Results: Our study population was exclusively female, including 69 patients. The mean age of participants was 56.2 ±12.6 years. The most frequent etiology of sciatica pain was a herniated disc, followed by lumbar spinal stenosis and spondylolisthesis. The root path was L5 in 49 cases and S1 in 20 cases. The mean Oswestry score was 25 ± 4.1. The disability was moderate, severe and crippled respectively in 10.1%, 82.6% and 7.2% of patients. Regarding the patients' anxiety levels, it was found that 76.8%, 20.3%, and 2.9% appeared to have mild, moderate, and severe anxiety, respectively. As for the depression levels of patients, 13 were mildly depressed (18.8%), 20 were moderately depressed (29%), and 36 were severely depressed (52.2%). We found that anxiety and depression were correlated with disability (p = <0.05, r = 0.2).

Conclusions: Our findings highlight a correlation between altered mental health and disability among patients with chronic sciatica. It is crucial to screen psychiatric disorders among these patients in order to improve their well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Personality and Personality Disorders

EPV1349

Digital tools for training speech therapists: diagnosis of speech disorders in children

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Introduction: The evolution of digital technologies creates new potential in training specialists who work with children with speech development disorders (6A01.0, ICD-11). The use of digital tools, such as video cases depicting real or simulated speech disorders, provides more opportunities for students to acquire practical diagnostic skills in classroom settings before encountering real individuals with speech disorders.

Objectives: Identifying the attitudes of students, future speech therapists, towards the use of classroom-based diagnostic simulation as a form of training.

Methods: Sixty-two second-year students in the Speech Therapy program were surveyed. The future specialists were asked to anonymously answer open-ended questions about which training methods they consider most effective for enhancing their competencies in diagnosing children with speech disorders.

Results: Forty-three students indicated that they would like to increase the number of practical hours in pre-schools and schools, where they can observe real cases of speech disorders. Thirty-nine students responded that during classroom sessions and self-study, they would like to have unlimited access to video materials showcasing the widest possible range of speech disorders.

Conclusions: Future speech therapists are highly interested in the practical study of speech disorders. However, during their internships, students are often limited in their access to diverse range of examples of the disorders. Creating an educational digital resource featuring video cases which allows students to study cases of speech disorders not only during class time but also during independent work at their own convenience and pace will significantly contribute to successful development of diagnostic competencies. This paper has been supported by the Kazan Federal University Strategic Academic Leadership Program (PRIORITY-2030).

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EPV1350

Specifics of anticipatory competence of adolescents with motor disorders

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Introduction: Anticipatory competence allows an adolescent to act and make important decisions in life and activities with a certain temporal-spatial foresight. However, due to their disorder, adolescents with motor impairments are not always able to anticipate the development of future events, and they experience difficulties in establishing social contacts and understanding the emotional states of others.

Objectives: To study the specifics of anticipatory competence in adolescents with motor disorders.

Methods: The study involved 46 adolescents (aged 12-15) attending educational institutions for children with disabilities, with a history of spastic diplegia, spastic tetraplegia, and ataxia. The research employed the following methods: the "Achenbach's Questionnaire," V.D. Mendelevich's "Test of Anticipatory Competence," V.P. Ulyanova's "Anticipation of the Outcome of a Situation with Norm Violations," and the authors' method "Study of Anticipatory Competence of Adolescents" by A.I. Akhmetzyanova and T.V. Artemyeva.

Results: The study revealed that, although the overall level of anticipatory competence in adolescents with motor disorders is quite high, these children experience difficulties in spatial orientation and in structuring a sequence of actions. They encounter challenges in planning future activities and they frequently experience delays. Adolescents with this pathology demonstrated low anticipatory competence in virtual reality, indicating difficulties in virtual communication with others.

Conclusions: The findings of this study on the specifics of anticipatory competence in adolescents with motor disorders will help develop and implement programs for the social adaptation of children, preparing them for future professional activities and independent living in the community.

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EPV1351

Regulation of the Subjective Experience of Safety in Humor among Younger Schoolchildren

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Introduction: Laughter can be regarded as a distinct form of cathartic experience, arising from the violation of various well-established cultural norms. The balance between the emotions of laughter and fear depends on the extent and nature of the norm violation, as well as the specifics of its perception. The development of regulatory functions enables younger schoolchildren to comprehend increasingly complex forms of humor, which involve the transgression of cultural norms—ranging from behavioral violations to breaches of logical and linguistic norms.

Objectives: To examine the specific features of humor perception and production by younger schoolchildren, as well as the potential for regulating their subjective experiences of danger and safety in situations involving norm violations in humor.

Methods: The empirical study involved 360 younger schoolchildren (aged 7-10). The "Sometimes It Happens" (T. Artemyeva) method was used to study humor. The analysis of the schoolchildren's responses was based on the following indicators: identification of rules (norms) in academic, extracurricular, and family interaction situations; the creation of humorous event scenarios; and the selection of event outcomes (adaptive or maladaptive humor).

Results: The study revealed that the development of regulatory functions in younger schoolchildren allows them not to fear violating certain cultural norms or rules of social interaction in a joke. The positive correlation between maladaptive event outcomes and the identification of norms and rules by younger schoolchildren indicates the development of their regulatory function, mastery over their own cognitive processes, and their ability to interpret "dangerous" or "fear-inducing" scenarios as subjectively non-threatening, allowing them to emotionally distance themselves from such situations. Younger schoolchildren recognize the potential of humor in violating cultural norms, understanding that something in the event does not occur as it should according to the rule. In the child's view, adherence to cultural norms guarantees a sense of safety in interactions with adults and peers.

Conclusions: The findings of the study provide a foundation for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the regulatory functions of younger schoolchildren.

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Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1352

Psychometric Properties of the Arabic Version of the Mini-IPIP Five-Factor Personality Scale in Kuwait

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Introduction: The Mini-IPIP, a 20-item short form of the 50-item International Personality Item Pool-Five-Factor Model measure (Goldberg, 1999), with promising psychometric properties, The Mini-IPIP describes personality in terms of the Five Factor Model, namely Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. The Mini-IPIP appears to be an alternative to the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), and the Big Five Inventory (BFI).

Objectives: The study aims to investigate the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Mini-IPIP.

Methods: The Arabic version of the Mini-IPIP scales, and the TIPI was administered to1560 Kuwait university undergraduates (576 males mean age = 21.82±0.70 and 984 females; mean age = 20.95±1.31). The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the Mini-IPIP with TIPI & BFI were assessed.

Results: Cronbach's alpha was satisfactory for N (0.82), E (0.73), O (0.75), A (0.81) and C (0.80). Results revealed significant gender differences in N with a favor for females and in E, O & C with a favor for males. PCA showed that Mini-IPIP five factors explains 71.05 % of the total variance. The Mini-IPIP demonstrated good convergent validity with the BFI (r =71, .76, .77, .82, .67 for E, A, C, N, and O, respectively) and with the TIPI (r = .46, .49, .66, .69, .58 for E, A, C, N, and O, respectively).

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Mini-IPIP as a useful tool for researchers needing a short assessment of the Big Five in research.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1353

Psychometric Properties of the Arabic NEO-FFI-3 among Undergraduates in Kuwait

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Introduction: The reproduction of the structure of the NEO-FFI has been stable across different Arabic cultures. The NEO Five-Factor Inventory-3 (NEO-FFI-3) is the revised version of the NEO-FFI-R, which describes personality in terms of the Five Factor Model, namely Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. The psychometric properties of the NEO-FFI-3 present a robust verification base in diverse cultures. Although there is an Arabic version of the NEO-FFI, the psychometric properties of the Arabic NEO-FFI-3 are yet unknown.

Objectives: The study aims to investigate the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptation of the NEO-FFI-3.

Methods: The Arabic version of the NEO-FFI-3 is a 60-item questionnaire, and the NEO-FFI-R 60-item questionnaire was administered to1373 Kuwait university undergraduates (559 males mean age = 20.41±1.43 and 814 females; mean age = 20.60±1.18). The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the NEO-FFI-3 with NEO–FFI-R were assessed.

Results: Cronbach's alpha was satisfactory for N (0.72), E (0.82), O (0.79), A (0.82) and C (0.74). Results revealed significant gender differences in N, O & C with a favor for females. PCA showed that NEO-FFI-3 five factors explains 53.98% of the total variance. However, the high mean correlations between the NEO-FFI-3 and NEO–FFI-R scales, with coefficients of (0.87) for the N, (0.85) for the E, (0.84) for the C, (0.78) for the O, and (0.77) for the A.

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptations of the NEO-FFI-3 as useful instruments for assessing the Big Five.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared