

**Introduction:** Despite numerous studies of the mental health and well-being of the population depending on various factors, insufficient attention is paid to the research of the relationship between well-being and mono- and multilingual regional specifics in multilingual and multicultural Russia.

**Objectives:** This study aims to identify a possible relationship between mental well-being in some regions of the Russian Federation and monolingualism and multilingualism inherent in these regions.

**Methods:** The study involved 966 participants (29.5% men and 70.5% women) aged 11 to 80 years ( $M=24.8$ ;  $SD=12.19$ ) from six regions of the Russian Federation: Crimea, Adygea, Bashkortostan, Sakha, Tatarstan and Kabardino-Balkarian region. The mental well-being of participants was assessed using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (Tennant et al., 2006; Tennant et al., 2007).

**Results:** The measures of mental well-being were compared among residents from the regions as following categories: native Russian language speakers in monolingual regions (144 participants); native Russian language speakers in multilingual regions (193 participants); native national language speakers in multilingual regions (325 participants); native Russian and national languages speakers in multilingual regions (304 participants). Using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), it was found that there were no significant differences in the assessments of mental well-being ( $F = 0.852$ ;  $p = 0.521$ ) among residents from the above categories.

**Conclusions:** Residents who are native speakers in Russian and national languages and are living in Russia's regions with monolingualism and multilingualism demonstrate no difference in mental well-being measures. The reported study was funded by the RFBR, project number 17-29-09167.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** monolingual and multilingual regions; Russia; mental well-being; mental health

## EPP0563

### Effects of Human Rights Sensitivity of case managers on the working relationships with people suffering from mental illness mediated by empathy

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**Introduction:** It is critical to provide not only mental health services but also welfare services that meet the socioeconomic needs of people suffering from mental illnesses in order for them to recover. Case managers in the public sector who provide socioeconomic support to the low-income class, in particular, play critical roles in early detection of untreated mentally ill people, linking them to the mental health system, and providing various supports for their community integration. Positive working relationships are required to fulfill these roles.

**Objectives:** This study aims to analyze the effects of human rights sensitivity of case managers on the working relationships with the persons with mental illness mediated by empathy.

**Methods:** We evaluated overall human rights sensitivity, level of empathy (cognitive, affective, behavioral aspects) and working

relationships with the mentally ill of 291 public sector case managers (Mean age = 40.52,  $SD=7.96$ , female 78.2%, male 21.8%).

**Results:** In research model analysis, the goodness-of-fit was evaluated to verify the effect of overall human rights sensitivity on the working relationships with the persons with mental illness mediated by empathy. Most of indices showed sufficient goodness-of-fit. In other words, the higher overall human rights sensitivity is, the higher the level of empathy is, and this has a positive effect on the working relationships with persons with mental illness.

**Conclusions:** To form positive working relationships with people suffering from mental illnesses, public sector case managers must be educated to increase their empathy by improving their overall human rights sensitivity.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Human Rights Sensitivity; working relationships; Empathy

## EPP0565

### Perceived Stress Among Students of Private and Public Sector Medical Colleges of Pakistan: A Cross Sectional Study

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**Introduction:** Medical-education is associated with high overall stress and it is important to identify relevant factors.

**Objectives:** The study was aimed to discern the differences in perceived stress among the students of public and private medical colleges of Pakistan and to identify factors subservient to any hypothesized difference.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted at different private and public medical colleges of Pakistan using validated tools: PSS-14 (Perceived Stress Scale) to find out the levels of stress faced by each sector and MSSQ (Medical Student Stressor Questionnaire) to determine the factors associated with increased stress.

**Results:** Total of 424 medical students from various public and private medical colleges of Pakistan (212 each) filled the questionnaires. The mean score  $\pm$  SD of PSS-14 was  $36.17 \pm 6.096$  for the public sector and  $36.29 \pm 5.732$  for the private sector. Hence, there was no difference between the two comparative means of PSS score,  $t(422)=-0.213, p=0.831$ . The results for both sectors were classified as high perceived stress (27-40 score is high perceived stress). Out of 40 individual stress-causing factors in MSSQ, the students from private-sector scored higher as compared to public-sector: Quota System in examination  $t(422)=-3.951, p=0.000$ , stress caused by lack of time for friends and family  $t(422)=-3.225, p=0.001$ , stress caused by Tests/Examination  $t(422)=-2.131, p=0.034$ , stress caused by the parental wish for them to study medicine  $t(422)=-2.346, p=0.019$  and stress caused by fear of getting poor marks  $t(422)=-2.183, p=0.030$ .

**Conclusions:** There exists no overall difference in the perceived-stress among the medical students of public and private medical colleges despite private-sectors having significantly more operational financial resources.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** Depression; Stress; medical students; psychiatry

## EPP0566

### Frequent visitors in a university psychiatric emergency department in Greece

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**Introduction:** Background :The profile of “frequent visitors” at the psychiatric emergencies (PE) has not been sufficiently investigated in Greece.

**Objectives:** In this study we aimed to investigate the prevalence and relevant parameters of frequent PE visits in a Greek University Psychiatric Hospital for the year 2017.

**Methods:** In a retrospective study, we analyzed data of patients who presented in the PE of Eginition University Hospital in Athens during 2017. Frequent visitors were grouped under this category if they had at least five visits per year. Clinical and sociodemographic data of the patients were further related to number of visits.

**Results:** 84 patients were characterized as frequent visitors carrying out 9.8% of the total number of visits. 50% were women and 70% of them were living with family members. Anxiety, depressive and psychotic symptoms were the most frequent major complaints at the time of their visit, whereas psychosocial problems were associated with increased number of visits. Moreover, in terms of the underlying diagnosis substance use disorders significantly related to more frequent visits

**Conclusions:** Psychosocial problems and the diagnosis of substance use disorders significantly correlated to the number of visits at the PE of a university hospital setting in Greece for 2017.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** substance use disorder; frequent visitors; psychosocial problems; Psychiatric emergencies

## EPP0567

### Influence of personal resources on job satisfaction. A study among professionals in the inpatient care of children and adolescents

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**Introduction:** Professionals in the inpatient care of burdened children and adolescents are confronted with high demands in their daily work. The job satisfaction can be affected negatively, if these professionals do not have the necessary resources to carry out their work.

**Objectives:** In a study as part of the accompanying research of an online course called “Trauma informed Care”, the connection between the personal resources action competence, emotional competence, self-efficacy and self-care and job satisfaction were investigated on a sample of N = 543 professionals working in the (inpatient) care of children and adolescents.

**Methods:** In order to quantify the connections between the personal resources action competence, emotional competence, self-efficacy and self-care and job satisfaction, correlations and a multiple regression were calculated.

**Results:** Moderate to strong correlations were identified between personal resources and job satisfaction among the professionals. The regression model revealed self-efficacy to be the most important predictor of job satisfaction. Self-care was also identified as an important predictor. Less importance could be ascribed to emotional competence. Action competence showed no effects in the regression model.

**Conclusions:** The results indicate the importance of personal resources for job satisfaction and their targeted promotion in order to increase job satisfaction and thus counteract the tendency of fluctuation and shortage of professionals in the area of child and youth welfare.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** job satisfaction; child and youth residential care; personal resources; self-efficacy

## EPP0568

### Anxiety and depression among victims of work-related upper extremity injuries

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**Introduction:** Being a victim of work-related upper extremity injuries is a source of physical damage and mental damages. Psychological distress related to this type of accident is usually underestimated.

**Objectives:** Evaluate anxiety and depression among victims of work-related upper extremity injuries.

**Methods:** We conducted a 10-month cross-sectional analysis on workers consulting for an Impairment Rating Evaluation after an upper extremity injury due to an occupational accident. We collected socio-professional data, characteristics and outcomes of the accident. Anxiety and depression were evaluated by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale. The pain was evaluated by a Visual Analogue Scale.