

among physicians remains a complex decision, particularly for those with psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: To assess the fitness for work decisions among physicians with psychiatric disorders.

Methods: Descriptive and retrospective study including physicians with psychiatric disorders referred to the occupational department of the Charles Nicolle Hospital in Tunis for a medical fitness for work from January 1, 2018 to August 30, 2023.

Results: The study included 28 patients with a female predominance (sex ratio M/F at 0.3) and a mean age of 44.1 ± 12 years. Participants were general practitioners (N=12), junior doctors (N=10), specialists (N=5) and one dentist. They worked in the public health sector in 93% of cases, and had a mean professional seniority of 12.4 ± 9.3 years. A psychiatric history was found in 20 patients. Current psychiatric disorders recorded were: depression (N=15), bipolar disorder (N=7), anxiety-depressive disorder (N=4), personality disorders (N=1) and addiction (N=1). Concerning the fitness for work, six patients were fit for work and 11 were temporarily unfit. Job adjustments were proposed for 11 physicians, mainly night shift exemption.

Conclusions: Physicians are exposed to several occupational hazards and require strict medical qualifications. The impact of psychiatric disorders on medical fitness for work is considerable, and could be avoided by appropriate prevention by occupational health practitioners, starting from professional orientation.

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EPV1157

Facilitating effect of the hypnotically altered state of consciousness on decision-making in a situation modeling real-life

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Introduction: Numerous studies have shown a link between hypnotic susceptibility, the hypnotically altered state of consciousness, and the intensity of experienced emotions (De Pascalis et al., 1987; De Pascalis, Marucci, & Penna, 1989; Bryant & McConkey, 1989; Crowson, Conroy, & Chester, 1991; Crawford, Kapelis, & Harrison, 1995). One of the most suitable experimental psychological methods for modeling real-life decisional conditions is the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) (Bechara, Tranel, & Damasio, 2000). Hypnosis has the potential to provide several benefits in decision-making, although there is limited scientific research on the subject.

Objectives: The main goal of this study was to determine if a hypnotically altered state of consciousness could affect decision efficacy in a real-life modeling situation.

Methods: Forty-eight healthy students (including 28 females and 20 males) from the University of Szeged participated in both the delayed punishment and delayed reward versions of the Iowa Gambling Task under alert and hypnotic states.

Results: During the mid-phase of the tasks while in hypnosis, notably higher performance levels were recorded compared to the alert state. In a simulated real-life scenario, the delayed reward had a more pronounced effect on decision-making efficiency than the delayed punishment. It became evident that the efficient decision-making strategy evolved more rapidly under hypnosis than in an alert state.

Conclusions: The hypnotic state of consciousness in an experimental decision situation modeling real life may accelerate the development of somatic markers, leading to earlier correct decision-making.

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The meaning of work for teachers in educational institutions in the department of magdalena

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Introduction: The psychosocial and mental health-oriented variables of people are determinants for their life in society and their roles within organizations, especially educational institutions that are endowed with social complexities.

Objectives: The objective of this research was to understand the meaning of work for teachers in educational institutions in the department in order to recognize elements such as the level of importance that work holds for them and the factors that either promote or hinder that centrality.

Methods: This is a descriptive study with a quantitative methodology, and the sample selection was done for convenience, taking into account ethical aspects such as the handling of confidentiality for both the individuals who participated in this study and the educational institutions involved.

Results: Regarding the meaning attributed to work by teachers, the results indicate that 29.6% of teachers declare themselves neutral when it comes to the statement that “the most important things in people’s lives are related to work”. 26.8% of teachers are neutral regarding the statement that “the primary function of work is to generate income”, and 17.9% somewhat agree. 20.7% disagree to some extent. 15.6% disagree with the statement that “people’s primary goals in life should be oriented toward work”. 25.1% of teachers are neutral, and 17.9% somewhat agree with the statement that “the main function of work is to enable interesting contacts with other people”. Only 11.7% strongly agree with the statement that “work is, in general, one of the most important things in people’s lives.”

Conclusions: It is concluded that there is a need to implement strategies that contribute to the strengthening of the teaching profession and contribute to improving educational quality

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