Objectives: The main objective of this integrative review was to investigate how empirical scientific studies have evaluated, associated and understood this hyperfocused attentional pattern in individuals with a diagnosis or symptoms suggestive of ADHD.

Methods: For searches in the electronic databases PubMed, Scopus, LILACs, Pepsic and Scielo, the terms "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder", "hyperfocus" and "flow state" were chosen. As inclusion criteria, studies were considered with (a) full texts available, (b) with an empirical design, (c) in English and (d) published in any year. In total, 10 empirical studies were analyzed (8 quantitative and 2 qualitative), Regarding the critical analysis of the included publications, relevant data were extracted about: (a) assessment instruments for deep concentration measures, (b) ADHD assessment instruments, (c) associations between hyperfocus, flow and ADHD and (d) general understandings of researchers on the representation of DC experiences in the lives of those with ADHD.

Results: The sudies indicated a plurality of assessment instruments for both CP constructs (hyperfocus, flow, perseveration) and ADHD symptoms. As main findings, the articles suggest a high prevalence of hyperfocus in adults with ADHD compared to those without the disorder, as well as positive correlations between ADHD symptoms, hyperfocus, perseveration, internet addiction and emotional dysregulation. Different perspectives on the manifestation of DC in ADHD were captured from the studies, whose interpretations ranged from harmful behavior to the potentiality of ADHD.

Conclusions: It was observed that, despite the recent expansion of research trying to understand the phenomenon of hyperfocus in the context of ADHD, scientific knowledge on the topic is still quite limited. In addition to having the unprecedented character of bringing together what modern science has postulated about CP in relation to ADHD, this research is relevant because it contributes to expanding the visibility of ADHD beyond the diagnostic criteria established by the DSM-V-TR and ICD-11.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1328

Self-Regulation Behavioural Style and Emotional State in Students and People Living with HIV during the COVID-19 Second Wave in the Russian Federation

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Introduction: Self-regulation refers to a structured mental process for initiating, organizing, maintaining, and managing internal and external activities directed toward achieving goals. Each individual exhibits a unique self-regulation style that influences their capacity to adapt to changing circumstances. During the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant rise in anxiety, depression, and stress levels was noted in Russia. Emotional disorders may relate to self-regulation styles, as they affect an individual's adaptation to evolving internal and external stressors.

Objectives: The study investigates relationships between self-regulation styles and depression, anxiety, and stress levels among humanities students and HIV-positive patients, shedding light on how behavioural self-regulation affects emotional responses in different population segments during the pandemic in the Russian Federation.

Methods: Data were collected from January to July 2021 using a Google form. The sample included 35 humanities students from Russian universities and 59 HIV-positive patients. V.I. Morosanova's "Style of Self-Regulation of Behaviour" questionnaire was used to assess self-regulation styles, while the DASS-21, adapted for Russian contexts, measured levels of depression, anxiety, and stress.

Results: We found that in the group of Russian university students, depression had negative correlations with behavioural programming ($r_s = -0.421$, $p < 0.05$) and with outcome evaluation ($r_s = -0.401$, $p < 0.05$). In the HIV patient group, depression had negative correlations with modelling ($r_s = -0.322$, $p < 0.05$) and flexibility ($r_s = -0.285$, $p < 0.05$), anxiety also with modelling ($r_s = -0.270$, $p < 0.05$) and flexibility ($r_s = -0.261$, $p < 0.05$). In both groups, stress was not related to self-regulation behaviour style.

Conclusions: The study highlights the association between emotional disorders and self-regulation was more pronounced in the HIV-positive group. Depression and anxiety corresponded with reduced reality assessment and flexibility in self-regulation. These patients found it more challenging to evaluate internal and external factors and adjust their self-regulatory processes amid changing conditions, indicating a greater vulnerability to disruptions in self-regulation. Within the students' group, depression alone affected self-regulation, particularly diminishing abilities in programming and outcome evaluation. As depressive symptoms worsened, students struggled to effectively plan actions and assess their behaviour and achievements.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1329

Quality of Life and Behavioural Self-Regulation Style in Different Groups of the Russian Population during the Second Wave of COVID-19

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Introduction: Quality of life (QoL) is a comprehensive concept encompassing an individual's satisfaction with various aspects of life, including material, social, spiritual needs, intellectual and physical development, and safety. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the quality of life in Russia declined due to environmental and social disruptions. Behavioural self-regulation, which reflects an individual's ability to manage internal and external conditions, plays a key role in adapting to challenging situations. Thus, exploring the relationship between QoL and self-regulation styles can provide insight into adaptive behaviours under pandemic conditions.

Objectives: The study aimed to explore the interconnections between quality of life and self-regulation styles in humanities students and people living with HIV during the second wave of COVID-19.