

required medical curricula. Life story reviews may allow providers to understand the “positive” aspects of patients’ lives and understand their patients better as people.

Keywords: Medical Education; resilience; Meaning in life; Positive Psychiatry

EPP0989

Impact of adult attachment styles on health behaviors among youngsters

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Introduction: Attachment styles play important role in managing health behavior. It has been observed in researches that attachment style have relationship with health behavior (Schlack, 2003). If attachment styles are left the way they form habitually it can be harmful, in a study with diabetic patients, people with avoidant attachment style were expected to die within 5 years of disease diagnosis (Ciechanowski et al., 2010).

Objectives: To assess effect of adult attachment styles on health behavior?

Methods: Sample comprised of 300 university students from different private and government universities of Karachi with age range 18 – 35 years. Assessment tools used are relationship questionnaire and wellness behavior inventory scale. Relationship questionnaire is used to identify the dimension of attachment style (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991). Wellness behavior inventory was used to identify consistency of healthy behavior activities done on regularly basis (Sirois, 2001). Statistical tests used for descriptive analysis were frequency and percentage and for inferential statistics regression analysis test was used.

Results: According to the attachment styles A, B, C and D most of the study participants fell in healthy weight range, a few were in obese range which is considered unhealthy. Result of regression analysis estimated there is no effect of attachment style on health behavior as p-value was greater than 0.05.

Conclusions: Attachment style is not a good predictor of health behavior solely. As per a few researches in order to study impact of attachment styles other mediating variables that can have effect on health behavior should also be observed such as self-esteem.

Keywords: Adult Attachment Style; Health Behavior; Attachment Style

EPP0991

Improving psychological well-being and neurocognitive efficiency in aging: Efficacy of a neurofeedback-guided mindfulness protocol

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Introduction: Mounting evidence shows that mental training activities aimed at increasing self-awareness and self-regulation can better psychophysical wellbeing, as well as on neurocognitive efficiency. Nevertheless, the commitment required by traditional approaches to such activities often discourages their implementation as prevention tools with elderly users. Integrating traditional interventions and new technologies might help to achieve this goal.

Objectives: The study aims at evaluating the effects on cognitive control and self-regulation of a mindfulness protocol supported by a wearable neurofeedback device, comparing young-adults and elderly people.

Methods: Participants completed a three-week experimental (EXP) or control (CONT) training protocol, with daily sessions of practice. The EXP protocol was based on breathing awareness practices executed with the support of the wearable neurofeedback device. In the CONT protocol, participants completed breathing practices while listening to ambient sounds with no feedback. Stress, anxiety and mood levels, cognitive skills, and physiological markers (EEG and autonomic indices) of neurocognitive efficiency and stress were assessed pre-/post-training.

Results: Both young and elderly participants completing the experimental protocol showed a post-training improvement in executive control, a reduction in perceived stress levels, and an improvement of psychophysiological markers of stress regulation. In addition, young participants presented an improvement of EEG markers of attention regulation, while elderly participants showed an improvement of EEG markers of affective regulation and a reduction of subclinical depressive symptoms.

Conclusions: Findings highlights the potential of integrating traditional interventions and new technologies in order to promote subjective well-being and neurocognitive enhancement, especially with elderly users.

Keywords: Wearable neurofeedback; Aging; Neurocognitive efficiency; Mood

EPP0992

Understanding stress in patients with multiple sclerosis: The joint predictive role of disease characteristics and emotion regulation processes

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Introduction: Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory, demyelinating, and neurodegenerative disease of the central nervous

system. This condition is enhanced by stress. In turn, stress symptoms are a risk factor for the onset and progression of MS. However, knowledge about predictors of stress in patients with MS is scarce.

Objectives: This preliminary study aimed to verify whether the number of relapses, fatigue, physical disability (MS characteristics), experiential avoidance and self-judgment (emotion regulation processes) predict stress symptoms in patients diagnosed with MS.

Methods: A convenience sample of 101 patients diagnosed with MS and without other neurological diseases participated in this study. Participants completed the Depression Scale of the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales-21, Analog Fatigue Scale, World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule-12, Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II, and Self-Judgment Subscale of the Self-Compassion Scale.

Results: All predictors initially hypothesized and years of education have significant correlations with stress symptoms. Simple linear regression analyses showed that the variables significantly predicted stress symptoms and were, therefore, included in the multiple linear regression model. This model explained 51.8% of the variance of the stress symptoms and showed that years of education, the number of relapses, fatigue, and experiential avoidance significantly predicted those symptoms.

Conclusions: The promotion of mental health mental in patients with MS must develop functional skills to deal with stress induced by years of education (possibly responsible for the degree of awareness about MS and its consequences), recurrence of relapses and fatigue, and should minimize emotion regulation strategies focused on experiential avoidance.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis; predictive model; clinical characteristics of multiple sclerosis; emotion regulation processes

EPP0995

Improving hospitalization in children and adolescents through animal assisted interventions (AAIs): A systematic review

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Introduction: Animal Assisted Interventions (AAIs) are increasingly introduced in pediatric care settings as a mean to promote the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of hospitalized children and adolescents and the humanization of the hospital environment. **Objectives:** The aim of this work was to review published studies implementing AAIs in hospital settings and to assess their effectiveness in reducing stress and pain, ameliorating social behavior, quality of life, and mood in pediatric patients. Reviewed interventions were also evaluated for their effects on caregiver's stress and burden, as well as on perception of the work environment in hospital staff.

Methods: Studies were systematically searched using PubMed, Scopus, ProQuest and Web of Science databases in accordance with PRISMA guidelines. The search was aimed at identifying studies examining the effects of AAIs on behavioral and

physiological response to stress in children and adolescents (0-18 years) formally admitted to a hospital for a stay, as well as in those undergoing a visit for treatments or medical examinations.

Results: Of 350 studies screened, 17 were eligible for inclusion. Most of them focused on stress, pain and anxiety reduction in pediatric patients, and used both physiological parameters and behavioral observations/scales. The vast majority of the studies employed dogs. Results show the potential of AAIs to reduce anxiety and behavioral distress in pediatric patients, while acting on physiological measures associated with arousal.

Conclusions: Although further studies of better quality are still needed, the findings of this review may have implications for clinical practices suggesting appropriate planning of AAIs by pediatric healthcare professionals.

Keywords: humanization of care; stress and pain reduction; Animal Assisted Interventions; Pediatric Hospital

EPP0996

Evaluation of the impact of a socio-educational intervention in quality of life and mental health of institutionalized elderly

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Introduction: With the huge increase of life expectancy in developed countries, new needs for long-term care arise in order to guarantee an active ageing for an increasing older adult population. One way to promote emotional well-being and quality of life in elderly is through socio-educational interventions.

Objectives: To test the effects of a socio-educational intervention in quality of life and mental health of institutionalized elderly.

Methods: This study employed a pretest-posttest design. Measures: Portuguese version of Mental Health Inventory (Ribeiro, 2001) and WHOQOL-OLD (Vilar, Sousa & Simões, 2009). Qualitative assessment was made using a logbook. Participants: 15 institutionalized elderly, 60% females, with mean age of 82.5 years (sd=8.5). The intervention ran for 2 months, with 12 group sessions, 60 minutes each, held twice a week. A nonparametric paired samples tests was conducted to evaluate the impact of the intervention.

Results: After the intervention, results showed a significant increase of total value of mental health ($p=.021$). Concerning dimensions: significant increase of positive psychological well-being ($p=.014$), emotional ties ($p=.050$), positive affect ($p=.004$), behavioural emotional control ($p=.018$), and a significant decrease of depression ($p=.043$). Concerning quality of life, the results showed a significant increase of the mean values of the facets: social participation and intimacy ($p=.005$; $p=.027$, respectively).

Conclusions: Overall, the intervention implemented with institutionalized elderly had good results, with significant increase of positive psychological well-being and decrease of depression. Although there was no control group, the results suggest that the socio-educational intervention implemented can contribute to promote mental health in elderly.

Keywords: mental health promotion; PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING; quality of life; Elderly