

According to the Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire, 32.4% of participants reported low back pain during the last 12 months. Thirty participants (19.1%) had low back pain during the last 7 days. The mean score of mental demand, physical demand, performance, effort, frustration level and temporal demand were respectively  $88.2 \pm 14.3$ ,  $61.1 \pm 24$ ,  $84.8 \pm 13.3$ ,  $82.6 \pm 14.5$ ,  $35.8 \pm 29.2$  and  $60.4 \pm 28.8$ . The frustration level was associated with the presence of LBP during the last 12 months and the last 7 days ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** From the results of this study, we conclude that LBP was associated with the perceived psychological workload. Hence, the prevention of LBP should go through the improvement of work conditions to enhance the mental health of the electricians.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0707

### Psychosocial risk factors for headache in medical students

E. L. Nikolaev<sup>1</sup>, F. V. Orlov<sup>2</sup> and S. S. Fakhraei<sup>3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Social and Clinical Psychology; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Medical Psychology and Neurology and <sup>3</sup>Medical Faculty, Ulianov Chuvash State University, Cheboksary, Russian Federation  
\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Headache is often considered as a symptom reflecting mental ill-being of a person. Taking into account heavy academic loads, we should study it in medical students in reference to its connections with various psychosocial risk factors

**Objectives:** To establish interrelations between the frequency of headaches in medical students and risk factors of psychosocial nature

**Methods:** We conducted the research based on the Faculty of Medicine of Ulianov Chuvash State University. It covered 546 students of both genders who had no complains of having mental problems. We surveyed the students by means of Sociocultural Health Questionnaire (E. Nikolaev)

**Results:** The research showed that two out of three students complained of headaches of various intensity and frequency. It was present with statistically equal frequency ( $p > .05$ ) in domestic (68.85%) and foreign (63.90%) medical students. Females experience headache more often ( $r = .20$ ), and it more often correlates with a high level of stress ( $r = .25$ ), lesser satisfaction with studying ( $r = -.14$ ), higher frequency of e-cigarette consumption ( $r = .15$ ), higher anxiety due to phantom ringing syndrome ( $r = .15$ ), lower self-esteem of health ( $r = -.29$ ), confidence ( $r = -.16$ ), successfulness ( $r = -.12$ ), happiness ( $r = -.18$ ), well-being ( $r = -.11$ ), liveliness ( $r = -.16$ ), higher frequency of medication consumption ( $r = .27$ ), higher frequency of visits to a psychotherapist in the childhood ( $r = .11$ ), higher current need in the help of a psychologist ( $r = .21$ ), psychiatrist and psychotherapist ( $r = .21$ ).

**Conclusions:** These psychosocial risk factors call for attention from mental health professionals, and we should take them into consideration while providing medical care to medical students and developing health programs in universities.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Personality and Personality Disorders

### EPV0708

#### Impulsivity as a predictor factor of health-related risk-taking

A. Megías-Robles<sup>1\*</sup>, L. Moreno-Ríos<sup>1</sup>, R. Megías-Robles<sup>2</sup>, A. Martínez-Estrella<sup>2</sup> and M. A. Torres<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Basic Psychology, University of Malaga, Málaga; <sup>2</sup>Junta de Andalucía, Motril and <sup>3</sup>Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** There is a broad consensus that risk taking is largely determined by risk perception. However, previous literature has shown numerous examples of situations associated with potential health risks where our decisions are not made in accordance with the level of perceived risk.

**Objectives:** The aim of the present research was to investigate the role of impulsivity in the explanation of the discordance observed between risk perception and risk-taking in health-related domains.

**Methods:** The sample consisted of 612 participants (Mage = 23.54, 73,2% women). All participants were assessed for levels impulsivity and levels of risk perception and risk-taking propensity in contexts related to health.

**Results:** Results revealed that higher levels of impulsivity were significantly related to a lower tendency to perceive and take risks in the health domain. Most important for our objectives, we observed that the relationship with impulsivity was significantly stronger for risk taking than for risk perception. Moreover, impulsivity significantly predicted risk taking propensity when controlling for risk perception.

**Conclusions:** These findings suggest that, in the health-related domains, impulsivity can differentially affect risk perception and risk taking, thus, offering a possible explanation for the inconsistencies observed in the previous literature.

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### EPV0709

#### From adjustment disorder to schizotypal personality disorder

C. De Andrés-Lobo<sup>1</sup>, M. D. C. Vallecillo Adame<sup>1</sup>, T. Jiménez Aparicio<sup>1</sup>, A. Rodríguez Campos<sup>1\*</sup>, N. Navarro Barriga<sup>1</sup>, M. J. Mateos Sexmero<sup>1</sup>, B. Rodríguez Rodríguez<sup>1</sup>, M. Fernández Lozano<sup>1</sup>, M. Calvo Valcárcel<sup>1</sup>, M. Andreo Vidal<sup>1</sup>, P. Martínez Gimeno<sup>1</sup>, M. P. Pando Fernández<sup>1</sup>, L. Rojas Vázquez<sup>1</sup>, G. Lorenzo Chapatte<sup>1</sup>, M. Ríos Vaquero<sup>1</sup> and A. Monllor Lazarraga<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychiatry, HCUV, Valladolid, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Individuals with schizotypal personality disorder are characterized by tendencies to magical thinking, unusual perceptions, discomfort in social situations, and restricted affect. It is