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quality ( $r = -.551$ ), work satisfaction ( $r = -.603$ ) and work climate ( $r = -.308$ ). Anxiety was related with life quality ( $r = -.551$ ), work satisfaction ( $r = -.603$ ) and work climate ( $r = -.375$ ). Moreover lower anxiety level was among GPs who worked alone comparing to those who worked in office with others ( $t(44) = -2.103, p = .045$ ). **Conclusions.**– Work experience, working alone and positive work climate are preventive factors for burnout and mental health. Burnout, depression and anxiety may impact life quality and work satisfaction. Therefore, proactive interventions should be taken. **Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0617

### **Towards an understanding of patients' participation in the community-based mental health services: a comparison of patients with treatment discontinuation and other patients**

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**Background and aims.**–

**Introduction.**– The collaboration between hospital-based and community-based mental health services is of great importance.

**Objectives.**– To describe a review of the characteristics of patients with treatment discontinuation (while referred from hospital-based to community-based services) and patients who comply with treatment. This study has a between – participant design.

**Methods.**– A cohort of 162 patients with treatment discontinuation was compared with a cohort of 50 other patients with schizophrenia. Comparisons were made on socio-demographic variables, time from the onset of schizophrenia, referral sources, and hospitalization rates.

**Results.**– The characteristics of the two cohorts were compared. Although there is no empirical evidence to support the claim, but socio-demographic variables and referral sources could predict the likelihood of a patient's lack of follow-through. Data were compared with data from existing studies on treatment adherence. Certain key issues are addressed: the further need to re-evaluate the 'medical model' in the delivery of mental health care in a social context; and the value of time conscious (not only time-limited) interventions in the mental health care setting.

**Conclusions.**– The methodological weaknesses in such a study are outlined. While the results are not generalisable beyond this sample, the implications are that consideration of the factors underpinning the patients' decision-making processes is desirable. Next steps: To gain a detailed understanding of the choice made by some patients and their families not to comply with treatment, using psychological theory to explore the motivation, perceived consequences and decision-making processed involved.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0618

### **Connection between the amount of time spent by Russian teenagers on the internet and their psychological well-being**

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**Background and aims.**– Global digitalization requires researchers to determine the risks of the virtual socialization for the mental health and the psychological well-being of adolescents, them being the most active users of the Internet space. We studied the impact of time spent on the Internet by teenagers on their psychological well-being.

**Methods.**– The study involved 491 adolescents from 15 to 17 years ( $Me = 16.1$ ;  $SD = 0.9$ ) from eleven subjects of the Russian Federation (196 male). Depending on the time spent on the Internet daily, the study participants were divided into three groups: (1) less than 2 hours a day – 31%; (2) from 2 to 4 hours a day – 40%; (3) more than 4 hours a day – 29%. Respondents were asked several questions about their current emotional and physical condition.

**Results.**–

1. Participants from Group 1 felt significantly less nervous or tense than teenagers from Group 2 ( $t = 2.865$ ;  $p = 0.004$ ) and from Group 3 ( $t = 3.027$ ;  $p = 0.003$ ).
2. Participants from Group 1 felt happy significantly more often than teenagers from the group 2 ( $t = -2.063$ ;  $p = 0.040$ ).
3. Participants from the group 3 feel significantly less healthy than teenagers from the group 1 ( $t = -3.148$ ;  $p = 0.002$ ) and from Group 2 ( $t = -2.025$ ;  $p = 0.044$ ).

**Conclusions.**– Thus, the more time teenagers spend on the Internet, the more unhappy, nervous or tense, and the less healthy they feel. The results demonstrate the negative impact of the abundance of time spent on the Internet on the teenager's perception of their psychological well-being.

The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation, with the Grant 15-18-00109.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PP0619

### **Mental health and risks in organizational behavior**

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**Background and aims.**– This article presents results of the job characteristics analyses among operating personnel of energy companies (Job Characteristics Theory, Hackman & Oldham, 1975). The research aim was to analyze job characteristics related to the increase in occupational stress and behavioral distortions. The sample included 5732 men (average age = 40.69).

**Methods.**– The participants completed The Occupational Stress Survey (Leonova, 2006), which identifies six stress indexes (perceived job conditions, job reward, acute and chronic stress manifestations, behavioral distortions and general stress index) and Russian version of Job Diagnostic Survey (JDS).

**Results.**– Based on cluster analysis results three different groups of employees were revealed according to general index of stress and index of potential motivation. The group with high level of stress and low potential motivation is characterized by acute and chronic stress manifestations as well as behavioral risk factors (risk behavior, impulsivity) and experienced low responsibility and meaningfulness of work. The group with moderate stress and moti-