

Methods: The reports consisted of five components: psychodynamic formulation, psychopathology, parental influence, defense mechanisms, and client strengths. Participants experiencing distress from recurring interpersonal issues were recruited for the study, which followed three stages: 1) GPT-4 generated tailored questions for participants to infer psychodynamic formulations, then used the responses to create psychological reports. 2) Seven psychiatry professors from various university hospitals assessed the reports for quality and hallucination risk, comparing GPT-4-generated reports with expert-inferred reports. 3) Participants evaluated their satisfaction with the psychological reports. All assessments were conducted using self-report questionnaires based on a Likert scale developed for this study.

Results: Ten participants were recruited for the study, with an average age of 32 years. The median response indicated that the quality across all five components of the psychological report aligned closely with expert evaluations. The risk of hallucination was assessed to be minimal, ranging from unlikely to minor. In the satisfaction evaluation, over 90% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that the report was clear, insightful, credible, useful, satisfying, and recommendable.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that artificial intelligence may have the potential to provide expert-level psychodynamic interpretations with minimum face-to-face interaction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0752

Artificial intelligence in healthcare – Attitudes towards AI among Hungarian healthcare professionals

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Introduction: Artificial intelligence (AI) can potentially enhance healthcare professionals' understanding of certain disorders, facilitating improved diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. Exploring potential psychological factors that can possibly influence healthcare professionals' attitudes towards AI in their work is crucial to assist successful adoption and utilization of these technologies.

Objectives: The possible role of burnout, perceived distress, and factors related to work circumstances on willingness to use AI were explored in this investigation.

Methods: Attitudes towards artificial intelligence, perceived distress and factors related to work were assessed by using an online questionnaire. Participants (86 % women, *Age* = 46.9 years, *SD* = 11.3) were healthcare professionals recruited from Hungarian hospitals and healthcare institutions.

Results: Linear regression analysis indicated that most participants (58%) were open to using AI in their work. Significant predictors of use were job satisfaction, work performance, and administrative

workload. Higher burnout levels and perceived distress were not associated with attitudes towards AI.

Conclusions: The present findings suggested that work-related environmental factors may have a greater predictive power in explaining the propensity to use AI in healthcare than individual psychological factors. However, the explanatory power of these factors in AI use was modest (7.5%), suggesting that future research should investigate further possible predictors of attitudes towards AI such as social factors.

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EPV0753

Development of Virtual Reality Systems for Social Skills Training in Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Systematic Literature Review

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Introduction: Autism Spectrum Disorder is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by deficits in social communication, restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in using virtual reality technologies for social skills training in individuals with ASD. Virtual reality offers the opportunity to create immersive and interactive virtual environments where participants can practice and enhance their social skills in a safe and controlled setting.

Objectives: To analyze the quality of using virtual reality as a treatment method for patients with autism spectrum disorder to improve their social skills.

Methods: Through a descriptive systematic review, studies in Spanish and English from the years 2021 to 2024 were analyzed, selected from the databases PubMed, Scielo, and Lilacs, using the keywords: "Virtual reality"; "Autism spectrum disorder"; "Social skills". Articles that did not address virtual reality as the main training method, were off-topic, or did not present results from this method were excluded.

Results: Children and Social Skills

Programs like FaceMe use gamified environments to teach facial expressions, while tools like GameBook use interactive scenarios and augmented reality to reinforce these skills. VR's ability to track and analyze eye movement patterns offers insights into social behavior. Programs like "Virtual Farm" and VR games such as Zentastic have demonstrated positive effects, with children engaging in various virtual social scenarios. Programs like VRESS use immersive scenarios to teach social skills that provide real-time feedback on behavior can help individuals develop self-awareness and adjust their interactions.

Adults and Social Skills

Adults with autism face challenges in non-verbal communication, understanding social cues, and forming relationships, which can lead to social isolation. VR offers simulations for practicing social interactions, enhancing communication, empathy, and conflict resolution. Programs like VRESS use immersive scenarios to teach social skills, and tools that provide real-time feedback on behavior can help individuals develop self-awareness and adjust their interactions.

Conclusions: The development of virtual reality systems for social skills training in individuals with autism spectrum disorders represents an innovative and promising approach to assisting in the development of these skills in both children and adults with autism. Virtual reality offers a more engaging and effective training experience, allowing users to practice social skills in a controlled environment tailored to their individual needs. Despite the promising results, there are still challenges to be faced, such as methodological issues and the need for awareness and training of health and education professionals.

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EPV0754

Nomophobia and mental health: are cell phones taking our sleep away?

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Introduction: The widespread use of mobile devices, particularly among young people, extends beyond entertainment to education and professional purposes. However, excessive smartphone use has led to health issues such as headaches, poor concentration, sleep problems, and anxiety. A condition called nomophobia, or the fear of being without a mobile phone, has emerged, though it's not officially recognized as a psychiatric disorder. In adults, 20% experience mild nomophobia, 50% moderate, and 20% severe symptoms, which can be measured using the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q). Smartphone overuse is also linked to psychopathological issues like insomnia and anxiety.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of nomophobia in insomnia and anxiety.

Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature regarding nomophobia and anxiety and insomnia. The research was carried out through the PubMed® database, using the terms “nomophobia”, “nomophobia and anxiety” and “nomophobia and insomnia”.

Results: The included studies highlight that nomophobia is associated with higher anxiety levels in most individuals as well as a substantial correlation between nomophobia symptoms and insomnia.

Conclusions: Nomophobia is increasing due to technological advancements and widespread access. Overuse of mobile phones is linked to psychopathologic symptoms, like anxiety and insomnia. Raising awareness and helping young adults manage their phone use is essential for promoting health and well-being as digital technologies become an integral part of daily life.

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EPV0755

Contextual analysis for the implementation of a digital psychosocial intervention to enhance mental health outcomes in North Macedonia

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Introduction: This study represents the first effort in North Macedonia to examine the contextual attributes that may influence the effectiveness and acceptability of a novel digital intervention, DIALOG+, within the mental health care system. The intervention aims to enhance mental health outcomes through a structured approach, but its success depends on understanding the specific characteristics of the local health context.

Objectives: The primary objective of this research is to identify the key contextual attributes within the mental health care system of North Macedonia that are relevant to the successful implementation of DIALOG+. This includes examining factors that could impact both the effectiveness of the intervention and its acceptance by various stakeholders, including patients, clinicians, carers, and policymakers.

Methods: Data for this study were drawn from a variety of sources, including the National Mental Health Strategy 2018-2025, relevant documents from the World Health Organization, and other action plans. In addition, interviews were conducted with key stakeholders—patients, carers, clinicians, and policymakers—to gather perspectives on the anticipated introduction of DIALOG+ and assess the readiness of the mental health centers for its implementation. The data were subsequently mapped to a framework developed by the Ottawa Implementation Group, which outlines 14 key contextual attributes influencing health interventions.

Results: The findings were categorized into two subgroups, identifying both facilitators and barriers to the implementation of DIALOG+ in North Macedonia's mental health system. The intervention's characteristics as a broadly applicable psychosocial tool align well with modern approaches to psychosocial rehabilitation, particularly for individuals diagnosed with psychosis.

Conclusions: DIALOG+ presents a valuable tool for mental health professionals in North Macedonia, offering structured support for monitoring patient progress and achieving institutional objectives. The intervention has the potential to facilitate patients' reintegration into society, enhance their independence, and enable them to reach their full potential in the pursuit of a healthy and functional life.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0756

Evaluating the Clinical Reasoning Capabilities of AI Language Models in Diagnosing and Treating Depression

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Introduction: Artificial intelligence (AI) language models are increasingly accessible tools that offer potential support in mental health care. Despite their promise in revolutionizing mental health care through symptom assessment and treatment suggestions, concerns about their validity, accuracy, ethical considerations, and risk management persist. This study evaluates the clinical reasoning capabilities of two leading AI language models in assessing a clinical case vignette of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD).