

19%, the EMS Emotional deprivation in 10.7%, the EMS failure in 8.3% and the EMS Enmeshment in 7.4%.

Conclusions: By comparing the rates of EMS in childhood and adulthood, it emerges that only the EMS Abandonment, Dependence and Insufficient self-control showed a disinensification, increasing successively from adulthood to childhood as follow :from 69.4% to 47.1% , from 52.9% to 31.4% and from 59.5% to 47.9%.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Morocco; Early maladaptive schemas; call centers; employees

EPV1123

Individual differences in the experience of meta-mood and internalizing psychopathology

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Introduction: Emotional competencies such as attention to emotion and emotional clarity have been extensively studied in the literature. Depending on the context, their role shows different patterns of association with emotion regulation and psychopathological states.

Objectives: In the current study, we aim to understand when and how attention to emotion and emotional clarity are related to the co-occurrence of anxiety and depression.

Methods: Data were collected on attention to emotion, emotional clarity, anxiety, and depression. A sample of 258 adolescents aged 12 to 18 years ($M = 14.6$, $SD = 1.7$, 54.5% girls) was examined to investigate the moderating role of attention to emotion and emotional clarity on the relationship between anxiety and depression after controlling for age, gender, and socioeconomic status.

Results: showed that high levels of attention to emotion and low levels of emotional clarity were associated with increased risk for anxiety and depression. Balanced levels of attention to emotion and emotional clarity were also associated with increased risk for anxiety and depression. However, low levels of attention to emotion and high levels of emotional clarity showed no statistically significant association with the occurrence of anxiety and depression.

Conclusions: Overall, this positive imbalance of low attention to emotion and high emotional clarity appears to be the most favorable emotional states for coping with internalizing problems, suggesting less harmful effects of attention to emotion.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Anxiety; comorbidity; emotional self-awareness; Depression

EPV1124

The phenomenology of motivation

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Introduction: The concept of motivation pervades our professional and personal lives. Motivation is almost impossible to be observed directly, it is a construct for the interpretation of a behaviour that “calls the attention”.

Objectives: This work reviews the current available data on the phenomenological description of motivation and the abnormalities of motivation.

Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature with selection of scientific articles published in the past 10 years; by searching Pubmed and Medscape databases using the combination of MeSH descriptors. The following MeSH terms were used: “motivation”, “psychopathology”, “phenomenology”.

Results: Abnormalities in motivation may involve diminution or exacerbation. Anhedonia is the absence of pleasure in relation to usually pleasurable activities, it occurs in depression and schizophrenia where the pleasurable intrinsic motivation that acts as incentive for behaviour may be lost. In mania it may be increased so that mundane activities become unduly fascinating and rewarding.

Conclusions: Countless theories have been proposed to explain human motivation but each sheds light on specific aspects of motivation, neglecting others. This diversity creates confusion because most theories have areas of conceptual overlap and disagreement. To facilitate the development of studies, an agreement should be achieved on an operational definition of motivation.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: motivation; phenomenology; Psychopathology

EPV1125

Comparing the role of neuronal versus non-neuronal cells in the pathophysiology of delirium: a systematic review.

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Introduction: Delirium is a condition which impacts nearly half of older adults during hospital admission. It presents with a wide range of neuropsychiatric symptoms leading to increased morbidity and mortality. Despite this, specialised knowledge and ownership of the condition remain unclear.

Objectives: To compare evidence surrounding the roles of neuronal and non-neuronal cells in the overall pathophysiology of delirium and consider the impact this could have in practice.

Methods: Using PRISMA systematic review guidelines, five medical research databases were screened for papers discussing the role of neuronal and/or non-neuronal cells in the pathophysiology of delirium between 2011 and 2021.

Results: Fifteen papers which met the inclusion criteria were then categorised into discussing neuronal (n=2), non-neuronal (n=4) or both (n=9) types of cells' roles in the pathophysiology of delirium. Delirium was often caused by a homeostatic imbalance secondary