

EPV1058

Psychotic symptoms in the context of levodopa treatment in Parkinson's Disease: clinical feature or iatrogenesis?

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Introduction: We present the case of a 65-year-old woman who was prescribed levodopa by the Neurology department due to motor symptoms that were not clearly suggestive of a diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease (PD). Before that, the patient had never showed any hallucinations or delusions. After years of increasing doses of levodopa, the diagnosis of PD was withdrawn. However, during the treatment the patient developed severe psychosis with severe impairment of social functioning. Levodopa is the most effective treatment for motor symptoms in PD. However, it might involve difficulties in dose-control and may present with deleterious complications and adverse effects.

Objectives: To analyse the incidence of pharmacological psychotic symptoms after levodopa treatment.

Methods: A case report is presented alongside a review of the available literature regarding psychotic symptoms in patients treated with levodopa.

Results: Hallucinations and delusions are prevalent symptoms of PD. Nonetheless, they could also be potential side-effects of levodopa treatment. When psychotic symptoms occur, they are commonly attributed to the natural course of the disease. Available evidence does not provide with clear guidelines to distinguish the iatrogenic syndrome from the one caused by the disease itself. Our patient, whose PD diagnosis was dismissed, presented extreme psychotic symptoms which disappeared after the discontinuation of levodopa treatment.

Conclusions: Levodopa is an effective treatment with important risks which must not be overlooked. Adverse effects of the drug could have been minimized by making an accurate differential diagnosis of PD. Individualized benefit-risk balance previous to prescription and a close follow-up should be standardized.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Parkinson disease; PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS; psychopharmacology; psychostimulants

EPV1056

Interrelations of love of life with psychosocial factors in university students

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Introduction: Love of life as a positive evaluation of one's own life plays an important role in developing a person's positive outlook on their own wellbeing.

Objectives: Our goal is to define the nature of interrelations between manifestations of love of life and some psychosocial factors of health in university students.

Methods: Using the English version of the Love of Life Scale (Ahmed M. Abdel-Khalek) and the Sociocultural Health Questionnaire (E. Nikolaev), we carried out an online survey of 136 university students of both genders. A correlation analysis helped to define the interrelations.

Results: We established that a high level of the overall rate of Love of Life, on the one hand, corresponds to high self-evaluation of a person's health ($r=.31, p<.05$) and happiness ($r=.47, p<.05$). On the other hand, it correlates with a high level of anti-suicidal barrier ($r=.20, p<.05$) and low frequency of headaches ($r=-.18, p<.05$). Students' desire for a long life, which would enable to achieve everything they have been dreaming of, correlates with low weight ($r=-.18, p<.05$). A low level of stress is connected with a greater feeling of love in life ($r=-.22, p<.05$) and its perception as something beautiful and fascinating ($r=-.29, p<.05$). Better understanding of life correlates with lower frequency of smoking ($r=-.19, p<.05$).

Conclusions: A psychological construct of Love of life, due to its negative correlations with the health risk factors has a great positive potential for a personality development and their health. It can serve as a target for a psychological impact in interventions.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Love of life; psychosocial factors; university students

EPV1058

Predictive model of the risk of formation of mental deadadaptation in chemical production workers

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Introduction: According to WHO, 30-50% of workers experience psychological stress, which contributes to the development of mental and psychosomatic disorders. It's important to develop the problem of prenosological diagnosis and determination of criteria for the formation of mental maladaptation as predictors of mental disorders in relation to occupational risk factors. Mental disorders in workers in a dangerous environment are of the nature of prenosological, not clearly delineated by a circle of diagnostic symptoms.

Objectives: 1st chemical factor in combination with noise and emotional stress, 2d chemical factor in combination with a threat to life (explosion and fire hazard), 3d working in conditions of noise and emotional stress

Methods: The influence of working environment conditions and non-production factors on the formation

Results: Predicting the development of mental mailadaptive state model was developed

Conclusions: Vegetative disorders are most likely to manifest in group 1, comorbid of which with obsessive-phobic disorders and depressive spectrum disorders. The group 2 is characterized by astheno-vegetative symptoms in correlation with the conversion type of response. In the third professional group, the nature of predictors is characterized by a pronounced isolation of groups of

symptoms, the leading of which is the vegetative pattern. Vegetative syndroms are most likely to manifest in group 1, comorbid of which is obsessive-phobic disorders and depressive spectrum disorders. The group 2 is characterized by astheno-vegetative symptoms in correlation with the conversion type of response. In the third professional group, the nature of predictors is characterized by a pronounced isolation of groups of symptoms, the leading of which is the vegetative pattern.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: chemical production; mental maladjustment; prenatal diagnostics

Promotion of Mental Health

EPV1059

Impact of school closures during the pandemic on screen time and behavior of children: Evidence from a developing country

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Introduction: Serious concerns regarding the indirect physical and mental health impact of the extended school closure measure to control the spread of the pandemic have been raised, however, the extent of the problem remains unquantified in India.

Objectives: To examine the impact of school closures on recreational screen time, emotional, and behavioral functioning of school-going children during the pandemic.

Methods: The survey utilized a Google form that was sent to parents of children (6-14 years) through emails and social media platforms. Parents were asked to report on the child's duration of recreational screen time and whether the child's overall behavioral functioning had changed since the school closures. The child's emotional and behavioral functioning was assessed by the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The study was cleared by the Ethics committee.

Results: A total of 160 parents were recruited for the study. Overall, a little more one-fourth (28.1%) of the children's behavior was reported to have worsened. The mean recreational screen time was 2.65 hours (SD=1.89). A significantly higher proportion of children whose behavior worsened after school closures, relative to those whose behavior improved or remained same, had scores in the abnormal range of functioning on three of the subscales of SDQ. Stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that recreational screen time explained 2% of the variance in the total SDQ score ($F=4.18$, $P=.04$).

Conclusions: Increase in psychological services supporting healthy behaviors and anticipatory telehealth consultations for high-risk children and families is the need of the hour to foster psychological wellbeing during the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; school closure; screen time; behavior

EPV1060

Doctors' and nurses' use of expectancy effects in clinical practice

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Introduction: Positive treatment expectations among patients are associated with reduced symptoms and reduced negative emotions, stress and anxiety. Patient expectations may be influenced by practitioners who focus on increasing positive treatment effects and reducing psychological and physiological stress.

Objectives: This study examined clinicians' self-reported utilization of expectancy effects as additive effects to active treatments.

Methods: We applied a questionnaire to investigate clinicians' utilization of patients' treatment expectations. The items mapped reasons for increasing patient expectations, ways through which this was done, the frequency and efficiency of increasing expectations, and the understanding of underlying mechanisms of increasing patient expectations. Nurses (N=84) and medical doctors (N=49) employed in general practitioners' offices, hospitals, nursing homes and home health care services, responded anonymously.

Results: When asked if they had tried to influence patient's expectations to achieve an additive effect to active treatment, 71.2% reported that they had done so at least one time over the last year, 18.5% at least once per month, 16.9% at least once per week and 32.3% at a daily basis. Neither profession nor practitioner sex influenced these results. The two most frequently reported reasons for trying to influence expectations were to increase the effect of an active treatment and to calm the patient. Optimism and empathy were the two most frequently reported ways through which expectations were influenced.

Conclusions: The strategy of utilizing expectation effects as additive effects to active treatment was frequent among the respondents. The main reported reasons were to increase treatment effects and reduce patients' stress through expressing optimism and empathy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Placebo; Survey; Provider-patient interaction; Treatment expectations

EPV1061

Emotional Intelligence and Well-being in Adolescents: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

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Introduction: Adolescent's subjective well-being (SWB) can be improved through the training of emotional intelligence (EI).