

## EPV1245

## Affective peculiarities in patients with drug-resistant epilepsy

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**Introduction:** According to WHO data, currently more than 50 million people suffer from epilepsy, about 30% of these people are diagnosed with drug-resistant epilepsy. Drug-resistant epilepsy involves multiple psychological problems such as cognitive impairment, emotional and behavioural disorders, which contribute to a reduced quality of life.

**Objectives:** The aim of our study was a comparative analysis of the affective peculiarities of patients with drug-resistant epilepsy and patients with well-controlled epilepsy.

**Methods:** The research took place during 2020-2023 within the National Centre of Epileptology, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. The study was conducted on a group of 102 subjects with epilepsy (aged 18-62 years), including 62 subjects with drug-resistant epilepsy and 40 subjects with well-controlled epilepsy. We applied the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A). Statistical methods used are analysis of frequencies and percentage values, comparison of means by descriptive statistics, determination of Pearson correlation coefficients, difference of means by independent T-test.

**Results:** According to the research results, depression is present in 43% of subjects, of which 23% in subjects with well-controlled epilepsy and 56% in those with drug-resistant epilepsy. Anxiety is present in 44 % subjects with epilepsy, of which 53% are subjects with drug-resistant epilepsy and only 33% with drug-controlled epilepsy. Statistical results reveal significant differences in the manifestation of depression ( $t=3.50$  and  $p=0.001$ ) and anxiety ( $t=3.09$  and  $p=0.003$ ) in subjects with drug-resistant epilepsy compared to those with well-controlled epilepsy. At the same time, no significant gender differences were found, but we find that women with drug-resistant epilepsy are 3.3 times more depressed and 2.6 times more anxious compared to women with well-controlled epilepsy. Divorced, non-employed, secondary technical education subjects with epilepsy of unknown aetiology are most affected by depression and anxiety, while subjects with higher education and those employed are more protected from suffering from anxiety and depression. As the disease progresses over time and the number of epileptic seizures increases, so does the level of depression and anxiety.

**Conclusions:** Patients with drug-resistant epilepsy have significantly higher values for the depression and anxiety, compared to subjects with well-controlled epilepsy. Depression and anxiety were found in more than half of the drug-resistant subjects and twice less in subjects with well-controlled epilepsy.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV1244

## Exploring the relationship of cognitive style with psychosocial factors in Kosovo youth

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**Introduction:** Recently it was highlighted that individuals not only vary in their beliefs but also in the manner of their thinking, and this diversity can significantly predict various crucial psychological outcomes.

**Objectives:** This research addresses the underexplored relationship between cognitive styles and psychosocial factors like hope, subjective well-being, coping and social support, specifically in Kosovo. These variables have not been investigated in Kosovo before, making this study the first of its kind.

**Methods:** Its cross-sectional study. The sample consisted of 490 students aged 15 to 23 (Mean=19.06; SD=4.17). Participants completed the instruments below: Adult Hope Scale ; Brief COPE Scale ; Oslo 3-item Social Support Scale; WHO-5 Well-Being Index ; Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and Cognitive Reflection Test . Data processing was done with SPSS 27.0 and Microsoft Excel 2019.

**Results:** Significant negative correlations were observed between Cognitive Reflection Test scores and gender ( $r = -.197$ ,  $p < 0.00$ ), Adult Hope Scale score ( $r = -.173$ ,  $p < 0.00$ ), WHO-5 Well-being Index ( $r = -.098$ ,  $p < 0.04$ ) and Emotion-Focused Coping ( $r = -.125$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). However, no significant correlations were found with Social Support, Problem-Focused-Coping, or Dysfunctional Coping (all  $p > 0.05$ ). The correlational analysis, suggested that individuals with higher analytical thinking tendencies are more likely to be male, have lower levels of hope, employ less emotion-focused coping strategies and reported lower subjective well-being.

**Conclusions:** The study emphasized that psychosocial factors are intricate, influenced by diverse elements. While cognitive abilities, as measured by the Cognitive Reflection Test, played a role in some aspects of these factors, they didn't fully explain their complexity. Therefore, the research suggests that further investigation is needed to grasp the underlying mechanisms and implications of these correlations in a Kosovo context.

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## EPV1245

## Diabetes Distress in patients of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus at a Teaching Hospital in Pakistan

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**Introduction:** Diabetes management in lower-middle-income countries is becoming more challenging with an ever-increasing prevalence. It encompasses emotional distress, regimen, physician-