

**Introduction:** Anticipation is the most valuable component of the regulatory side of human behavior. Adolescence is a sensitive period in relation to the formation of an anticipatory and prognostic system, which in turn provides an opportunity to assess causal relationships and evaluate the consequences of actions taken.

**Objectives:** Study of the anticipatory viability of adolescents with long-term disorders in the prevention of deviations.

**Methods:** The study involved 46 adolescents aged 11-15 studying at a specialized boarding school for children with disabilities. The observational method was used as well as the author's methodology "Studying the anticipatory solvency of adolescents" Akhmetzyanova A.I., Artemyeva T.V.; "Diagnostic questionnaire for identifying propensity to various forms of deviant behavior for students of educational institutions" developed by the Department of Psychiatry of the Military Medical Academy named after S.M. Kirov.

**Results:** The subjects had difficulty predicting the passage of time, with its adequate and rational distribution, including planning their own activities. Adolescents with musculoskeletal disorders had difficulty making a pragmatic and realistic forecast of possible events in communication with other people, as well as predicting the emotional states of interaction participants. Adolescents with movement disorders were characterized by an inadequate assessment of themselves as a subject of professional activity, fixation on the movement disorder, and high levels of anxiety and neuroticism. The subjects showed a tendency to suicidal behavior due to risk factors such as high levels of anxiety associated with self-esteem and anxiety in interpersonal relationships, high affectivity and demonstrativeness, social pessimism and negative prediction of the future. During the correlation analysis, the relationship between spatio-temporal and speech-communicative anticipatory consistency with indicators of deviant behavior - delinquent behavior and deviant behavior was revealed.

**Conclusions:** The data obtained in the study will allow specialists to timely identify and prevent the development of deviant behavior, as well as build a route for correctional classes with each child. This paper has been supported by the Kazan Federal University Strategic Academic Leadership Program.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Philosophy and Psychiatry

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### EPV0728

#### Mental disorders: exploring normality models to distinguish what is normal from what is illness

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1370

**Introduction:** When reading about psychopathology what we find described are experiences similar to our own. Psychiatry deals with anguish, fear, motivation, choice, and many other aspects that makes us human. However, even though psychopathology is rooted in common human experience, mental disorders are often outside the experience of those who don't suffer from it. Therefore, the distinction between normality and disease is central to psychiatry.

The DSM proposes that mental disorders are necessarily linked to distress and/or impairment. However, it adds that the syndrome or pattern must not be an expectable response to an event - it excludes "normal" experiences and responses from the realm of mental illness. But how do we distinguish normal distress from illness? This review investigates how different meanings of normality can help us discern the fine line between mental illness and ordinary human experience.

**Objectives:** We intend to critically examine and compare different models of normality. Additionally, we seek to discern the implications of these models for distinguishing mental disorders from normal mental experiences.

**Methods:** Review of the literature.

**Results:** We analyzed definitions and models of normality throughout the literature and selected the most relevant ones according to their popularity and/or strength of argument. Different models of normality (e.g. Biostatistical, Process, Health, Ideal, Biological advantage, etc.) were examined and compared, and the conceptualization of mental disorder was examined through the lens of each of these frameworks. Our investigation reveals the multifaceted nature of normality, with different models offering unique perspectives on mental health. From statistical approaches to cultural considerations, each model contributes distinct criteria for distinguishing what is normal from what is illness. By synthesizing these results, we gain a comprehensive view of the factors influencing the conceptualization of normality in the context of mental health.

**Conclusions:** This review emphasizes the importance of adopting a nuanced, cautious and multifactorial approach when discerning mental disorders from normal experiences. Rather than relying on a singular definition, our analysis suggests that a comprehensive understanding of normality can help us to better discern what is normal and what is illness.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0729

#### Phenomenology or constructivism in psychopathology

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2024.1371

**Introduction:** Phenomenology is historically fundamental for psychopathology. In recent decades constructivist approaches occur as an alternative. Some consider them quite compatible, others take the reverse stance, arguing for advances of one or the other. This has parallel in discussions and contradictions in philosophy of mind.

**Objectives:** As Dennett points, there is no science free of philosophy, so it is recommendable to make clear and bear in mind on what kind of philosophy is based contemporary psychopathology.

**Methods:** Brief review and comparison between phenomenological and constructivist approaches.

**Results:** There is no doubt, that culture influences self and experience. Culture and social environment shape abnormal experiences as well. In an extreme variant a constructivist statement would sound as "Someone suffers from a disorder because a violation of social norms." The self is considered as socially constructed entirely, in the spirit of Mead. Psychopathological theories are