

males and 3.8 for females in the 50 to 69 years group; and 18.1 for males and 2.9 for females aged 70 years and older. Notably, among the leading causes of death, suicide ranked 11th for the 05 to 14 years age group (3.41%), 3rd for the 15 to 19 years age group (6.90%), and 4th for the 20 to 29 years age group (5.56%). These figures underscore the significant impact of suicide on young populations.

Conclusions: The high mortality rate from suicide in Brazil underscores the urgent need for public health policies focused on suicide prevention. Effective interventions should include mental health support, community outreach programs, and increased awareness campaigns aimed at reducing the stigma around mental health issues. By addressing the underlying social and economic factors contributing to suicide, Brazil can improve health outcomes and enhance the quality of life for at-risk populations.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0829

Epidemiological Trends and Hospitalization Profile of Alcohol-Related Mental and Behavioral Disorders in the State of São Paulo, the Most Populous State of Brazil, 2023

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Introduction: Mental and behavioral disorders resulting from alcohol use are a significant public health issue. As the nation's most populous state, São Paulo encounters distinct challenges in this domain. According to the 2022 Census, the most recent national demographic survey, the state of São Paulo's population is estimated at 44,411,238, representing approximately 21.9% of Brazil's total population of 203,080,756. Understanding the epidemiological profile of these disorders is crucial to better assess their impact on the healthcare system and to guide effective resource allocation and management strategies.

Objectives: The present study aims to analyze statistical data related to hospitalizations due to mental and behavioral disorders caused by alcohol use in the state of São Paulo in 2023.

Methods: A cross-sectional, descriptive, retrospective, and quantitative study was conducted, focusing on hospitalizations of individuals diagnosed with mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in the state of São Paulo during 2023. Data were collected from the Department of Health Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS) within the "Hospital Information System of SUS" section, examining variables such as age range, gender, ethnicity, and length of hospital stay.

Results: In 2023, São Paulo recorded 5,898 hospitalizations for alcohol-related mental and behavioral disorders, with total expenditures amounting to R\$ 9,215,994.94. The average length of stay was 22.9 days, and the overall mortality rate was 0.64%, with 38 deaths. The highest number of hospitalizations occurred in the 35-39 years (12.1%), 40-44 years (14.7%), and 45-49 years (15.5%) age groups, which together accounted for 42.3% of all cases. Men represented 86.1% of hospitalizations, with an average length of stay of 23.4 days compared to 19.9 days for women. The ethnic distribution showed that 52.9% of hospitalizations were among White individuals, 8.3% were Black, 37.5% were Multiracial, and 0.7% were Asian. The

longest average stays were among White individuals (25.1 days), followed by Black (22.2 days) and Multiracial (20.2 days). The overall mortality rate was 0.64%, with a slightly higher rate in men (0.65%) compared to women (0.61%). Black individuals had the highest mortality rate (1.23%), particularly among men (1.25%).

Conclusions: This study underscores the public health impact of alcohol-related mental and behavioral disorders in the state of São Paulo, particularly among middle-aged men. Ethnic disparities in hospitalization duration and mortality suggest the need for targeted healthcare strategies to meet diverse demographic needs. These findings highlight the importance of tailored interventions and strategic resource allocation to reduce the burden of alcohol-related disorders and enhance health equity.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0830

High Prevalence and Socioeconomic Inequalities of Mental Disorders Among Adults with Disabilities in Western Iran

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Introduction: There is very little information about the mental health status of people with disabilities in Iran, while monitoring the status of this index is very necessary to properly address problems, design appropriate interventions, and evaluate the impact of interventions.

Objectives: in this regard, this study investigated the prevalence of mental disorders among adults with physical and sensory disabilities in Sanandaj City, Iran.

Methods: This descriptive-analytical and cross-sectional study was conducted on people with physical and sensory (sight, hearing and speech) disabilities over 18 years of age in Sanandaj city in 2023. A two-part questionnaire was used in order to collect data in this study. The first part consisted of age, sex, type of disability, basic health insurance status, supplementary health insurance, education, employment status, and economic status (wealth assets). The second part included Goldberg's 28-item questionnaire (GHQ-28) that was used as a screen tool for mental disorders. Data were analyzed using STATA software version 16.0 (Stata Corp, College Station, TX, USA.)

Results: Finally A total of 607 people (response rate: 99%) participated in this study that 317 were men (52.2%) and 290 were women (47.8%). The prevalence of mental disorders suspicion was 56.7% (344 people) and its prevalence based on the severity of the disorder was 29.7% mild, 16.6% moderate and 10.4% severe. Results indicated that over 56% of participants were suspected of having a mental disorder, with the most common being depression and anxiety. Females, younger participants, the unemployed, those without supplementary health insurance, and those from lower economic classes had significantly higher odds of mental disorder suspicion. An uneven distribution was observed, with a disproportionate concentration among the lower economic status group.

Conclusions: The findings highlight a high prevalence of suspected mental disorders among people with disabilities and inequalities in gender, age, employment, insurance coverage, and socioeconomic status. Addressing mental health needs is crucial through targeted screening, prevention programs, and promoting access to appropriate services for this vulnerable population.

Keywords: Disabled individuals, Disability, Mental health, Psychiatric disorders, Psychology, Health inequality, Iran.

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EPV0833

Examining the relationship between personality traits, anxiety levels, and coping styles with stress among architecture students

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Introduction: The university period is a time during which individuals experience both physical and social changes, encounter conflicts and intense anxieties that can be categorized under various subheadings such as behavioral, emotional, sexual, social, economic, and academic. Moreover, studying in the department of architecture includes additional stressors that differ from other faculties, such as non-objective materials and educational outputs, the requirement for versatile abilities and originality, subjective evaluation processes, constant exposure to criticism, performance anxiety. The level of an individual's current anxiety and the coping methods they will develop in response to stress are determined by the fundamental analysis methods of their personality traits. In this context, the aim of our study is to determine the significance of the relationship between personality traits, anxiety levels, and stress coping styles of architecture students studying at faculties located in the Marmara region, and to identify whether these factors vary according to demographic characteristics.

Objectives: The levels of anxiety that arise due to various reasons, the coping styles developed in response to stressor factors, and the personality traits, which are often considered the key determinants of these two factors, are examined within the scope of architecture students, who are exposed to intense stressors as the study population. Analyzing the relationships between these elements is crucial both to address gaps in the existing literature and to contribute to public health.

Methods: A study was conducted with 432 architecture students, who volunteered to participate in the study, from the Faculties of Architecture in universities located in the Marmara Region of Turkey. Data were collected using Random Sampling Method (Voluntary Basis), Online Survey Application, Socio-Demographic Information Form, Big Five Personality Inventory, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Coping with Stress Lifestyle Scale. The results of the study were evaluated using SPSS, Cronbach's alpha analysis, Mahalanobis distance values, T-TEST, One-Way Analysis of Variance, LSD TEST, Pearson Correlation Analysis and Standard Multiple Regression Analysis.

Results: As a result of the study, significant relationships were found between anxiety levels and gender, personality traits, types of schools, coping styles with stress, parental education levels; between coping styles with stress and types of schools, parental education levels, personality traits, and father's education level, family income level; and between anxiety levels and coping styles with stress.

Image 1:

ANOVA Analysis of Participants' Personality Traits According to Mother's Education Level

		Kareler Toplamı	Sd	Kareler Ortalaması	F	p
Dışadönüklük	Gruplararası	375,759	6	62,626	1,539	.164
	Gruplarıçi	15948,818	392	40,686		
	Toplam	16324,576	398			
Uyumluluk	Gruplararası	566,336	6	94,389	2,892	.009
	Gruplarıçi	12794,030	392	32,638		
	Toplam	13360,366	398			
Sorumluluk	Gruplararası	256,082	6	42,800	1,160	.327
	Gruplarıçi	14463,469	392	36,897		
	Toplam	14720,271	398			
Duygusal Denge	Gruplararası	205,297	6	34,216	1,320	.247
	Gruplarıçi	10162,227	392	25,924		
	Toplam	10367,524	398			
Zekâ	Gruplararası	335,302	6	55,884	1,643	.134
	Gruplarıçi	13329,495	392	34,004		
	Toplam	13664,797	398			

Image 2:

ANOVA Analysis Results of Participants' Coping with Stress Styles According to Mother's Education Level

		Kareler Toplamı	Sd	Kareler Ortalaması	F	p
Kaçınma	Gruplararası	1557,885	6	259,648	6,247	.000
	Gruplarıçi	16292,551	392	41,563		
	Toplam	17850,436	398			
Problem Odaklı Başa Çıkma	Gruplararası	456,101	6	76,017	1,781	.102
	Gruplarıçi	16729,809	392	42,678		
	Toplam	17185,910	398			
Sosyal Destek	Gruplararası	488,376	6	81,396	2,085	.054
	Gruplarıçi	15303,148	392	39,039		
	Toplam	15791,524	398			