

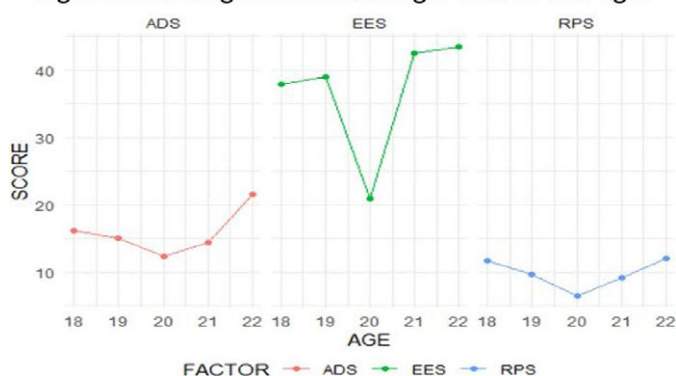
Introduction: Sexting is sending / forwarding erotic-sexual content voluntarily through technological devices and / or the internet. (Fleschler-Peskin, 2013). Real Participation (RPS), Active Disposition (ADS) and Emotional Expression (EES) was studied.

Objectives: Compare sexting in two groups of participants: female and male

Methods: Comparison of data means measured by the Cronbach alpha sexting behavior scale $\alpha = 0.92$, (Chacon-Lopez, et al, 2016). Sample N = 900 (447 female and 453 male)

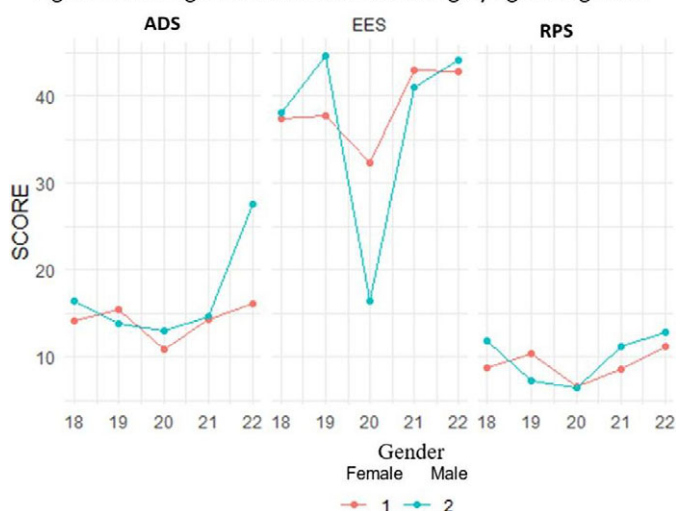
Results: The ADS and RPS decrease between 18 to 20 years old and increase between 20 to 22 years old. EES decreases when increasing age, except in 20 years old. Applying multiple regression analysis, control variable sex and reference group age 18 old, presents statistically significant difference, excepting 19 years old in EES and 22 years old in RPS. (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Average scores sexting's factors and age.



Comparing age and gender, ADS men present higher levels than women, excepting 19 years old. EES and RP, no significant differences are observed. Comparing women's mean show lower AD levels than men with Cohen's effect size $d = 0.62$, (Cohen, 1988). Related to PRS averages, women present lower levels than men without statistically significant differences. Comparing means, women show lower ADS levels than men effecting d Cohen $d = 0.46$, (Cohen, 1988). (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Average scores on factors sexting by age and gender



Conclusions: Evidence difference between men and women, in ADS and EES, without pattern associated with age, young men and women sexting

Keywords: Sexting; Gender; Young

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Prevalence and risk factors of compulsory admissions in athens region: Are there any differences between psychiatric and general hospitals?

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Introduction: Concerns have been raised about Europe facing a reinstitutionalization process. Thus, research and policy interest in prevalence and determinants of involuntary hospitalizations has recently rekindled. In Greece, heightened rates of compulsory admissions have been partly ascribed to the incomplete psychiatric reform. Psychiatric hospitals remain the mainstay of inpatient care, as opposed to the more community-oriented psychiatric departments of general hospitals.

Objectives: To investigate differences between a psychiatric and a general hospital with respect to rates and determinants of involuntary hospitalizations in Athens.

Methods: All admissions in one psychiatric and one general hospital between May – September 2020 were considered. Information about patients' socio-demographic characteristics and mental health status was garnered through clinical records and patient and physician interviews. Symptom severity was assessed with the Health of Nations Outcome Scale and diagnosis was assigned in accordance with the ICD-10 criteria.

Results: A total of 600 admissions were analysed. In the general hospital, 52.5% of admissions were involuntary, as opposed to 63.1% in the psychiatric hospital (OR = 0.65, 95%CI = 0.43 – 0.97). In the general hospital, the sole risk factor for compulsory admission was aggression (OR= 3.23, 95%CI = 1.24-8.4). Interestingly, in the psychiatric hospital, sex, age, nationality, education, diagnosis and the severity of symptoms tapped by HoNOS were not found to predict involuntary status.

Conclusions: In psychiatric hospitals, no patient subgroups appear to be at elevated risk of civil detention. Therefore, further research is warranted as to what drives the decision there.

Keywords: compulsory admissions; deinstitutionalization; involuntary hospitalizations; psychiatric reform

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Psychosocial risks and the occurrence of work-related accidents

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