establish prevalence rates for MDs as defined by DSM-5 criteria. Recommendations to improve and develop new mental health services to meet the needs for these YP will be disseminated amongst commissioners.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Epidemiology; Prevalence; young people; Malta

EPV0755

Psychological model of hierarchical classification for body regulation practices

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Introduction: Body image dissatisfaction entails an activity, which is nothing else but an attempt for deliberate regulation of their body. It has different kinds and manifestations. Most researchers focus on such body regulation practices as weight control, muscles build-up, or cosmetic surgery.
Objectives: Our goal is to work out a psychological hierarchical model of body regulation practices aimed at abating a person's dissatisfaction with their body image.
Methods: Using a method of agglomerative hierarchical clustering, we carried out a multivariate classification of 122 respondents' answers to the Body Regulation Practices Survey (E. Nikolaev), which allows establishing the frequency of the respondents' use of each of the 11 variants of body regulation practices offered in the survey.
Results: Based on the results of 11 variables of a dendrogram, we established two data arrays, combining correspondingly 4 and 7 versions of body regulation practices. The first array comprises two pairs of clusters – physiological practices and weight control, as well as practices of personality and spiritual development. We identified it as "developmental body regulation practices". The second array includes two paired clusters – aesthetic medicine and body modifications; image making and hetero-aggressive practices. Merging with the four practices mentioned above on a higher level of the hierarchy are auto-aggressive and inertial practices. We identified this array as "compensatory – non-adaptive body regulation practices".
Conclusions: The devised model can become the basis for further advanced research in the area of body regulation in cases of dissatisfaction with body image.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: body regulation practices; hierarchical model; Body image dissatisfaction

EPV0757

Should "medical students` disease" be regarded as a true disease entity? Cross-sectional study among Polish students

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Introduction: There is a widely known stereotype about medical majors repeated by generations of medical practitioners called „ medical student disease". It's based on a belief that unexperienced students are prone to develop pathological fear of medical conditions they are studying about.
Objectives: The aim of the study was to examine two populations of students - medical and non-medical ones in order to compare their level of hypochondriacal behavior and health-related anxiety. Moreover we looked for other factors which might have had an influence on hypochondria and nosophobia among them.
Methods: The proprietary questionnaire was completed by 606 students (303 medical students of the Medical University of Silesia in Katowice and 293 students of the 3 largest non-medical universities in Katowice).
Results: The results show that medical students receive same scores on a nosophobia scale as students of non-medical universities (p=0,5). The analysis of hypochondriacal behavior showed significantly higher results in non-medical students group (p=0,02) .The higher medical students were at the stages of academic education, the higher the results of nosophobia they obtained. In the entire study group female received higher score in relation to the fear of illness ($p = 0.001$). People with mental disorders achieve significantly higher results of nosophobia ($p < 0.001$ in the entire group) and of hypochondria ($p < 0.001$ for the entire cohort).
Conclusions: Our study challenges the widespread belief that medical students, compared to their peers, are overly anxious about their own health. Gender and having a mental illness are predictors of hypochondria and nosophobia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: nosophobia; hypochondria; medical students

EPV0760

Ethnic disparities in multi-morbidity in women of reproductive age in the UK: a data linkage study

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Introduction: Few studies have explored ethnic inequalities in physical and mental health in women at preconception.
Objectives: Explore inequalities in multimorbidity in women of reproductive age.
Methods: Data from Lambeth DataNet, anonymized primary care records of this ethnically diverse London borough, linked to