

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.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0833

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

C. Şahin^{1,2*} and M. Karaaziz³

¹Psychiatry, University of Health Sciences Şişli Etfal Training and Research Hospita, İstanbul, Türkiye; ²Institute of Social Science Department of Clinical Psychology, Near East University and ³Department of Psychology, Near East University, Institute of Graduate Studies, Nicosia, Cyprus

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1496

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			

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
	Gruplarıçi	15807,268	392	40,325		
	Toplam	16324,576	398			
Uyumluluk	Gruplararası	129,022	6	21,504	.637	.701
	Gruplarıçi	13231,344	392	33,753		
	Toplam	13360,366	398			
Sorumluluk	Gruplararası	130,481	6	21,747	.584	.743
	Gruplarıçi	14589,789	392	37,219		
	Toplam	14720,271	398			
Duygusal Denge	Gruplararası	98,363	6	16,394	.626	.710
	Gruplarıçi	10269,161	392	26,197		
	Toplam	10367,524	398			
Zekâ	Gruplararası	202,575	6	33,762	.983	.436
	Gruplarıçi	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

M. Spasić Stojaković^{1,2*} and M. Latas^{3,4}

¹Psychiatry, Kliniken im Theodor-Wenzel-Werk, Berlin, Germany;

²Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade University, Belgrade, Serbia;

³Psychiatry Department, Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade University and ⁴Clinic of Psychiatry, University Clinical Centre of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1497

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

Y. Yaich^{1*}, A. Bouallegui¹, N. Ben Hamed¹, H. Khiari¹, A. Hakiri¹, G. Amri¹ and R. Ghachem¹

¹Psychiatry B, Razi hospital, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1498

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).