

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.