EPV0746

Aging and mental health of the Chornobyl catastrophe survivors

N. Gunko[1], K. Loganovsky[2*], V. Buzunov[3] and N. Korotkova[1]

[1]State Institution "National Research Centre for Radiation Medicine, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine", Laboratory Of Medical Demography, Department Of Epidemiology, Institute Of Radiation Hygiene And Epidemiology, Kyiv, Ukraine; [2]State Institution "National Research Centre for Radiation Medicine of National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine", Radiation Psychoneurology, Institute Of Clinical Radiology, Kyiv, Ukraine and [3]State Institution "National Research Centre for Radiation Medicine, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine", Epidemiology, Institute Of Radiation Hygiene And Epidemiology, Kyiv, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1518

Introduction: The Chornobyl catastrophe (ChC) has impacted on depopulation and mental health of the survivors, however, the rate of demographic aging and mental health survey remain at issue.
Objectives: To determine the rate of demographic aging of ChC survivors and to analyze the state of their mental health survey.
Methods: Information from the Ministry of Health and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Clinical and Epidemiological Register, the State Register of ChC survivors, and clinical neuropsychiatric data were analyzed.
Results: In 2018, compared to 1995, the number of the ChC survivors decreased by 987 thousand with high level of aging: ChC clean-up workers – 59.0%; evacuees – 25.0%, and residents of radioactively contaminated territories (RCT) – 30.7%. There are negative tendencies in age parameters of survival of the RCT population. Long-term mental health disorders and neuropsychiatric effects in the ChC survivors have been identified, which may indicate an accelerated aging. Neurophysiological and molecular-biological atypia of aging processes under an exposure to low doses of and low dose rate of ionizing radiation have been found. Existing statistical and registry data underestimate the level of mental disorders in the population of Ukraine, including the ChC survivors by an order of magnitude.
Conclusions: The negative tendencies in age parameters of survival indicate the need to continue research to identify the factors "responsible" for such changes. Mental health disorders and neuropsychiatric effects in the ChC survivors are underestimated. It is necessary to create a national psychiatric registry of Ukraine and long-term (lifelong) monitoring of survivors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: registers; mental health; Chornobyl catastrophe survivors; demographic aging

EPV0743

Particularities of the Theory of Mind in the Academic environment during the Covid 19 pandemic

S. Ursoniu[1], C. Bredicean[2], C. Giurgi-Oncu[2*], A.I. Bucur[1], I.-A. Rivis[3], C.L. Serban[1] and I. Papava[2]

[1]Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Functional Sciences, Timisoara, Romania; [2]Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Neuroscience, Timisoara, Romania and [3]Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Neuroscience, Bucharest, Romania
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1519

Introduction: The current period is marked by several negative aspects of the COVID 19 pandemic, which have led to a series of emotional and cognitive changes that affect our functioning. The ability to "read" the minds of others is the key aspect of social behavior, helping us understand our context.
Objectives: To identify the level of emotion recognition in Medicine students during the Covid 19 pandemic.
Methods: Throughout 2021, we evaluated 649 Romanian General Medicine students in years 4, 5 and 6, by using a Google Play application (android and iOS). We analyzed socio-demographic parameters and the affective component of Theory of Mind (The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test). The mean scores between groups were compared with the Student's t and the ANOVA tests.
Results: The mean score was 25.83 ± 3.36 (min 11, max 33) out of a possible maximum of 36. We noted that women have a higher capacity for recognizing emotions than men (26.04 ± 3.22 vs. 25.01 ± 3.78, P = 0.0016) without differences in terms of the study year. Also, women showed a greater ability to recognize negative emotions compared to men (16.57 ± 2.44 vs. 15.49 ± 2.75, P <0.001). No statistically significant differences were found between the two genders in terms of positive emotions' recognition.
Conclusions: The ability to recognize emotions seems to be more developed in women, especially when it entails recognizing negative emotions. Theory of Mind abilities are important for empathy and the therapeutic relationship required in Medicine.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: medical students; covid 19; Emotions; Theory of Mind

EPV0746

Determinants of burnout in the service of gynecology Mahdia: about 122 cases

N. Faouel[1*], R. Ben Soussia[1,2], F. Haboub[3], M. Kacem[3], W. Bouali[1], A. Haj Mohamed[3,4] and L. Zarrouk[4]

[1]hospital Tahar sfar Mahdia, Epartment Of Psychiatry Mahdia, Mahdia, Tunisia; [2]hospital Tahar sfar Mahdia, Epartment Of Psychiatry Mahdia, mahdia, Tunisia; [3]hospital Tahar sfar Mahdia, Epartment Of Psychiatry Mahdia, monastir, Tunisia and [4]hospital Tahar sfar Mahdia, Department Of Psychiatry Mahdia, monastir, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1520

Introduction: The Burnout syndrome occurs preferentially in individuals subjected to intense stress conditions. The nursing staff in Obstetrics Gynecology is an example of this.
Objectives: To assess the prevalence of Burnout and its determinants in the obstetrics gynecology service - Mahdia.
Methods: We conducted an analytical cross-sectional study carried out with the medical and paramedical staff of the gynecology-

obstetrics department of the Taher Sfar Mahdia hospital during a period of 3 months.We used a pre-established self-questionnaire containing 2 parts: a part exploring the socio-demographic data of the population and a psychometric part evaluating Burnt out using the "Maslach Burnout" scale inventory ".

Results: Our sample consisted of 122 medical and paramedical personnel.The sex ratio was 4.3 (99/23), the mean age was 30.5 with values ranging from 25 to 55 years.Of the participants, 59 (48.3%) were single .Nine (7.4%) of the participants were smokers and 2 (1.6%) consumed alcohol.The majority of the population (96.7%) did not have a psychiatric history, 88 (80.3%) reported an organ history.A high level of burnout was noted in 64.8% of our population with 14.8% severe burnout. The presence of burnout was significantly associated with the consumption of psychoactive substances (p = 0.05) and professional rank (p = 0.04) .Nurses, residents and senior doctors werethose most at risk of developing burnout. It was also significantly related to the absence of other professional activities such as research (p = 0.05) and training continuing medical care (p = 0.05).

Conclusions: Psychological intervention strategies with these suffering health promoters would be desirable.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Burnout /Mahdia /Gynecology service

EPV0747

I am not autonomous enough! The role of autonomy beliefs in the relation between social stigma and recovery.

D. Lampropoulos[1]*, H. Klaas[2] and D. Spini[1]

[1]University of Lausanne, Swiss National Centre Of Competence In Research Lives, Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland and [2]FORS, Fors, Lausanne, Switzerland
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1521

Introduction: It has been suggested that liberal values such as lack of autonomy and burden discourses shape the public's relation toward people with health problems. However, previous research on the role of such values on one's recovery and well-being is scarce.
Objectives: We investigated whether perceived autonomy mediates the impact of stigma and negative social experiences on life satisfaction and recovery.
Methods: Our sample, drawn from a subsample of the Swiss Household Panel survey, consisted of 326 individuals reporting a mental health problem (50.3% women, Mage = 50.7, SD = 13) and 354 individuals reporting a physical health issue (49.7% women, Mage = 53.6, SD = 14.7). We tested a model where perceived autonomy, measured with four items drawn from the Acceptance of Illness Scale (AIS), mediates the impact of experienced stigma and negative social experiences on health satisfaction and self-reported recovery.
Results: Our analysis of direct and indirect paths confirmed our hypothesis. Our model showed a good fit to the data for persons with a mental health problem (CFI = .984; RMSEA = .038) and an adequate fit for persons with a physical health problem (CFI = .92; RMSEA = .080).
Conclusions: Our results provide empirical evidence for the potentially self-stigmatizing role of the autonomy ideal for people with

health problems and invite for the development of further research and practice regarding this role.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: stigma; Liberal values; self-stigma; Recovery

EPV0748

The Transdiagnostic Self-Injury Interview: A Feasibility Study

J.N. Kjaer*, T. Holm, V. Bliksted, T. Ellegaard, S. Dolmer and O. Mors

Aarhus University Hospital, Dept. For Psychosis, Skejby, Denmark
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1522

Introduction: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is associated with emotional distress and mental disorders. In clinical samples NSSI is reported by 21% to 60% of all psychiatric patients. Developed NSSI instruments are not suitable for clinical settings because they are too time-consuming or lack validation across psychiatric diagnoses. The Transdiagnostic Self-Injury Interview (TSI) is semi-structured interview that accesses onset, frequency, methods, and severity of NSSI. It is transdiagnostic and developed for clinical settings.
Objectives: The purpose of the study is to evaluate the feasibility of a TSI validation study. The study will also provide preliminary validation of the instrument.
Methods: The feasibility study will recruit participants at in- and outpatient units from a university hospital. Participants can be included in the study if they are 18 years old and admitted to a psychiatric in- or outpatient unit.
Instruments: The Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory will be used to test concurrent validity. Convergent validity will be tested with the Columbia Suicidality Severity Rating Scale, the Personal and Social Performance scale, the Affective Lability Scale-short, and the Brief Trauma Questionnaire. Interrater reliability will be evaluated in groups of medical doctors, psychologist, and other clinical professionals.
Feasibility are measured by inclusion of participants per week, the time each participant takes to complete the study instruments, and number of dropouts.
Results: Recruitment of participants will start in the fall of 2021. We aim to recruit 50 participants.
Conclusions: When TSI has been validated, it can be used to assess prevalence and severity of NSSI and clarify the need for treatment and supervision.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: self-injury; Transdiagnostic; Validation study; Psychosis

EPV0750

The field of psychiatry is in crisis. The case for causal modelling in observational data as a supplement to psychiatric epidemiology and clinical trials

A. Mykletun

Haukeland University Hospital, Mental Health Services, Bergen, Norway
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1523