Results: TBSS-analyses revealed reduced FA in the left SLF of depressed patients and we found a correlation with motivational anhedonia and LCOR in temporo-parietal regions of depressed patients.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that WM-alterations in the SLF might be associated with motivational aspects of anhedonia and predict motivation of reward in MDD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0880

Relationship between neural network structure and temperament/personality traits in healthy subjects

Y. Kawasaki*, Y. Koide, A. Ohata, T. Senoh, Y. Kataoka, T. Shimada, T. Nagasawa and T. Uehara

Neuropsychiatry, Kanazawa Medical UNiversity, Uchinada, Ishikawa, Japan
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1164

Introduction: Cloninger divides personality into temperament and character, proposing that temperament is innate and character is shaped by environment. With the development of noninvasive methods for measuring central nervous system activity, there have been many attempts to test personality theories using neuroscientific research methods. Thus, the use of neuroscience to examine existing theories of personality will enable a review of these theories and may lead to the formulation of new theories of personality.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the biological factors underlying temperament and personality development in healthy adults by analyzing neural networks in the brain using resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging.

Methods: The study was conducted after obtaining prior approval from the Ethics Committee of Kanazawa Medical University. Eighty-one healthy subjects who consented to the study after explaining the purpose and methods were imaged with a 3T MRI scanner in the resting state, and statistical image analysis was performed using the CONN toolbox. Personality and temperament were assessed using the temperament personality test based on Cloninger's 7-dimensional model of personality.

Results: Five types of neural networks were extracted by independent component analysis, including Salience, Default mode, and Language. Regression analysis revealed a significant relationship between the functional connectivity of the networks and temperament/personality traits.

Conclusions: We were able to observe the functional connectivity of representative neural networks from the data of healthy subjects, suggesting that individual differences in the degree of functional connectivity of neural networks may be related to the individual characteristics of temperament and personality of the subjects.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others 05

EPP0881

Perception of psychiatry among non-psychiatric physicians: a tunisian study

M. Turki, F. Sahnoun, A. Samet*, A. Guermazi, M. Ksibi, S. Ellouze, N. Halouani and J. Aloulou

Psychiatry B Department, Hedi Chaker University hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1165

Introduction: Psychiatry is often perceived "different" by other medical professionals as well as by the general population. This perception of "difference" may give rise to stigma toward both patients with psychiatric disorders and mental health professionals.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the attitudes of non-psychiatric and their perception of psychiatry and mental disorders.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study, conducted among Tunisian undergraduate and graduate non-psychiatric physicians. Data were collected during September and October 2022, through an anonymous online questionnaire, spread throughout social media (Facebook), using the Google Forms® platform. We used the "Attitude toward Psychiatry-30" (ATP-30).

Results: A total of 168 participants completed the questionnaire. Among them, 81 (48,2%) were undergraduate and 87 (51,8%) were graduate doctors. Their mean age was $26,4 \pm 4.4$ years, with a sex-ratio (F/M) of 3.4.

Among doctors, 79,2% had overall favorable attitudes toward psychiatry but only 38,2% among the undergraduate considered psychiatry as a potential career choice.

Psychiatry was considered as an unscientific and imprecise specialty by 20,3%; while 35,7% considered it as the least exciting.

The total score ATP-30 increased significantly with age (p= 0.023). It was significantly higher in those with psychiatric history (p=0.01).

Conclusions: Our study showed a dissonance between favorable perception of psychiatry and the choice of psychiatry as a potential career. Therefore, it is crucial to identify factors that potentially account for this dissonance and enhance enthusiasm among undergraduate doctors as the shortage of psychiatrists may influence mental healthcare.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0882

Quality in Psychiatric Care in a global perspective

A. Schröder* and L.-O. Lundqvist

Faculty of Medicine and Health, Örebro University, Örebro, Sweden, University Health Care Research Center, Örebro, Sweden
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1166

Introduction: Worldwide efforts to standardize instruments measuring quality in psychiatric care are rare. The international project

"Quality in Psychiatric Care" (QPC) is a large research programme aiming at adapting the versions of the QPC instrument for patients and staff to different international settings.

Objectives: The aims were to test the psychometric properties and equivalence of dimensionality of the different language versions of QPC and also to describe and compare the quality of psychiatric out-patient, in-patient, forensic in-patient and psychiatric care across different countries.

Methods: The QPC is a family of instruments based on a definition of quality of psychiatric care from the patients perspective with adapted versions for staff. In this project, we used different language versions in three areas for patient and staff: psychiatric out-patient (QPC-OP/OPS), in-patient (QPC-IP/IPS), and forensic in-patient (QPC-FIP/FIPS).

Results: Patients in out-patient psychiatric care in Brazil rated the quality of care higher than Swedish patients. Comparisons of forensic in-patient care (QPC-FIP/FIPS) patients were more critical of the care they received while staff were generally more positive on the quality of care provided in both Denmark and Sweden. Quality of in-patient care (QPC-IP/IPS) in Spain show staff rating lower quality of care than patients and lowest in the secure environment, which the Swedish staff rated low as well. In Indonesia the patients rated lower quality than staff and lowest in the discharge dimension, followed by the participation dimension. Generally, staff and patients were similar in their perceptions of the low quality of participation. Several studies in Turkey, Indonesia, Spain, Faroe Islands and Norway is ongoing.

Conclusions: The psychometric test and validations of the instrument QPC in different language and country versions will assist countries to compare quality of care, quality improvement and permits benchmarking. Since there are few standardized instruments for measuring quality of care in the psychiatric care, the QPC is expected to make an important contribution to the development in the field.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

these hospitals. Data collection was performed by a structured self-administered questionnaire related to demographic and professional characteristics of participants. Participants were asked about violence where the perpetrators were patients using a questionnaire developed and validated by a Jordanian team to evaluate Violence. Beck's Depression Inventory II and Rosenberg self-esteem scale were chosen to explore self-esteem issues and mood disorders. The Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence was used to assess cigarette dependence. The Internet addiction test was used to evaluate internet addiction.

Results: The response rate was of 19%. The mean age of the sample was 34.5 ±9.6 years. In work sit, 46.9% (n=239) reported being exposed to at least one incident of patient-to-worker violence. Exposure to verbal violence was reported by 92.1% of workers. Among the sample, 18.9% of participants reported feelings of low self-esteem. Asked about depressive symptoms, appetite problems were reported in 77.1% of cases. A significant association was found between patient-to-worker violence, nationality (p= 0.01) and occupation (p= 0.01) of respondents. Results showed also that patient-to-worker violence was significantly associated with smoking (p=0.043), the degree of cigarette addiction (≤10-3) and alcohol consumption (p=0.008). Mood disorders were associated to exposure to patient-to-worker violence. An increased risk to be exposure to incidents of physical violence was found among workers with depressive symptoms. Also, reporting physical violence was associated with self-esteem issues and feelings of worthlessness.

Conclusions: Violence has become an alarming hazard in hospitals. This study showed the association between different factors and the exposure to patient-to-worker violence incidents in two hospitals. Being exposed to patient-to-worker violence has negative impacts. Some of type II violence's consequences are to impact quality of life of workers, depression, psychological squeals, effectiveness of work and the decrease of quality of care. In order to reduce patient-to-worker violence, urgent prevention programs should be incorporated in hospitals.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0884

Patient-to-worker violence in Public hospitals in Tunisia

A. Omrane[1]*, C. Harrathi[1], I. Mlouki[2], M. Ouerchefani[1], T. Khalfallah[1], S. EL Mhamedi[2] and L. Bouzgarrou[1]

[1]Occupational Medicine and Ergonomics and [2]Preventive and community medicine, Faculty of Medicine of Monastir Tunisia, Monastir, Tunisia
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Compared with workers in other sectors, hospital workers are victims of high rates of non-fatal workplace assault injuries worldwide. Unfortunately, a large amount of these injuries is a result from violent acts committed by patients. International research has focused on perceived reasons for patient violence among physicians and patients.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and factors of patient-to-worker violence in two hospitals in the central-eastern region of Tunisia.

Methods: A cross-sectional bi-centric study was conducted in two teaching hospitals. This study included all healthcare workers of

EPP0885

Profile of mood states-12: same validity, more usability

A. T. Pereira[1,2]*, A. I. Araújo[1,2], C. Cabaços[1], M. J. Brito[1], M. Fernandes[3], A. Rodrigues[3], J. S. Silva[3] and A. Macedo[1]

[1]Institute of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Coimbra University; [2]Coimbra Institute for Biomedical Imaging and Translational Research, Coimbra University and [3]Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Coimbra, Portugal
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: The Profile of Mood States is one of the most widely used instruments to assess mood states. It is a rapid and economic method of assessing transient affective states (McNair *et al.* 2003) and it has been translated and validated to several languages including Portuguese. In our country we have several versions, with different factorial structures and number of items. The scale presents a list of feelings and emotions (adjectives) that people commonly experience.