

Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (SPANE) (Diener et al., 2009), the questionnaire on life satisfaction. The research project included 894 respondents aged from 14 to 80 ($M=24.0$; $SD=11.7$), residents of eight regions, where there are one or several official languages along with Russian.

Results: The results indicate that mental well-being ($F = 1.167$; $p = 0.312$) is independent of the respondents' native language, while the ratio of positive and negative affect is significantly higher ($F = 3.164$; $p = 0.008$) among people who indicated the regional language as the native one, compared to those who have two native languages - Russian and regional ($MD = -1.529$; $p = 0.039$). Moreover, the general life satisfaction is higher ($F = 7.427$; $p = 0.001$) among native speakers of the regional language as compared to those who indicate both Russian and regional languages as their native languages ($MD = 0.638$; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Differences in the emotional state and life satisfaction along with the absence of differences in mental well-being were revealed in respondents of different ethnolinguistic categories. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 17-29-09167.

Keywords: mental well-being; positive and negative affect; multilingualism; native language

EPP1004

Psychological well-being of students living in russia and azerbaijan, depending on their native language

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Introduction: Since the post-Soviet space is distinguished by a wide ethnolinguistic diversity with Russian language being the basis of identity for a significant part of the population, the role of ethnolinguistic identity in psychological well-being needs deep analysis.

Objectives: The study explores the relationship between mental well-being and belonging to different ethnolinguistic categories in Russia and Azerbaijan.

Methods: The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (Tennant et al., 2007) was used as a measuring tool. The study involved 90 students, 45 participants from multilingual regions of Russia and 45 Russian-speaking students from Azerbaijan. Both samples included three categories of subjects: indicating Russian (1); one or more regional languages in the Russian sample or Azerbaijani in the sample from Baku (2); two native languages - Russian and one of regional languages or Russian and Azerbaijani (3) - as their native language.

Results: No significant differences were observed in the level of psychological well-being in both Russian ($KW = 0.594$; $p = 0.743$) and Azerbaijani students ($KW = 1.535$; $p = 0.464$). However, the level of psychological well-being in Russian students from multilingual regions, who indicate the regional language as their native language, is significantly higher than in Azerbaijani students, whose native language is Russian ($U = 55,000$; $p = 0.045$).

Conclusions: The sociocultural context is reflected in mental well-being of the individual, depending on his native language and ethnocultural identity. The reported study was funded by RFBR, project number 17-29-09167.

Keywords: native language; mental well-being; multilingualism

EPP1005

Framing the implementation process of a social innovation project for people with severe mental disorders in chile

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Introduction: There are important challenges for the effective inclusion in society of people with severe mental disorders (SMD). The POTENCIA^T intervention supports the formation of work cooperatives for the socio-labour inclusion of people with SMD working together with women in vulnerable situations and older adults.

Objectives: To analyse the implementation process of the first phase of POTENCIA^T

Methods: According to Nilsen, six components were analysed: implementation object, implementation activities, implementation actors, users, inner context and outer context. A qualitative study was performed during the first phase of the project (12-months). Participant observation and in-depth interviews with key actors, users and fieldwork team were conducted, as well as bibliographic analysis of field notes, meeting minutes and audios/videos of socialization activities. Ethical issues were considered.

Results: The implementation object was positively valued as a response to perceived needs such as users involvement in a participatory approach. Shared decision-making process was emphasized. Implementation activities were accompanied by local teams and were adapted to participants needs and context characteristics (e.g. social distancing). Most users showed high expectations related to the solidarity economic model as well as physical and economic autonomy, which work as a key factor for commitment and retention in the project. A good working environment was recognized and a space for personal fulfillment. Some barriers were recognized, including cultural stigma, auto-stigma, and recruitment in pandemic context.

Conclusions: Early and proper addressing of factors that may positively and negatively affect the implementation process is mandatory to achieve the effective inclusion of people with SMD.

Keywords: implementation; Socio-labour inclusion; work cooperatives

EPP1006

The emotional schemas of psychiatric patients- a case-control study.

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Introduction: Our Emotional Schemas dictate how we deal with our own emotions, therefore, how we interpret and face different

events that occur in our everyday life. Maladaptive schemas have been proven to be at fault for the inability to face different challenges.

Objectives: This study aims to find the differences in emotional schemas between subjects with history of psychiatric disorder and subjects without a psychiatric disorder.

Methods: We realized a case-control study matched for age and gender, and analyzed the answers of 28 subjects (14 women and 14 men) to Leahy Emotional Schema Scale (LESS); 14 of which have a personal history of psychiatric disorders, while the remaining 14 had no such history. The LESS evaluation was part of a bigger study and was addressed to the general population, over 18 years old. The test was applied online, with the informed consent of the subjects.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 40.28 ± 13.98 . Out of the 14 subjects with a psychiatric diagnosis, 71,43% have a job, 21,43% are retired and 1% are still studying. There was a significant difference between the two groups regarding the Higher Values dimension of the Emotional Schemas ($p=0.0419$). Also, the question regarding the feeling of shame when it comes to their own feeling, showed significant difference between the two groups ($p=0.0211$).

Conclusions: As opposed to the subjects without a history of psychiatric disorder, those who do have a psychiatric diagnosis, feel more often devalued and ashamed, therefore having a lower self-esteem.

Keywords: emotional schemas; mental health; LESS; Psychiatric disorders

EPP1007

News about medicine affect compliance in people with hypochondriac beliefs

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Introduction: The context of infodemic and necessity of preventive behavior (Roy et al., 2020) demands for studies of the role of news in compliance including health priming (Gibbons, 2003, Pechmann, 1999). Especially important is a topic the effect of news about traditional and alternative medicine (Furnham, Forey, 1994) their impact on subjective compliance.

Objectives: The aim was to study the relationship to medicine and subjective compliance in people with hypochondriac beliefs after priming by negative news about traditional and alternative medicine.

Methods: 122 healthy adults (56 males, mean age 40.7 ± 13.6) were randomized to conditions (control, negative news about traditional medicine, negative news about alternative medicine); then they read and appraised four news (in two experimental groups one of them was about medicine); filled changes in emotions after reading (PANAS, Carver et al., 1989), Cognitions About Body and Health Questionnaire (Rief et al., 2018), checklist of relationship to medicine and compliance.

Results: Moderation analysis indicates that in people with higher hypochondriac beliefs negative news about alternative medicine lead to lower readiness to use these methods but also to comply

with any medical recommendations ($p < .01$). In people with higher hypochondriac beliefs negative news about traditional medicine decrease readiness to use it but not alternative medicine ($p < .01$).

Conclusions: Negative news about formal medicine situationally decrease readiness to use it while negative news about alternative medicine situationally decrease any readiness for treatment. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-013-00799.

Keywords: hypochondriac beliefs; compliance

EPP1008

The traps of the internet in the covid era

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Introduction: The paper presents the results of one international study due by our team in the period of restrictions imposed by Covid-19, between March and June 2020.

Objectives: To inform the population about the risks concerning the excessive use of internet To prevent the effects of those behaviors which affects the global functioning of individuals

Methods: Questionnaire applied to a number of 549 subjects, 18 to 60 years old, 217 from Romania and 332 from other European and Asian countries

Results: The results allowed us to verify the assumption that there is a change in communications needs of individuals, as well gender and age differences in terms of time spent on the internet during the covid period.

Conclusions: The issue of psycho-education regarding the awareness of dangers and the traps of the virtual era remain relevant.

Keywords: psycho-education; traps; Covid; Internet

EPP1009

Help-seeking behavior of inmates in norwegian prisons

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