

events that occur in our everyday life. Maladaptive schemas have been proven to be at fault for the inability to face different challenges.

Objectives: This study aims to find the differences in emotional schemas between subjects with history of psychiatric disorder and subjects without a psychiatric disorder.

Methods: We realized a case-control study matched for age and gender, and analyzed the answers of 28 subjects (14 women and 14 men) to Leahy Emotional Schema Scale (LESS); 14 of which have a personal history of psychiatric disorders, while the remaining 14 had no such history. The LESS evaluation was part of a bigger study and was addressed to the general population, over 18 years old. The test was applied online, with the informed consent of the subjects.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 40.28 ± 13.98 . Out of the 14 subjects with a psychiatric diagnosis, 71,43% have a job, 21,43% are retired and 1% are still studying. There was a significant difference between the two groups regarding the Higher Values dimension of the Emotional Schemas ($p=0.0419$). Also, the question regarding the feeling of shame when it comes to their own feeling, showed significant difference between the two groups ($p=0.0211$).

Conclusions: As opposed to the subjects without a history of psychiatric disorder, those who do have a psychiatric diagnosis, feel more often devalued and ashamed, therefore having a lower self-esteem.

Keywords: emotional schemas; mental health; LESS; Psychiatric disorders

EPP1007

News about medicine affect compliance in people with hypochondriac beliefs

S. Kumchenko^{1*}, O. Shekina², E. Rasskazova¹ and A. Tkhostov²

¹Clinical Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation and ²Faculty Of Psychology, Lomonosov MSU, Moscow, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The context of infodemic and necessity of preventive behavior (Roy et al., 2020) demands for studies of the role of news in compliance including health priming (Gibbons, 2003, Pechmann, 1999). Especially important is a topic the effect of news about traditional and alternative medicine (Furnham, Forey, 1994) their impact on subjective compliance.

Objectives: The aim was to study the relationship to medicine and subjective compliance in people with hypochondriac beliefs after priming by negative news about traditional and alternative medicine.

Methods: 122 healthy adults (56 males, mean age 40.7 ± 13.6) were randomized to conditions (control, negative news about traditional medicine, negative news about alternative medicine); then they read and appraised four news (in two experimental groups one of them was about medicine); filled changes in emotions after reading (PANAS, Carver et al., 1989), Cognitions About Body and Health Questionnaire (Rief et al., 2018), checklist of relationship to medicine and compliance.

Results: Moderation analysis indicates that in people with higher hypochondriac beliefs negative news about alternative medicine lead to lower readiness to use these methods but also to comply

with any medical recommendations ($p < .01$). In people with higher hypochondriac beliefs negative news about traditional medicine decrease readiness to use it but not alternative medicine ($p < .01$).

Conclusions: Negative news about formal medicine situationally decrease readiness to use it while negative news about alternative medicine situationally decrease any readiness for treatment. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 20-013-00799.

Keywords: hypochondriac beliefs; compliance

EPP1008

The traps of the internet in the covid era

I.D. Rădulescu^{1*}, L. Luca², V. Bokolas³, V.D. Mărineanu⁴, S. Rawat⁵, A.B. Ciubară⁶, A. Piotrowski⁷, E. Vashdi⁸ and A. Ciubară⁹

¹Psychiatrist, "Elisabeta Doamna" Psychiatric Hospital, Galati, Romania; ²Phd Student, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos", Iasi, Romania; ³Phd, Educational Scientist, Xenios Polis, Athens, Greece; ⁴Phd, Psychologist, București University, București, Romania; ⁵Phd, Psychologist, Military MIND Academy, Pune, India; ⁶Md, Ph.d, Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos", Galati, Romania; ⁷Phd, Psychologist, University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland; ⁸Phd In Physical Therapy, Yaelcenter, Haifa, Israel and ⁹Md, Ph.d., Hab. Professor, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, University "Dunarea de Jos" Head of Psychiatry Department, Senior Psychiatrist at "Elisabeta Doamna" Hospital, Galati, Romania

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The paper presents the results of one international study due by our team in the period of restrictions imposed by Covid-19, between March and June 2020.

Objectives: To inform the population about the risks concerning the excessive use of internet To prevent the effects of those behaviors which affects the global functioning of individuals

Methods: Questionnaire applied to a number of 549 subjects, 18 to 60 years old, 217 from Romania and 332 from other European and Asian countries

Results: The results allowed us to verify the assumption that there is a change in communications needs of individuals, as well gender and age differences in terms of time spent on the internet during the covid period.

Conclusions: The issue of psycho-education regarding the awareness of dangers and the traps of the virtual era remain relevant.

Keywords: psycho-education; traps; Covid; Internet

EPP1009

Help-seeking behavior of inmates in norwegian prisons

L. Solbakken¹, S. Bergvik² and R. Wynn^{1*}

¹Department Of Clinical Medicine, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway and ²Department Of Psychology, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway

*Corresponding author.

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