

EPA 2020 ABSTRACT SUPPLEMENT

European Psychiatry

THE JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION



EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS



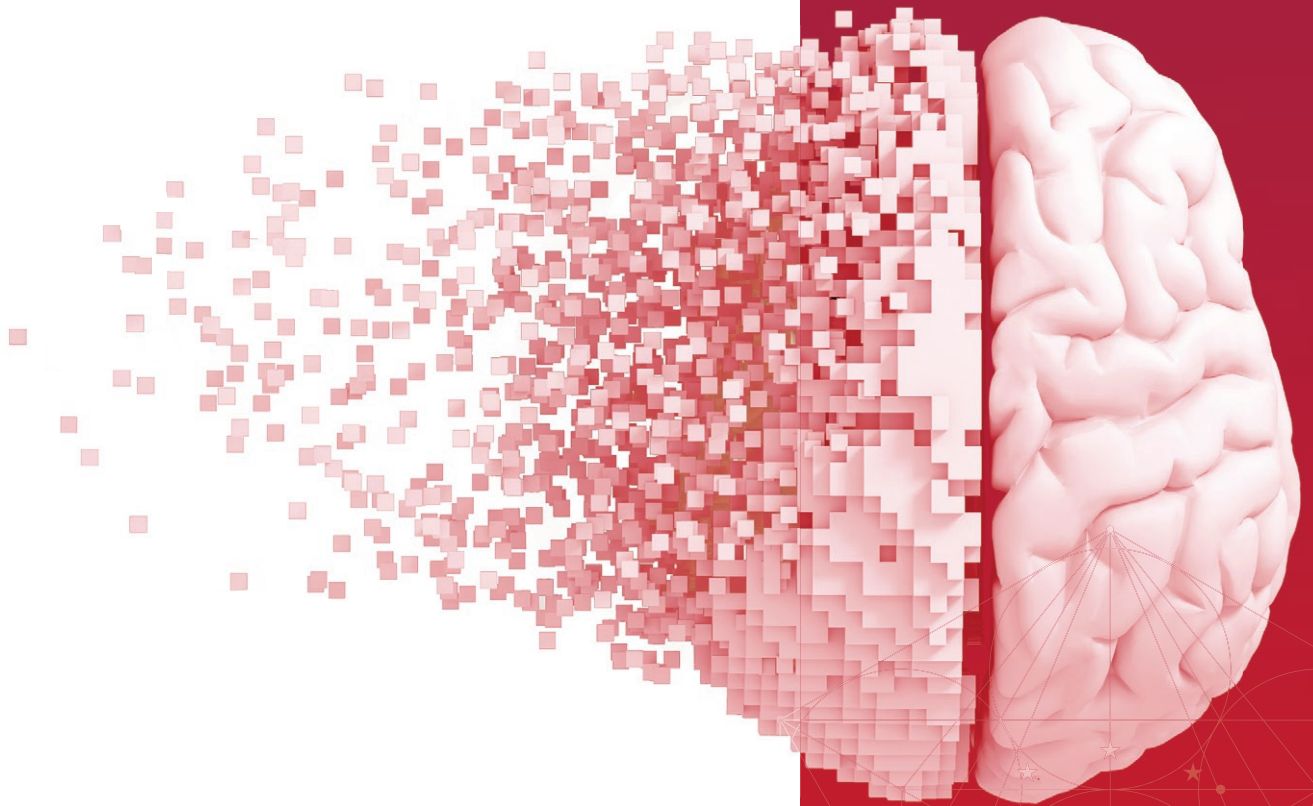
EUROPEAN
PSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION

EPA 2020

28TH EUROPEAN
CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY

4-7 July 2020

VIRTUAL CONGRESS



THE SHARED HERITAGE

OF EUROPEAN
PSYCHIATRY





EUROPEAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

The Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020 are published as a Supplement to *European Psychiatry* and have been peer-reviewed by the Local Organising Committee of the European Congress of Psychiatry.

Scientific Programme Committee (SPC)

Philip Gorwood – Chair (France)
Istvan Bitter (Hungary)
Julio Bobes (Spain)
Geert Dom (Belgium)
Andrea Fagiolini (Italy)
Peter Falkai (Germany)
Fernando Fernandez (Spain)
Silvana Galderisi (Italy)
Chantal Henry (France)
Laurence Lanfumey (France)
Diego Palao Vidal (Spain)
Mariana Pinto da Costa (Portugal)
Andrea Raballo (Italy)

Iria Grande (Barcelona)
Eduardo J. Aguilar (Valencia)
José Luis Ayuso-Mateos (Madrid)
Narcís Cardoner Álvarez (Barcelona)
Llanos Conesa (Valencia)
Marina Diaz-Marsá (Madrid)
Gerardo Florez-Menendez (Ourense)
Manuel A. Franco (Valladolid)
Leticia Gonzalez-Blanco (Oviedo)
Manuel Gurpegui (Granada)
Luis Gutiérrez-Rojas (Granada)
Angela Ibáñez (Madrid)
Javier Labad Arias (Barcelona)
Pilar Lopez (Madrid)
Ángel Luis Montejo (Salamanca)
José Manuel Olivares (Vigo)
Diego Palao Vidal (Barcelona)
Roberto Rodriguez-Jimenez (Madrid)
Carlos Roncero (Salamanca)
Margarita Sáenz (Bilbao)
Pilar A Saiz (Oviedo)

Local Organising Committee (LOC)

Julio Bobes – LOC Chair (Oviedo)
Celso Arango – LOC Co-Chair (Madrid)
Maria-Paz García-Portilla (Oviedo)

European Psychiatry (ISSN 1778-3585 (Online) 2020 (volume 63). Published by Cambridge University Press.

Abstract author inquiries

For inquiries please contact: ewilson-eames@cambridge.org
Contents of the Supplement are available on the journal website:
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/european-psychiatry>

The Journal of the European Psychiatric Association

EPA Membership (100 €) includes free access to the *European Psychiatry* Archives. If you are interested in becoming a member of EPA, please visit

<https://www.europsy.net/become-a-member>



CONTENTS

Abstracted in: Science Citation Index (SCI) - Clarivate, Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) - Clarivate, Scopus, Medline/
PubMed, Google Scholar, PsycINFO

Abstracts of the 28th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2020

Debate	S1
Oral Communication.....	S3
e-Poster Presentations.....	S45
e-Poster Viewing.....	S283
ECP Programme.....	S590
Joint Symposium	S594
Plenary	S596
Symposium.....	S597
State of the Art	S618
Workshop	S620

Prevention of mental disorders - Part II

EPP0859

What the silence prevention program can do about physical self-perception fluctuation among high school students?

V. Lemieux¹ and J. Monthuy-Blanc²

¹Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Department of Human Kinetics, Trois-Rivières, Canada and ²Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Department of Educational Sciences, Trois-Rivières, Canada
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Students with obesity associated with eating disorders experience disruption, mainly in their physical self-perception (PSP), such as self-esteem. This perceptual disorder plays a central role in the emergence of inappropriate attitude and eating behaviours (IAEB) among overweight students. Very few IAEB and obesity prevention programs are implemented in Canada. None of these programs evaluate PSPs with an idiographic approach to assess PSPs fluctuations.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to compare the instantaneous evolution of the PSPs between students aged 11 to 14 engaged in the Silence prevention program (EG2-Silence) compared to students engaged solely in an IAEB prevention program (EG1).

Methods: All scales of the Body Dissatisfaction Questionnaire (i.e. perceived body, desired body and body dissatisfaction) and the Physical Self-Inventory – short version (i.e. global self-esteem, perceived physical value, sports skills, physical strength, physical endurance and physical appearance) are evaluated once a week using a weekly logbook.

Results: A positive, but not significant, trend is observed in improving the time series level of the EG2-Silence for multiple PSPs (i.e., for overall self-esteem, perceived physical value, physical condition, perceived physical appearance, perceived body, desired body and body dissatisfaction). Results demonstrate a significantly greater PSP time series instability for the EG2-Silence in two of the three instability indices (i.e., standard deviation and range).

Conclusions: The Silence program increases the instability of the time series of the PSPs and has a positive trend in terms of improving the time series level of the PSPs. Future studies should take account integration of IEAB/obesity in transdisciplinary perspective.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: Times series; Instability; adolescent; Physical self-perception

EPP0861

Analysis of the problem of medical and psychological consequences of supernormal use of screen technologies

A. Markov^{1*}, M. Markova², T. Abdriakhimova³ and K. Gaponov⁴

¹Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology Medical and Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ²Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Sexology, Medical Psychology, Medical Abd Psychological Rehabilitation, Kharkiv, Ukraine; ³Bogomolets National Medical University, Medical Psychology, Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, Kyiv, Ukraine and ⁴Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkiv, Ukraine
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: The widespread prevalence of on-screen technology dictates the need to determine the vector of their impact on the psyche and behavior of their users.

Objectives: To identify the medical-psychological consequences of the screen technologies influence on the state of mental health of the population.

Methods: A content analysis of materials on the verification of the interrelationships between the use of TV and Internet resources and the various characteristics of the mental state of users was made by using the MEDLINE, PubMed, Cochrane Library databases.

Results: Independent stay near the TV in the early childhood causes an increase in manifestations of hyperactivity in the current period, deformation of social interaction with peers and problems in child-parent relationships, in the subsequent life of the child. Excessive use of social networks in teens leads to an increase in cases of depression and predisposition to suicidal behavior. Viewing TV more than 2 hours a day in adults is associated with an increased risk of developing 2nd type diabetes, cardiovascular disease, dysomnia, depression and stressful state of chronic psycho-emotional stress. In addition, it causes a pathological transformation of the electrophysiological activity of the brain, which reduces the ability to critical perception of information.

Conclusions: An effective way of preventing the negative effects of using screen technologies is intellectual and physical activity, the ability to critically understand the information, the formation of skills of positive thinking, the shift of emphasis on close and family interaction, the formation of communication skills with nature and himself without additional means of information influence.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: screen technologies influence; medical-psychological consequences

EPP0862

Depression and clinical high risk of psychosis in youth

M. Omelchenko*, V. Migalina and V. Kaleda

Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution “Mental Health Research Centre”, Federal Agency For Scientific Organizations, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

Introduction: The early recognition of the schizophrenic process is one of the main lines of research. This becomes possible in the light of data collected from both retrospective and prospective studies of the schizophrenia prodrome. Depression in youth, especially with atypical features, may signify the beginning of not only affective disorders but schizophrenia.

Objectives: The structure of first depressive episode in youth was analyzed in order to find early signs of clinical high risk of schizophrenia.

Methods: 66 young in-patients (average age 19.7 years) with first depressive episode were divided into three groups: 1 - depression with attenuated psychotic symptoms (APS) (n=27; 40.9%), 2 - depression with attenuated negative symptoms (ANS) (n=21; 31.8%), 3 - pure youth depression without “schizophrenic signs” (n=18; 27.3%). The scales HDRS, SOPS and SANS were applied to assess the severity of depression, APS and ANS respectively.

Results: No significant differences in depression severity were found between three groups (HDRS = 24.6±6.9). Depressive patients with APS and ANS had a higher total score on the SOPS compared with pure depressive patients. Severity of ANS according to the SANS scale turned out to be significantly higher in patients