

Conclusions: The case confirmed the importance of recognizing physical symptoms in a psychiatric context to avoid severe complications and the impact of multidisciplinary assessment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Epidemiology and Social Psychiatry

EPV0787

Schizophrenic patient's preference for long-acting injectable antipsychotics in Saudi Arabia

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Introduction: recognizing their potential impact on patients preferences towards antipsychotic treatment can guide the development of personalized and culturally sensitive treatment approaches. Gaining insight into patients' preferences regarding long-acting injectable versus oral antipsychotics has the potential to alleviate barriers to LAI utilization in schizophrenia treatment. Therefore, we aimed to identify whether patients with schizophrenia prefer LAI or oral antipsychotics in Saudi Arabia.

Objectives: Gaining insight into patients' preferences for long-acting injectable (LAI) antipsychotics could aid in mitigating potential barriers to the utilization of LAI in patients with schizophrenia

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among schizophrenic patients in Saudi Arabia between June 2023 and October 2023. An analysis was conducted on the responses obtained from the Medication Preference Questionnaire.

Results: There was a subtle trend toward favouring oral antipsychotics over LAIs. Patients on oral antipsychotics commonly favoured the following outcomes: "I don't have to worry about taking medicines" (77%), "I can get back to my favourite activity" (71%), and "I feel symptoms will not come back" (65%). Most patients favoured gluteal injections over deltoid injections for the following reasons: easier use (90%), improved symptom relief (73%), lesser side effects (73%), and reduced pain (73%). Overall, 65% of patients favoured the dose once per month as opposed to three times per month (18%) or daily (17%). The common reasons cited by patients who favoured a 1-monthly dose were "less medication-related conflict" (97%) and "dislike to taking too much medication at once (93%)."

Conclusions: This study unveiled the presence of a subtle differentiation between LAI antipsychotics and oral antipsychotics in terms of their relative desirability, with a slight inclination toward an increased preference for oral medications. Patients with schizophrenia favoured the gluteal injection over the deltoid injection on account of its greater ease of use, efficacy in symptom relief, absence of adverse effects, and reduced discomfort. Furthermore, patients exhibited a greater inclination towards monthly LAI in comparison to 3-monthly LAI and oral pill antipsychotics.

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EPV0789

Psychosocial risk factors among nurses at Sahloul University Hospital in Sousse (Tunisia)

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Introduction: Nursing staff occupy a profession that requires significant mental, emotional, and affective demands. These caregivers are particularly vulnerable to psychosocial risks that can have significant impacts on their mental and physical health, as well as on the quality of care they provide.

Objectives: To describe the psychosocial risk factors at work among nurses at SAHLOUL university hospital.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted among the nursing staff of SAHLOUL university hospital. Data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 26 program.

Results: A total of 95 nurses participated in the study. Almost all the nurses surveyed (95.8%) reported that their work constitutes a significant mental load. More than one-third of respondents (34.7%) frequently faced cases of death during their work. Most of the nurses surveyed (93.7%) felt demotivated regarding their work. Just over half of the nurses surveyed (51.6%) reported having been victims of a violent situation from a patient during their professional career. Regarding the results relative to the Karasek scale, we note that our population tends to utilize skills more than to be autonomous (35.56 vs. 34.36). Social support is generally low among our study population with an average score of 25.37±2.57.

Conclusions: There is psychosocial, and particularly professional, repercussions on the psychological state of healthcare personnel, which means that care workers' mental health needs to be addressed. Occupational health services must detect the suffering of care workers and improve the psychosocial environment.

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EPV0790

Burden assessment in caregivers of patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: The role of caregiver of patients with schizophrenia is associated with an increased risk of adverse mental and physical health outcomes.

Objectives: assess the severity of the burden in caregivers of patients with schizophrenia as well as to determine the factors associated with a high burden with the overall goal of improving the quality of life of caregivers of patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: This is a descriptive mono-centric cross-sectional study with an analytical aim carried out during the period March-April