



Methods: Clinical art therapy have unfolded within interdisciplinary teams: a neuropsychiatry doctor, a psychologist, a pedagogue, a social worker, an art therapist– each one having a specialized role. A medical project was transformed into an artistic project: Experimenting with complex relationships: shape of the human body – shape of man-made objects and the creation of personal shapes conduct to harmonize interethnic relations in a multicultural place.

Results: Focus on several objectives: - practicing the abilities to express one's feelings - the consolidation of self-respect and of confidence - the training of empathy - the development of personal problem and conflict solving strategies -the breaking through the emotional blockages - the improvement of cognitive abilities -the release of tension, frustrations, anxieties, stress -the development of social skills

Conclusions: Benefits arise from experiences based in artistic creativity: materializing ideas and coping with unexpected outcomes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: art therapy; play /occupational therapy; multimedia technology; physical and metaphysical environment; art therapy; play /occupational therapy/ multimedia technology/physical and metaphysical environment

EPV0588

Regional specificity in the subjective evaluation of factors determining health in Russians

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Introduction: Important role of sociocultural mediation of human health is reflected in the regional specificity of subjective evaluation of factors determining human health.

Objectives: The research is focused on the opinion of respondents from different regions of Russia about the importance of various factors that determine health and subjective well-being.

Methods: 210 men and 403 women aged 14 to 76 years ($M=26.9$; $SD=13.7$) from six regions of the Russia (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Udmurtia, Sakha, Sverdlovsk and Kemerovo) participated in the study. Respondents were asked to rank six factors (genetics, healthy lifestyle, good ecology, regular medical examination, absence of

stress, financial well-being) in terms of their impact on health (1 is the most important, 6 is the least important).

Results: It was revealed significant differences among respondents from different regions of the Russia in evaluation of importance of health factors such as “genetics” ($F=3.317$; $p=0.003$) and “good ecology” ($F=5.008$; $p<0.001$). Respondents from the Sverdlovsk consider “genetics” significantly more important than participants from the Sakha ($MD=-0.706$; $p=0.019$) and Kemerovo ($MD=-0.859$; $p=0.015$). Respondents from St. Petersburg consider the ‘good ecology’ significantly less important than participants from Moscow ($MD=0.791$; $p=0.046$), Udmurtia ($MD=0.867$; $p=0.035$), Sakha ($MD=1.168$; $p<0.001$), and Kemerovo ($MD=1.286$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Regional specificity was found in the subjective evaluation of the importance of factors that determine health and subjective well-being. The reported study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-02506.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: factors determining human health; subjective evaluation; regional specificity; sociocultural determination

EPV0589

Art-therapy focused on stimulating the emotional and expressive skills of children with special educational needs

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Introduction: The link between school education and art therapy is supported by the fact that it comes to supplement the common school education activities of children with special educational requirements with a dual purpose: to complete and fix their specific content; to train and practice as much as possible the students' minds and critical thinking through artistic means.

Objectives: Prevention of absenteeism and school dropout of the child with special educational requirements through art therapy.

Methods: In art therapy, the most used methods specific to the fields of visual arts are: drawing, painting, icon, modeling on the wheel, but other techniques can be used. Children are the ones who choose their work materials and activities from the offer that the art therapist makes.



From the offer of materials, the beneficiary prefers to paint porcelain objects and letters. He was challenged to identify letters after which he painted them.

Results: Increasing the feeling of social utility, self-confidence. Improving school situation. Reducing school dropout and literacy.



The beneficiary has an interest in letters and numbers and their writing. Form words quickly, easily identifying letters. Create your own games by comparing numbers. Make puzzles with letters and numbers.



Art education helps the beneficiary to more easily express their emotions, perceptions, desires and way of thinking. Learning numbers and letters becomes a fun activity when using colors.

Conclusions: The child needs education through art, because without it there is an imbalance in the fundamental purpose of man, that of developing harmoniously and multilaterally.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: school education; art therapy; school dropout; literacy

EPV0590

The impact of social media on self-esteem

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Introduction: The Social media have gained tremendous popularity over the past decade, these sites have occupied a major part of people's lives, especially young people. Many teenagers use tik tok, instagram, snapchat and facebook, to build relationships, connect

with the world, share and acquire knowledge and information, and build their personalities, their effects are not limited. to that, comparisons made using social networking sites have led people to have a drop in self-esteem, with all the complications that can cause (anxiety disorders, depression and the anxiety disorder , etc.)

Objectives: Assessment of the impact of social media on the self-image, of young subjects in the Moroccan context

Methods: Cross-sectional study with a descriptive and analytical aim, using a questionnaire and a satisfaction scale to assess the impact of social media on the self-image of young subjects in the Moroccan context. bibliographic research to objectify several studies on this subject

Results: our results are close to the results of the literature. Sample of 200 young peoples was selected based on the confidence level of 80%. In order to test the hypothesis each respondent was given a questionnaire which tested their selfesteem and enquired the amount of time they spent on Facebook, instagram, tik tok, snapchat.

Conclusions: social networks are a way to communicate information, ideas of ways of life. this communication includes harmful effects on the social behavior of young people

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: self-esteem; social media; self-image; young population

Depressive Disorders

EPV0591

Study design of VGOAL-J: an observational, prospective cohort study to assess effectiveness of vortioxetine on goal achievement and work productivity in patients with MDD in Japan

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Introduction: Goal attainment scaling (GAS) is a method to assess the patient experience of whether a treatment is successful and capture outcomes across a diverse range of goal areas. However, this approach has not yet been used in assessing the treatment of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) in Japan. GAS was first developed by Kiresuk and Sherman in the 1968, it is increasingly recognised as a sensitive method for recording patient-centred outcomes throughout the course of treatment.

Objectives: To demonstrate the effectiveness of vortioxetine on patient's goal achievement and depressive symptoms, emotional, cognitive, overall function and quality of life.

Methods: VGOAL-J is a prospective, multi-center, observational cohort study of outpatients initiating vortioxetine treatment for MDD in Japan. Patients with a diagnosis of MDD according to DSM-5 who are 18 to 65 years will be enrolled from 20 sites in Japan and followed for 24 weeks. A total number of 120 patients is planned for enrolment. Primary outcome measures are GAS-D, WPAI, secondary outcome measures include Montgomery – Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS), Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS), Perceived Deficits Questionnaire-Depression 5-item (PDQ-D-5), Oxford Depression Questionnaire (ODQ), EuroQol-5