

The prevalence of anxiety and depressive disorders were respectively 46% and 38%. There was no significant association between socio-demographic factors and anxiety depressive disorders. The anxiety disorder was associated with MSDs of the lumbar spine ($p=0.05$; OR: 0.32 CI95% [0.1-1.09]).

Conclusions: Anxiety and depressive disorders were common among workers with MSDs related to work. Interventions targeting psychological distress and work-related psychosocial characteristics may reduce their musculoskeletal pain.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0737

Effects of Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) on mental health.

T. Gutierrez Higuera*, A. Jiménez Peinado, B. Hernández Gajate, M. Reyes López, L. Montes Arjona and M. Rodríguez Ruzafa

¹Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Reina Sofía, Córdoba, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2045

Introduction: The Autonomous Sensory Meridian (ASMR) is a static or tingling sensation on the skin that usually starts on the scalp and runs through the back of the neck and upper spine. It has been compared to tactile auditory synesthesia and may overlap with shivering. It is a subjective experience of “low-grade euphoria”, characterized by “a combination of positive feelings and a static tingling sensation on the skin”. It is most commonly triggered by auditory or visual stimuli, and less commonly by intentional attentional control.

Objectives: To determine the effects produced by the perception of ASMR in the population with mental disorders.

Methods: A literature review was carried out in Pubmed using the descriptors: “ASMR” AND “mental”. 7 results are obtained. The results of a time limit of 10 years were filtered, obtaining 6 results and selecting all of them for their relevance to the PICO question. Subsequently, the search was repeated using the same descriptors and time limit in the Cochrane Library and NICE, in which no results were found.

Results: The first result, an RCT of 475 people between the ages of 18 and 54, showed that 80% of the participants answered positively when asked if ASMR has an effect on their mood, while 14% were not sure and 6 % felt ASMR did not alter their mood. When subjected to a mixed ANOVA with factors for time (before, during, immediately after, and 3 h after ASMR) and for depression status (high, medium, or low as defined by the BDI), we found a significant main effect of time in mood. [$p<0.0005$]

In one of these studies, the default neural network (the one that works when the brain is relaxed) was analyzed in 11 volunteers in whom ASMR caused them to relax, in contrast to 11 individuals in the control group. At the end of the study, the ASMR volunteers generally showed less functional connectivity than the other volunteers. It also showed “increased connectivity between regions of the occipital, frontal, and temporal cortices,” suggesting that ASMR favors the association of those networks that are activated in the resting state.

Conclusions: With the available evidence it is concluded that ASMR could improve of the affective clinic reflected in the parameters of the Beck depression scale as well as a sense of calm and

relaxation and it reduces the heart rate or increases the conductivity of the skin, something that happens when certain emotional states are altered.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0738

Insights into Public Health Policy and Practice: The Role of Social Determinants in Mental Health and Resilience After Disasters

W. Mao^{1*} and V. Agyapong²

¹Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton and ²Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2046

Introduction: Both natural disasters such as wildfires, earthquakes, tsunamis, and hurricanes, as well as man-made disasters such as civil wars, have been known to result in significant mental health effects on their victims.

Objectives: The purpose of this general literature review is to analyze the impact and contribution of social determinants to mental health and resilience following natural and man-made disasters.

Methods: In this paper, we specifically explore some of the most studied factors relating to vulnerability and protection, such as gender, age, ethnicity, social support, and socioeconomic status on mental health and resiliency in disaster survivors. In addition, several other possible factors were discussed, such as previous trauma, childhood abuse, family psychiatric history, and subsequent life stress.

Results: Using key words such as mental health, social determinants, disasters, wildfires, earthquakes, terrorism attacks, and resilience, we conducted a literature search in major scientific databases

Conclusions: A discussion of the implications for public health policy and practice is presented

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0739

Assessment of the quality of life of workers exposed to organic solvents: Study of 33 cases

H. ZIEDI, D. BRAHIM, H. BEN SAID, A. MOUSSA, W. AYED*, S. ERNEZ, I. YOUSSEF and N. LADHARI

Occupational pathology and fitness for work, Charles Nicolle Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.2047

Introduction: Exposure to organic solvents (SO) is a significant occupational hazard in industrial settings. This can lead to neuro-behavioural and physical effects that can affect the quality of life of workers

Objectives: To assess, using a validated questionnaire, the quality of life of workers exposed to SO.