

Conclusions: Average self-esteem is most optimal for the regulation of mental states. In the case of high self-esteem, the most optimal states are experienced when the subject is highly independent. Low self-esteem students, experience the least intense states. This work was supported by the RFBR grant № 20-013-00076.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: self-esteem; mental state; regulation; student

EPV0361

Functional impairments in ADHD in function of anxiety, depressive and somatic complains in Brazilian young adults

L.R. Carreiro, M. Silva and I. Paes*

Developmental Disorders Graduate Program, Mackenzie Presbyterian University, São Paulo, Brazil

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1925

Introduction: Comorbidities between Anxiety Disorders, Depressive Disorders or Somatic Symptoms, and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can cause variability in the functional impairments faced by young adults. Knowing the possible configurations resulting from these comorbidities is important for a better understanding of the cases, diagnostic processes, and proposed treatments.

Objectives: To verify associations between indicators of the aforementioned mental disorders, and symptoms of inattention or hyperactivity-impulsivity, and functional impairments in different areas of life, related to ADHD.

Methods: There were 27 participants (23 women, age $m = 22.5$ $sd = 1.8$, education $m = 15.7$ $sd = 2.2$), with complaints of inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity compatible with ADHD, screened with ASRS-18 score > 24 and WASI IQ > 79 , and assessed by DIVA-2.0 (symptoms of ADHD), ASR-ASEBA (depressive, anxiety and somatic problems), EPF-ADHD (functional impairments in the academic, professional, affective, domestic, social, health, financial, traffic areas and legal risk). Spearman's Correlation analysis was performed in the SPSS program (significance $p < 0.05$).

Results: Increase in depressive problems associated with increased symptoms of inattention ($\rho = 0.386$, $p = 0.049$) and hyperactivity-impulsivity ($\rho = 0.406$, $p = 0.036$). Increased somatic problems associated with increased functional impairment in health ($\rho = 0.458$, $p = 0.016$). Increase in depressive problems associated with increased losses in the academic ($\rho = 0.437$, $p = 0.023$), affective ($\rho = 0.408$, $p = 0.034$), domestic ($\rho = 0.550$, $p = 0.002$), social ($\rho = 0.445$, $p = 0.002$), financial ($\rho = 0.389$, $p = 0.045$) and health ($\rho = 0.514$, $p = 0.006$).

Conclusions: ADHD with comorbidities can have a peculiar clinical evolution with specific characteristics, including diagnosis, management, and response to treatment. These subgroups with different intervention needs demand outlining needs and personalized treatment.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ADHD; Anxiety; Depression; Functional Losses

EPV0362

Organizational environment as a factor of physicians' psychological well-being

M. Abdullaeva^{1*} and G. Abdullayeva²

¹Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Department Of Propaedeutic Of Childhood Diseases, Kazakh National Medical University after Asfendiyarov, Almaty, Kazakhstan

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1926

Introduction: The importance of ensuring the well-being of physicians is determined by the serious changes in medical organizations that transform the traditional "doctor - patient" relationship and set different indicators of the medical care quality (Melnik et al., 2020; Sandy et al., 2019; Tawfik et al., 2019).

Objectives: The main objective was to study the characteristics of the well-being of physicians working in public and commercial medical institutions. The difference in these "environments" is the degree of independence and responsibility in the course of diagnosis and treatment.

Methods: The study involved 102 people: 66 of them are employees at public hospitals, 36 – at commercial medical centers. The respondents were offered a methodic package aimed to diagnose: career orientations; the degree of satisfaction with various work aspects; severity of burnout symptoms; subjective assessment of their work.

Results: The estimating factor analysis identified 3 factors (73% of the total variance of the data) – such as emotional acceptance of one's work, stress and tension, intellectual workload. The indicator of emotional exhaustion among physicians of commercial centers is significantly higher than that of doctors of public hospitals, which indicates a greater emotional involvement in the situation of providing paid services ($p \leq 0.007$).

Conclusions: The main direction of psychological work with physicians of commercial institutions is teaching them to regulating the emotional state and to master communicative techniques. An important part of psychological support of physicians in public hospitals is to provide a favorable psychological climate that ensures the professional growth and adherence to humane principles of working with patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: well-being; physicians; "doctor - patient" relationship; public hospitals; commercial medical instit

EPV0363

Self-compassion, optimism and shame in childhood trauma among 18-25 years old individuals

G. Dalkılıç*, S. Gültekin and B. Güloğlu

Psychological Counseling, Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1927

Introduction: Childhood trauma has a negative impact on mental health of individuals. Self-compassion involves being open to painful

and troubling feelings, approaching them in a caring and loving way, accepting negative experiences as a part of human life. Optimism is an individual's belief that everything will be better in the future despite the difficulties and obstacles of life. Shame is the feeling that occurs when an inadequacy or inappropriate behavior is noticed.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of childhood trauma on self-compassion, optimism, and shame.

Methods: Childhood Trauma Scale, Self-Compassion Scale, Life Orientation Test and Shame Scale were administered to 384 individuals (304 Female and 80 Male). Their age range was between 18 and 25, with the mean of 21.26.

Results: The findings of MANOVA indicated that a significant main effect of gender on emotional abuse and sexual abuse however there was no main effect of gender on physical abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, and excessive protection. Women were exposed to emotional and sexual abuse more than men. MANOVA that was applied to the scores of CTQ revealed a significant overall main effect of self-compassion and optimism whereas there was no main effect of shame.

Conclusions: While self-compassion and optimism are the protective factors for the traumatized individuals, shame is the risk factor.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Shame; Optimism; childhood-trauma; Self-compassion

EPV0364

The effectiveness of mental states' self-regulation of students in the course of educational activities

M. Kartasheva, A. Klimanova*, A. Prokhorov, A. Chernov and M. Yusupov

General Psychology, Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1928

Introduction: Studied the psychological mechanisms of mental states' self-regulation of students in the course of the educational activities: at lectures, seminars and exams.

Objectives: The main aims of the study were: 1. To identify the typical methods and techniques of mental states' self-regulation and regulatory abilities in everyday and stressful conditions of educational activity; 2. To establish the relationships between the quality of subject training, regulatory abilities and states of students; 3. To study the influence of mental structures (semantic, reflective) on self-regulation and regulatory abilities of students.

Methods: To solve these problems used a bank of 23 techniques, including 303 indicators. 260 1-st year students took part in the research (aged 18-20).

Results: As a result of the research, identified the states typical for lectures, seminars, exams. Comparison of mental states characteristics of humanities students and students of natural sciences did not reveal any differences. Among the mental states of highly effective students, particular importance have the cognitive mental states: interest, thoughtfulness and concentration. Found that the effectiveness of students' mental states self-regulation affects the productivity of passing the semester exam. The most commonly used methods are introspection (withdrawal), self-control, the use of logic, a positive attitude and search activity. This pattern is typical for both mathematics and psychology students.

Conclusions: Found that students with high self-regulation efficiency more often use a wide range of regulatory technics. Established the properties of personality, providing high efficiency of self-regulation, these are: adequacy, awareness, independence and assertiveness. This work was supported by the RFBR grant № 19-29-07072.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: self-regulation; student; educational activity; mental state

EPV0365

Self-regulation of students' psychological states

M. Kartasheva*, A. Klimanova, A. Prokhorov, A. Chernov and M. Yusupov

General Psychology, Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1929

Introduction: A system model of self-regulation of students' psychological states has been developed. As the main elements, the model includes the relationship between states and characteristics of consciousness, external factors and regulatory actions in a certain time range.

Objectives: To study conscious and unconscious methods of regulation of states in the relevant sections of the educational activities of students.

Methods: 98 students took part in this research, used different techniques of self-regulation and psychological states diagnosis.

Results: The regulation of psychological states occurs unconsciously. The success of the applied methods is relative and depends on both educational and personal factors. The regulators of states are various personal qualities. These are reflection, metacognitive abilities, intelligence, as well as the general ability to self-regulate. We discovered the influence of the meaningfulness of life on the psychological states. In the structure of students' states with a high level of meaningfulness of life an indicator of the general ability to self-regulation plays a central role. Indicators of emotional intelligence and locus of control characterize states of students with a low level of meaningfulness of life.

Conclusions: It has been found that the level of reflection of students plays a mediating role in the interaction of psychological states and adaptation processes. Emotional comfort, internal control, and self-acceptance have the greatest impact on states. The research confirmed the hypothesis of reflexive regulation of psychological states depending on various types of reflection during the performance of creative tasks. The research was carried out with the financial support of the RFBR; project No.19-013-00325.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental state; self-regulation; student; consciousness

EPV0366

Inside out: Taking inpatient care home

C. Cunha¹, R. Valido¹ and E. Machado^{2*}

¹Psychiatry Department, Magalhães Lemos Hospital, Porto, Portugal and ²Psychiatry Department, Senhora da Oliveira Hospital, Guimarães, Portugal