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Abstracts of the 29th European Congress of Psychiatry - 2021

Objectives: Our study aimed to evaluate the psychophysiological indicators of handball athletes with different levels of success and failure avoidance motivation.
Methods: The study involved 18 qualified handball players aged 16-17 years. To determine the psychophysiological properties of the nervous system of athletes, complex "Diagnost-1" was used. To assess the level of motivation in athletes, the following tests were administered: "Methods of diagnosis of the success motivation of T. Ehlers" and "T. Ehler's test for diagnosis of the individual's motivational orientation to avoid failures."
Results: It was found that 83.3% of athletes had moderately high and very high levels o,f motivation to succeed, and 16.7% had average levels of success motivation. In turn, 22.2% of athletes had high and very high levels of failure avoidance motivation, 55.6% of athletes had average failure avoidance motivation, 22.2% of athletes had low failure avoidance motivation.
Conclusions: Higher levels of success motivation were associated with higher levels of nerve power, brain capacity (forced rhythm mode), and higher accuracy in responding to a moving object (lower total delay due to better test results). The level of motivation for the avoidance of failure in the examined athletes was associated with the motor component of the choice reaction to one signal out of three: the higher the level of failure avoidance, the higher the choice reaction rate.

Keywords: psychophysiological indicators; levels of motivation; handball players

EPP1069

Age-related differences in processing speed in children can be explained by heterochronicity of human brain development

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doi: forthcoming

Introduction: Age-related differences in the processing speed have been observed in a great variety of tasks. In spite of the great amount of researches in this area, we know relatively little about the nature of this developmental tendency.
Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess whether age-related differences in reaction time (RT) can be explained satisfactorily in terms of a global age-related differences in processing speed alone.
Methods: The sample consisted of 48 4-year-olds, 50 5-year-olds, 46 6-year-olds children, and 35 adults. To investigate processing speed in children and adults we used the test battery consisted of three types of RT tasks: simple, discrimination, and choice.
Results: We have revealed clear age-related differences in processing speed not only between children and adults but also between three age groups of children. However, using transformation method proposed by Madden et al. (2001) and Ridderinkhoff & van der Molen (1997) we have revealed that there are not only global age-related differences but also process-specific age-related differences in processing speed. Among children, age-related differences larger than predicted by the global difference hypothesis were evident when tasks required spatial orientation discrimination and stimulus–response rule complexity, but not for response suppression or reversal of stimulus–response contingencies.
Conclusions: It can be assumed that the observed process-specific, age-related differences in processing speed generally can be explained by the principle of heterochronicity of human brain development (Casey et al., 2005).

Keywords: processing speed; Brain Development; heterochronicity

EPP1070

Psychotherapy among adolescents with behavioral disorders

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Introduction: The search for effective methods for correction behavioral disorders among adolescents remains relevant.
Objectives: Behavioral disorders amount adolescents
Methods: This study is a fragment of a holistic system of therapeutic and correctional measures. 202 adolescents, age 11-15 years old with behavioral disorders were participated in research with methods of psychotherapeutic impact.
Results: One of the methods of psychotherapeutic correction at the initial stage is rational psychotherapy. In adolescents with impaired behavior, there is no reflection on their own actions. Thus, main aim of rational psychotherapy is a patient`s conviction in the falseness of ideas and conflict resolution by reassessing value orientations. As the emotional component is corrected, adolescents need behavioral therapy. Its basis is the predominance of positive impact methods. It can be praise, support or reward. To normalize the emotional state of adolescents, a method of progressive muscle relaxation (according to Jacobson). It allows to achieve a therapeutic effect. The next stage of the psychotherapeutic program was an autogenic training according to the Schulz method. The therapeutic effect of this method in adolescents with behavioral disorders is due to a decrease in the reactivity of hypothalamic structures and limbic formations to various kinds of stimuli. The final stage was the conduct of pathogenetically targeted personality-oriented psychotherapy.
Conclusions: As a result of psychocorrectional measures, positive dynamics of the state of adolescents was noted. According to the results of the follow-up study, 67.32 ± 3.23% of cases had a positive effect. Disclosure of interest. – The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.
Keyword: adolescents Psychotherapeutic behaviour disorders

EPP1071

Visuomotor reaction time can predict IQ in children

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