variables, it comprised an evaluation of dependency on external validation through a series of targeted questions, and explored its relationship with the use of dating platform. The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used to assess participants' self-esteem, with a score below 31 indicating low self-esteem.
Results: The study included 55 participants aged between 19 and 40 years, with a mean age of 26.27. The gender distribution was nearly equal, with 49.1% male (n=27) and 50.9% female(n=28). Most participants (54.54%) were single, and 40% reported using dating apps primarily for casual dating and entertainment.
Among applications users, 46.7% engaged with the platforms several times a week, while 20% used them daily. Furthermore, 53.7% of users plan to continue using them.
Regarding external validation, 64.4% reported that receiving validation motivated them to use the applications more frequently, while 56.2% indicated they would adjust their behavior based on feedbacks. Additionally, 47.1% felt influenced by compliments, and 58.9% reported that criticism and rejection affected them negatively.
According to the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, 33.3% of users exhibited low self-esteem and 28.5% of users reported that dating applications had a negative impact on their self-esteem. Notably, no significant correlation was found between dating applications' usage and self-esteem ($p = 0.53 > 0.05$).
Conclusions: This study highlights a reliance on external validation among online dating users, suggesting that these platforms may encourage behaviors driven by the need for approval. This underscores the importance of further research into the psychological effects of such dependence.

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EPV0749

Stigma in development and evaluation of web-based weight loss programs? Characteristics of study samples - a systematic review

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Introduction: People with a severe mental illness (SMI) have a higher prevalence of obesity than the general population. Weight gain is one of the main adverse side effects of antipsychotic treatment, leading to health complications, higher mortality and low treatment adherence in people with SMI. E-Health programs are increasingly used for weight loss.
Objectives: This systematic review aims to analyze target groups and the inclusion and exclusion criteria in evaluation studies of such programs, with a focus on the exclusion of individuals with SMI and the resulting gap in healthcare.
Methods: The systematic search consisted of studies in English using the databases PUBMED, PsychInfo and Cochrane Database, published between January 1, 2003 - February 29, 2024. Exclusion criteria were studies with a focus on programs other than weight loss or combined interventions. Further, we used the search terms: web-based, app* OR artificial intelligence* OR software OR online OR machine learning* OR digital* OR Internet AND weight loss OR body mass index OR weight reduction* OR body weight OR waist circumference OR obesity* OR BMI OR weight. The database search identified 4560 records, of those 633 duplicates were removed. The remaining 3927 records were further screened and 3584 were excluded, 343 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility. 117 full text articles were excluded with reasons and finally 226 studies were included in qualitative synthesis.
Results: Preliminary results showed that app recommendations were reported in only 44 out of 226 studies. Additionally, analysis of target groups for recommended apps indicated that most were designed for individuals with diabetes, closely followed by apps targeting maternity, hypertension or cardiovascular diseases and corporate health management. Notably, none of the apps were specifically designed for people with a mental illness. Moreover, a comparison of the frequency of exclusion criteria for mental vs. somatic vs. chronic illnesses in general resulted in: 77:54:105. The terminology used for exclusion specifically for people with a mental illness was often general (e.g. "mental impairments", "any psychological problem", "unstable emotional condition").
Conclusions: The results point to deficits in the area of app recommendation and in sample selection. Specifically, people with a mental illness were most frequently excluded using vague terminology. Furthermore, there is an enormous lack of such programs for people with SMI. Knowledge about such gaps is crucial in order to avoid inadequate care for vulnerable groups. Excluding people with SMI from the development and subsequent evaluation of such programs may not adequately address their challenges and may lead to additional frustration experienced by this group due to inadequate app recommendations. The results suggest a potential stigmatization.

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Generative Pre-trained Transformer-4 (GPT-4) generated psychological reports in psychodynamic perspective: a pilot study on quality of report, risk of hallucination, and client satisfaction

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Introduction: Recently, there has been growing interest in leveraging large language models (LLMs) in psychiatry and counseling. Specifically, there is a need to develop LLM-based programs that generate psychodynamic assessments, helping individuals gain self-insight and evaluate the quality of such services. However, research in this area remains limited.
Objectives: This pilot study aims to evaluate quality, risk of hallucination, and client satisfaction with psychodynamic psychological reports generated by GPT-4.

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