

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.

Disclosure of interest The author has not supplied his/her declaration of competing interest.

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

N.A. Aliyev^{1,*}, T.A. Qafarov¹, Z.N. Aliyev²

¹ Azerbaijan State Advanced Training Institute for Doctors named by A. Aliyev, department of psychiatry and addiction, Baku, Azerbaijan

² Azerbaijan Medical University, department of psychiatry, Baku, Azerbaijan

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: aliyevnadir@yahoo.com (N.A. Aliyev)

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.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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

Z. Scherer^{1,*}, E. Scherer², D. Baragatti¹

¹ University of São Paulo at Ribeirão Preto College of Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing and Human Sciences, Ribeirão Preto–São Paulo, Brazil

² Ribeirão Preto Medical School Hospital of the University of São Paulo, Neurosciences and Behavioral Sciences, Ribeirão Preto–São Paulo, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

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

N. Amel^{1,*}, M. Hadjadj¹, W. Maoudh²

¹ USLD La Rosaie, Eps Maison-Blanche, Seine Saint-Denis, Neuilly Sur Marne, France

² Pharmacie Eps Maison-Blanche, Seine Saint-Denis, Neuilly Sur Marne, France

* Corresponding author.

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