

ANT-S) were associated with BDDE-SR. Regression results demonstrated in Table 1 show that BOR-I and PAR-R predict BDDE-SR. Correlation of BOR-I and PAR-R with BDDE-SR factors was shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Hierarchical multiple linear regression analysis for BOR-I, PAR-R in predicting BDD symptoms

	B	SE	beta	t	R ²	ΔR ²	F	Sig.
Model 1								
BOR-I	2.812	0.547	0.491	5.140	.241	.232	26.421	.001
Model 2								
BOR-I	2.317	0.568	0.405	4.080	.294	.277	6.073	.016
PAR-R	1.387	0.563	0.245	2.464				

Table 2. Correlation between BDDE Total, five BDDE factors and BOR-I and PAR-R

Variable	BDDE Total	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	BOR-I
BOR-I	.489**	.469**	.370**	.440**	.317**	.352**	
PAR-R	.388**	.311**	.366**	.307**	.302**	.387**	.354**

Note. **p<0.01; Factor 1 : preoccupation, distress and embarrassment; Factor 2 : avoidance; Factor 3 : checking, comparing and camouflaging; Factor 4 : dissatisfaction; Factor 5 : importance; BOR-I : identity problem of borderline traits; PAR-R : resentment of paranoid traits

Conclusions: This study shows that BDD symptoms are associated with borderline-identity problems and paranoia-resentment and suggests that we should consider the diagnosis of BDD for individuals with high BOR and PAR scores.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0490

Personal and situational determinants of perception of important life events

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Introduction: The present time is characterized by the instability of society, the authoritarian state, social insecurity, and the events of the global pandemic. One of the main properties of modernity is the continuous nature of the social changes taking place in it. Social uncertainty, instability and social insecurity complicate the usual strategy for constructing ideas about the world around us. In connection with certain factors, events in a person's life can be defined as significant.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to check the fact that important life events are something associated with stress and have a negative emotional connotation.

Methods: The methodological basis of the research was the qualitative study: semi-structured interviews, including projective techniques (case and content analysis) were carried out. N = 50 residents of Russia and Austria, age 16-65.

Results: The hypothesis about important life events was completely confirmed. It turned out that important life events were described by the respondents mainly as negative, that is, in most cases (more than 70% of the total number of answers), important events were associated as something associated with stress, having a negative emotional connotation. It is interesting that mentions of joyful and happy events were much less frequent than negative ones, while there were practically no descriptions of the experience of vivid emotions accompanying any long-awaited events. At the same time, important events are quite extensively associated with stress and critical emotional experiences, often with mental problems: "shock", "crisis", "debts", "severe depression", "complete collapse", "everything goes to hell".

Conclusions: Important life events for a person are rather negatively assessed events, as well as events associated with stress, rather than positively assessed events.

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Prevention of Mental Disorders

EPP0491

The prevalence of subclinical ADHD and its associations with mental health and academic attitudes

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Introduction: ADHD has been studied less extensively in adults than in children over the years, even though the indications of it clearly affect academic attitudes and closely linked to depression and substance abuse.

Objectives: Exploratory cross-sectional research was conducted to examine the prevalence of subclinical ADHD is among medical students and its correlations with substance abuse. Furthermore, our goal was to find psychological and academic mediating variables, that might be risk or protective factors of its occurrence.

Methods: A total of 239 (69 male) medical students were screened by an online questionnaire using Adult Self-Report Scale (ASRS), Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale-21 (DASS-21), Maslach Burnout Inventory-Student Version (MBI-SS), Utrecht Work Engagement Scale for Students (UWES-S) and CAGE Questionnaire, which included smoking, alcohol, stimulant and sedative use.

Results: Problematic substance use was reported by 48% of medical students for alcohol use, 43% for smoking, 25% for stimulant use and 21% for sedative use. The prevalence of ADHD symptoms is relatively high among medical students (m=36.13). Correlation and linear regression analysis showed a strong association between ADHD symptoms, depression, and substance abuse. The prevalence of subclinical ADHD symptoms mediates the relationship between depression and substance use, such as alcohol and stimulant use, but there is no significant relationship between academic attitudes (engagement and burnout) and ADHD symptoms, except for depersonalization, which was found to be a risk factor for the development of alcohol and stimulant use.