Objectives: To examine the psychometric properties of Russian translations of the COVID-Anxiety Scale and the Fear of Coronavirus-19 Scale.

Methods: In order to examine the psychometric properties of Russian translations of the COVID-Anxiety Scale and the Fear of Coronavirus-19 Scale, a total of 341 Russian adults completed both measures.

Results: First, a high level of COVID-19 anxiety was found in the sample. Second, confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that the Russian translations of both the COVID-Anxiety Scale and the Fear of Coronavirus-19 Scale had satisfactory psychometric properties, with both scales having a hypothesised one-factor structure. Third, a significant positive association was found between both the COVID anxiety scales. Fourth, higher COVID anxiety scores were associated with being female, and being older.

Conclusions: These findings provide initial evidence for the satisfactory properties of the Russian translations of the COVID-Anxiety Scale and the Fear of Coronavirus-19 Scale. Further research is suggested that examines the prevalence and psychological correlates of COVID-19 anxiety.

Keywords: COVID-19; Anxiety; Russian; translation

EPP1150

Validation of the "short health anxiety inventory" on a sample of school-age children (russian-language version)

I. Shishkova[1,2]* and E. Pervichko[2,3]

[1]Faculty Of Clinical Psychology, Ryazan State Medical University named after I.P. Pavlov, Ryazan, Russian Federation; [2]Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and [3]Faculty Of Psychology And Social Sciences, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University, Moscow, Russian Federation
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: Modern Russian health psychology does not have the necessary tools for studying health anxiety in children, and therefore it is necessary to identify methods aimed at assessing the presence/absence and severity of children's health anxiety.

Objectives: To validate the "Short Health Anxiety Inventory" to a sample of school-age children who do not have serious physical disabilities.

Methods: The sample: 193 respondents (average age-12.5; 117-girls). We used: "Short Health Anxiety Inventory" (SHAI; Salkovskis et al., 2002), Children CPQ (Factor C), "Attitude toward Health" questionnaire (Berezovskaya, 2005) (emotional scale), STAI (Spielberger, 2002), EPI (Eysenck, 1963) (neuroticism scale).

Results: Correlation analysis suggests that "health anxiety" is a separate construct. The discriminativeness criterion shows that each individual statement, as well as the whole inventory, is aimed at measuring the same construct. The retest reliability assessment (4 weeks later) shows the results: the "Health Anxiety" scale - 0.892 (p≤0.01), the "Alertness to bodily sensations" scale - 0.889 (p≤0.01), the "Fear of negative consequences" scale - 0.815 (p≤0.01). Correlations between the scales shows the values: 0.943 (p≤0.01) - for the general scale, 0.392 (p≤0.01) - for the "Alertness to bodily sensations" scale, 0.675 (p≤0.01) - for the "Fear of negative consequences" scale. The original three-component structure of the questionnaire is

confirmed. The Russian version of the inventory showed internal consistency (alfa-Cronbach's coefficient - 0.835), retest reliability, discriminativeness, external and constructive validity.

Conclusions: The results indicate that the SHAI can be used to study health anxiety in children due to its psychometric characteristics, simplicity and ease of use.

Keywords: Short Health Anxiety Inventory; Health anxiety in children; Inventory validation

EPP1152

Drug utilization of paliperidone in adolescent schizophrenia patients: A retrospective cohort study in China

S. Dong[1]*, T. Zhang[2], T. Wu[2], L. Zhang[3], H. Sun[3], W. Dong[4] and H. Wang[5]

[1]Epidemiology, Janssen Research and Development, China, Shanghai, China; [2]Epidemiology, Janssen Research and Development, Beijing, China; [3]Medical Affairs, Janssen Research and Development, China, Shanghai, China; [4]Peking University The Sixth Hospital, Institute Of Mental Health; National Clinical Research Center For Mental Health Disorders & Key Laboratory Of Mental Health, Ministry Of Health, Peking University, Peking University the Sixth Hospital, Beijing, China and [5]Xijing Hospital, the Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, China, xian, China
*Corresponding author.

Introduction: In China, the indications of paliperidone extended in schizophrenia adolescents (12-17 years) was approved by National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) in 2017. But, the utilization of paliperidone in this group needs to be further investigated.

Objectives: To assess paliperidone utilization in schizophrenia adolescents.

Methods: The study employed the electronic medical records (EMRs) database from a psychiatry specialized hospital (PH) and a general hospital (GH), respectively. General information, including birth date, gender, visit date, diagnosis (inpatient and outpatient) with ICD-10 coding, drug characterize, prescription date and dosage, was de-identified and standardized for analysis. Schizophrenia adolescents (ICD-10: F20.x) received at least one prescription of paliperidone between 2018 and 2019 were included in this study. Index date was defined as the date of first identified paliperidone prescription. The patients were followed up until the end of 2019 with the last record, or upon reaching 18 years. The database was analyzed based on days of supply, administration frequency, and daily dose.

Results: Overall, 112 and 117 eligible patients were included in the present study from PH and GH, respectively. The median drug supply was 179.0 days and 44.0 days, respectively, during which median number of prescriptions patients received was 6.0 and 3.0. Paliperidone was mostly initiated alone (57.1% and 88.9%) with frequency of once daily (97.3% and 88.9%), and the median of average daily dose during follow-up was 5.7 mg/day and 6.0 mg/day, respectively.

Conclusions: The duration of paliperidone usage was very different in two hospitals, but the dosages in both hospitals were generally agreed with prescribing information.

Keywords: Drug Utilization; paliperidone; schizophrénia; adolescent