

PW0700

Affective temperaments and problematic Internet use in adolescence

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Introduction.– Investigating temperament types in adolescents is very important. Studies have suggested that certain affective temperament types are considerably more important for the development of symptoms of certain affective disorders. On the other hand hyperthymic temperament is considered to be a protective factor for the development of some disorders. Also it is important to examine today's adolescent Internet use, which has become one of the most essential factors in their environment.

Objectives.– The purpose of this paper was to examine the differences between hyperthymic and other types of affective temperaments (depressive, anxious, cyclothymic, irritable) in relation to internet use.

Methods.– The final sample included 2113 adolescents, 56% girls and 44% boys, with mean age of 16.73. The research was conducted in 10% of all high schools in Serbia. Internet Use Disorder Scale (IUDS) and Temperament Evaluation of Memphis, Pisa, Paris and San Diego scale (TEMPS-A) for adolescents (Cronbach $\alpha = 0.77$), were used. A two-part questionnaire (about content and activity on the internet) was also used.

Results.– Adolescents with hyperthymic temperament in a statistically significantly lower percentage spend more than 20 hours per week online ($\chi^2 = 25.92, P < 0.05$) and they statistically significantly more often search for the following content (sports, religious content, education, pornography). The score on IUDS scale is statistically significantly smaller lower in subjects with hyperthymic temperament ($Z = -9.57, P < 0.05$).

Conclusions.– Adolescents with different types of affective temperaments act differently online, which offers us opportunities for prevention.

Disclosure of interest.– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

PW0701

Personalized value development in adolescences and health and well-being in adulthood: A retrospective Study

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Introduction.– The establishment of own personalized value may act as an important psychological resource to affect health and well-being in adulthood.

Objectives.– This cross-sectional study aimed to investigate the association between retrospectively reported own personalized value in adolescent and current health and well-being of adult workers.

Methods.– An Internet-based self-report questionnaire survey was conducted in 2016 of 516 Japanese adult workers (sex ratio, 1:1) aged from 30 to 49 years. Respondents were asked to fill in two sets of the Personal Values Questionnaire-II (PVQ-II) (Blackledge et al., 2010), one for their adolescence (15–16 years old) and the other for the current. A total score of PVQ-II was used as a measure of their commitment to own value. For current health and well-being, the followings were measured: psychological distress (K6), health-related quality of life (SF8), life satisfaction, and happiness. We used SEM to identify a direct and indirect effect of adolescent PVQ-II score on current health and well-being outcomes.

Results.– Adolescent and current PVQ-II scores correlated each other ($r = 0.54$), and with all four health and well-being outcomes ($|r| = 0.09 - 0.34, P < 0.05$). Adolescent PVQ-II scores was only indirectly associated with SF8, life satisfaction, and happiness, mediated by current PVQ-II scores. No significant association between sex, age, parents' education and socioeconomic status and adolescent PVQ-II scores was found.

Conclusions.– Adolescent personalized value may be associated with health and well-being in adulthood, but only mediated by the current value.

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PW0702

Psychiatrists ability to interpret ECGS

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Introduction.– Many psychiatric medications may deleteriously impact the heart. Besides prescribed medications, psychiatric patients have high rates of smoking and metabolic disorders, which predispose to cardiac issues. Being able to correctly interpret an Electrocardiogram (ECG) is therefore an important skill for psychiatrists.

Methods.– A questionnaire comprising 18 ECG rhythms was given to 21 psychiatrists. The questionnaire comprised 4 normal and 14 abnormal rhythms. Of the 14 abnormal rhythms 9 were considered emergencies, which would require medical review and intervention within 24 hours.

Results.– Respondents correctly identified 92.54% of abnormal rhythms. They correctly identified normal sinus rhythm only 69% of the time. While respondents could identify a rhythm as abnormal 92.54% of the time they were only able to identify which abnormal rhythm it was 30.27% of the time. Only one respondent (4.7%) correctly identified Long QT and Digoxin Toxicity. Only 2 respondents (9.4%) correctly identified Pericarditis and only three (14.1%) correctly identified Posterior Myocardial Infarction and Hyperkalaemia, both medical emergencies.

Conclusions.– While psychiatrists have responsibility for ordering and reviewing ECGs on admissions and established in-patients it is clear that there are significant deficiencies in their ability to correctly differentiate between abnormal and normal rhythms and to differentiate abnormal rhythms requiring urgent medical review from those which only require a more routine review.

In the first instance psychiatric trainees may benefit from additional training to aid them in identifying ECG rhythms more accurately.