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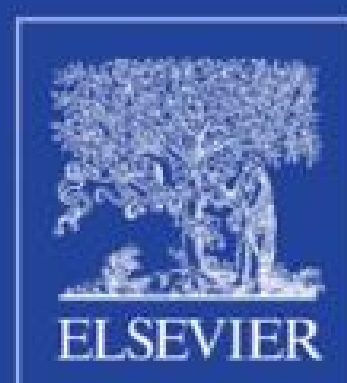
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Full table of contents inside

to influence the diagnosis outcome and convince the diagnosticians that they were genuinely “learning-disordered”. The strategies are divided into three clusters corresponding to the pre-diagnostic, diagnostic, and diagnostic-interview stages. The students’ stories challenge a number of assumptions that are embedded in the educational–academic and medical discourses regarding students with learning-disorders. Moreover, the lecture maps the reasons used by the interviewees in order to justify pretending to be learning-disordered. Prominent among these rationalizations are claims of “equal opportunity”, “objective science”, “lack of choice”, “everybody does it” and “it’s a unique situation”, as well as minimizing statements. Finally, the clinical cases described are placed within the current Israeli educational and cultural context characterized by medicalization trends as well as the negative images of “effort” on the one hand, and the meritocratic ethos of “success” on the other. It is suggested that these may shed some light on the ever-growing number Israeli learning-disordered students.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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EV0877

Perfectionism is related with academic stress in medical student



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Objective Especially medical students set high academic standard, and try hard to achieve because they are requested to studying medicine perfectly. Multidimensional perfectionism scale (MPS) is used to measure perfectionism in medical student. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the relationships between stress and various factors including perfectionism.

Methods We enrolled 159 medical students from University of Ulsan college of Medicine. We used the Medical Stress scale (MSS), the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS), the patient health questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), the academic motivation scale (AMS), the insomnia severity scale (ISS), and The revised neo personality inventory.

Result To analyze data, we used Pearson’s correlation and logistic regression analysis. In the first step- Pearson’s correlation analysis, a motivation, PHQ-9, ISI, perfectionism and neuroticism traits of NEO-PI significantly correlated with stress level ($P < 0.001$). In the second step, logistic regression analysis indicated that students who feel high level of academic stress (MSS score ≥ 28) are also related to a motivation, insomnia, perfectionism and neuroticism traits of NEO-PI ($R^2 = 0.389$, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion Student who tend to be perfect feel more academic stress. The high level of stress related to insomnia and a motivation in medical student. Moreover, personality trait also can influences their psychological stress level.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0878

Internet addiction in adolescents and staying at a dormitory: A controlled study



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Introduction Internet addiction can have important consequences in adolescents. Many adolescents have to live apart from their families for their education during high school. Some of these students stay in dormitories. Despite the many studies on Internet addiction, none of them clarify the Internet addiction status and quality of life of dormitory residents.

Aims Our aim in this study was to determine the internet addiction scores of dormitory residents and evaluate whether a difference was present with students who lived at home.

Methods The subject group consisted of randomly chosen dormitory students. The control group consisted of another randomly chosen student at the same class who was staying at home. The sociodemographic data forms the pediatric quality of life inventory (PedsQL), children’s depression inventory (CDI) and internet addiction test (IAT) were administered.

Results We found lower Internet addiction scores and total psychosocial scores in dormitory students compared to students who lived at home. There was no difference between the groups regarding depression score, physical health total score and quality of life total score.

Conclusions Our results indicate that dormitory students suffer less from Internet addiction than those staying at home while the quality of life is similar. Staying at a dormitory may be protective against and therapeutic for Internet addiction without decreasing the quality of life and missing school for internet addict adolescents as it makes it more difficult for them to access the internet.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV0879

The phenomenon of psychological adaptation to the professional activities of doctors



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Disorders of adaptation of young doctors and students to their the professional activities.

The study was designed to develop a system of psychological adjustment and psychoprophylactic support during professional training based on a systematic approach to the study of the mechanisms of formation of psychological adaptation to the professional activities of doctors.

It was conducted comprehensive examination of 405 interns and of 615 last year’s students of medical universities in Ukraine. 211 interns had adaptation disorders. The data demonstrated individual and personal, social and psychological factors, mechanisms and conditions of psychological adaptation to medical work.

The necessary components of psychological readiness for independent productive activities on the basis of high value professional identity, a positive attitude to the profession, perception of the patient as a personality in a certain psychological state, choice of interpersonal relationships and the use of ethical and deontological knowledge and skills at different stages of treatment process.

The results showed that females have a higher level of disorders of adaptation to professional activity, compared with males. High level of disadaptation, which requires using of emergency measures was founded at 9.2% of men and 12.5% women; moderate level of desadaptation, which requires mandatory intervention of psychologists, conducting rehabilitation programs - 10.3% men, 14.0% women; mild level of desadaptation, in which the useful work of advisory experts - 36.2% and 42.1% respectively.

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