Results: TBSS-analyses revealed reduced FA in the left SLF of depressed patients and we found a correlation with motivational anhedonia and LCOR in temporo-parietal regions of depressed patients.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that WM-alterations in the SLF might be associated with motivational aspects of anhedonia and predict motivation of reward in MDD.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0880

Relationship between neural network structure and temperament/personality traits in healthy subjects

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Introduction: Cloninger divides personality into temperament and character, proposing that temperament is innate and character is shaped by environment. With the development of noninvasive methods for measuring central nervous system activity, there have been many attempts to test personality theories using neuroscientific research methods. Thus, the use of neuroscience to examine existing theories of personality will enable a review of these theories and may lead to the formulation of new theories of personality.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the biological factors underlying temperament and personality development in healthy adults by analyzing neural networks in the brain using resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging.

Methods: The study was conducted after obtaining prior approval from the Ethics Committee of Kanazawa Medical University. Eighty-one healthy subjects who consented to the study after explaining the purpose and methods were imaged with a 3T MRI scanner in the resting state, and statistical image analysis was performed using the CONN toolbox. Personality and temperament were assessed using the temperament personality test based on Cloninger's 7-dimensional model of personality.

Results: Five types of neural networks were extracted by independent component analysis, including Salience, Default mode, and Language. Regression analysis revealed a significant relationship between the functional connectivity of the networks and temperament/personality traits.

Conclusions: We were able to observe the functional connectivity of representative neural networks from the data of healthy subjects, suggesting that individual differences in the degree of functional connectivity of neural networks may be related to the individual characteristics of temperament and personality of the subjects.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others 05

EPP0881

Perception of psychiatry among non-psychiatric physicians: a tunisian study

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Introduction: Psychiatry is often perceived "different" by other medical professionals as well as by the general population. This perception of "difference" may give rise to stigma toward both patients with psychiatric disorders and mental health professionals.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the attitudes of non-psychiatric and their perception of psychiatry and mental disorders.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional, descriptive and analytical study, conducted among Tunisian undergraduate and graduate non-psychiatric physicians. Data were collected during September and October 2022, through an anonymous online questionnaire, spread throughout social media (Facebook), using the Google Forms® platform. We used the "Attitude toward Psychiatry-30" (ATP-30).

Results: A total of 168 participants completed the questionnaire. Among them, 81 (48,2%) were undergraduate and 87 (51,8%) were graduate doctors. Their mean age was 26,4± 4.4 years, with a sex-ratio (F/M) of 3.4.

Among doctors, 79,2% had overall favorable attitudes toward psychiatry but only 38,2% among the undergraduate considered psychiatry as a potential career choice.

Psychiatry was considered as an unscientific and imprecise specialty by 20,3%; while 35,7% considered it as the least exciting.

The total score ATP-30 increased significantly with age (p= 0.023). It was significantly higher in those with psychiatric history (p=0.01).

Conclusions: Our study showed a dissonance between favorable perception of psychiatry and the choice of psychiatry as a potential career. Therefore, it is crucial to identify factors that potentially account for this dissonance and enhance enthusiasm among undergraduate doctors as the shortage of psychiatrists may influence mental healthcare.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0882

Quality in Psychiatric Care in a global perspective

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Introduction: Worldwide efforts to standardize instruments measuring quality in psychiatric care are rare. The international project