

Objectives: The aim this research was to investigate the influence of emotional intelligence (EI) levels on the impact of emotions in risk-taking propensity assessed by the BART.

Methods: To this end, we developed a variant of the BART in which each balloon displayed a face with an emotional expression: happiness, fear, or neutral. EI was assessed from the performance-based ability model by the MSCEIT. The sample consisted of 120 participants ($M_{age} = 21.52$; 80% women).

Results: A repeated measures ANOVA revealed a higher tendency to take risks when happy faces were presented, compared to the fear and neutral conditions. Moreover, participants with higher levels of EI showed a lower tendency to take risks across all emotional conditions. This relationship was particularly strong in the fear faces.

Conclusions: Our findings support the effect of incidental emotions on risk-taking and suggest the role of EI as a protective factor for risk engagement.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1142

The relationship between workaholism and perfectionism among trainee doctors

S. Ellouze, N. Boussaid, A. Mellouli*, M. Turki, E. Miledi, N. Halouani and J. Aloulou

Psychiatry "B", Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1701

Introduction: In the medical field, work addiction is a double-edged phenomenon. It can be regarded as a positive addiction leading to high motivation to work, but it can also have adverse mental, physical, and social consequences.

Objectives: To assess the relationship between work addiction and perfectionism in trainee doctors.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study among trainee doctors. We used the "Work Addiction Risk Test" (WART), and "The Big Three perfectionism scale short form".

Results: A total of 99 doctors were included. The mean age of participants was 27.6 years, with a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.33. The doctors in our study worked 5.39 ± 1.6 hours a day and were on call 3.84 ± 2.87 times a month. Their average number of hours of sleep was less than 7 hours in 43.4 % of participants. The mean score of the WART was 61.2 ± 14.83 . Among the trainee doctors surveyed 39% were considered at high risk of workaholism. The mean WART score was significantly higher among female physicians and those who slept less than 7 hours per day on average. In addition, the average score on the WART scale was significantly associated with the number of calls per month. We found a statistically significant association between perfectionism scores and work addiction scores.

Conclusions: Our study showed that work addiction is common among doctors in training and is favored by high levels of perfectionism. It is therefore essential to explore and define preventive measures to help them find a balance allowing them to aim for high standards and be able to progress, without setting unrealistic expectations, which can lead to work addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1143

The relationship between perfectionism and self-esteem among trainee doctors

S. Ellouze, N. Boussaid, A. Mellouli*, M. Turki, E. Miledi, N. Halouani and J. Aloulou

Psychiatry "B" departments, Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1702

Introduction: Perfectionism is often seen as a beneficial trait for trainee doctors since it means they have high standards and a drive for success. However, it demands a flawless level of performance regardless of one's physical or mental health and well-being. Consequently, perfectionism is now viewed from a different perspective.

Objectives: We aimed to study the impact of perfectionism among doctors in training on their self-esteem.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study among trainee doctors. The following psychometric instruments were used: The "Work Addiction Risk Test" and the "Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale".

Results: We included 99 doctors in training. Their mean age was 27.6 ± 2.2 years. The sex ratio (σ/ρ) was 0.33. Most participants were single (63.6%) and of middle socioeconomic level (86%). Tobacco use was reported in 6.1% of cases, and alcohol use in 4.1% of cases. Among all participants, 58 % had low or very low self-esteem. The mean score of Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was 30 ± 5.13 and the mean score of the big three perfectionism scale short form was 41.11 ± 13 . Higher self-esteem scores was significantly associated with lower self-critical perfectionism scores.

Conclusions: Our results point to the negative impact of self-critical perfectionism on self-esteem. In fact, perfectionism can hold you back, both personally and professionally. Perfectionists see their own self-worth as tied to what they achieve, and they believe that others judge them on this as well. They can never live up to the standards they set for themselves, and this can lead to a downward spiral of self-criticism and blame.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1144

Tell me who you're coming with, I'll tell you what you have!

B. Castro Sousa^{1*}, Z. Correia² and J. Ramos²

¹Chuch, ahflivoCahflivoC and ²Chuch, ahflivoC, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1703

Introduction: Psychiatric care is unique in its scope and complexity, as it involves the assessment and treatment of a wide variety of pathologies and, as these patients seek treatment, it is imperative to understand who accompanies them in clinical consultations and how the presence of these companions influences the treatment path. The dynamics between psychiatric patients and their companions in consultation, is extremely important as it can have

significant implications for the effectiveness of treatment and the well-being of the patient. Therefore, the presence of companions can take different forms, varying according to the diagnosis and needs of each person.

Objectives: Thus, the authors intend, through carrying out a research study, to fill a critical gap in the understanding of presence of companions in psychiatric consultations, exploring the diversity of companions and their profiles in relation to patients psychiatric patients with specific diagnoses. Furthermore, they intend to understand how their presence impacts the process of adherence to the treatment.

Methods: To achieve this, they defined a two-year follow-up period, where they examined in detail the composition of companions in psychiatric consultations, including who they are, their relationship with the patient and how this relationship varies according to different psychiatric diagnoses.

Results: The presence of companions in psychiatric consultations is expected to prove to be a significant facet in the field of mental health, providing valuable insights into the dynamics of consultations and the treatment of patients with different psychiatric diagnoses. In this study we highlight how the presence of companions varied in relation to psychiatric diagnoses and how this influenced the process therapeutic. One of the main results was the identification of the different types of companions who were present at the consultations psychiatric disorders, reflecting the diversity of available social support and highlighting the importance of understanding the available support networks. A notable variation in the presence of companions in relation to psychiatric diagnoses was also observed, emphasizing the variations monitoring needs according to the nature of psychiatric disorders, suggesting the need for management strategies personalized treatment. This study also highlighted the influence of the presence of companions on doctor-patient communication and on adherence to treatment, in which the presence of family members often facilitated communication, allowing for a better understanding comprehensive history of the patient.

Conclusions: In conclusion, this study contributes to a more holistic understanding of mental health care provision, highlighting the importance to consider not only the patient, but also the support context in which they are inserted

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1145

EPA 2024, Budapest - Abstract - ePoster Viewing Digital Psychiatric Innovations from a Business Perspective – new era, new business models

B. Kiss^{1*}, T. Kurimay¹ and B. Nagy^{1,2}

¹Semmelweis University and ²Syreon Research Institute, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1704

Introduction: The advent of digital innovations in psychiatry has ushered in a new era in mental healthcare. These innovations offer the potential for enhanced diagnosis, treatment, and patient care. Establishing scientifically backed, dynamic, and adaptive

business models is necessary to launch sustainable innovations onto the healthcare market.

Objectives: This poster aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex business-related challenges posed by digital innovations in psychiatry and to offer insights into potential strategies to address these challenges. The objectives include illuminating the dynamic landscape of digital psychiatric care from a business perspective.

Methods: A systematic review of the current literature was conducted, encompassing scholarly articles, industry reports, and expert perspectives. This method enabled the synthesis of insights regarding how digital innovations are reshaping the business models of psychiatric medical markets and the unique challenges.

Results: Digital innovations in psychiatry are catalyzing a transformation of business models in the field. Telepsychiatry, Digital platforms, VR technologies, and AI-driven diagnostic tools have expanded the reach of psychiatric services, potentially attracting new patient populations and offering innovative payment models. The opportunities presented by these technologies are promising. However, substantial challenges exist in parallel. Safeguarding data privacy and security is paramount, given the sensitive nature of patient information. Navigating the evolving regulatory, managing the costs associated with the adoption and maintenance of these technologies pose significant hurdles. Complex pricing structures and reimbursement models further add to the complexity of the challenges, necessitating adaptability and innovative strategies.

Conclusions: This poster underscores the dynamic and multifaceted nature of business models in the market of psychiatric innovations. While these innovations offer expanded service reach, improved patient engagement, potential for innovative payment models, addressing the business-related challenges is of utmost importance. Compliance with data privacy regulations, cost management, adaptability in pricing and reimbursement strategies are fundamental for psychiatric innovators. Proactive measures are pivotal as the mental healthcare field continues to embrace digital innovations. By addressing these challenges, the mental health industry can fully harness the transformative potential of these innovations to enhance patient care, improve access to services, and ensure the sustainability of high-quality psychiatric care. The evolving business models in psychiatry require astute management and innovation to thrive in this digital era.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1146

Fahr's Disease and its neuropsychiatrist manifestations: A case report

B. Fernández*, R. A. Moreira, H. J. Gomes and J. M. Justo

Psychiatry, ULSNE, Bragança, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1705

Introduction: Fahr's Disease, also known as Fahr's Syndrome, is a rare genetically dominant disease, characterized by the abnormal accumulation of calcium deposits, or calcifications, in various areas of the brain, particularly the basal ganglia. These calcifications, which are typically bilateral and symmetrical, can lead to a wide range of neurological and psychiatric symptoms, making diagnosis