

**Conclusions:** Average self-esteem is most optimal for the regulation of mental states. In the case of high self-esteem, the most optimal states are experienced when the subject is highly independent. Low self-esteem students, experience the least intense states. This work was supported by the RFBR grant № 20-013-00076.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** self-esteem; mental state; regulation; student

### EPV0361

#### Functional impairments in ADHD in function of anxiety, depressive and somatic complains in Brazilian young adults

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**Introduction:** Comorbidities between Anxiety Disorders, Depressive Disorders or Somatic Symptoms, and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) can cause variability in the functional impairments faced by young adults. Knowing the possible configurations resulting from these comorbidities is important for a better understanding of the cases, diagnostic processes, and proposed treatments.

**Objectives:** To verify associations between indicators of the aforementioned mental disorders, and symptoms of inattention or hyperactivity-impulsivity, and functional impairments in different areas of life, related to ADHD.

**Methods:** There were 27 participants (23 women, age  $m = 22.5$   $sd = 1.8$ , education  $m = 15.7$   $sd = 2.2$ ), with complaints of inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity compatible with ADHD, screened with ASRS-18 score  $> 24$  and WASI IQ  $> 79$ , and assessed by DIVA-2.0 (symptoms of ADHD), ASR-ASEBA (depressive, anxiety and somatic problems), EPF-ADHD (functional impairments in the academic, professional, affective, domestic, social, health, financial, traffic areas and legal risk). Spearman's Correlation analysis was performed in the SPSS program (significance  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results:** Increase in depressive problems associated with increased symptoms of inattention ( $\rho = 0.386$ ,  $p = 0.049$ ) and hyperactivity-impulsivity ( $\rho = 0.406$ ,  $p = 0.036$ ). Increased somatic problems associated with increased functional impairment in health ( $\rho = 0.458$ ,  $p = 0.016$ ). Increase in depressive problems associated with increased losses in the academic ( $\rho = 0.437$ ,  $p = 0.023$ ), affective ( $\rho = 0.408$ ,  $p = 0.034$ ), domestic ( $\rho = 0.550$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ), social ( $\rho = 0.445$ ,  $p = 0.002$ ), financial ( $\rho = 0.389$ ,  $p = 0.045$ ) and health ( $\rho = 0.514$ ,  $p = 0.006$ ).

**Conclusions:** ADHD with comorbidities can have a peculiar clinical evolution with specific characteristics, including diagnosis, management, and response to treatment. These subgroups with different intervention needs demand outlining needs and personalized treatment.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** ADHD; Anxiety; Depression; Functional Losses

### EPV0362

#### Organizational environment as a factor of physicians' psychological well-being

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**Introduction:** The importance of ensuring the well-being of physicians is determined by the serious changes in medical organizations that transform the traditional "doctor - patient" relationship and set different indicators of the medical care quality (Melnyk et al., 2020; Sandy et al., 2019; Tawfik et al., 2019).

**Objectives:** The main objective was to study the characteristics of the well-being of physicians working in public and commercial medical institutions. The difference in these "environments" is the degree of independence and responsibility in the course of diagnosis and treatment.

**Methods:** The study involved 102 people: 66 of them are employees at public hospitals, 36 –at commercial medical centers. The respondents were offered a methodic package aimed to diagnose: career orientations; the degree of satisfaction with various work aspects; severity of burnout symptoms; subjective assessment of their work.

**Results:** The estimating factor analysis identified 3 factors (73% of the total variance of the data) –such as emotional acceptance of one's work, stress and tension, intellectual workload. The indicator of emotional exhaustion among physicians of commercial centers is significantly higher than that of doctors of public hospitals, which indicates a greater emotional involvement in the situation of providing paid services ( $p \leq 0.007$ ).

**Conclusions:** The main direction of psychological work with physicians of commercial institutions is teaching them to regulating the emotional state and to master communicative techniques. An important part of psychological support of physicians in public hospitals is to provide a favorable psychological climate that ensures the professional growth and adherence to humane principles of working with patients.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** well-being; physicians; "doctor - patient" relationship; public hospitals; commercial medical instit

### EPV0363

#### Self-compassion, optimism and shame in childhood trauma among 18-25 years old individuals

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**Introduction:** Childhood trauma has a negative impact on mental health of individuals. Self-compassion involves being open to painful