Objectives: The aim this research was to investigate the influence of emotional intelligence (EI) levels on the impact of emotions in risk-taking propensity assessed by the BART.
Methods: To this end, we developed a variant of the BART in wich each balloon displayed a face with an emotional expression: happiness, fear, or neutral. EI was assessed from the performance-based ability model by the MSCEIT. The sample consisted of 120 participants (M_{age} = 21.52; 80% women).
Results: A repeated measures ANOVA revealed a higher tendency to take risks when happy faces were presented, compared to the fear and neutral conditions. Moreover, participants with higher levels of EI showed a lower tendency to take risks across all emotional conditions. This relationship was particularly strong in the fear faces.
Conclusions: Our findings support the effect of incidental emotions on risk-taking and suggest the role of EI as a protective factor for risk engagement.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1142

The relationship between workaholism and perfectionism among trainee doctors

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Introduction: In the medical field, work addiction is a double-edged phenomenon. It can be regarded as a positive addiction leading to high motivation to work, but it can also have adverse mental, physical, and social consequences.
Objectives: To assess the relationship between work addiction and perfectionism in trainee doctors.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study among trainee doctors. We used the "Work Addiction Risk Test" (WART), and "The Big Three perfectionism scale short form".
Results: A total of 99 doctors were included. The mean age of participants was 27.6 years, with a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.33. The doctors in our study worked 5.39±1.6 hours a day and were on call 3.84±2.87 times a month. Their average number of hours of sleep was less than 7 hours in 43.4 % of participants. The mean score of the WART was 61.2±14.83. Among the trainee doctors surveyed 39% were considered at high risk of workaholism. The mean WART score was significantly higher among female physicians and those who slept less than 7 hours per day on average. In addition, the average score on the WART scale was significantly associated with the number of calls per month. We found a statistically significant association between perfectionism scores and work addiction scores.
Conclusions: Our study showed that work addiction is common among doctors in training and is favored by high levels of perfectionism. It is therefore essential to explore and define preventive measures to help them find a balance allowing them to aim for high standards and be able to progress, without setting unrealistic expectations, which can lead to work addiction.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1143

The relationship between perfectionism and self-esteem among trainee doctors

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Introduction: Perfectionism is often seen as a beneficial trait for trainee doctors since it means they have high standards and a drive for success. However, it demands a flawless level of performance regardless of one's physical or mental health and well-being. Consequently, perfectionism is now viewed from a different perspective.
Objectives: We aimed to study the impact of perfectionism among doctors in training on their self-esteem.
Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional descriptive and analytical study among trainee doctors. The following psychometric instruments were used: The "Work Addiction Risk Test" and the "Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale".
Results: We included 99 doctors in training. Their mean age was 27.6± 2.2 years. The sex ratio (♂/♀) was 0.33. Most participants were single (63.6%) and of middle socioeconomic level (86%). Tobacco use was reported in 6.1% of cases, and alcohol use in 4.1% of cases. Among all participants, 58 % had low or very low self-esteem. The mean score of Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale was 30 ±5.13 and the mean score of the big three perfectionism scale short form was 41.11±13. Higher self-esteem scores was significantly associated with lower self-critical perfectionism scores.
Conclusions: Our results point to the negative impact of self-critical perfectionism on self-esteem. In fact, perfectionism can hold you back, both personally and professionally. Perfectionists see their own self-worth as tied to what they achieve, and they believe that others judge them on this as well. They can never live up to the standards they set for themselves, and this can lead to a downward spiral of self-criticism and blame.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1144

Tell me who you're coming with, I'll tell you what you have!

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Introduction: Psychiatric care is unique in its scope and complexity, as it involves the assessment and treatment of a wide variety of pathologies and, as these patients seek treatment, it is imperative to understand who accompanies them in clinical consultations and how the presence of these companions influences the treatment path. The dynamics between psychiatric patients and their companions in consultation, is extremely important as it can have