the evaluated mental health burdens, while resilience emerged as a protective factor against these outcomes. Our findings underscore the importance of considering loneliness, resilience, financial stress, and campus climate as variables of interest when designing mental health interventions to improve academic performance and overall well-being among undergraduate college students.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP677

Faster rhythmic auditory stimulation induced less severe movement abnormalities in people with psychotic-like experiences

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Introduction: People with psychotic-like experiences (PLE) have slow movements and uncontrolled movements, which are indicative of transition to psychotic disorders afterwards. Earlier research has reported that rhythmic auditory stimulation (RAS) is a promising therapeutic technique for movement abnormalities in people in the psychosis continuum. However, the small sample size was a major limitation in earlier research and restricted result generalizability.
Objectives: This study was to increase the sample size and examine if faster RAS induced faster movements and less uncontrolled movements at both hands in people with PLE.
Methods: A total of 55 right-handed people with PLE (age: 20.51 ±2.50 years; 28 females) and 55 age- and gender-matched right-handed healthy controls (age: 20.53±3.10 years; 24 females) were recruited. Participants used the index finger to perform the alternate touching task for each hand when the motion capture system recorded the movement procedure. They were required to follow each beat of RAS with the normal tempo (100% of the fastest movement tempo without RAS) and the fast tempo (110% of the fastest movement tempo), the order of which was counterbalanced, when performing the alternate touching task. Kinematic variables were calculated to reflect severity of slow movements and uncontrolled movements in participants.
Results: Two-way analysis of variance showed no interaction between groups and RAS in right-hand and left-hand kinematic values. People with PLE had slow movements at both hands and uncontrolled movements at the right hand. Faster RAS induced faster movements and less uncontrolled movements at both hands in people with PLE.
Conclusions: The major contribution of this study was to use a relatively large sample size to demonstrate effectiveness of faster RAS on inducing faster movements and less uncontrolled movements at both hands in people with PLE and thus increase result generalizability. Given that movement abnormalities are initial signs in the psychosis continuum and risk factors of transition to psychotic disorders, when healthcare practitioners design early intervention for movement problems in people with PLE, incorporating RAS in therapy is suggested.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Promotion of Mental Health

EPP678

Associations of working experience as public health physicians allocated in the rural area and mental health in young general practitioners

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Introduction: Young general practitioners allocated in the rural area sustain the community healthcare frontline and endure the limited medical resources and social supports. Physician mental health could affect the quality of healthcare.
Objectives: We examined the association of work-related experience with mental health in young public health physicians in the rural area.
Methods: Study promotional document was posted on the Korean Association of Public Health Doctors (PHD) website (http://kaphd.org) on July 2023. Three-hundred PHD (among the total 1,256 PHD) completed a web-based self-reported questionnaire on demographics, working experiences, and mental health on a first-come, first-served basis. Adjusted odds ratios(aOR) of depression, anxiety, lower self-esteem, and distress for working experiences in PHD were calculated in the multivariable logistic regression model with the best fit combinations of significant explanatory variables ($P<0.05$) in univariate logistic regression.
Results: Distress, depression, anxiety, and lower self-esteem were reported by 39.7%, 25.3%, 11.3%, and 8.7% of the PHDs, respectively. Higher odds of worse mental health in PHD were associated with patient-physician conflicts at workplace, isolated residence from local facilities, and higher workload. Conversely, perceived expertise utilization and social connections with peers were related to the lower odds of worse mental health in PHD.
Conclusions: This study highlights the needs of governmental policy targeting the young general practitioners in rural area to enhance the expertise utilization and social connectedness, and to reduce the patient-physician conflict.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Old Age Psychiatry

EPP681

Dementia with Lewy bodies: a review of disease-modifying therapies for α-synucleinopathies

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Introduction: Neurodegenerative disease prevalence is high in the elderly, as aged brains accumulate molecular and cellular damage.

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