

EV0868

Sensation seeking and religious orientation: Correlation studyS. Hatam^{1,*}, D. Lea Baranovich¹, M. Shahbazi-Fard²¹ University of Malaya, Faculty of Education- Educational Psychology and Counseling, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia² Islamic Azad University, General Psychology, Yasooj, Iran

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Introduction Religious orientation is a tendency to religious thoughts and performances, which contain the attitudes, beliefs and religious practices. Sensation seeking is a personality trait whereby seeking new feelings and experiences, innovative, complex and intense desire for taking physical and social risks.

Aim The purpose of the study is to predict the religious orientation based on emotional intelligence.

Method The current study utilized Alport's religious orientation questionnaire and Zukerman's sensation seeking questionnaire and applied the correlation method that provides an illustration of anticipating religious orientation. Of all the population of one university in IRAN, 116 participations were selected by using a multistage random sampling method.

Result The finding indicates that based on the emotional intelligence and its components, religious orientation is predictable.

Conclusion It is found that a significant positive correlation holds for emotional intelligence with external religious orientation. In addition, it is showed that a significant negative correlation holds for emotional intelligence with internal religious orientation.

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

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EV0869

The relationship between parent perfectionism and childhood anxiety of their children in female Refah bank employees in Tehran

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Although many studies have investigated the relationship between perfectionism and anxiety among the adults, little is known about the manifestations of the effects of parent perfectionism on anxiety of children in Iran. This study was conducted to examine the relationship between positive and negative perfectionism of mothers whith anxiety of their children in an Iranian sample. Besides the study of effects of mother's perfectionism and how can make serious problems for their children is another aim of this research. The study was consisted of 150 women of Refah Bank employees and their 8–15 years old children, which were selected by a multi-stage random cluster sampling. In order to evaluation, the positive and negative perfectionism scale and the revised children's manifest anxiety were assessed. After data collection, Pearson correlation and stepwise regression, using SPSS were conducted. Results showed that positive perfectionism of mothers was not correlated significantly with their child's anxiety. However, mothers' negative perfectionism was associated positively with children anxiety which was significant at 0.01 probability level. Analysis of stepwise regression showed that mothers' perfectionism predicted anxiety of their child. It can be concluded that negative perfectionism of mothers can directly and indirectly have negative effects on children and provide serious problems for them. Our findings indicate that although we must take care of unhealthy and neurotic consequences of negative perfectionism but positive striving for perfection can help us to improve in some aspects.

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EV0870

“Dangerous relationships”: Family dynamics among members with severe mental illness. about a caseG. Hernandez Santillan^{1,*}, E. Martin Ballesteros²¹ Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias., Resident Physician Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain² Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain

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A 51-year-old woman from a Mediterranean location with a history of a brother diagnosed with schizophrenia, moved thirty years ago, away from her family of origin, when marrying a man suffering from severe untreated OCD, who in turn, has two brothers, both with OCD, and a nephew with OCD. She says that her husband is very unsociable, spends most of the day at work and comes home at night to clean for a long time until he does not see lint on the floor or a crumb on the table literally. They have a fifteen-year-old son, with needy materials, very attached to the mother and very little to the father. The patient consults, motivated by a former sister-in-law and a friend, because they have noticed deterioration in their self-care and tendency to isolation, which the patient explains because in the last year she has noticed exacerbation of the comments by her neighbours and even unknown people that tell her “look how dirty, your husband has to come after work to clean your house, and makes noise.” The companions are also concerned that the child has had school and social problems and admits hearing the same as his mother. Now, What possible diagnoses do we propose in this patient: Folie a deux, delusional disorder, paraphrenia, other? (Figure 1)

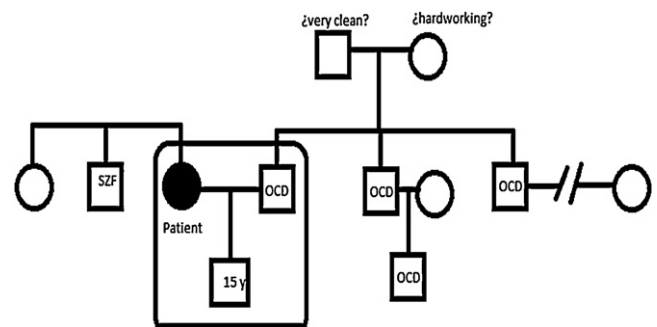


Figure 1

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EV0871

Needs assessment of people with severe mental illnesses and their families in Azerbaijan

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Needs assessment of people with severe mental health problems and their family members provides important information necessary for developing effective interventions at both population and individual level. The study aimed to determine various

needs perceived by patients with SMI and their family members, as well as to find out possible relations between the needs and socio-demographic and clinical variables. Similarly the study was intended to evaluate family burden and users' satisfaction with services.

Fifty dyads of a patient and family members applying for outpatient services were participated in the study. Sociodemographic questionnaire, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Camberwell assessment of needs, involvement evaluation questionnaire and Verona service satisfaction scale were used as assessment tools.

The most unmet needs reported by people with SMI and their relatives were psychological distress, social activities and welfare benefits. The study showed significant burden in families caring for people with SMI, which correlated with their views about patients' needs and had a negative impact on the psychological well-being. Evaluation of satisfaction with services pointed out the gap between provided and desired services reported by patients and their relatives. Most of study participants wished to have sheltered work, or receive help in finding employment.

The study results suggest that in order to achieve better outcomes, services for persons with SMI should be developed in accordance with patients' most prominent needs. With this regard needs assessment should become an integral part of routine clinical practice. The results may be used for mental health service planning, development and evaluation.

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EV0872

Work memory and inhibition in abused children

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Introduction It has been shown that children with a history of abuse tend to have a deficit in both their academic and cognitive abilities. Mesa-Gresa, P., & Moya-Albiol, L. (2011) [1]. This study aimed to identify the relationship between abuse (psychological, neglect, custody and abandonment) and the performance of executive functions of memory of verbal work and inhibition.

Method The Executive Function battery (Gonzalez, M., & Ostrosky, F., 2012) [2] was applied to 38 preschoolers 4–5 year olds who have experience abuse and to 36 preschoolers who have not. Data was analysed using the test t for independent samples and the Chi-cuadrado from Pearson.

Results Inhibition was affected in children with psychological abuse and negligence. It means that children presented difficulty in controlling their behaviour. Children victim of abandonment showed lower performance of executive functions of memory of verbal work. Such function allows them to carry on daily activities efficiently. Conversely, children without previous history of abuse showed higher performance in both tests especially in inhibition.

Conclusion Findings suggest that child abuse in preschoolers can influence the performance in their executive functions without difference in gender.

Keywords Executive functions; Child abuse; Preschoolers; Inhibition; Memory of verbal work

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

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EV0873

What about the hidden face of Akathisia?

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Introduction Akathisia is commonly known for its objective components such as rocking while standing or sitting and lifting feet. However, little is known about its psychiatric impact that can even lead to suicidal attempts.

Objectives The aim of this study is to investigate the main psychiatric symptoms associated with akathisia in a Tunisian sample of patients under treatment for Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective or Bipolar Disorder.

Methods Fifteen patients were diagnosed with akathisia using the Barnes Akathisia Scale. Psychiatric symptoms related to akathisia such as mood lability, sadness, anxiety, aggressivity, suicidal ideation, insomnia and social and professional impairment were assessed.

Results The average age of the sample was 47 years. The average antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage was 1756 mg. All patients reported at least one psychiatric symptom imputed to akathisia. These were: mood lability ($n = 11$), inner restlessness ($n = 10$), anxiety ($n = 10$), sadness ($n = 10$), aggressivity ($n = 6$), and insomnia ($n = 12$). Eight patients described suicidal ideation and five confessed having committed a suicide attempt. Four and ten said akathisia had professional and social impact respectively. The prevalence of psychiatric symptoms did not differ according to sex, age, diagnosis, illness duration, presence of a comorbid anxiety disorder, the number and types of antipsychotics used, the antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage or the reported drug compliance.

Conclusions Psychiatric symptoms resulting from Akathisia remain frequently undetected. Special interest by the clinician is required to elicit these symptoms.

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Self-esteem links with anxiety and depression at one community adolescent sample

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