

unmarried (25.71 ± 8.58 , $p < 0.001$) (18.46 ± 5.08 , $p < 0.001$) respectively, and students (25.92 ± 8.82 , $p < 0.001$) (18.55 ± 5.15 , $p = 0.001$) respectively were more likely to score high. Participants who had not made a decision about having children (9.36 ± 3.32 , $p < 0.001$) scored lower in the female identity domain.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the findings of this study indicate that the younger age group (18-25 years) and those with psychiatric illnesses scored lower in the importance for future of childbearing compared to women of older age group (36-49 years) and those without psychiatric illnesses. On the other hand, college students showed more concerns related to childbearing hindrance and preparation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1188

Mental and Behavioral Disorders Associated with the Use of Psychoactive Substances and Alcohol: An Epidemiological Analysis in Southern Brazil

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Introduction: Neuropsychiatric disorders are the leading cause of disability worldwide, as seen in cases such as depression, anxiety, bipolar mood disorder and schizophrenia, which can be developed or exacerbated by the use of psychoactive substances. Most mental disorders have an early onset, often leading to early and/or permanent disability, increasing the need and cost of healthcare. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the identification of the epidemiological profile of these cases in the South of Brazil in order to enhance the diagnosis and reduce the costs associated with managing these disorders.

Objectives: The present study aimed to analyze statistical data regarding hospitalizations related to mental disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances and alcohol in the southern region of Brazil, highlighting the pathological scenario and identifying the most prevalent profiles of these disorders in this region.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive, retrospective, and quantitative study was conducted on hospitalizations of individuals diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances and alcohol in the states of the Southern region of Brazil (Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul)

between February 2020 and December 2022. Data of January 2020 were not available. The data used were collected through the Department of Health Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS) in the "Hospital Information System of SUS" section, gathering information regarding the nature of the care, age range, gender, and ethnicity of the patients.

Results: The study covers the years 2020 to 2022, indicating a total of 81,608 hospitalizations, with the year 2022 having the highest number of cases ($\approx 37.13\%$), followed by 2021 ($\approx 33.30\%$) and 2020 ($\approx 29.55\%$). The states with the highest number of hospitalizations were Rio Grande do Sul ($\approx 54.90\%$), Paraná ($\approx 29.29\%$), and Santa Catarina ($\approx 15.79\%$). Urgent hospitalizations accounted for $\approx 87.29\%$ of the total. The most affected age group was 30 to 39 years old ($\approx 25.61\%$). Men were more affected than women ($\approx 81.70\%$ and $\approx 18.28\%$, respectively). Caucasians accounted for $\approx 64.29\%$ of the hospitalizations. The average length of stay was 20.8 days, and the mortality rate was 0.32%.

Conclusions: There is a clear increase in the number of hospitalizations related to mental disorders caused by the use of psychoactive substances in the period from 2020 to 2022 in the southern region of Brazil, with the highest number of cases in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The most affected population consisted of Caucasian men aged 30 to 39 years old. Furthermore, these results may be related to the increasing trend of psychoactive substance use among the Brazilian population and also the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a period of underreporting due to social isolation.

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EPV1190

Neurodevelopmental lags and type of delivery in a Colombian infant population

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Introduction: The Choice giving birth by cesarean section when it is not biologically necessary implies a greater risk to the health of the mother and child Toral *et al. Eletrônica Estácio Saúde* 2018; 95 (1) 27-30, refers the psychological relevance to identify perinatal effects of a good medical practice at birth. In this respect Poojari *et al. Early Hum Dev* 2019;115 93-98, state that a cesarean section as a surgical risk, causes decrease fetal oxygenation and an impairment release of stress-related hormones in the maternal-fetal binomial that does not favor neural connections at birth

Objectives: Identify the neurodevelopmental lags in infant on children under 24 months of age born by cesarean section and vaginal delivery,

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive correlational; Sample consisted of 100 children of a term gestation, 70 with spontaneous vaginal birth and 30 whose birth was by cesarean section, aged between one and twenty-four months; using the Abbreviated Development Scale, an instrument created and validated for the Colombian population (Cronbach's alpha, 0.94). All parents signed the informed consent.

Results: All test scales were applied (gross and fine motor, language and social personal), the results showed that children born by cesarean section had better development in areas of fine motor and language, while children born by vaginal delivery had better development of gross motor. See (graphic 1).

Graphic 1: Areas of development according to the type of delivery.

References

Conclusions: The influence of contextual variables such as age and educational level of the mother on language and social areas was also found

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EPV1191

Emotional burnout in psychiatrists during the war: experience of Ukraine

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Introduction: Psychiatrists being one of the significant groups associated with one of the highest risks of emotional burnout (EB). The risks of EB increase significantly in the conditions of war, which places increased demands on their physical, mental and psychological resources, and determines the relevance and necessity of studying the predictors, clinical phenomenology, psychological and psychopathological mechanisms of EB, and necessitates the development of innovative approaches to its corrections.

Objectives: The study the features of EB among psychiatrists in war period.

Methods: The examination included the usage of clinical-psychopathological, psychodiagnostic and psychometric research methods.

Results: The study sample consisted of 120 psychiatrists who worked in Kyiv in the period from February 24, 2022, during 2022. 69.2 of psychiatrists working in Kyiv during the war have manifestations of EB of varying intensity and clinical variability. All of them have signs of professional maladaptation (PM), deterioration of well-being, somatovegetative and dyssomnia disorders, deformation of social ties and decrease in motivation to work. In 47.5%, the formation of symptoms of tension, resistance and exhaustion are observed, 21.7% have clinically complicated and formed all manifestations of EB and PM.

The leading diagnostic and prognostic marker of EB is PM, the manifestations of which are the first consequence of the imbalance of the processes of performing professional duties and internal resources, which will ensure their optimal implementation.

A mathematical model of the development and forecast of PM, as a leading descriptor of EB, was developed, which considers the state of socio-demographic characteristics (age, work experience, and the total quality of life indicator), affective indicators (objective and subjective manifestations of depression and anxiety) and psychosocial features (social-psychological adaptation). The use of this model makes it possible to determine 4 risk groups for the development of PM (low, moderate, high, very high), based on which personalized approaches to the diagnosis, therapy and prevention of EB among psychiatrists during the war have been developed.

Conclusions: The implementation and further evaluation of these approaches proved their effectiveness in eliminating the manifestations of EB and PM, normalizing the mental state with the levelling of psychopathological symptoms, improving the socio-psychological adaptation and quality of life of psychiatrists.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0541

"Emotional Intelligence, Psychological Distress, and Conflict Resolution Among Healthcare Professionals"

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Introduction: Emotional Intelligence (EI) plays a substantial role in shaping the behavior, overall well-being, and performance of individuals. In the context of healthcare, where professionals frequently confront a demanding work environment, there is a notable prevalence of high Psychological Distress (PD). Consequently, conflicts are a recurrent phenomenon within healthcare settings, exerting impacts on healthcare professionals, patients, and their families.

Objectives: Aims:

1. Investigate the link between Emotional Intelligence (EI) and conflict management among healthcare professionals.
2. Examine how Psychological Distress (PD) relates to conflict management in healthcare.
3. Explore age, specialization, and experience's influence on EI dimensions.
4. Analyze EI's impact on healthcare professionals' conflict resolution choices.
5. Assess how demographics affect conflict resolution preferences among healthcare workers.

These aims explore EI, PD, demographics, and conflict management in healthcare, informing skill enhancement and improved conflict resolution practices.