

EPP0731

Russian adaptation of Stress Mindset Measure-General (SMM-G)

N. Lebedeva^{1*} and E. Solenova²

¹Moscow Metropolitan Governance University, Diagnostics Department, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty Of Psychology, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.899

Introduction: The 8-item Stress Mindset Measure-General (SMM-G) is an instrument designed to assess stress-is-enhancing and stress-is-debilitating mindsets. The stress-is-enhancing stress mindset positively correlates with well-being indices and work productivity and negatively correlates with depression and anxiety scores. Mindset could be changed after a psychological, psychoeducational, or psychotherapeutic intervention.

Objectives: We aim to adapt the SMM-G for adolescents and to explore its factor structure and psychometric properties in a sample of Russian students.

Methods: A total of 564 Russian students (337 men, 229 women) from 9 universities aged 17 to 23 years (M=19,9) participated in the study. We computed reliability indicators, conducted exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Results: Psychometric indicators are shown in Table 1. As a result of EFA (maximum likelihood, varimax rotation), two factors (eigenvalues 3,430 and 1,645) were extracted, accounting for 42,9% and 20,6% explained variance. Then, we tested the proposed model via CFA (Table 2).

Table 1. Psychometric indicators

Mean value ± std	Cronbach's alpha	Test-retest reliability (n=179, one month between assessments)
1,175±0,165	0,805	0,563

The first factor includes all odd-numbered questions, while the second factor contains all even-numbered questions. This is consistent with the questionnaire's structure, leading to a natural interpretation of factors as the stress-is-enhancing and stress-is-debilitating mindsets.

Table 2. CFA results

Fit indices	Acceptable values	One-Factor Model	Two-Factor Model
CMIN/DF	≤5	7,516	4,298
GFI	≥0,9	0,895	0,959
AGFI	≥0,9	0,828	0,902
CFI	≥0,9	0,680	0,890
RMSEA	≤0,08	0,107	0,076

Conclusions: Russian adaptation of SMM-G has shown good psychometric characteristics and constitutes a useful assessment instrument.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mindset; Stress; scale

EPP0730

Stigma towards mental illness in med students: you label me, I label you?

C. Cabacos*, A.T. Pereira, M. Carneiro, F. Carvalho, A. Manão, A. Araújo, D. Pereira and A. Macedo

Faculty of Medicine of University of Coimbra, Institute Of Psychological Medicine, Coimbra, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.900

Introduction: Evidence suggests that besides having stigmatizing misconceptions towards people with mental illness, medical students and doctors often resist seeking help for their own mental issues. This is a vulnerable group for stress and other mental health problems, due not only to professional burden but also high perfectionism and low self-compassion.

Objectives: To analyse the relationship between mental health stigma (MHS) and other variables related to personality and emotional states in a sample of medical students.

Methods: 634 medicine and dentistry students (mean age = 21.6±6.9;81.4% female) answered to a survey including sociodemographic data, self-perception of psychological health/SPPH and the Portuguese validated versions of: Link's Perceived Discrimination and Devaluation (PDD) scale to assess MHS and its two dimensions - social stigma/SocS and self-stigma/SelS; Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21); Neff's Self-Compassion Scale (SCS); and Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS). Correlations, t-student tests and linear regressions were performed with SPSS 27.0.

Results: Stigma correlated negatively to SPPH and positively to DASS, the negative poles of SCS (self-judgement, isolation and over-identification) and BTPS second-order factors (all from p<.05 to p<.01). No gender differences in MHS were observed. Participants with higher mean levels of total and SelS had significantly higher scores in all DASS dimensions and lower SPPH; participants with higher SocS also scored higher in DASS, but didn't reveal lower SPPH. Isolation was a significant predictor of SocS (R2=2.8%;p<.05); isolation and narcissistic perfectionism were significant predictors of SelS (R2=11%;p<.01).

Conclusions: Our results highlight the importance of including MHS as a main need in the curricula of future doctors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Mental Health Stigma; psychological distress; perfectionism

EPP0731

An Overview Of The Mental Health Problems Among Elite Athletes – Is It A Dream Or A Nightmare?

O. Nombora^{1*}, L. Lopes² and L. Santa Marinha¹

¹Vila Nova de Gaia Hospital Center, Psychiatry And Mental Health Service, Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal and ²Vila Nova de Gaia/Espinho Hospital Center, Portugal, Psychiatry And Mental Health Service, Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.901

Introduction: Mental health problems (MHP) are common among elite athletes (EA) and have received increased attention recently,

revealing the need to assess them properly. Although EA are increasingly speaking out on their own MHP in public, research-informed approaches for practitioners are still lacking.

Objectives: We aim to perform an overview of the MPH among EA, emphasizing the potential risk factors and interventions.

Methods: We conduct a non-systematic review of the recent evidence on the topic using PubMed/Medline database.

Results: Although EA have comparable prevalence rates of MHP to the general population, they are exposed to various sports-related stressors. Studies reveal that 50% of EA face MHP during their career, with onset peak around 19 years. Therefore, there is a need for early detection and intervention. Burnout, alcohol abuse, anxiety, depression, insomnia and eating disorders are some MHP reported. Their management should address psychosocial and environmental aspects. Psychoeducation and psychotherapy are considered the first line treatment. Moreover, EA may encounter barriers to seeking mental healthcare. Therefore, it is important to promote positive attitudes about MHP, create an environment that supports mental well-being, resilience, psychological flexibility, self-compassion and coping skills. Screening tools may facilitate the process, so there is a need for validated athlete-specific questionnaires for MHP screening and measuring.

Conclusions: Mental health is an integral dimension of EA well-being and performance and should be assessed. Specific programs to support EA mental health are recommended and research targeting common MHP for athletes are needed to better understand how to minimize their distress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Mental Health Problems; sports activities; mental health promotion; elite athletes

Schizophrenia and other Psychotic Disorders 08 / Sleep Disorders

EPP0732

Interrelations between insomnia, dreaming, and schizotypy in the general population: A network model

N. Báthori^{1*}, B. Polner² and P. Simor³

¹Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department Of Cognitive Science, Budapest, Hungary; ²Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department Of Cognitive Science, Budapest, Hungary and ³Eötvös Loránd University, Institute Of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.902

Introduction: Insomnia and Nightmare disorder are the two most common comorbid sleep disturbances in psychotic conditions. However, insomnia and psychotic symptoms are umbrella terms that hide the heterogeneity of these concepts. Several studies have found that worsening sleep quality is associated with the strengthening of psychotic symptoms. Until now, there was less interest in the relationship between the specific insomnia symptoms (trouble with falling asleep, fragmented sleep, early awakenings, daytime consequences) and the specific dimensions of schizotypy (disorganization, unusual perceptual experiences, anhedonia, and impulsive nonconformity).

Objectives: The study aimed to depict the network structure of insomnia, dreaming features (dream recall/bad dream/nightmare frequency), and schizotypy dimensions.

Methods: Exploratory network analysis was conducted on cross-sectional data of the general population (N=1419, 77 % female). We modeled the interrelations between insomnia symptoms (Athens Insomnia Scale), dreaming features (the frequency of dream recall/bad dreams/nightmares), and the dimensions of schizotypy (OLIFE-S).

Results: show a highly connected network with strong stability. The nodes of schizotypy, insomnia, and dream feature perfectly correspond to their own clusters, but the nodes were also densely connected between the three clusters. Disorganization, frequent awakenings, and nightmares are the most central nodes of the clusters. The node of frequent nightmares seems to be the bridge symptom in this network which connects unusual experiences dimension and frequent awakenings.

Conclusions: These results suggest that specific dimensions of schizotypy and specific sleep complaints are differently connected. However further research is needed to investigate the finer details of these heterogenic phenomena.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: dreaming; network model; schizotypy; Insomnia

EPP0733

Clozapine-Treatment-Resistant Schizophrenia Successfully Managed with Brexpiprazole Combination Therapy: Two Case Reports

L. Orsolini, S. Tempia Valenta*, S. Bellagamba, V. Salvi and U. Volpe

Unit of Clinical Psychiatry, Polytechnic University of Marche, Department Of Neurosciences/dimsc, Ancona, Italy

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.903

Introduction: Clozapine has proven to have a unique efficacy on treatment-resistant schizophrenia (TRS). Nevertheless, studies show that 47%-63% of clozapine-treated patients may fail to respond after around 12-years of treatment (CRS). Several augmentation strategies have been proven to be effective in CRS.

Objectives: Hereby, we present two clinical cases of CRS successfully managed with brexpiprazole augmentation.

Methods: A 48-year-old man without comorbid substance use, treated with clozapine-brexipiprazole augmentation, and a 20-year-old man with comorbid substance use, treated with clozapine-brexipiprazole combination and subsequently with twice-injection aripiprazole (TIA). They were administered with the following assessments at t0, t1-3 (first month), t4-8 (monthly until 6-month follow-up): CGI, BPRS, PANSS, CDSS, Craving VAS, BARS, BIS-11, HRS-A, MADRS, YMRS, AIMS.

Results: At 1-month follow-up, both patients showed a considerable improvement (respectively 75% and 55.9% reduction of PANSS total score). At 6-month follow-up, reached only with the first patient, we noticed a further improvement (an overall 37.5% reduction of PANSS total score from the baseline).

Conclusions: The present work is the first report describing combination treatment strategies with clozapine and brexpiprazole which appear to give promising results.