

EPV0018

Addiction to budda blues : About 2 clinical cases

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Introduction: Buddha Blue, or PTC for “Pète Ton Crâne”, is a synthetic drug particularly popular with young people. It is sold as a liquid to be inhaled in electronic cigarettes.

Objectives: To discuss the clinical manifestations and psychopathology associated with PTC.

Methods: We shed light on PTC addiction through clinical vignettes of patients who were hospitalized in pediatrics at the Gonesse hospital.

Results: We received two male patients with manifestations of PTC intoxication or withdrawal. One of the patients presented with an acute delirious flush requiring long-term treatment, while the second presented with somatic manifestations of pain and vomiting, as well as psychiatric manifestations such as hallucinations, without meeting the criteria for a psychiatric disorder. Both cases required addictological follow-up and child psychiatric therapy.

Conclusions: PTC addiction can lead to life-threatening complications, hence the importance of prevention and screening in order to institute early and effective treatment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0019

Prevalence and factors associated with smoking among university staff

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Introduction: Smoking among university professionals could influence student smoking behavior, making it important to understand the associated factors to prevent this phenomenon.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of smoking among University staff in Sfax, Tunisia, and identify its associated factors.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional survey using a self-administered questionnaire distributed to 100 university staff. The questionnaire included socio-professional characteristics, assessment of physical workload using the Borg CR-10 scale, and evaluation of nicotine dependence using the Fagerström test.

Results: Our study included 62 participants, with 67.7% of them being women. Active smoking was reported by 50% of male participants. We observed symptoms of severe to very severe depression, anxiety, and stress in 6.4%, 22.5%, and 9.7% of our participants, respectively. Nicotine dependence, as assessed by the Fagerström test, was high to very high in half of the smokers. Bivariate analysis

indicated a significant association between smoking and male gender, perceived workload (33.9%), and body mass index.

Conclusions: Smoking among university staff is a prevalent phenomenon, especially among male participants. The association of smoking with perceived workload suggests the need for preventive measures to reduce these physical constraints. It is paramount to take actions to encourage smoking cessation among university staff.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0020

Smoking Prevalence and its Association with Work-Related Factors in an Electricity and Gas Company

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Introduction: In the workplace, a smoke-free environment is crucial to guaranteeing the health of workers and those around them. Understanding the relationship between smoking and work is a prerequisite for implementing effective tobacco control measures.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of smoking in an electricity and gas company in Sfax and to determine the relationship between workers' nicotine dependence and perceived workload.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional survey evaluating the smoking behavior of 100 employees of an electricity and gas company. The survey was carried out from July to December 2022 using a two-part questionnaire. The first part was completed by the participants, and the second was administered by the interviewer. Nicotine dependence was assessed using the Fagerström test, while perceived workload was evaluated using the raw NASA-TLX questionnaire.

Results: Our study population consisted of 82 male participants. Active smoking was reported by 45.1% of participants. Among smokers, 40.5% had moderate to high nicotine dependence as assessed by the Fagerström test. According to the raw NASA-TLX questionnaire, the mean scores for mental, physical, and temporal demands were 88.8±13.5, 63.6±24.7, and 59.1±28.4, respectively. The mean scores for effort, performance, and frustration were 83.8±14, 85.4±13.1, and 34.5±28.1, respectively. Bivariate analysis indicated an inverse correlation between nicotine dependence and physical demands at work. However, a significant positive correlation was found between nicotine dependence and frustration at work.

Conclusions: Smoking among electricity and gas company workers is a prevalent issue, highlighting the urgent need for smoking cessation interventions. The association of smoking with perceived workload underscores the importance of preventive measures to reduce work-related stress.

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