

EPV0742

Aging and mental health of the Chernobyl catastrophe survivorsN. Gunko¹, K. Loganovsky^{2*}, V. Buzunov³ and N. Korotkova¹

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Introduction: The Chernobyl catastrophe (ChC) has impacted on depopulation and mental health of the survivors, however, the rate of demographic aging and mental health survey remain at issue.

Objectives: To determine the rate of demographic aging of ChC survivors and to analyze the state of their mental health survey.

Methods: Information from the Ministry of Health and the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Clinical and Epidemiological Register, the State Register of ChC survivors, and clinical neuropsychiatric data were analyzed.

Results: In 2018, compared to 1995, the number of the ChC survivors decreased by 987 thousand with high level of aging: ChC clean-up workers – 59.0%; evacuees – 25.0%, and residents of radioactively contaminated territories (RCT) – 30.7%. There are negative tendencies in age parameters of survival of the RCT population. Long-term mental health disorders and neuropsychiatric effects in the ChC survivors have been identified, which may indicate an accelerated aging. Neurophysiological and molecular-biological atypia of aging processes under an exposure to low doses of and low dose rate of ionizing radiation have been found. Existing statistical and registry data underestimate the level of mental disorders in the population of Ukraine, including the ChC survivors by an order of magnitude.

Conclusions: The negative tendencies in age parameters of survival indicate the need to continue research to identify the factors “responsible” for such changes. Mental health disorders and neuropsychiatric effects in the ChC survivors are underestimated. It is necessary to create a national psychiatric registry of Ukraine and long-term (lifelong) monitoring of survivors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: registers; mental health; Chernobyl catastrophe survivors; demographic aging

EPV0743

Particularities of the Theory of Mind in the Academic environment during the Covid 19 pandemicS. Ursoniu¹, C. Bredicean², C. Giurgi-Oncu^{2*}, A.I. Bucur¹, I.-A. Ravis³, C.L. Serban¹ and I. Papava²

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Introduction: The current period is marked by several negative aspects of the COVID 19 pandemic, which have led to a series of emotional and cognitive changes that affect our functioning. The ability to “read” the minds of others is the key aspect of social behavior, helping us understand our context.

Objectives: To identify the level of emotion recognition in Medicine students during the Covid 19 pandemic.

Methods: Throughout 2021, we evaluated 649 Romanian General Medicine students in years 4, 5 and 6, by using a Google Play application (android and iOS). We analyzed socio-demographic parameters and the affective component of Theory of Mind (The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test). The mean scores between groups were compared with the Student’s t and the ANOVA tests.

Results: The mean score was 25.83 ± 3.36 (min 11, max 33) out of a possible maximum of 36. We noted that women have a higher capacity for recognizing emotions than men (26.04 ± 3.22 vs. 25.01 ± 3.78 , $P = 0.0016$) without differences in terms of the study year. Also, women showed a greater ability to recognize negative emotions compared to men (16.57 ± 2.44 vs. 15.49 ± 2.75 , $P < 0.001$). No statistically significant differences were found between the two genders in terms of positive emotions’ recognition.

Conclusions: The ability to recognize emotions seems to be more developed in women, especially when it entails recognizing negative emotions. Theory of Mind abilities are important for empathy and the therapeutic relationship required in Medicine.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: medical students; covid 19; Emotions; Theory of Mind

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Determinants of burnout in the service of gynecology Mahdia: about 122 casesN. Faouel^{1*}, R. Ben Soussia^{1,2}, F. Haboub³, M. Kacem³, W. Bouali¹, A. Haj Mohamed^{3,4} and L. Zarrouk⁴

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Introduction: The Burnout syndrome occurs preferentially in individuals subjected to intense stress conditions. The nursing staff in Obstetrics Gynecology is an example of this.

Objectives: To assess the prevalence of Burnout and its determinants in the obstetrics gynecology service - Mahdia.

Methods: We conducted an analytical cross-sectional study carried out with the medical and paramedical staff of the gynecology-