

Conclusions: Given the potential negative impacts on mental and physical health, it is crucial for healthcare institutions to implement strategies that promote balanced technology use and raise awareness about the risks associated with addiction. Addressing these issues can ultimately enhance the well-being of medical professionals, fostering a healthier work environment conducive to effective patient care.

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EPV0101

The prevalence of Internet addiction and its relationship with sociodemographic characteristics

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Introduction: The increasing integration of the Internet into daily life has raised numerous concerns, including the risk of addiction. This addiction may be influenced by sociodemographic factors.

Objectives: Determinate the prevalence of Internet addiction among adolescents and examine the effect of sociodemographic factors on Internet addiction.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study with a descriptive and analytical aim in the Oued eddhab high school in the city of Tiflet of the Khemisset provincial direction, including 378 students (239 girls and 139 boys), the average age of the participants is 17.08±1.28 years. The Students were asked to complete a socio-demographic questionnaire and an internet addiction test (IAT) consisting of 20 items to determine the level of addiction.

Results: The prevalence of Internet addiction among students is 55.6%. The addiction of these students is highly significantly related ($\chi^2=22.893$, $p<0.001$) to conflicts with their mothers. While conflicts with their fathers are highly significantly related ($\chi^2=12.961$, $p<0.01$) to Internet addiction. However, conflicts between parents have a highly significant relationship ($\chi^2=9.421$, $p<0.01$) with Internet addiction. Parents' control of Internet access has a highly significant influence ($\chi^2=10.473$, $p<0.01$) on Internet addiction.

Conclusions: Students who experience conflicts with their mothers, fathers, or between their parents are more likely to develop Internet addiction. Parental control over Internet access helps reduce the risk of addiction.

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EPV0102

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Co-occurring Addictions: A Narrative review focusing on approach and therapeutic challenges

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Introduction: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorders (SUD) frequently co-occur, and their combination presents significant challenges in diagnosis and treatment due to the complex interaction between trauma-related symptoms and substance misuse behaviors.

Objectives: This review aims to explore the pharmacological and psychosocial interventions conducted in comorbid PTSD and SUDs. It specifically focuses on which interventions are effective in addressing substance use as opposed to post-traumatic symptoms in patients with these concurrent conditions.

Methods: Narrative literature review by performing a search on MedLine for English-written articles. The following search terms were used: (("posttraumatic stress disorder") AND ("substance use disorder" OR "alcohol use" OR "cannabis use" OR "cocaine use" OR "opioids use")) AND (("treatment") OR ("adherence"))).

Results: Studies show that 46,4% of individuals meeting the criteria for PTSD also meet the criteria for an SUD, with an additional correlation between PTSD symptomatology and an increased substance use frequency and associated heightened risk of other mental health concerns, suicidality, mortality, and functional impairment. Within treatment-seeking samples, patients with PTSD are approximately 14 times more likely to meet the criteria for a SUD than patients without PTSD, with alcohol and cannabis as the most frequent substances involved. In clinical settings, management involves employing treatment strategies effective for each condition independently. The literature is not uniform regarding the impact of substance consumption in the treatment of PTSD, although it suggests a greater impact of alcohol when compared to other substances, in which studies are relatively uniform in highlighting a minor effect. Despite this minor effect, literature advances neurocognitive impairments and higher psychosocial stressors (legal issues, financial challenges, unemployment, housing instability, and a decline in social support) as potential causes leading to poorer outcomes. Despite this, there seems to be consensus on the fact that SUD was associated with the highest rate of discontinuation from both psychotherapy and medication treatment for PTSD.

Conclusions: Concurrent PTSD and SUD present complex clinical challenges requiring integrated treatment approaches addressing both trauma-related symptoms and substance use behaviors. This narrative review underscores the importance of comprehensive assessment, evidence-based interventions, and multidisciplinary collaboration in facilitating recovery and improving functional outcomes.

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EPV0104

Characteristics of Stimulant-Induced Psychoses and Schizophrenia Symptoms: A Comparative Analysis Using the PANSS

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