Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of workaholism and its associated socio-demographic and historic factors among Tunisian engineers.
Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study conducted among Tunisian engineers during July 2021. The data were collected by an online questionnaire including the socio-demographic and historic information and the "the Work Addiction Risk Test" (WART) which was used to assess the workaholism.
Results: A total of 52 engineers participated in this study (40.4% female and 59.6% male). The average age was 30.75 years (SD=6.25 years). Concerning marital status, thirty-five engineers (67.3%) were single. Of the participants, 17.3% had a history of chronic somatic-disorders and 25 % of them had a history of a psychiatric disorder, such as depressive disorder in 11.5% of cases. The prevalence of workaholism in Tunisian engineers was 23.1%. Workaholism was associated to older age with no significant difference ($p = 0.11$). The analysis showed that workaholics had more history of depressive disorder ($p = 0.02$) compared to non-workaholics. However, no significant difference was found by the other socio-demographic factors according to workaholism.
Conclusions: Workaholism is a significant phenomenon among Tunisian engineers. It may depend of personal characteristics and induce negative consequences on mental health and lead to depression.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: work addiction; individual factors; Prevalence; engineers

EPP0008

Childhood violence experience interacts with BDNF Val158Met polymorphism and modify internet addiction risk

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.351

Introduction: Internet-addiction (IA) is one of the most common non-chemical (or behavioral) addictions with genetic impact and substantial effects of psychological and personality characteristics, taking into account the childhood traumatic experience. Gene-environment interactions (GxE) may substantially impact on the risk of Internet-addiction (IA).
Objectives: Aim: to test the associations between the functional polymorphism rs6265 (Val66Met) in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) gene, affecting BDNF function, and childhood traumatic experience and their GxE interactions with IA risk.
Methods: In total 456 participants were screened with Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS) to cut a cohort on two groups: IA (CIAS total score $\geq$ 65, n=100) and controls (CIAS total score less 64, n=356). The Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) was used to assess childhood traumatic experience using its main domains: parents (P), family (F), abuse (A) and violence (V). BDNF Val158Met polymorphism was detected by RT-PCR.
Results: Logistic regression revealed associations of P scores with increased IA risk only after adjustment for sex and age (p=0.01, OR=1.166, 95%CI[1.038-1.309]) and V scores with decreased IA risk (p=0.000, OR=0.799, 95%CI [0,233;0,744] only before adjustment. No associations of F and A with IA risk were found. BDNF Val158Met per se was not associated with IA risk, but significant effect of interaction V score*BDNF rs6265 CC on IA risk in "protective" manner was revealed (p=0.039, OR=0.873, 95%CI [0.768-0.993]) in a model adjusted for sex and age.
Conclusions: Childhood violence experience interacts with BDNF Val158Met polymorphism and CC (ValVal) genotype may be possibly protective factor decreasing the internet addiction risk

Disclosure: This work was carried out with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research: RFBR grant # 18-29-22079
Keywords: BDNF Val158Met; internet addiction; adverse childhood experiences

EPP0009

Gambling During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.352

Introduction: With the Covid-19 pandemic numerous questions about the behaviour of gambling addicts have risen, with the lockdown causing a lack of structure, peer supervision and support. The first reports have suggested an increase in activity and riskier choices.
Objectives: Our aim was to explore how the Covid-19 pandemic has influenced gambling habits.
Methods: Data was collected from companies in Germany and Croatia which provide online gambling services, and statistically analyzed.