

EPV1867

Sexual Harassment Among Medical residents and interns in Sfax: Psychological Impact

S. Ajmi^{1*}, F. Cherif¹, O. Bouattour¹, D. Mnif¹, I. Feki¹,
R. Masmoudi¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

psychiatry A department, Hedi Chaker hospital university, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2288

Introduction: Sexual harassment (SH) is a pervasive issue, particularly in workplace environments. The medical field, especially in hospitals, is not immune to this issue with medical residents and interns often being disproportionately affected. SH can have profound psychological, emotional, and physical consequences, which can impair professional performance and well-being.

Objectives: To assess the psychological impact of SH among medical residents and interns working in hospitals in Sfax Tunisia.

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, medical history, psychoactive substance use, professional data, and experiences related SH. The Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) was used to assess the psychological distress of the participants.

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

Finally, a total of 113 participants, with sex ratio (M/F) of 0.54, were recruited. The average age was 27.92 years. In our population, 20.4% were interns. Among the participants, 68.1% were single, 91.2% were from urban backgrounds.

Among the participants, 41.6% reported experiencing sexual harassment during their practice at the hospitals in Sfax. Verbal harassment was the most common form reported as sexual harassment (43.3%). The assessment of the DASS21 questionnaire showed, that 17 participants had a moderate overall score (15%) and seven participants had a severe overall score (6.2%). In our study, the overall DASS scores ($p < 0.001$), as well as the Depression ($p < 0.001$), Anxiety ($p < 0.001$), and Stress ($p = 0.002$) sub-scores, were significantly higher among participants who were victims of harassment.

Conclusions: The findings underscore the urgent need for implementing preventive measures in hospital settings, providing support for victims, and raising awareness about SH and its consequences.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1866

Sexual Harassment in the Hospital: Insights from Medical residents and interns in Sfax Tunisia

S. Ajmi^{1*}, F. Cherif¹, O. Bouattour¹, D. Mnif¹, I. Feki¹,
R. Masmoudi¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

¹Psychiatry A department, Hedi Chaker hospital university, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2289

Introduction: Sexual harassment (SH) is defined as any form of pressure aimed at obtaining a sexual act, for the benefit of the perpetrator or a third party. Despite movements aimed at combating sexual harassment, it remains a complex and concerning reality, particularly in the workplace. Unfortunately, the hospital environment is not spared from this issue. Medical residents and interns seem to be the population most affected by the SH.

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of SH among medical residents and interns.

To describe the profile of SH's victims and examine their perceptions regarding sexual education.

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 received 141 responses, of which 19.9% declined to participate in this study. Ultimately, 113 participants, with an average age of 27.92 years, were included in the final analysis. 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 origin and 12.4% had psychiatric follow history for anxiety disorders, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and bipolar disorder ($n = 8, 2, 2$, and 1 , respectively).

Among the participants, 41.6% reported experiencing sexual harassment during their practice at the hospitals in Sfax. The most common form reported as harassment was verbal harassment (43.3%). The majority of SH perpetrators were male (87.2%), and 27.6% were senior physicians. According to our study, 8.5% of the SH perpetrators were sanctioned for their actions, and 80.5% of SH victims believed that the perpetrators had continued to exhibit such behavior.

Regarding sexual education, 80.5% of participants thought that it was necessary in school curriculums, with thirty-seven participants believing they had received adequate sexual education.

Conclusions: This study highlighted the high prevalence of sexual harassment among medical trainees in Sfax. These results serve as an urgent call to the development of effective strategies to prevent sexual harassment in hospital environments and highlight the importance of raising awareness among staff about available legal protections.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1867

Sexual Harassment Among Medical residents and interns in Sfax: Impact and correlated factors

S. Ajmi^{1*}, F. Cherif¹, O. Bouattour¹, D. Mnif¹, I. Feki¹,
R. Masmoudi¹ and J. Masmoudi¹

¹Psychiatry A department, Hedi Chaker hospital university, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2290

Introduction: Despite global movements to combat Sexual harassment (SH), it continues to affect individuals in various professions, with medical residents and interns being particularly vulnerable.

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

A. Aloui^{1,2,3,*}, M. Bouhoula^{1,2,3}, I. Kacem^{1,2,3}, E. Toulgui^{2,4}, A. Chouchane^{1,2,3}, M. Maoua^{1,2,3}, A. Brahemi^{1,2,3}, H. Kalboussi^{1,2,3}, O. El Maalel^{1,2,3}, W. Ouanes^{2,4}, S. Jemni^{2,4} and S. Chatti^{1,2,3}

¹Occupational Medicine department, University Hospital of Farhat Hached, Sousse, Tunisia; ²Faculty of Medicine Ibn El Jazzar, University of Sousse, 4000 Sousse, Tunisia; ³Research laboratory LR 19SP03, Study of the risks and prospects for the prevention of non-communicable diseases in the workplace and ⁴Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department, University Hospital of Sahloul, Sousse, Tunisia, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2291

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

A. Ben Haouala^{1,*}, A. Balti¹, I. Betbout¹, M. Ben Mbarek¹, B. Amamou¹ and A. Mhalla¹

¹Psychiatry, University of Monastir, Monastir, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.2292

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.