

at smoking employees to ensure their comprehensive care and prevent the onset of COPD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0111

The effect of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on quality of life in smoking electrical technicians

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Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is an under-diagnosed disease. Screening for this disease, assessing quality of life and combating smoking are key factors in the overall management of this pathology.

Objectives: Our study aims to assess the effect of COPD on quality of life in smoking electrical technicians and their motivation to quit smoking.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive, analytical, cross-sectional survey to assess the impact of COPD on quality of life among smoking electrical technicians and their motivation to quit smoking. A questionnaire was administered during a COPD screening day. Smoking cessation motivation was assessed using the Richmond questionnaire. COPD screening was carried out using COPD screening self-questionnaire from the French National Authority for Health. The COPD Assessment Test (CAT) was used to determine the presence and severity of respiratory symptoms.

Results: Our population comprised 24 male smokers. Motivation to quit smoking was low in half of the participants. Eleven participants (45.8%) were identified as being "at risk" of developing COPD. Cough, sputum and chest tightness were more frequent in participants at risk of developing COPD than in those not at risk, with a significant difference. The mean CAT score in participants at risk of developing COPD was 12.2 ± 9.7 . The impact on quality of life in participants at risk of developing COPD was low and moderate to high in 45.5% and 54.6% of participants respectively. Bivariate analysis showed that motivation to quit smoking was not correlated with either the COPD self-screening score or participants' quality of life.

Conclusions: COPD impairs the quality of life of workers at the electricity and gas company. Training sessions on breathing and anti-smoking actions in the electricity and gas company must be directed towards smoking employees by ensuring comprehensive management will serve to prevent the onset of COPD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0112

Smoking and job satisfaction among electrical technicians

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Introduction: To ensure the health of employees, maintaining a smoke-free workplace is essential. Understanding the relationship between smoking and work is crucial for implementing effective smoking cessation interventions.

Objectives: Our study aims to determine the prevalence of smoking and its relationship with job satisfaction among electrical technicians.

Methods: We conducted a descriptive, analytical and cross-sectional survey among electrical technicians. Data collection was carried out using a self-completed questionnaire. We collected socio-professional data. Nicotine dependence was assessed using the Fagerström test, while job satisfaction was evaluated using the single-item measure of job satisfaction.

Results: Our study population was exclusively male, including 70 electrical technicians. The mean age of participants was 38.1 ± 10.2 years. The mean of the tenure of job was 14.5 ± 11.1 years. Active smoking was reported by 45.1% of participants. Using the Fagerström test, nicotine dependence was low and moderate to high respectively in 13.4% and 28.9% of smokers. Median job satisfaction was 4, with extreme values ranging from 1 to 5. We found that nicotine dependence was negatively correlated with job satisfaction ($p = 0.02$, $r = -0.3$).

Conclusions: Smoking is a prevalent issue among electrical technicians. Our findings highlight the urgent need for smoking cessation interventions among these workers. The association of smoking with low job satisfaction underscores the importance of preventive measures to reduce work-related stress in order to promote greater job satisfaction and smoking cessation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0114

Pathological Gambling: A Neurobiological Approach Through a Literature Review

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Introduction: Gambling is an increasingly widespread practice worldwide. Currently, gambling disorder (also known as pathological gambling) is recognized as a behavioral addiction in the DSM-5 due to its numerous similarities with substance addiction. Consequently, several neurobiological hypotheses have been tested in recent years.

Objectives: To illustrate, through a literature review, the neurobiological basis of pathological gambling.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of the literature in the "PubMed" database, following PRISMA guidelines, using the following keywords: "Neurobiology," "Gambling Disorder," "Pathological Gambling," and "Gambling."