Image 3:

ANOVA Analysis Results of Participants' Personality Traits Based on Father's Education Level

		Kareler Toplamı	Sd	Kareler Ortalaması	F	p
Dışadönüklük	Gruplararası	517,308	6	86,218	2.138	.048
	Gruplariçi	15807,268	392	40,325		
	Toplam	16324,576	398			
Uyumluluk	Gruplararası	129,022	6	21,504	.637	.701
	Gruplariçi	13231,344	392	33,753		
	Toplam	13360,366	398			
Sorumluluk	Gruplararası	130,481	6	21,747	.584	.743
	Gruplariçi	14589,789	392	37,219		
	Toplam	14720,271	398			
Duygusal Denge	Gruplararası	98,363	6	16,394	.626	.710
	Gruplariçi	10269,161	392	26,197		
	Toplam	10367,524	398			
Zekâ	Gruplararası	202,575	6	33,762	.983	.436
	Gruplariçi	13462,222	392	34,342		
	Toplam	13664,797	398			

Conclusions: This research has demonstrated that anxiety, personality traits, and coping styles in architecture students are influenced by various factors. This finding indicates the need for further studies focusing on architecture students.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0835

Frequency and Correlates of Anxiety Symptoms in Serbian Primary Care

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Introduction: Globally, anxiety disorders are ranked as the sixth largest contributor to non-fatal health loss (WHO, 2017). Data on anxiety in primary care patients in low- and middle-income countries are sparse.
Objectives: Determining prevalence and demographic correlates of symptoms of anxiety in primary care across Serbia.
Methods: Cross-sectional study was conducted in 100 primary care facilities from whole Serbia. Sample consisted of 10-12 consecutive patients interviewed by each of the 270 partaking general practitioners, total of 2041. The participants answered sociodemographic questionnaire, and if they were previously diagnosed with F40 or F41. GAD-7 questionnaire was used for the assessment of symptoms of anxiety (cut-off score ≥ 10). Multiple logistic regression was applied.
Results: Positive screening for anxiety was found in 22.7% of participants. It was significantly associated with gender (male OR: 0.769, 95% CI: 0.602-0.982), marital status (divorced OR: 1.901, 95% CI: 1.346-2.686; single OR: 1.573, 95% CI: 1.042-2.375), education (high school OR: 0.578 95%, CI: 0.410-0.814; university OR: 0.489, 95% CI: 0.323-0.740), employment (unemployed OR: 1.903, 95% CI: 1.355-2.672; retired OR: 1.797, 95% CI: 1.209-2.672; homemaker OR: 3.018, 95% CI: 1.842-4.945) and region of residence (Beograd OR: 0.595, 95% CI:0.430-0.824; Central Serbia OR: 0.371, 95% CI:0.231-0.597) Percentage of participants who have screened positively for anxiety without having previously established anxiety (F40, F41) diagnosis was 61.4%.
Conclusions: Anxiety is relatively prevalent among patients in primary care in Serbia and it is associated with gender, marital status, education, employment, and region of residence, with homemakers, divorced and the ones with only primary school being the most likely to have positive screening for anxiety. Even though positive screening for anxiety as measured here does not necessarily imply diagnosis of anxiety disorder, it nevertheless, means that the person experiences distress, and may need clinical attention - substantial percentage of patients with positive screening for anxiety is unrecognized and untreated.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0837

Attachment styles among students at the faculty of medicine of Sfax and suicidality

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Introduction: The theory of attachment is one of the most influential theories in developmental psychology. It was formulated by British psychologist John Bowlby in the 1950s and 1960s. This theory states that early relational experiences, particularly those with primary attachment figures (usually parents), influence the formation of internal working models that guide social interactions and attitudes toward oneself and others throughout life. The theory of attachment has important implications for adult relationships. An important time to study attachment is during university years, when many young adults are on their own for the first time and must establish new relationships which represents a moment of vulnerability.
Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of different attachment styles among medical externs using the RSQ scale and to examine the relationship between these attachment styles and suicidality.
Methods: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive, and analytical study. It was conducted over a period of five months among students at the Faculty of Medicine of Sfax using an online form that included sociodemographic data, medical history, lifestyle habits and the "Relationship Scale Questionnaire" (RSQ)
Results: The average age was 21.63 years. The distribution of students according to their attachment styles showed that avoidant attachment was the most prevalent (29%, n=150), and women exhibited more ambivalent attachment than men (p=0,031). Ambivalent attachment was significantly associated with sexual orientation (p=0,025).
Personal psychiatric history was associated with secure (p=0.008), ambivalent (p=0.005), and disorganized attachment styles (p=0.011).