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Positive effects, such a new-found compassion, appeared to hold significance long term in participants' 'recovered' lives.

Conclusion. The detailed exploration of themes in this study provides a deeper understanding of the complex nature of peer relationships amongst people experiencing inpatient treatment for anorexia nervosa. This could aid clinical decision making when choosing appropriate treatment settings for individual patients as well as informing clinical practice in inpatient units.

Abstracts were reviewed by the RCPsych Academic Faculty rather than by the standard *BJPsych Open* peer review process and should not be quoted as peer-reviewed by *BJPsych Open* in any subsequent publication.

The Effects of Trait Extraversion on University Student Mental Health and Well-being During Lockdown: A Systematic Review

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Aims. Personality traits such as extraversion and neuroticism are associated with mental health and well-being with trait extraversion positively associated with resilience, and negatively associated with a plethora of mental disorders including depression. Resilience was likely a useful trait during the COVID-19 pandemic which studies have shown negatively impacted the mental health of several different population groups, particularly university students. Mental health may also have been impacted differentially based on trait extraversion, with some evidence finding the mental health of extraverts was negatively impacted by lockdown. This review aimed to investigate whether trait extraversion was protective to university student mental health and well-being, operationalised by different symptom domains including stress and anxiety, during lockdown. We hypothesised that due to an extravert's proclivity to seek out and enjoy social interaction and the restriction of these very activities during lockdown, trait extraversion would no longer have a protective effect on mental health and well-being.

Methods. Six databases (EMBASE, MEDLINE, PSYCHINFO, SCOPUS, Web of Science and Cardiff University Full Text Journals) were consulted, and forty-five studies identified. Briefly, the eligibility criteria were studies of university students that had trait extraversion measured using either the Big Five or Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire in addition to a measure of mental health or well-being. Furthermore, at least 50% of the study must have been conducted under lockdown conditions with cross-sectional and longitudinal studies eligible for inclusion. After data screening, three longitudinal and seven cross-sectional studies were identified as eligible for inclusion. Following data extraction, a qualitative narrative synthesis was applied to the extracted data.

Results. Significant results were found for positive affect, negative affect, life satisfaction, quality of life enjoyment and satisfaction, anxiety and depression which suggested extraversion was protective. Non-significant results were also found for anxiety, depression, mental health, global quality of life, perceived stress, COVID-19 student stress and coronavirus anxiety.

Conclusion. The hypothesis that extraversion would be protective for mental health and well-being was accepted unanimously for life satisfaction and tentatively for anxiety. Furthermore, the hypothesis was rejected for depression and stress whose relationship with trait extraversion differed from pre-pandemic findings. The review recommended that extraverted university

students should be mindful of the increased risk of depression and stress during lockdown. Additionally, further research should be carried out on extraversion's relationship with stress, an important factor in mental health, and also look at interactions of trait extraversion with other personality traits such as neuroticism.

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Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders in Adolescents With Epilepsy Attending a Tertiary Care Centre in South India

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Aims. Epilepsy is one of the most common neurological disorders characterized by an enduring predisposition to generate seizures, which can affect all age groups. Prevalence of overall psychiatric disorders among persons with epilepsy is significantly higher, and children and adolescents with epilepsy were found to have even higher rate of disorders ranging from 35% to 50%. Along with anxiety and depressive disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is also a common psychiatric disorder in children and adolescents. This study was primarily aimed to estimate the prevalence of psychiatric disorders among adolescents diagnosed with epilepsy. It also looked for any association between such disorders with various sociodemographic and epilepsy related factors.

Methods. A cross sectional study was conducted among 117 adolescents aged 11 to 18 years diagnosed with epilepsy. Patients with intellectual disability were excluded. After taking written informed consent and assent from parents and participants, relevant sociodemographic and clinical data were recorded. Prediction of having a psychiatric disorder was made using multi-informant type of Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), with a total score in borderline range suggestive of possible and score in abnormal range suggestive of probable psychiatric disorder. Data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 22. Chi-square test was used to find association between categorical variables. For all statistical interpretations, $p < 0.05$ was considered the threshold for statistical significance

Results. Assessment with multi-informant type of SDQ has predicted that 64.1% of adolescents with epilepsy has possible (23.9%) or probable (40.2%) psychiatric disorder.

Prevalence of abnormal scores for hyperactivity subscale was 29.9%, conduct subscale was 29.1%, emotional symptoms subscale was 40.2% and peer-problem subscale was 27.4%.

88 % had high pro-social score suggestive of good social behaviors.

An abnormal or borderline total difficulty score on SDQ was significantly associated with inadequate seizure control ($p = 0.029$). No significant association was noted between a higher total difficulty score on SDQ with age, sex, sociodemographic status or disease related variables like age of onset, duration and