

EPP0656

The landscape of schizophrenia on twitter

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.985

Introduction: People with schizophrenia experience higher levels of stigma compared with other diseases. The analysis of social media content is a tool of great importance to understand the public opinion toward a particular topic.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to analyse the content of social media on schizophrenia and the most prevalent sentiments towards this disorder.

Methods: Tweets were retrieved using Twitter's Application Programming Interface and the keyword "schizophrenia". Parameters were set to allow the retrieval of recent and popular tweets on the topic and no restrictions were made in terms of geolocation. Analysis of 8 basic emotions (anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, and trust) was conducted automatically using a lexicon-based approach and the NRC Word-Emotion Association Lexicon.

Results: Tweets on schizophrenia were heterogeneous. The most prevalent sentiments on the topic were mainly negative, namely anger, fear, sadness and disgust. Qualitative analyses of the most retweeted posts added insight into the nature of the public dialogue on schizophrenia.

Conclusions: Analyses of social media content can add value to the research on stigma toward psychiatric disorders. This tool is of growing importance in many fields and further research in mental health can help the development of public health strategies in order to decrease the stigma towards psychiatric disorders.

Keywords: Twitter; Schizophrenia; Emotion Analysis

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Workplace violence in a 20 year follow-up study of norwegian physicians: The roles of gender, personality and stage of career

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.986

Introduction: Workplace violence (WPV) is a worldwide health problem with major individual and societal consequences. Previously identified predictors of WPV include working in psychiatry and work stress.

Objectives: To investigate WPV trends during Norwegian doctors' careers and assess individual long-term predictors in a longitudinal study.

Methods: Two nationwide medical student cohorts (n=1052) who graduated 6 years apart were surveyed at graduation (T1, 1993/94 and 1999) and 4 (T2), 10 (T3), 15 (T4) and 20 (T5) years after graduation (Figure 1). WPV was measured as multiple threats or acts of violence experienced at least twice. Individual predictors were obtained at T1 and work-related factors at T2–T5. WPV was analysed using repeated measures (Generalized Estimating Equations).

Results: The prevalence of multiple threats and acts of violence declined at T2–T5 (p<0.001). Adjusted predictors of threats were male gender (odds ratio, OR 2.76, [95% confidence interval] 1.73–4.40; p<0.001), vulnerability traits (OR 0.90, [0.82–0.99]; p=0.031), older cohort (OR 1.63, [1.04–2.58], p=0.035) and working in psychiatry (OR 7.50, [4.42–12.71]; p<0.001). Adjusted predictors of acts were male gender (OR 3.37, [1.45–7.84]; p=0.005), older cohort (OR 6.08, [1.68–21.97]; p=0.006) and working in psychiatry (OR 12.34, [5.40–28.23]; p<0.001).

Conclusions: Higher rates of multiple threats and acts of violence were observed during early medical careers, with men at higher risk. Low levels of vulnerability traits (neuroticism) predicted independently the experience of violent threats. A cohort effect indicated a reduction in WPV (both threats and acts) in the younger cohort.

Keywords: workplace violence; threats; Predictors; longitudinal study

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Burnout syndrome among brazilian medical students under different educational models

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.987

Introduction: Medical students are exposed to many stressors which may contribute to the onset of Burnout Syndrome (BS). It consists of a triad of emotional exhaustion, cynicism and low professional efficacy. As a result, BS may reduce academic performance, quality of life and damage future professional life.

Objectives: Estimate the prevalence and recognize associated factors of BS among medical students from two different medical schools from the same Brazilian Public University with different teaching models: School 1, with a traditional model, and School 2, with Problem-Based Learning model.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was performed with randomly selected students between April and June 2019. A structured questionnaire on socio-demographic characteristics and the educational process in addition to The Maslach Burnout Inventory/Student Survey (MBI-SS) were used. Statistical evaluation of multiple variables was performed through backward stepwise logistic regression analysis.

Results: Study included 213 students, with an average age of 23±3.77, 50,2% were male and 62,5% belong to School 1. Among this sample, 21,6% of the students fit tridimensional criteria for BS. Burnout levels were higher in those people who rarely get emotional support they need in the course (OR=3,98, CI 95%, 1,75–9,06), who considered abandoning the course (OR= 2,88, CI 95% 1,29–6,43) and who consider their academic performance regular or weak (OR= 12,1, CI 95%, 4–36,5).

Conclusions: Results suggest a high prevalence of BS with factors associated with the psychosocial and educational sphere of medical students. In our research, the teaching model was not a factor associated with BS.

Keywords: Burnout Syndrome; Medical Students; mental disorder; Medical Education