of $-.219$, $-.247$, and $-.209$, respectively, explaining 44% of the model.

Conclusions: Assertive communication can provide medical students with an opportunity to become more effective in dealing with those around them, fostering better relationships, and promoting mental well-being. Reinforcing music and individual sports activities may serve as valuable preventive and interventional strategies to improve assertiveness in medical students.

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EPV1264

Management of psychiatric disorders in the armed forces: exemptions and changing specialty

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Introduction: Military personnel, faced with stressful and often extreme situations, can develop psychiatric disorders which require specific management to maintain both their well-being and the operational effectiveness of units. These disorders pose significant challenges for the assessment of their fitness for military service.

Objectives: To study the impact of psychiatric pathologies on fitness for military service.

Methods: This was a retrospective study of a descriptive nature, from January 1, 2023 to August 30, 2024, which was conducted among military personnel referred to the occupational pathology consultation at the Military Center for Occupational Medicine and Professional Safety in Tunis to assess their fitness for duty due to psychiatric disorders.