

Background Neurocognitive disorders, previously not featured in the psychiatric nomenclature such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), have now been included in the latest, fifth edition of the DSM. There is a dearth of studies on neurocognitive disorders among non-western population.

Aims The aim of this study is to compare neuropsychological functioning measured by tests of executive function and cognition among patients marked by apathy and impulsivity following a traumatic brain injury in a non-Western population, Oman.

Methods Comparing the performance of various neurocognitive indices including negativistic features and disinhibition, which were identified using the symptom checklists Apathy Evaluation Scale and Disinhibited Evaluation Scale. Comparative neurocognitive measures included tapping verbal reasoning ability (Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices), working memory (Digit Span–Digit Forward–Digit Backward); Buschke Reminding Test, planning/goal-directed (Controlled Oral Word Association Test–verbal fluency, Tower of London(–planning time–number solved), (Wisconsin Card Sorting Test–perseverative errors, and–number of categories solved), and affective ranges (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale).

Result Analysis showed that those participants who scored highly at Apathy Evaluation Scale and Disinhibited Evaluation Scale did not differ on indices measuring working memory/attention and affective ranges except for one measure: Digit span–Digit Forward. In the measures operationalized here to tap planning/goal-directed behaviour, the two cohorts differ on all indices except for Tower of London–Number Solved.

Conclusion This study lays ground for further scrutiny in delineating the different characteristics of what previously labelled as frontal dysexecutive phenotype. It indicates that apathetic and disinhibited temperaments marked with specific neuropsychological performance.

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EV0828

Neuronal potassium channel openers flupirtine (SNEPCO) in the treatment of the pharmacoresistant epilepsy

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Introduction Flupirtine is used in many European countries for the treatment of different pain states because of its analgesic attributes. It is a centrally acting, non-opioid analgesic.

Objective The aim of the study was to investigate an entire study the possibility of applying flupirtine (ktadolona) – selective neuronal potassium channel activators in the treatment of pharmacoresistant epilepsy and related non-psychotic depressive disorder in adults.

Material and methods A total of 20 patients with the diagnosis of primary – generalized idiopathic epilepsy (IGE) and “non-psychotic depressive disorder due to epilepsy (F06.362)”. Before applying katadolon forte, patients received standard antiepileptic and antidepressant drugs (Depakine-Chrono 1000 mg/day, 150 mg lamotrigine/day, levitiratsetam 3000 mg/day of citalopram 20 mg/day). Assigning a first katadolon fote 14 days 200 mg 2 times a day, followed by 200 mg three in day inside.

Results Of the 20 patients, 10 had no seizures, 8 marked decrease in the frequency of seizures in 2 patients therapy was not effective.

Conclusion Our data should be considered preliminary, because small sample of patients and duration of follow-up (18 months). The next phase of work will be carried out on a large sample of patients and a longer observation, placebo – controlled, double blind study.

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The theme of violence and the teaching strategies used by teachers of nursing undergraduate courses

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Introduction Understanding violence as a public health problem brings as required its inclusion in the curricula of undergraduate courses in health.

Objective To describe the approach to the topic of violence and the teaching strategies used by teachers of undergraduate courses in nursing of two public higher education institutions of the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Aims Knowing the approach to the topic of violence in two nursing under graduation courses.

Method Descriptive, exploratory qualitative study. For data collection, semi-structured interview was used; were subject of the study, 15 teachers of the institutions studied that ministered courses whose programs contained the word “violence” or related. The data were subjected to analysis of the “collective subject discourse”.

Results The results referred to speeches about the importance of addressing violence in theory and practical course, the experience of violence in the everyday practice and pedagogical strategies in the theoretical and practical learning. Teachers recognize the importance of violence be crafted at graduation, describing that, although not always appear in the formal curriculum, the subject appears in an informal way in academic training. Recognize, however, that there is a fragmentation in the approach of the theme, because teachers are divided between theoretical and practical classes and not all of them study the subject.

Conclusion It is essential that there should be more discussions on violence among teachers as well as be designed strategies to better approach the theme at graduation.

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EV0830

Risperidone induce recurrence of severe acute respiratory distress in a patient with psychotic disorders

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Mrs. R, 61-years-old was admitted into the department on July 2015 with a history of major paranoid psychosis. Notion of asthma

was indicated in the medical file without any specific treatment. At the admission she received risperidone 4 mg/day and duloxetine since one year. Between October 2015 and June 2016, the patient presented 19 episodes of respiratory decompensation, six of them required transfer in the emergency unit, and 3 in the intensive care unit (ICU) with the assistance of mechanical ventilation. During the last episode, transfer in the intensive care unit was refused by the ICU physician because of the high frequency of recurrence and the difficulty to extube the patient. “End of life” was therefore considered. Nevertheless, medical physician in charge of the patient decided to continue symptomatic treatment and to stop all anti-psychotic drugs susceptible to deteriorate respiratory disease. On the first day we observed a dramatic improvement and no recurrence occurred since now 3 months without any treatment. Between the admission and the occurrence of respiratory decompensation, hypereosinophilia (1610/mL) was observed with recovery in normal value after interruption of risperidone. We also noted an improvement of functional respiratory test. In conclusion, risperidone is an anti-psychotic drug largely used. Severe side effect may endanger life-threatening as described in this case. The recurrence of severe acute respiratory distress without induced factors founded needs to discuss the potential role of this drug.

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EV0831

Social phobia and co-morbid states-diagnostics and importance

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Introduction The roots of social phobia, lay in the social nature of human beings who fulfil their basic needs in social relations. By the definition, it is the fear of witnessing the negative judgement and the criticism of other people, which is so intense that, is followed by reactions of avoidance of phobic situations and doings, followed by intense vegetative symptoms.

Aim Introduce social phobia as an important social and medical problem with common co-morbidity and exceptional risk of suicide. At the same time it gives special accent to the diagnostic procedures and differential diagnosis.

Method Analysis of the information from literature and practice and coming to conclusions with the inductive method.

Results Social phobia is a chronicle illness, equally present in both sexes. The central position is taken by all-the-time present intense irrational fear. Alcoholism, misuse of sedatives, depression, and panic with agoraphobia, OCD are common followers of social phobia. Differential diagnosis witch eliminates panic with agoraphobia, or just the lack of social skills allows the right therapeutic approach.

Conclusion Social phobia, alone or combined with other disorders, has a huge medical and social value. Coming back to regular life tracks depends on the right diagnosis and the right time to go into the healing process.

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EV0832

Postnatal depression: Can visual media and dramatisation of a young woman’s experiences, enable student health care professionals develop knowledge to enhance clinical practice skills?

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Introduction Since the presentation of the symptoms of postnatal depression (PND) can vary; healthcare professionals must receive the appropriate level of training to develop the knowledge required for the effective assessment and referral of women. Yet, healthcare professionals may have limited knowledge in perinatal mental health and students may lack practice opportunities to develop the knowledge and clinical skills. For these reasons, the use of alternative learning resources within perinatal mental health education is vital.

Objectives To explore the use of visual media in perinatal mental health education.

Aims Against the background of increasing concerns about the ability of professionals to assess women with PND, this paper will consider how using dramatisation as a teaching approach can enable students to develop their knowledge and guide clinical skill development.

Methods Three separate groups of senior student midwives and health visitors were asked to evaluate a dramatisation developed from women’s lived experience of PND. Pre and post verbal evaluation of the drama were undertaken with the use of focus groups guided by semi-structured questions. Ethical approval was granted by the university.

Results Following thematic analysis three issues were identified: –the role of the healthcare professional; –improvements needed in care; –issues of education and training.

Conclusions Against the background of limited placement experience and opportunity for assessment of PND, the use of visual media can improve student healthcare professionals’ learning; with the use of structured facilitation, there is a great potential for multidisciplinary learning.

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EV0833

Depression and anxiety among Tunisian medical students “binge viewers”

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Introduction Since the advent of online streaming television, a new behavioural phenomenon have emerged among millennial, named “binge watching” that is viewing more than two episodes of a TV show in the same sitting. Whether or not this behaviour reflects emotional difficulties has been poorly studied.

Aims Describe the phenomenon and search a possible link with depression and anxiety.

Methods Fifty medical students were recruited. A questionnaire exploring the circumstances, the purpose and the outcome of the binge viewing was fulfilled. The Beck depressive inventory and the