meta-analysis performed on the three above-mentioned datasets show that neither ASD nor the severity of autistic traits influences the dynamics of learning.
**Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that, not only learning but also the dynamics of acquisition of statistical knowledge are intact in autism.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0251

## Factors influencing the health-related quality of life among persons with lower limb amputation wearing a prosthesis

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**Introduction:** Limb amputation is often an unavoidable process in many diseases and accidents, leading to several limitations in social, professional, and recreational activities.
**Objectives:** To explore the perceptions of persons with lower limb amputation (PLLA) wearing a prosthesis regarding the health-related quality of life (HRQoL), and to examine the relationships between HRQoL, body image disturbance, and self-esteem.
**Methods:** The research sample consisted of 91 PLLA who were using a prosthesis. The data were collected through a questionnaire comprised of demographic information and the following scales: The Short Form Health Survey-12 (SF-12), the Amputee Body Image Scale (ABIS-R), and the Rosenberg scale (RSES), in order to assess HRQoL, body image disturbance, and self-esteem respectively. The SPSS statistical software (v.26) was used for the statistical analysis of the data.
**Results:** The mean SF-12 score of the participants was 70.31 (SD=16.74). The HRQoL was affected by the following sociodemographic factors: age, educational level, profession, income, marital status, and parenthood. It was also influenced by disability-related factors, such as amputation cause and years of prosthesis use. In particular, young participants reported a better level of HRQoL than the older participants ($p<0.001$). Participants with a higher education level presented better HRQoL than those with lower education level ($p<0.001$). Unemployed participants and students presented better HRQoL scores compared to all other professional categories ($p=0.001$). However, participants with lower incomes <10,000 € reported a lower level of HRQoL ($p=0.028$). Singles had the highest HRQoL score, while widowers had the lowest ($p=0.001$). Childfree participants experienced the highest level of HRQoL ($p=0.001$). Participants whose amputation resulted from an accident reported a better HRQoL compared to those who had an amputation due to Type 2 diabetes ($p<0.001$). As the years of prosthesis use increase, HRQoL decreases ($p=0.001$). Regarding the associations between HRQoL, body image disturbance, and self-esteem statistically significant relationships were recorded. More specifically, there is a significant positive relationship between RSES and SF-12 ($p<0.001$); as participants' self-esteem increases, so does their HRQoL. Conversely, a statistically significant negative correlation emerged between SF-12 and ABIS-R ($p<0.001$); as HRQoL increases, body image disturbance decreases.
**Conclusions:** The aforementioned factors should be considered in the design and implementation of psychosocial interventions aimed at recovery. Qualitative studies are recommended to explore the lived experiences of PLLA in-depth.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0252

## Artificial Intelligence in Psychiatry: A New Paradigm

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**Introduction:** The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning has sparked interest in its applicability in the mental health domain, offering potential improvements in the efficiency and personalization of psychiatric services.
**Objectives:** To characterize the methodological and technical approaches in studies utilizing machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) within mental health, to evaluate their potential and impact in psychiatric clinical practice, and to address the associated ethical concerns.
**Methods:** A systematic review, adhering to the PRISMA guidelines, was conducted across four primary medical databases. Emphasis was placed on studies that applied machine learning and NLP techniques to psychiatric contexts, extracting data from sources such as medical records and social media.
**Results:** From 327 identified articles, 58 were considered relevant. Major themes included symptom extraction, illness severity classification, therapy effectiveness comparison, and psychopathological insight derivation. Notably, most studies focused on specific populations like social media users, emergency room attendees, or those within medical databases. Methodological findings showcased a preference for efficient classifiers and Python as the primary platform.
**Conclusions:** Machine learning and NLP offer a promising new avenue for psychiatric research and clinical practice, enabling the extraction of previously inaccessible patient information and supporting the decision-making process. However, the field must address inherent limitations, ethical considerations, and ensure that the tools augment, rather than replace, clinical judgment.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPP0254

## Psychosocial risks in the practice of healthcare professionals: from the culture of stoicism to occupational suicide.

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