

serious physical side effects including sudden death, therefore comprehensive physical health monitoring is advised.

**Objectives** To assess whether physical health monitoring of patients who received IM medication for RT was completed as per the Aggression/Violence NICE-guideline based local Policy.

**Methods** All patients that received IM benzodiazepines or antipsychotics for RT were identified amongst 822 discharges from February 2014 to February 2015. Demographics, diagnoses, non-pharmacological interventions, types/doses of medication, and associated seclusion/restraint episodes were recorded. Notes were examined to determine whether physical health monitoring protocols involving blood pressure, pulse, temperature, oxygen saturation, respiratory rate and level of consciousness were followed.

**Results** There were a total of 218 episodes where these medications were used, in which only 19 (8.8%) had any physical observations completed; only one case (0.5%) was completed fully as per the protocol. Of the cases that did not have observations taken, in 12 (5.5%) cases observations were attempted but the patient was too agitated/aggressive. A doctor was contacted in only 53 (24.3%) cases and an ECG was completed in 120 (55%) cases, of which only 11 were completed within 24 hours.

**Conclusions** The results show poor compliance (or at least recording) with the guidance, demonstrating the need for further education of nursing and medical staff on the potential dangers of RT and for better physical health monitoring of patients on RT. To improve patient safety, staff training and well-timed recording of physical observations on electronic tablets will commence.

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#### EW236

### Survivors of gender-based violence and role of official psychiatry in recovery process

E. Molchanova

American University in Central Asia, Psychology, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

Consequences of events in the Southern region of the Kyrgyz Republic continue to have impact on communities to the present day. One of the most significant is a number of undiagnosed cases of rapes and other types of gender-based violence (GBV), which happened during the events of 2010. Accurate prevalence rates of GBV cases is still unknown. According to official data of Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were only seven cases of rape, however, according to the crisis center reports, there were 325. Even more alarming, witnesses of the Osh events suggest one out of three women in Osh and Jalal-Abad were either raped or suffered from other types of GBV. Those acts included undressing and unveiling, and cutting women's hair to a shamelessly short length. Cultural stereotypes dictate women hide their 'shame', which is why only a small percentage of victims with PTSD symptoms that developed after GBV sought out services from professionals, such as from crisis centers, psychologists and psychiatrists and, of course, police. Author analyzed several cases of women raped during the Osh massacre and suffered from PTSD signs afterwards. The previous painful experience of GBV was uncovered during treatment. The problem is that mental health care specialists are the last stop for applying for help. This paper analyses several ways of solving the problem, including creating a number of normative documents in collaboration with Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

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#### EW237

### Presence of 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine (DOB) among samples brought for drug checking in Spain

P. Quintana-Mathé<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Grifell-Guardia<sup>2,3,4,\*</sup>, Á. Palma-Conesa<sup>3,4</sup>, C. Gil-Lladanosa<sup>2</sup>, I. Fornís-Espinosa<sup>2</sup>, F. Caudevilla-Galligo<sup>2</sup>, L. Gallindo-Guarín<sup>3,4,5</sup>, M. Farre-Albaladeo<sup>5,6</sup>, M. Ventura-Vilamala<sup>2,4</sup>, M. Torrens-Melich<sup>3,4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institut Català de la Salut ICS, EAP Raval Sud, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Associació Benestar i Desenvolupament ABD, Energy Control EC, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>3</sup> Parc de Salut Mar, Institut de Neuropsiquiatria i Addiccions INAD, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>4</sup> Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute IMIM, Grup de recerca en Addiccions, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>5</sup> Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona UAB, Bellaterra, Spain

<sup>6</sup> Hospital Universitari Germans Triás i Pujol, Farmacologia Clínica, Barcelona, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) appear to be increasing in popularity because they mimic the effect of traditional drugs. DOB is a world-wide controlled phenethylamine, with agonist activity in 5HT<sub>2A</sub> receptors. Its effects are comparable to those of LSD, with dosage range 1.0–3.0 mg and duration 18–30 h.

**Objective** To assess the presence of DOB in the substances submitted to, and analyzed by, energy control.

**Materials and methods** All samples presented to Energy Control (EC) from August 2009 to August 2015 were analyzed. EC is a Spanish harm-reduction non governmental organization that offers to users the possibility of analyzing the substances they intend to consume. Samples in which DOB was detected using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry were selected for this study.

**Results** From a total of 20,062 samples, 13 contained DOB (0.06%), with no clear variations among the years studied. The samples were mostly sold as DOC(8), DOB(2) and LSD(2). Nine out of total 13 samples presented as blotter.

**Conclusion** Results suggest that availability of DOB in the Spanish drug market is anecdotic. Nonetheless, a number of the samples containing DOB were not sold as such, increasing the possibility of side effects, as users may ignore which substance they are actually using. When a patient presents at an Emergency Department with persistent hallucinogenic symptomatology after ingesting a blotter, psychiatrist should be aware of long-lasting psychedelics such as DOB.

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### Incidence and management of agitation in emergency medical services in Spain – “SOSEGA” Study

R. Rodríguez Calzada<sup>1,\*</sup>, M.A. Suarez Fuentes<sup>2</sup>,

P. Roset Arisso<sup>2</sup>, S.G.O.R. Sosega Group Of Researchers<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gerencia Emergencias Castilla Y Leon, Prehospital Emergency Ume 1 Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Ferrer, Medical Department, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>3</sup> Ferrer, Department Of Medical Research, Barcelona, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Agitation is a frequent and complex emergency. Its early detection and adequate treatment are crucial to ensure the best outcomes. Pre-hospital management of agitation requires appropriate measures to preserve patients' safety, stabilize the