

emergency service in South Netherlands. A literature search was performed using PubMed and CINAHL for the period 2000–2014.

**Results** From this research, we found a discrepancy between the perception and the actual occurred aggression. Care workers often do not discuss aggression related issues, however, case studies show that aggression does occur frequently. In literature studies we have found several risk assessment models, most of which are used within the inpatient psychiatry.

**Conclusion** To avert aggression incidents and prevent recurrence, it is important to maintain a solid risk analysis model. Introducing a checklist risk crisis service (CRC) can promote a critical reflection on the threat of aggression and bring awareness on the theme of aggression. Implementation of a CRC in daily practice can be of great value.

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### EW0133

#### **Incidence of Gamma-Hydroxybutyrate (GHB) abuse and dependence in a rural crisis resolution team in the Netherlands**

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**Introduction** GHB abuse and dependence are common in the Western region of Northern Brabant, a rural region in the south of the Netherlands.

**Aim** The main goal is to look at the incidence and management of GHB abuse and dependence seen by the CRT in a rural area.

**Method** This is a retrospective data analysis based on patient files of all assessments of the Western Northern Brabant crisis resolution team (CRT) from 2013 till 2015. Inclusion criterion was current or recent (<24 hours) use of GHB with or without alcohol and other drugs. Several parameters were studied: frequency, duration and dose of GHB use, reason for referral and treatment/policy, which is used (admission, prescribed medication).

**Results** On a total of 4093 cases 50 persons were included. It shows that the percentage over the years has remained about the same (resp. 1.13%, 1.54% and 1.02%). Of all cases 41.5% used GHB only, 39.6% also used other drugs, and 9.4% GHB with alcohol and other drugs. During the assessment in the emergency department 37.7% was treated with a benzodiazepine, while 43.4% received no psychotropic medication.

**Conclusion** GHB abuse and dependence are not commonly seen in the CRT, but the withdrawal symptoms can be challenging and GHB withdrawal is often accompanied by aggressive outbursts. Therefore, it is very important to make a decision whether outpatient or inpatient treatment is necessary and if psychotropic medication is needed.

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### EW0134

#### **Clinical effects of the suicide attempt with topiramate**

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**Objectives** We report the case of a 45-year-old male diagnosed with mixed personality disorder brought the hospital for strange behavior. He is being treated with fluoxetine, lorazepam and topiramate; and visited his psychiatrist 72 hours ago.

**Results** He has an adequate level of consciousness and describes retrograde amnesia of the last 72 hours. We found blocks of thought and abnormal behaviors such as dressing and undressing or sorting his belongings repetitively. Urine was only positive for benzodiazepines. In arterial blood gas analysis it performed highlights compensated metabolic acidosis. After ruling out neurological diseases and administering fluids i.v. the symptoms remitted, persisting only the amnesia, establishing the diagnosis of suicide attempt with topiramate.

**Conclusions** The use out-of-guidelines of topiramate in personality and eating disorders is an increasingly common habit in daily clinical practice, as well as suicide attempts with this drug. In therapeutic doses, over 40% of patients taking topiramate, have asymptomatic metabolic acidosis, which in stressful situations may have clinical relevance. In case of acute poisoning, metabolic acidosis is more frequent and severe, manifesting itself by hyperventilation, hypertension and varying degrees of impaired consciousness and cognitive functions. There is also a paradoxical increase in the frequency of seizures. Treatment is supportive and there is no antidote, being lethal cases exceptional. Gastric lavage and administration of activated charcoal have limited use. The determination of plasma concentrations of topiramate is not available for most centers and is not useful in acute poisoning.

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### EW0135

#### **How involuntary admission might have been avoided: An interview study of referring general practitioners**

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**Introduction** The legal criteria for involuntary admission in Norway are that the patient has a serious psychiatric disorder (i.e. psychosis) and is in need of admission to secure needed treatment or that there is a risk of danger. While there have been some studies focusing on coercion in hospitals, less is known about the processes leading up to involuntary admission and the reasoning of referring doctors. In Norway, it is primarily general practitioners (GPs) that refer patients.

**Aims** To study which factors that GPs who had recently referred patients to involuntary admission thought might have made their latest referral unnecessary.

**Methods** Seventy-four GPs were interviewed by phone. They had all recently referred patients involuntarily to a major Norwegian university psychiatric hospital. One central question concerned how their latest involuntary referral might have been avoided.

**Results** These are the main factors that the GPs thought could have been of importance in avoiding involuntary referral of their patients:

- that the patient took the prescribed medication (28%);
- that they personally had the opportunity to closely follow up the patient in the following days (22%);
- that other health care staff could follow up the patient closely in the patient's own home (i.e. home care nursing, etc.) (19%);
- that a family member of the patient could help the patient (8%).

**Conclusions** The GPs suggested that an increased availability of resources and more assistance from other parts of the health service