EV822

Sociocultural factors in mental illness: Biopsychosocial model

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Every human being needs to acquire by interacting with peers, learning and gradually adapted to their socio-cultural environment, attitudes, group, class, gender, provided it fits the circumstances of the environment, personal values to their They come again, a reference system which is considered to be "culture". You cannot assess psychiatric disorders in isolation, so it is essential to study the socio-cultural context in which it occurs. It is dynamic, its historic time and not everyone integrates alike. Through a case we try to show how culture influences the expression of psychiatric pathology. Specifically, in this patient it is evident that we are beings bio-psycho-social. It is a continuation and must integrate these three areas when assessing a patient. Here we start with a family history unrelated to the Mental Health so that adherence to antipsychotic treatment is guaranteed with monthly administration depot preparation. These socio-cultural factors are the main trigger for the breakdown of the subject that cause the patient psicotización (exacerbations related to stressful situations).

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EV823

Portuguese junior doctors exchanging in the UK – Reflections from the experience

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Introduction The interest in experiencing training abroad has grown and its benefits have been progressively recognized. For these reasons, several psychiatric trainees seek to extend their competencies, skills and knowledge through these exchange opportunities, such as the European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT) Exchange Programme.

Objectives With this work we intend to describe these international experiences of being acquainted with a different health system and psychiatry training programme.

Aims Reflect on the impact of these experiences, considering on how these can be used to benefit the patient care provided across countries, further to the professional and personal individual benefits that colleagues gain.

Methods Presenting the testimonials of junior doctors from abroad that have had the opportunity to observe and collaborate in the current system of the United Kingdom.

Results The EFPT Exchange Programme is an excellent opportunity for psychiatry trainees to share experiences, knowledge and good practices. The cultural and social framework of psychiatry certainly has an impact on the approach to mental health problems, and being knowledgeable of these differences can provide benefits not only to the junior doctors who complete these exchanges abroad, but also to their colleagues working at their hosting institutions that become acquainted with different realities through their presence and feedback.

Conclusions The benefits of these exchange mobility experiences are unequivocal. Therefore, it is fundamental to share these experiences and promote these opportunities.

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

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EV824

Where to be in 5 years? Brain drain of psychiatric trainees – Case of Albania

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Introduction The brain drain of psychiatrists is considered as a mental health care damaging phenomenon in low- and middle-income countries. Albania currently has one of the world's highest emigration rates, relative to its population and a total emigrant population of more than 1.25 millions in 2014. More than 50% of the lecturers and researchers in Albania left the country during 1991–2005. Nevertheless, the data on healthcare workers migration is very limited.

Objectives Assessing the migration profile and migratory trends of psychiatry trainees in Albania as part of EFPT Brain Drain study in Europe.

Methods Data collection was accomplished by an anonymous online survey and hard-copy questionnaire in University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", to all psychiatric residents in Psychiatric Clinic in Tirana, during May–October 2013.

Results More than 2/3 respondents are very dissatisfied with their income but the main reasons for leaving the country are personal and family composition. A minority did have a short term or long term experience abroad respectively 8,3% and 16.7% during which 50% of them considered to have the same opportunities as the locals. A total of 66% of residents consider leaving the country after the residency training.

Conclusions Losing large numbers of skilled psychiatrists contributes to decreasing of quality of mental health services. Since it can be considered "brain waste" in terms of a loss of investment into human resource development, Albania needs to establish policies to promote returnees.

Keywords Migration; Brain Drain; Psychiatry residents; Albania

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Neuroimaging

EV826

Neuroimaging biomarker of major depressive disorder

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Introduction Recent studies have shown that it is important to understand the brain mechanism specifically by focusing on the common and unique functional connectivity in each disorder including depression.
Objectives To specify the biomarker of major depressive disorder (MDD), we applied the sparse machine learning algorithm to classify several types of affective disorders using the resting state fMRI data collected in multiple sites, and this study shows the results of depression as a part of those results.
Aims The aim of this study is to understand some specific pattern of functional connectivity in MDD, which would support diagnosis of depression and development of focused and personalized treatments in the future.
Methods The neuroimaging data from patients with major depressive disorder (MDD, $n = 100$) and healthy control adults (HC: $n = 100$) from multiple sites were used for the training dataset. A completely separate dataset ($n = 16$) was kept aside for testing. After all preprocessing of fMRI data, based on one hundred and forty anatomical region of interests (ROIs), 9730 functional connectivities during resting states were prepared as the input of the sparse machine-learning algorithm.
Results As results, 20 functional connectivities were selected with the classification performance of Accuracy: 83.0% (Sensitivity: 81.0%, Specificity: 85.0%). The test data, which was completely separate from the training data, showed the performance accuracy of 83.3%.
Conclusions The selected functional connectivities based on the sparse machine learning algorithm included the brain regions which have been associated with depression.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV827

Keypy – An open source library for EEG microstate analysis

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The brain's electric field configuration reflects its momentary, global functional state. The fluctuations of these states can be analyzed at millisecond resolution by the EEG microstate analysis. This analysis reportedly allowed the detection of brain state duration, occurrence, and sequence aberrations in psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, dementia, and depression. Several existing software solutions implement the microstate analysis, but they all require extensive user-interaction. This represents a major obstacle to time-efficient automated analyses and parameter exploration of large EEG datasets. Scriptable programming languages such as Python provide a means to efficiently automate such analysis workflows.
For this reason, I developed the KEY EEG Python Library keypy. This library implements all steps necessary to compute the microstate analysis based on artefact free segments of EEG. It includes functions to carry out the necessary preprocessing (data loading, filtering, average referencing), modified k-means clustering based microstate identification, principal component based mean computation (across recording runs, conditions, participants, and or participant groups), and to retrieve the microstate class based statistics necessary to compare microstate parameters between groups and/or conditions. Keypy is an open source library and freely available from https://www.github.com/keyinst/keypy.
Keypy provides a platform for automated microstate analysis of large-scale EEG datasets from psychiatric patient populations and their comparison to healthy controls. It is easily applicable and allows efficient identification of deviant brain states in clinical conditions.
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EV828

Agenesis of the corpus callosum in a patient with bipolar disorder

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Background The corpus callosum (CC) is the largest white matter structure in the brain, which plays a crucial role in interhemispheric communication. Agenesis of the CC is a rare development anomaly, with unknown cause. It could be asymptomatic or associated with mental retardation and neurologic symptoms. Some case reports, post-mortem studies and image studies have linked thickness reduction and agenesis of CC with psychotic symptoms, mainly in schizophrenia patients. Lately, anatomical abnormalities in the CC have been reported in patients with Bipolar Disorder (BD).
Case report A 52-year-old woman was brought to the emergency room by the authorities after being physically aggressive to her 13-year-old daughter and inappropriate behavior in public. At the emergency department her mood was elevated with emotional lability, dispersible attention, slight increase of motor activity, pressured and difficult to interrupt speech, grandious and self-referent delusional ideas.
Her past history revealed hippomaniac episodes characterized by periods of excessive shopping and hyperphagia. In 2008, she had a major depressive episode.
Head CT-SCAN revealed agenesia of CC. She received the diagnosis of Manic Episode with mixed features and was treated with valproic acid, flurazepam and olanzapine.
Conclusion This case reinforces the fact that changes in CC, probably due to deficiency in myelination, could have a crucial importance in the pathophysiology of Bipolar Disorder.
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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Obsessive-compulsive disorder

EV831

The nose – A case report of body dysmorphic disorder and a literature review

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