was used to test the fit of the 8-factor model of PTSD. Structural equation modelling was used to investigate the associations between the factors of PTSD and the functional outcomes. All associations were adjusted for demographic characteristics, and standardized.

Results: The 8-factor model, with separate intrusion factors, showed good model fit (CFI 0.965, RMSEA 0.045, χ^2 2453.022, and P <.001). Internally-cued intrusions were negatively associated with physical functioning and positively with emotional functioning. No relationship with depression or anxiety was found. In contrast, externally-cued intrusions were negatively associated with emotional functioning and positively associated with anxiety, but not related to physical functioning and depression.

Conclusions: This study provides initial support for the functional utility of distinguishing between internally- and externally-cued intrusions in veterans with PTSD. Consequently, researchers focusing on the biological underpinnings of intrusion symptoms (e.g., in imaging or genetic studies) should account for differences in the origin of the cue triggering intrusions. Our findings are of potential clinical relevance as they might help patients adapt their coping strategies for intrusions depending on whether they originate internally (e.g., thoughts) or externally (e.g., loud noises).

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0730

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Fort McMurray: Prevalence and Correlates One Year After the Flood

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Introduction: As a result of the floods in Fort McMurray (FMM) and the surrounding area in 2020, more than $228 million in insured damage was sustained, over 1200 structures were damaged, and more than 13,000 people were evacuated from their homes.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)-like symptoms among the population of FMM one year after the flood in 2020 and the risk predictors associated with such symptoms.

Methods: In order to collect sociodemographic, clinical, and flood-related information from residents of FMM via REDCap, an online quantitative cross-sectional survey was administered between April 24 and June 02, 2021. Respondents were assessed for probable PTSD using the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-C).

Results: An overall response rate of 74.7% was achieved among 186 of 249 respondents. The prevalence of likely post-traumatic stress disorder was 39.6% (65). There was a significantly increased likelihood of developing PTSD symptoms in respondents with a history of depression (OR= 5.71; 95% CI: 1.68 - 19.36). As well, disaster responders experiencing limited and no family support after the disaster were more likely to report PTSD symptoms (OR= 2.87; 95% CI: 1.02 - 8.05) and (OR= 2.87; 95% CI: 1.06 - 7.74), respectively.

Conclusions: As a result of our study, we found that those who had a history of depression and had sought health counseling were significantly more likely to develop PTSD symptoms following flooding, while those with family support were less likely to suffer from PTSD symptoms. There is a need for further studies to investigate the relationship between the need for counseling and the presentation of potential symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Promotion of Mental Health 02

EPP0731

Mental Health literacy: Perspectives from Northern Kenya Turkana adolescents

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Introduction: Mental illness accounts for high levels of morbidity, mortality, and poor quality of life among young people. Globally, 1 in 7 youth between 10-19 years are mentally ill making up 13% of the global burden of disease; depression, anxiety, conduct disorders, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder lead here. Unaddressed mental illness progresses into adulthood disrupting victims' lives. In Kenya, school going adolescent mental illness is manifested in violent outbursts such as arson attacks, intimate partner violence and riots in school. Not much is documented of non-school going adolescents and children in Kenya even while it is estimated that they number about 1.8 million. To seek help for mental illness, one has to recognize and understand it causes.

Objectives: An ethnographic study exploring rural based Kenyan adolescents' conceptualizations, causes and management options for Depression, Schizophrenia and anxiety among the rural Turkana community of Northern Kenya.

Methods: An ethnographic study exploring rural based Kenyan adolescents' conceptualizations, causes and management options for Depression, Schizophrenia and anxiety among the rural Turkana community of Northern Kenya. We conducted Focus Group Discussions with 32 adolescents between the ages of 13 and 17 divided into four groups; school going girls and non-school going girls and a similar two groups for boys. We first read out scenarios in which the main character exhibited symptoms of one of the three mental health conditions and analyzed the data thematically.

Results: 32 participants described the health conditions without referring to the local names we had collected earlier; Depression (*Akiyalolong*) Schizophrenia (*waarit/ Ngikerep*) Anxiety (*Ngatameta naaronok*). Participants conceived the three conditions as resulting from extreme sadness attending loss, traumatic event, curses and rarely as mental illness. They assigned curses, guilt, hunger pangs, evil spells as causes and believed friends and age-mates, parents, teachers, the local chief among other options could help and rarely medical intervention.

Conclusions: Interventions to improve the adolescent's knowledge of mental illness is needed so they can seek help for themselves and possibly help others.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0732

Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of autism spectrum disorder: a general public survey in Greece

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Introduction: According to the World Health Organisation (March 2022), it is estimated that one in 100 children worldwide has autism spectrum disorder (ASD). People with ASD very often face stigma, discrimination, and violations of their human rights. The aim of this study was to examine the knowledge and the attitudes of the general population regarding autism spectrum disorder as well as to raise awareness and promote appropriate behaviors towards people with ASD.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the knowledge, attitudes, and the behaviors of the general population towards people with autism spectrum disorder in Greece. As far as is known, this is the first study carried out in Greece on this research topic.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted online via social media and completed by 642 participants with various characteristics. The questionnaires were anonymous, their completion was voluntary and included the "Societal Attitudes Towards Autism" (SATA) scale. Linguistic validation and cultural adaptation of the SATA scale into the Greek language was based on the World Health Organization specifications. Data analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

Results: A total of 642 people participated in the survey, 81.2% women and 18.8% men. The majority had a very good knowledge of autism (mean score 9.1 out of 13). However, women achieved significantly higher scores than men (p = 0.003). Respondents showed moderate to positive attitudes towards people with ASD (mean score 57.9 out of 80). The knowledge score is associated with the level of education, the place of residence, the existence of a person with autism in their friend or family environment, their income and occupation. The highest scores were observed in psychiatrists, following by teachers and other mental health professionals. Notably, 220 people believed autism to be caused by vaccination.

Conclusions: Educational and public health interventions should be organized in the general population in Greece to discard childhood vaccination as a causative factor of autistic spectrum disorder. There is significant need to educate the public in acquiring knowledge about autistic spectrum disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0733

Self-efficacy, Stress and Well-being in the transition to Higher Education

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Introduction: The transition from secondary education to higher education (HE) marks the beginning of a new stage in the individual journey of students, which is assumed to be one of the best and most remarkable periods of life.
University students constitute a risk group in which situations that generate stress are abundant and potentially disturbing, which can condition their self-efficacy and perception of well-being.

Objectives: Describe correlations between sociodemographic variables and self-efficacy, perceived stress and psychological well-being;
Understand the correlation between the various variables under study in newly admitted students in a HE establishment;
Raising awareness of the importance of the Specialist Nurse in Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing in the transition process, promotion of mental health and prevention of mental illness.

Methods: Descriptive and correlational study with a non-probabilistic sample of students in the 1st year of the nursing degree at a Portuguese nursing school.
Data collection took place in the 1st semester of the 2019/2020 school year, after a favourable opinion from the Ethics Committee and authorization from the HE institution's governing bodies. The following measurement instruments were used: Sociodemographic/Academic Questionnaire, General Self-Efficacy Scale, Perceived Stress Scale and Psychological Well-Being Manifestation Scale.

Results: There are statistically significant differences between global self-efficacy and the variables that measure who students live with during the school year, whether entering HE implies leaving home, participation in extracurricular activities, professional activity, level of adaptation to the institution of education and level of schooling satisfaction with the course. There are statistically significant differences between perceived stress and the variables gender, studying away from home, who they live with during school term, participation in extracurricular activities, level of adaptation to the institution, degree of satisfaction with the course and need for psychological support.
There were statistically significant differences between psychological well-being and gender and variables measuring necessity studying away from home, who they live with during the school term, participation in extracurricular activities, economic situation, level of adaptation to the institution and degree of satisfaction with the course.
There was a negative correlation between general self-efficacy and perceived stress (moderate) and between perceived stress and psychological well-being (strong) and a moderate positive correlation between general self-efficacy and psychological well-being of HE students.