EPV0072

Exploring the Impact of 2023 Wildfires on Generalized Anxiety Disorder Symptoms among Residents in Alberta and Nova Scotia

G. Obuobi-Donkor[1]*, R. Shalaby[2], B. Agyapong[2], R. D. L. Dias[1] and V. I. O. Agyapong[1,2]

[1]Department of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University, Halifax and [2]Department of Psychiatry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Raging wildfires are rising in diverse areas, leading to significant environmental and psychological repercussions that are drawing growing concern.
Objectives: This study seeks to assess the prevalence of likely Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) and investigate the factors contributing to its occurrence amidst the wildfires in Alberta and Nova Scotia.
Methods: Data were collected online through a cross-sectional survey from May 14 to June 23, 2023. Alberta and Nova Scotia participants self-subscribe to the program by texting 'HopeAB' or 'HopeNS' to a designated short code, respectively. The GAD-7 validated scale assessed likely GAD symptoms among the participants.
Results: There were 298 respondents in this study, with a majority residing in Alberta/Nova Scotia areas affected by recent wildfires (62.3%). Among the respondents, 41.9% were likely to experience Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) symptoms. Those living in regions recently impacted by wildfires in Alberta/Nova Scotia were found to be twice as likely to have GAD symptoms, with an odds ratio of 2.4 and a confidence interval of 95% ranging from 1.3 to 4.3.
Conclusions: The study's findings highlight a relationship between living in areas affected by wildfires and the likelihood of experiencing generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). Exploring potential predictors through additional research could aid in developing strategies to alleviate the mental health impact of natural disasters.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0073

Factors Affecting Student Anxiety estimated by linear regression

T. Urtnasan* and N. Namdag

[1]Mental health, Etugen, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: This study was conducted to estimate anxiety levels at the university level to address the issues of changing the healthy lifestyle of students, promoting health, spending their free time properly, being healthy, and developing good habits.
Objectives: The aim is to study the factors affecting student anxiety.
Methods: The study was conducted by random sampling of 1356 students from the 1st to 5th year of the medical school of Etugen University in the academic years 2020-2022.
Results: 4.3%(58) of students' inherent anxiety was low, 62.3% (845) was moderate, and 33.4%(453) were high, while 4.2%(57) had low anxiety and 42.4% (575) were anxious due to the student's situation. had moderate anxiety and 53.4% (724) had high anxiety.
According to the research, 69.9% (948) had a low level of motivation, 23.4% (317) had a below-average level, 5.6% (76) had an average level, and 1.1% (15) had an above or higher level.
There is a weak inverse relationship between congenital anxiety and the course of study (r=-0.054*), and a weak inverse relationship between age (r=-0.048). There is a weak (r=-0.125**) inverse relationship between situational anxiety and the course of study, and a weak (r=-0.127**) inverse relationship between age.
When examining the relationship between students' natural anxiety and the factors influencing it, there is a moderate (r=0.630**) direct correlation between natural anxiety and situational anxiety.
According to the one-factor linear regression analysis of students' congenital anxiety (B=-1.964; 95%CI (-3.07 - 0.858); p<0.01), increasing the age by one increases congenital anxiety by 1.964 times, p<0.01, which means that the linear model is good. indicating a match.
Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that situational anxiety (B=3.845; 95%CI (6.288 - 347.90); p<0.01) or a one-level increase in situational anxiety increased congenital anxiety 3.845 times p<0.00. is relevant
Conclusions: According to the multivariate analysis, there is a linear significant relationship between one increase in student age, and -1.256-fold decrease in situational anxiety, and a -5.464-fold decrease in situational anxiety when not suffering from mental illness.

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EPV0074

Disconnecting from my heartbeat: About a case of derealization in a critically ill patient

C. Alario Ruiz*, M. S. Oscar, N. Navarro Barriga, R. R. Beatriz and R. V. Claudia

Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Depersonalization/derealization encompasses a series of symptoms that are difficult to describe by the patient, as well as complex to diagnose by the professional, and can go through multiple diagnoses prior to the diagnosis of certainty.
Objectives: It is proposed, through a clinical case, to know the characteristics of this disorder, evolution, differential diagnosis and therapeutic possibilities
Methods: 62-year-old male, history of harmful alcohol consumption and a previous admission to a psychiatric short hospitalization unit for self-injury (superficial cuts in the context of severe mental illness of his wife) post-transplantation who is required by ideas of death, anhedonia and lack of collaboration in patient, The day before the evaluation, refusal to take oral treatment, selective mutism. Pre-transplant evaluation where no psychopathological alteration was observed.
Results: What is initially assessed and treated as a confusional episode of inactive type, through a correct psychopathological examination and with subsequent continuous interviews, with