

Conclusion. The phenomenological model developed produces a fuller picture of the association between psychosis and violence. As such it may generate insight into the association between psychosis and violence that has greater clinical utility than existing psychopathology-based theories do. This needs to be evaluated by field testing of the approach.

Gross Bimodal Diurnality in Dementia Behavioural Symptoms in an Inpatient Setting: High Noon and Sundown

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Aims. Our purpose-built dementia unit investigates temperature and Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD). We sought to control for diurnality. Sundown Syndrome (SS) is emergence or worsening of BPSD in the late afternoon or early evening. The literature affords debate. Our methods of controlling for time as a confounder for temperature generated contributions which we offer here.

Methods. Data were collected from two Older People's Organic wards within the Cumbria, Northumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust. Collection used the Trust's "Talk First" data system. That is an established, verified record, including "aggression" (non-contact) or "violence" (contact). Data from 16 months, September 2019 to January 2021 were analysed.

Patients had moderate or severe dementia. Wards care for a maximum of 14 patients and serve either men or women. Data for the communal corridor and day room of each ward were analysed. This gave four sites

We used two methods. The first was basic, the overall histogram of incidents through the day.

The second analysis counts "incident signals" from each time or temperature. Each actual occurring combination of temperature and time is assigned a "cell". The background rate of all incidents per all cells is known. Any incident in any rare cell has low binomial probability. Low probabilities mean high "signal". The square of sums of signals across each hour provides each hour's "incident signal".

Results. Median ages were 79 (women) and 82 (men). There were 99 incidents.

The histogram has two peaks, around lunchtime and evening. Late afternoon is relatively safe. Thermal incident signals are summarised as moderately coherent. Diurnal incident signals controlling for temperature did not show any coherent trend.

Conclusion. We proffer approaches for controlling for temperature and time of day. The project has limits. We have a small sample. We have not compared sunset times; but that is not relevant to the mid-day peak. We present secondary data from an evaluation aimed at temperature. More favourably this is an a priori sample, shows the same thing is two ways, and adds to debate on an important and critiqued construct. Though SS uses "sun" as a shorthand, any effect will be mediated bio-psychosocially via light, social interaction, heat, circadian rhythms, etc. Our data support social interaction more than time of day. This may add to or challenge SS as a construct.

The Correlation Between Parenting Styles and Self-Esteem of Medical Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Aims. Among various factors that determine an individual's self-esteem, parenting styles play a very significant role in this regard. Certain parenting styles that are practiced around the globe include authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting. The study aimed to investigate the co-relation between parenting styles and self-esteem among medical students.

Methods. A cross-sectional study was conducted among the MBBS students of Rawalpindi Medical University, Rawalpindi from December 2020 to March 2021. 255 students took part in this study. An online survey was prepared by using Parental Authority Questionnaire-Short Version and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and students were asked to fill it. Simple Random sampling technique was applied. SPSS version 26.0 was used to enter and analyze data. Pearson Correlation, Logistic regression and Hierarchical regression analysis were applied.

Results. Out of 230, 60% of the sample population experienced authoritative, 29% experienced authoritarian whereas 11% experienced permissive style of parenting. Authoritative ($r = 0.283$, $p < 0.001$) and authoritarian ($r = -0.227$, $p < 0.001$) parenting styles were significantly correlated with self-esteem. Authoritarian parenting style (AOR = 2.20, 95% CI: 1.17, 4.14) was significantly associated with self-esteem of the participants compared to authoritative parenting style.

Conclusion. Results indicated that authoritative parenting was only parenting style that correlates positively with self-esteem which suggest authoritative parenting is the optimum parenting style in Pakistani culture.

Association of Social Anxiety Disorder and Physical Activity With Psychological Distress During COVID-19 Imposed Lockdown: A Medical Student Survey From a Developing Country

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Aims. COVID-19 imposed lockdowns have impacted the mental health of medical students worldwide. However, the relationship of social anxiety disorder with psychological distress during the pandemic has not been studied. The objective of this study was to assess the association of social anxiety disorder and physical activity with psychological distress in medical students during COVID-19 imposed lockdown.

Methods. 256 medical students (M/F: 144/112) took part in this online cross-sectional survey conducted in September 2020 during a government imposed lockdown. Kessler-10 (K10) questionnaire, social interaction anxiety scale (SIAS) and international physical activity questionnaire (IPAQ) - short form were used