

Objectives: The main objective of this integrative review was to investigate how empirical scientific studies have evaluated, associated and understood this hyperfocused attentional pattern in individuals with a diagnosis or symptoms suggestive of ADHD.

Methods: For searches in the electronic databases PubMed, Scopus, LILACs, Pepsic and Scielo, the terms “attention deficit hyperactivity disorder”, “hyperfocus” and “flow state” were chosen. As inclusion criteria, studies were considered with (a) full texts available, (b) with an empirical design, (c) in English and (d) published in any year. In total, 10 empirical studies were analyzed (8 quantitative and 2 qualitative). Regarding the critical analysis of the included publications, relevant data were extracted about: (a) assessment instruments for deep concentration measures, (b) ADHD assessment instruments, (c) associations between hyperfocus, flow and ADHD and (d) general understandings of researchers on the representation of DC experiences in the lives of those with ADHD.

Results: The studies indicated a plurality of assessment instruments for both CP constructs (hyperfocus, flow, perseveration) and ADHD symptoms. As main findings, the articles suggest a high prevalence of hyperfocus in adults with ADHD compared to those without the disorder, as well as positive correlations between ADHD symptoms, hyperfocus, perseveration, internet addiction and emotional dysregulation. Different perspectives on the manifestation of DC in ADHD were captured from the studies, whose interpretations ranged from harmful behavior to the potentiality of ADHD.

Conclusions: It was observed that, despite the recent expansion of research trying to understand the phenomenon of hyperfocus in the context of ADHD, scientific knowledge on the topic is still quite limited. In addition to having the unprecedented character of bringing together what modern science has postulated about CP in relation to ADHD, this research is relevant because it contributes to expanding the visibility of ADHD beyond the diagnostic criteria established by the DSM-V-TR and ICD-11.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1328

Self-Regulation Behavioural Style and Emotional State in Students and People Living with HIV during the COVID-19 Second Wave in the Russian Federation

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Introduction: Self-regulation refers to a structured mental process for initiating, organizing, maintaining, and managing internal and external activities directed toward achieving goals. Each individual exhibits a unique self-regulation style that influences their capacity to adapt to changing circumstances. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant rise in anxiety, depression, and stress levels was noted in Russia. Emotional disorders may relate to self-regulation styles, as they affect an individual's adaptation to evolving internal and external stressors.

Objectives: The study investigates relationships between self-regulation styles and depression, anxiety, and stress levels among

humanities students and HIV-positive patients, shedding light on how behavioural self-regulation affects emotional responses in different population segments during the pandemic in the Russian Federation.

Methods: Data were collected from January to July 2021 using a Google form. The sample included 35 humanities students from Russian universities and 59 HIV-positive patients. V.I. Morosanova's "Style of Self-Regulation of Behaviour" questionnaire was used to assess self-regulation styles, while the DASS-21, adapted for Russian contexts, measured levels of depression, anxiety, and stress.

Results: We found that in the group of Russian university students, depression had negative correlations with behavioural programming ($r_s = -0.421$, $p < 0.05$) and with outcome evaluation ($r_s = -0.401$, $p < 0.05$). In the HIV patient group, depression had negative correlations with modelling ($r_s = -0.322$, $p < 0.05$) and flexibility ($r_s = -0.285$, $p < 0.05$), anxiety also with modelling ($r_s = -0.270$, $p < 0.05$) and flexibility ($r_s = -0.261$, $p < 0.05$). In both groups, stress was not related to self-regulation behaviour style.

Conclusions: The study highlights the association between emotional disorders and self-regulation was more pronounced in the HIV-positive group. Depression and anxiety corresponded with reduced reality assessment and flexibility in self-regulation. These patients found it more challenging to evaluate internal and external factors and adjust their self-regulatory processes amid changing conditions, indicating a greater vulnerability to disruptions in self-regulation. Within the students' group, depression alone affected self-regulation, particularly diminishing abilities in programming and outcome evaluation. As depressive symptoms worsened, students struggled to effectively plan actions and assess their behaviour and achievements.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1329

Quality of Life and Behavioural Self-Regulation Style in Different Groups of the Russian Population during the Second Wave of COVID-19

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Introduction: Quality of life (QoL) is a comprehensive concept encompassing an individual's satisfaction with various aspects of life, including material, social, spiritual needs, intellectual and physical development, and safety. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the quality of life in Russia declined due to environmental and social disruptions. Behavioural self-regulation, which reflects an individual's ability to manage internal and external conditions, plays a key role in adapting to challenging situations. Thus, exploring the relationship between QoL and self-regulation styles can provide insight into adaptive behaviours under pandemic conditions.

Objectives: The study aimed to explore the interconnections between quality of life and self-regulation styles in humanities students and people living with HIV during the second wave of COVID-19.

Methods: Data were collected from January to July 2021 via a Google form. Participants included 35 Russian university students in humanities and 59 HIV-positive patients. Self-regulation styles were measured using V.I. Morosanova's "Style of Self-Regulation of Behaviour" questionnaire, and quality of life was assessed with the WHOQOL-BREF, adapted for Russian respondents.

Results: In the group of students positive correlations of physical and psychological well-being with programming ($r_s = 0.405$, $p < 0.05$); self-perception — with programming ($r_s = 0.522$, $p < 0.01$), evaluation of results ($r_s = 0.586$, $p < 0.01$) and general level of self-regulation ($r_s = 0.389$, $p < 0.05$); microsocial support — with evaluation of results ($r_s = 0.336$, $p < 0.05$) were found. In the patient group, physical and psychological well-being were associated with outcome evaluation ($r_s = 0.343$, $p < 0.01$); self-image — with modelling ($r_s = 0.605$, $p < 0.01$), outcome evaluation ($r_s = 0.467$, $p < 0.01$), flexibility ($r_s = 0.444$, $p < 0.01$) and overall level of self-regulation ($r_s = 0.439$, $p < 0.01$); microsocial support — with modelling ($r_s = 0.366$, $p < 0.01$); social well-being — with modelling ($r_s = 0.442$, $p < 0.01$) and flexibility ($r_s = 0.346$, $p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: The study found that self-perception was the most frequently correlated factor with self-regulatory behaviour in both students and HIV-positive group, indicating that satisfaction with life, sense of purpose, and emotional stability contribute to self-regulation even in challenging conditions. However, social well-being was a unique influencing factor for people living with HIV, highlighting a dependency on material and societal conditions that was less pronounced in student's group. This suggests that HIV patients are more sensitive to social and environmental stability, whereas students rely more on internal self-regulatory mechanisms for adaptation.

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EPV1331

Catatonic syndrome: origin, diagnosis, treatment and iatrogenesis. Case report

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Introduction: The catatonic syndrome is a heterogeneous syndrome that manifests with a variety of symptoms, whose management is not clearly predefined despite being a clinically diagnosable entity. It is a frequently underdiagnosed and undertreated condition that can lead to the death of the patient, and which originates from a large number of psychiatric and organic pathologies.

Objectives: To present a case highlighting the most significant and representative findings typically observed in catatonic syndrome, as well as to highlight the most relevant data regarding the origin, diagnosis and treatment of this entity.

Methods: This case report describes a single patient. The methodology includes a detailed study of the symptoms manifested by the patient and the main guidelines for therapeutic management.

Results: In this poster, the case of a 24-year-old man who comes to the emergency room with what appears to be catatonic syndrome is presented. The most notable symptoms include mutism with occasional echolalia, facial echomimia, apragmatic and disorganized

behavior with a tendency toward inhibition, flexibilitas cerea, and antigravity postures. It was decided to administer high doses of benzodiazepines and subsequently electroconvulsive therapy since one of the most frequently seen evidence in catatonic syndrome is dysfunction in the dopaminergic pathway. The patient presented complications of this treatment such as bronchoaspiration. At the same time, multiple complementary diagnostic tests were performed such as blood tests, brain CT, brain MRI, electroencephalogram, and lumbar puncture, all of them without significant findings. Later, the episode reversed and a psychotic picture with predominance of auditory hallucinations was seen, which progressively improved over weeks with a regimen of antipsychotics (injectable aripiprazole and oral olanzapine).

Conclusions: It is therefore concluded that it would be beneficial for it to be more widely represented in treatment guidelines and clinical trials, which would lead to easier and faster clinical decision-making. In other words, it is concluded that early and effective detection and intervention are of vital importance in the management of the catatonic syndrome under study.

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EPV1332

A systematic review assessing the efficacy of doxycycline as adjunct therapy for nodding syndrome

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Introduction: The rare epileptic seizure syndrome nodding is endemic among African adolescents. While the etiology remains poorly understood, its mechanistic hypothesis suggests a neuroinflammatory disorder that could benefit from mapping Doxycycline as a treatment option. Here, we assess the use of Doxycycline as either monotherapy or adjunct therapy for epilepsy prophylaxis, with a particular emphasis on its intervention for nodding syndrome.

Objectives: The primary objective of this study is to assess the safety and efficacy of Doxycycline for treating nodding syndrome. Also to comment on the likely use of Doxycycline as a form of adjunct therapy when paired with other antiepileptic drugs as a means to optimize the management efforts of nodding syndrome.

Methods: Our analysis included randomized controlled trials and observational studies which were sorted and assessed in accordance to PRISMA guidelines through a systematic search of the literature using all electronic databases, including PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Cochrane. The search terms included Doxycycline and nodding syndrome. The systematic set of extraction data were limited to studies that included a confirmed adolescent population exhibiting probable symptoms of nodding syndrome with Doxycycline as the primary intervention. Effect sizes will be measured with a random-effects model, and heterogeneity will be calculated with I² statistics.

Results: Nine studies in total involving 1,120 subjects were analyzed, that included four randomized controlled trials (RCTs)