

symptoms, the leading of which is the vegetative pattern. Vegetative syndromes are most likely to manifest in group 1, comorbid of which is obsessive-phobic disorders and depressive spectrum disorders. The group 2 is characterized by astheno-vegetative symptoms in correlation with the conversion type of response. In the third professional group, the nature of predictors is characterized by a pronounced isolation of groups of symptoms, the leading of which is the vegetative pattern.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: chemical production; mental maladjustment; prenosological diagnostics

Promotion of Mental Health

EPV1059

Impact of school closures during the pandemic on screen time and behavior of children: Evidence from a developing country

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1768

Introduction: Serious concerns regarding the indirect physical and mental health impact of the extended school closure measure to control the spread of the pandemic have been raised, however, the extent of the problem remains unquantified in India.

Objectives: To examine the impact of school closures on recreational screen time, emotional, and behavioral functioning of school-going children during the pandemic.

Methods: The survey utilized a Google form that was sent to parents of children (6-14 years) through emails and social media platforms. Parents were asked to report on the child's duration of recreational screen time and whether the child's overall behavioral functioning had changed since the school closures. The child's emotional and behavioral functioning was assessed by the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The study was cleared by the Ethics committee.

Results: A total of 160 parents were recruited for the study. Overall, a little more one-fourth (28.1%) of the children's behavior was reported to have worsened. The mean recreational screen time was 2.65 hours (SD=1.89). A significantly higher proportion of children whose behavior worsened after school closures, relative to those whose behavior improved or remained same, had scores in the abnormal range of functioning on three of the subscales of SDQ. Stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that recreational screen time explained 2% of the variance in the total SDQ score ($F=4.18$, $P=.04$).

Conclusions: Increase in psychological services supporting healthy behaviors and anticipatory telehealth consultations for high-risk children and families is the need of the hour to foster psychological wellbeing during the pandemic.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: pandemic; school closure; screen time; behavior

EPV1060

Doctors' and nurses' use of expectancy effects in clinical practice

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1769

Introduction: Positive treatment expectations among patients are associated with reduced symptoms and reduced negative emotions, stress and anxiety. Patient expectations may be influenced by practitioners who focus on increasing positive treatment effects and reducing psychological and physiological stress.

Objectives: This study examined clinicians' self-reported utilization of expectancy effects as additive effects to active treatments.

Methods: We applied a questionnaire to investigate clinicians' utilization of patients' treatment expectations. The items mapped reasons for increasing patient expectations, ways through which this was done, the frequency and efficiency of increasing expectations, and the understanding of underlying mechanisms of increasing patient expectations. Nurses (N=84) and medical doctors (N=49) employed in general practitioners' offices, hospitals, nursing homes and home health care services, responded anonymously.

Results: When asked if they had tried to influence patient's expectations to achieve an additive effect to active treatment, 71.2% reported that they had done so at least one time over the last year, 18.5% at least once per month, 16.9% at least once per week and 32.3% at a daily basis. Neither profession nor practitioner sex influenced these results. The two most frequently reported reasons for trying to influence expectations were to increase the effect of an active treatment and to calm the patient. Optimism and empathy were the two most frequently reported ways through which expectations were influenced.

Conclusions: The strategy of utilizing expectation effects as additive effects to active treatment was frequent among the respondents. The main reported reasons were to increase treatment effects and reduce patients' stress through expressing optimism and empathy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Placebo; Survey; Provider-patient interaction; Treatment expectations

EPV1061

Emotional Intelligence and Well-being in Adolescents: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1770

Introduction: Adolescent's subjective well-being (SWB) can be improved through the training of emotional intelligence (EI).