

2 private clinics inside the slum. Among 24 traditional healers, 20 were male and all the four female traditional healers had no formal education. The 19 faith based healers (9 madrasa teachers and 10 Imam & muajjin) provide healing practice (Jhar-fook/ panipara/ tabiz/ Tadbir etc.). The community health workers of different NGOs work in the slum however, many organizations did not had their official set up in the slum. Moreover, during the service delivery mapping, we found no established mental health service in korail.

**Conclusions:** GIS based service delivery mapping helps us in a deeper understanding of the community and to design and implement real-life mental health solutions.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0993

### Suicidality and ADHD: which factors may influence the suicidal behavior?

M. E. Riezzo<sup>1\*</sup>, G. Longo<sup>1</sup>, M. Servasi<sup>1</sup>, S. Piergentili<sup>1</sup>, R. Volgare<sup>1</sup>, L. Orsolini<sup>1</sup> and U. Volpe<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Unit of Clinical Psychiatry, Department of Clinical Neurosciences/ DIMSC, Polytechnic University of Marche, Ancona, Italy

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1628

**Introduction:** Patients with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are at a higher risk of suicidal behavior. Impulsivity, emotional dysregulation, and co-existing mental health conditions contribute to this risk. Early identification and comprehensive support are vital in mitigating these issues.

**Objectives:** The aims of our study are to characterize which factors promote suicide attempt in patient with ADHD.

**Methods:** Our study is conducted on patients (>18 years) referred to the adult ADHD outpatient service of the Psychiatric Clinic of Ancona (Università Politecnica delle Marche, Italy). The Diagnostic Interview for ADHD in adults (DIVA 5.0) was used for diagnosing ADHD. The following rating scale were administered: Temperament Evaluation in Memphis, Pisa and San Diego (TEMPS-M), Coping Orientation to the Problems Experiences-new Italian version (COPE-NVI), Temperament and Character Inventory-Revised (TCI-R).

**Results:** 76% (n=170) of all screened patients were diagnosed with ADHD in adulthood. 7.3% (n=12) of patients with ADHD attempted suicide. A significant higher frequency of suicide attempts was observed in those with borderline personality disorder as a comorbidity (p=0.004), in those with other psychiatric comorbidities (p=0.031), in those who are receiving treatment from the pathological addiction outpatient service (p=0.011), and in those who use stimulants (p=0.018) or opioids (p=0.019). A multivariate linear regression was observed between number of suicidal attempt ( $R^2=0.357$ ;  $F(5,52)=5.779$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) and TCI-R transpersonal identification subscale ( $B=0.022$ ;  $p=0.021$ ), TCI-R harm avoidance subscale ( $B=-0.008$ ;  $p=0.001$ ), TCI-R impulsiveness subscale ( $B=0.023$ ;  $p=0.012$ ), TCI-R disorderliness subscale ( $B=-0.024$ ;  $p=0.045$ ) and COPE-NVI turn to religion subscale ( $B=-0.033$ ;  $p=0.005$ ). A logistic regression analysis was performed to ascertain the effects of all types of TCI-R subscale, on the likelihood of enacting suicide attempts. The logistic regression model was statistically significant,  $\chi^2(1)=4.210$ ,  $p=0.04$ . The model explained 14% (Nagelkerke  $R^2$ ) of the variance in patients with ADHD who committed suicide and correctly classified 90.3%

of cases. Enacting a suicide attempt was significantly predicted TCI-R pure-hearted conscience subscale ( $\exp(B)=0.843$ ,  $p=0.062$ ).

**Conclusions:** Comorbidities, addiction treatment, substance use, and personality traits significantly influence the likelihood of suicidal behavior. In addition, it is highlighted that impulsivity, lack of responsibility and caution, those who feel a strong connection with nature and the universe, being rigid, not having transcendental-oriented coping strategies, and being opportunistic are factors promoting suicide in patients with ADHD.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0994

### Association between wrist pain and occupational stress among sewing machine operators

N. Rmadi<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Hrairi<sup>1</sup>, F. Dhoub<sup>1</sup>, I. Ben Hnia<sup>1</sup>, M. Hajjaji<sup>1</sup> and K. Jmal Hammami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational medicine department, Hedi chaker university hospital, University of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1629

**Introduction:** Given the specific characteristics of their work positions, sewing machine operators (SMOs) represent a vulnerable population to musculoskeletal symptoms such as wrist pain in the leather and footwear sector.

**Objectives:** This study aims to assess the association between wrist pain and occupational stress among SMOs.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among SMOs working in a shoe and leather factory. Data collection was carried out using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews through a pre-established questionnaire. This questionnaire consisted of socio-demographic and professional data. We also assessed occupational stress using the validated French version of Job Content Questionnaire of Karasek.

**Results:** The average age of SMOs (n = 145) was  $35.2 \pm 9.9$  years, with extremes ranging from 18 to 59 years. A female predominance was noted (sex ratio of 0.25). The average seniority in the current position was  $14.4 \pm 9.9$  years. More than half of the population had high psychological demand, low decision latitude and low social in respectively 53.2%, 97.1% and 67.6%. Among SMOs, 76.3% had wrist pain. In bivariate analysis, wrist pain was positively associated to low decision latitude ( $p=0.033$ ,  $OR=2.49$ , 95%IC [1.11-5.59]). Moreover, it was positively associated to professional seniority ( $p=0.014$ ).

**Conclusions:** This study highlights a significant prevalence of wrist pain among SMOs in the leather and footwear sector. It can be exacerbated by various factors, including occupational stress. Addressing these factors is essential for enhancing both the health and productivity of this vulnerable workforce.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0995

### Associations between leadership styles and psychological distress among nurses

N. Rmadi<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Hrairi<sup>1</sup>, F. Ben Atia<sup>2</sup>, N. Kotti<sup>1</sup>, F. Dhoub<sup>1</sup>, M. Hajjaji<sup>1</sup> and K. Jmal Hammami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational medicine department, Hedi chaker university hospital, University of Sfax and <sup>2</sup>Higher Institute of Nursing Sciences of Sfax, University of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1630

**Introduction:** Leadership styles can either mitigate or exacerbate psychological distress, influencing job satisfaction, burnout, and overall well-being among nursing staff.

**Objectives:** This study aims to explore how different leadership styles impact psychological distress in nursing professionals.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional survey among nurses working in public hospitals and polyclinics in Sfax region. The questionnaire included socio-professional characteristics, assessment of leadership styles the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) 6S and evaluation of nurses' mental health using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale 6 (K6).

**Results:** A total of 200 physicians responded to the survey. The mean age was  $33.24 \pm 9.34$  years with 70.3% being female. Mean scores of transformational, transactional and laissez faire styles were  $25.6 \pm 6.5$ ,  $12.8 \pm 4.02$  and  $13.1 \pm 3.2$  respectively. Psychological distress was likely to occur in 16.8% of the cases. Negative correlations were found between K6 score and transformational ( $p=0.00$ ,  $r=-0.81$ ), transactional ( $p=0.00$ ,  $r=0.64$ ) styles. However, laissez faire style was positively correlated with k6 score ( $p=0.024$ ,  $r=0.16$ ).

**Conclusions:** By emphasizing transformational and transactional leadership styles, healthcare leaders can reduce psychological distress among nurses, enhancing their well-being and improving the overall effectiveness of healthcare system.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0996

### Influence of occupational stress on job satisfaction among university workers

N. Rmadi<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Hrairi<sup>1</sup>, I. Makni<sup>2</sup>, N. Kotti<sup>1</sup>, A. Kchaou<sup>1</sup>, M. Hajjaji<sup>1</sup> and K. Jmal Hammami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational medicine department, Hedi chaker university hospital, University of Sfax and <sup>2</sup>Family medicine department, University of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1631

**Introduction:** Occupational stress has been identified as a significant predictor of job satisfaction among university staff.

**Objectives:** This paper aims to find out the relationship between occupational stress and job satisfaction among university workers in Sfax, Tunisia.

**Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional study, during the period from September 2022 to October 2023. We used a self-administered questionnaire distributed to university staff. The questionnaire included socio-professional characteristics and assessment of occupational stress using the Work Stress Screener (WoSS-13). Job satisfaction was rated on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (extremely dissatisfied) to 5 (extremely satisfied).

**Results:** The average age of the workers was  $49.31 \pm 8$  years. There is a slight female predominance (78 (53.1%)). Among the respondents, 57 (38.3%) were very to extremely satisfied. The medians of WoSS-13 subscales were 11 for WOSS-A1, 6 for WOSS-A2 and 3 for WOSS-B. Job satisfaction was positively associated with

WOSS-A1 and WOSS-A2 (positive stress) but negatively associated with WOSS-B (negative stress). In bivariate analysis, being extremely satisfied was positively associated to WOSS-A1 and WOSS-A2 ( $p=0.000$  for each respectively). However, it was negatively associated to WOSS-B ( $p=0.000$ ).

**Conclusions:** Occupational stress has a significant impact on job satisfaction among university workers. Addressing job stress through targeted interventions can improve job satisfaction, productivity, and overall well-being among university staff.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0997

### Assessing the quality of life among victims of spinal occupational injuries

A. Hrairi<sup>1</sup>, N. Rmadi<sup>1\*</sup>, A. Kchaou<sup>1</sup>, A. Haddar<sup>1</sup>, M. Hajjaji<sup>1</sup> and K. Jmal Hammami<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Occupational medicine department, Hedi chaker university hospital, University of Sfax, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1632

**Introduction:** Spinal occupational injuries constitute an important health problem affecting workers in their most productive years. The outcomes of these injuries may influence the quality of life of those victims.

**Objectives:** Assessing the quality of life among victims of spinal occupational injuries and identifying the associated factors to physical and mental health.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional analysis was conducted during 9 months (from October 2020) among workers victims of occupational injuries consulting for an Impairment Rating Evaluation. Only those with spinal injuries were included. Socio-professional data and the accident's outcomes were collected. The assessment of perceived mental health (Mental Component Summary: MCS) and physical health (Physical Component Summary: PCS) by each employee was obtained by the 12-item Short Form Health Survey. Social support was evaluated by the Social Support Scale. The pain was evaluated by a Visual Analogue Scale. Unsuccessful return to work comprises all situations other than a satisfactory return to the same position held before the accident.

**Results:** A total of 73 injured workers were included, 75.3% were male. The mean age was  $42.78 \pm 8.46$  years. The mean job seniority was  $14.44 \pm 7.86$  years and the average number of working hours per week was  $46.93 \pm 5.61$  hours. Among the participants, 43.8% had an unsuccessful return to work, 28.1% of them had a low social support. The mean scores for MCS and PCS were  $41.17 \pm 11.89$  and  $29.57 \pm 5.31$  respectively.

Factors associated with MCS were : the duration of absence ( $p=0.008$ ), the rate of Permanent Partial Disability ( $p=0.025$ ), the low social support ( $p=0.000$ ), working in confection sector ( $p=0.016$ ) and unsuccessful return to work ( $p=0.023$ ).

Factors associated with PCS were : The pain score ( $p=0.002$ ), the duration of immobilisation ( $p=0.007$ ) and being a laborer ( $p=0.002$ ). No association was found with age, job seniority, the presence of disc diseases and hospitalisation duration.

**Conclusions:** Victims of spinal occupational injuries are vulnerable to unfavorable outcomes from work accidents, and hence the need for special efforts to reintegrate them into professional life.