

and the only been approved for medication refractory depression by US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). However, comprehensive knowledge about rTMS is not yet widespread among psychiatrists. The aims of this study were to assess psychiatrists' knowledge of and attitudes toward rTMS and to determine the contributing factors on knowledge of rTMS in Oman.

Objectives: A quantitative observational cross-sectional study will be conducted using an online survey. Demographic information, knowledge of and attitudes towards rTMS measures were collected. Both univariate analysis, multiple linear regression was performed to identify the risk factors associated with knowledge levels.

Methods: A quantitative observational cross-sectional study will be conducted using an online survey. Demographic information, knowledge of and attitudes towards rTMS measures were collected. Both univariate analysis, multiple linear regression was performed to identify the risk factors associated with knowledge levels.

Results: A total of 50 psychiatrists participated in this study (response rate = 83%). The average age of the participants is 32.7 ± 4.3 years [26.0-41.0], more than half of them were females ($n=28$, 56.0%), and resident (Junior/Senior) ($n=25$, 50.0%). The majority of the samples are Omani ($n=45$, 90.0%), working in the tertiary hospital ($n=38$, 76.0%). The average scores on knowledge of and attitudes towards rTMS in this sample were 14.5 ± 3.8 and 22.5 ± 6.3 , respectively. Linear model showed that senior residents and above had a higher knowledge level than junior residents ($\beta=4.65$, $p<.001$). Those samples with the rTMS device in their work-place had a higher knowledge level than don't have ($\beta=1.88$, $p=0.027$).

Conclusions: Three factors have a directional effect on the level of knowledge among psychiatrists toward rTMS, namely, higher educational level, presence of rTMS device at the workplace and availability of standardized training in Rtms.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0251

Attitude regarding electroconvulsive therapy among psychiatric patients

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Introduction: Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is one of the few non-pharmacological stimulation treatment which is cost effective, efficacious and lifesaving in various psychiatric disorders. Although myths and misconceptions prevailed in a society undermine the usefulness of such treatment.

Objectives: Attitude towards Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) among psychiatric patients.

Methods: It was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted at the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural sciences, Jinnah Post-graduate Medical Centre (JPMC), Karachi from 22-Oct-2019 to 21-April-2020 and a total of 250 psychiatric patients were enrolled. Methode; Attitudes toward ECT were assessed using ECT attitude questionnaire⁶ (Annexure III). A 15 items questionnaire, each item has three alternatives based on which responses were categorized into positive, negative, or ambivalent attitudes. Mean score was calculated for each.

Patients who were given 8 positive answers out of 15 were labeled as having a positive attitude. Patients who were given 8 negative

answers out of 15 were labeled as having a negative attitude. Patients who were given 8 I don't know answers out of 15 were labeled as having ambivalent attitude.

Inclusion Criteria: Age 18-65 years

Either gender

Psychiatric patients, having awareness regarding their nature of illness and could give consent for study.

Patients with duration of illness >3 months.

Exclusion Criteria: Psychiatry patients who have no awareness regarding their illness.

Patients with impaired cognitive

Results: Forty-four (45.83%) patients had positive attitude, 36 (37.50%) had negative attitude and 16 (16.67%) had ambient attitude.

Further stratification was also performed on the basis of educational status, occupational status, duration of illness, psychiatric diagnosis, and previous experience of ECT. There was no significant association was found of these variables with attitude regarding ECT.

Mean age was 39.58 ± 12.48 years included in this study. There were 55 (57.29%) female and 41 (41.71%) male patients. There were 72 (75.00%) patients were household workers, 04 (4.17%) students, 06 (5.25%) unskilled labour, 3 (3.13%) skilled labour, 10 (10.42%) professionals and just 01 (1.04%) were law enforcement worker. 19 (19.79%) patients were diagnosed with schizophrenia, 62 (64.58%) were diagnosed with unipolar depression and 15 (15.63%) were diagnosed with bipolar disorder. Source of ECT information was 11 (11.46%) electronic media, 09 (9.38%) print media, 19 (19.79%) social media and 57 (59.38%) was from health professionals. Forty-four (45.83%) patients had positive attitude, 36 (37.50%) had negative attitude and 16 (16.67%) had ambient attitude.

Conclusions: Knowledge regarding electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) was low in psychiatric patients in Pakistan. Only 45.83% patients showed positive attitude towards ECT.

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EPP0252

Neural plasticity in schizophrenia: An integrated approach for rehabilitation by means of tms and cognitive remediation training

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