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Towards Real-World Solutions in Mental Health



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Results: Our study population was exclusively female, including 69 patients. The mean age of participants was 56.2 ± 12.6 years. The most frequent etiology of sciatica pain was a herniated disc, followed by lumbar spinal stenosis and spondylolisthesis. The root path was L5 in 49 cases and S1 in 20 cases. The mean Oswestry score was 25 ± 4.1 . The disability was moderate, severe and crippled respectively in 10.1%, 82.6% and 7.2% of patients. Regarding the patients' anxiety levels, it was found that 76.8%, 20.3%, and 2.9% appeared to have mild, moderate, and severe anxiety, respectively. As for the depression levels of patients, 13 were mildly depressed (18.8%), 20 were moderately depressed (29%), and 36 were severely depressed (52.2%). We found that anxiety and depression were correlated with disability ($p = <0.05$, $r = 0.2$).

Conclusions: Our findings highlight a correlation between altered mental health and disability among patients with chronic sciatica. It is crucial to screen psychiatric disorders among these patients in order to improve their well-being.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Personality and Personality Disorders

EPV1349

Digital tools for training speech therapists: diagnosis of speech disorders in children

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Introduction: The evolution of digital technologies creates new potential in training specialists who work with children with speech development disorders (6A01.0, ICD-11). The use of digital tools, such as video cases depicting real or simulated speech disorders, provides more opportunities for students to acquire practical diagnostic skills in classroom settings before encountering real individuals with speech disorders.

Objectives: Identifying the attitudes of students, future speech therapists, towards the use of classroom-based diagnostic simulation as a form of training.

Methods: Sixty-two second-year students in the Speech Therapy program were surveyed. The future specialists were asked to anonymously answer open-ended questions about which training methods they consider most effective for enhancing their competencies in diagnosing children with speech disorders.

Results: Forty-three students indicated that they would like to increase the number of practical hours in pre-schools and schools, where they can observe real cases of speech disorders. Thirty-nine students responded that during classroom sessions and self-study, they would like to have unlimited access to video materials showcasing the widest possible range of speech disorders.

Conclusions: Future speech therapists are highly interested in the practical study of speech disorders. However, during their internships, students are often limited in their access to diverse range of examples of the disorders. Creating an educational digital resource featuring video cases which allows students to study cases of speech disorders not only during class time but also during independent work at their own convenience and pace will significantly

contribute to successful development of diagnostic competencies. This paper has been supported by the Kazan Federal University Strategic Academic Leadership Program (PRIORITY-2030).

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EPV1350

Specifics of anticipatory competence of adolescents with motor disorders

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Introduction: Anticipatory competence allows an adolescent to act and make important decisions in life and activities with a certain temporal-spatial foresight. However, due to their disorder, adolescents with motor impairments are not always able to anticipate the development of future events, and they experience difficulties in establishing social contacts and understanding the emotional states of others.

Objectives: To study the specifics of anticipatory competence in adolescents with motor disorders.

Methods: The study involved 46 adolescents (aged 12-15) attending educational institutions for children with disabilities, with a history of spastic diplegia, spastic tetraplegia, and ataxia. The research employed the following methods: the "Achenbach's Questionnaire," V.D. Mendeleevich's "Test of Anticipatory Competence," V.P. Ulyanova's "Anticipation of the Outcome of a Situation with Norm Violations," and the authors' method "Study of Anticipatory Competence of Adolescents" by A.I. Akhmetzyanova and T.V. Artemyeva.

Results: The study revealed that, although the overall level of anticipatory competence in adolescents with motor disorders is quite high, these children experience difficulties in spatial orientation and in structuring a sequence of actions. They encounter challenges in planning future activities and they frequently experience delays. Adolescents with this pathology demonstrated low anticipatory competence in virtual reality, indicating difficulties in virtual communication with others.

Conclusions: The findings of this study on the specifics of anticipatory competence in adolescents with motor disorders will help develop and implement programs for the social adaptation of children, preparing them for future professional activities and independent living in the community.

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Regulation of the Subjective Experience of Safety in Humor among Younger Schoolchildren

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