From the offer of materials, the beneficiary prefers to paint porcelain objects and letters. He was challenged to identify letters after which he painted them.

Results: Increasing the feeling of social utility, self-confidence. Improving school situation. Reducing school dropout and literacy.

The beneficiary has an interest in letters and numbers and their writing. Form words quickly, easily identifying letters. Create your own games by comparing numbers. Make puzzles with letters and numbers.

Art education helps the beneficiary to more easily express their emotions, perceptions, desires and way of thinking. Learning numbers and letters becomes a fun activity when using colors.

Conclusions: The child needs education through art, because without it there is an imbalance in the fundamental purpose of man, that of developing harmoniously and multilaterally.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: school education; art therapy; school dropout; literacy

EPV0590

The impact of social media on self-esteem

F.Z. Chamsi*, I. Katir, A. Korchi, S. Belbachir and A. Ouanass

Psychiatric hospital Ar-razi, Psychiatry, Salé, Morocco
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1410

Introduction: The Social media have gained tremendous popularity over the past decade, these sites have occupied a major part of people's lives, especially young people. Many teenagers use tik tok, instagram, snapchat and facebook, to build relationships, connect with the world, share and acquire knowledge and information, and build their personalities, their effects are not limited. to that, comparisons made using social networking sites have led people to have a drop in self-esteem, with all the complications that can cause (anxiety disorders, depression and the anxiety disorder , etc.)

Objectives: Assessment of the impact of social media on the self-image, of young subjects in the Moroccan context

Methods: Cross-sectional study with a descriptive and analytical aim, using a questionnaire and a satisfaction scale to assess the impact of social media on the self-image of young subjects in the Moroccan context. bibliographic research to objectify several studies on this subject

Results: our results are close to the results of the literature. Sample of 200 young peoples was selected based on the confidence level of 80%. In order to test the hypothesis each respondent was given a questionnaire which tested their selfesteem and enquired the amount of time they spent on Facebook, instagram, tik tok, snapchat.

Conclusions: social networks are a way to communicate information, ideas of ways of life. this communication includes harmful effects on the social behavior of young people

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: self-esteem; social media; self-image; young population

Depressive Disorders

EPV0591

Study design of VGOAL-J: an observational, prospective cohort study to assess effectiveness of vortioxetine on goal achievement and work productivity in patients with MDD in Japan

K. Watanabe[1], Y. Moriguchi[2]* and H. Ren[3]

[1]Kyorin University School of Medicine, Department Of Neuropsychiatry, Tokyo, Japan; [2]Lundbeck Japan, Medical Affairs, Tokyo, Japan and [3]H.Lundbeck A/S, Medical Affairs, Valby, Denmark
*Corresponding author.
doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1411

Introduction: Goal attainment scaling (GAS) is a method to assess the patient experience of whether a treatment is successful and capture outcomes across a diverse range of goal areas. However, this approach has not yet been used in assessing the treatment of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) in Japan. GAS was first developed by Kiresuk and Sherman in the 1968, it is increasingly recognised as a sensitive method for recording patient-centred outcomes throughout the course of treatment.

Objectives: To demonstrate the effectiveness of vortioxetine on patient's goal achievement and depressive symptoms, emotional, cognitive, overall function and quality of life.

Methods: VGOAL-J is a prospective, multi-center, observational cohort study of outpatients initiating vortioxetine treatment for MDD in Japan. Patients with a diagnosis of MDD according to DSM-5 who are 18 to 65 years will be enrolled from 20 sites in Japan and followed for 24 weeks. A total number of 120 patients is planned for enrolment. Primary outcome measures are GAS-D, WPAI, secondary outcome measures include Montgomery – Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS), Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS), Perceived Deficits Questionnaire-Depression 5-item (PDQ-D-5), Oxford Depression Questionnaire (ODQ), EuroQol-5