

Image 2:

Prevalence	N=53(100%)	
Patients gender	49(92.5%)	
Male		
Female		
Average patients age (20-40 years)	50(94%)	
Most frequent diagnosis (schizophrenia and related disorders)	28(56%)	
Place of attack (most frequent)		
Emergency department	33(66%)	
Female department A	11(11%)	
Male department A	5(10%)	
Outpatient consultations	11(22%)	
Means to calm the aggression	P	V
Talking to him	8(21,1%)	37(74%)
outside the patient calmly	4 (10,5%)	21(42%)
Outside by force	15(39,5%)	13(26%)
VO treatment	6(15,8%)	13(26%)
IV treatment	30(78,9%)	13(26%)
Isolation	25(65,8%)	13(26%)
Physical restraint	30(78,9%)	15(30%)
Nothing	2(5,3%)	2(5,3%)

**Conclusions:** Agresion is known to have negative impacts for both staff and patients. Our study suggests that mental health staff in our facility are victims of aggression. Improved methods of measuring aggression and a wider study of different psychiatric institutions will help to prevent aggression and create a healthy work environment, which in turn will help the staff to develop and improve the quality of care for patients.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPV1326

The importance of Assertive Community Mental Health Treatment in the rural depopulation

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**Introduction:** The proposed research work aims to carry out a review of the data of the Assertive Community Treatment Program

of Segovia, analyzing its importance in certain profiles of psychiatric patients.

**Objectives:** Review of data from the Segovia Assertive Community Treatment Program from 2020-2024: age, sex, nationality, marital status, level of education, diagnosis, family history, substance use, population, socio-family situation, economic situation, follow-up and admissions in Mental health, social health coordination and disability.

**Methods:** Data from the Segovia Assertive Community Treatment Program from 2020-2024.

**Results:** The majority of patients participating in the Segovia Assertive Community Treatment Program between 2020-2024 were Spanish men between 20 and 60 years old. All patients were single, except three separated and one married. Approximately half of them lived alone and the other half with their family of origin. Most had basic education and half were employed. Regarding the consumption of toxic substances, most of them smoked tobacco and some also consumed alcohol or cannabis, and a small number cocaine. Many of them received a financial benefit and had social-health coordination.

The most common diagnosis is schizophrenia, followed by schizoaffective disorder and delusional disorder, most with psychiatric family history. Other diagnoses that the patients presented were: bipolar disorder, personality disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Some of them also had disabilities.

It is important to highlight that 94.12% of patients live in rural areas, many of them more than 30 minutes away by car and with faced great difficulties with public transportation. Many of them were more previous admissions to Psychiatry and an irregular follow-up in Mental Health, but very few had readmissions during the Program. The majority of patients had psychopharmacological treatment, and 7.14% of them had injectable antipsychotic treatment.

**Conclusions:** A large percentage of patients in the Assertive Community Mental Health Treatment Program are people who live in a rural environment, with a long distance from the nearest mental health center and with difficulties using public transportation, which is why this program is very useful. In these patients to achieve clinical stability, since these patients had irregular follow-up in Mental Health consultations and had numerous admissions to Psychiatry.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

EPV1327

Experiences of deep concentration in individuals with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): An integrative review of the literature

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**Introduction:** ADHD has been seen by current science as an expression of complex traits that go beyond the symptomatological triad of “inattention-hyperactivity-impulsivity”. Among the new notes, experiences of deep concentration (DC) are mentioned as a frequent phenomenon in the daily lives of those with ADHD, which encourages research on this topic.

**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 studies 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.