

vitamin D deficiency for others with dark skin. Psychological diversities can be viewed analogously. The thesis that mental illness is an inevitable consequence of the singular diversity of humanity will be exemplified by disorders such as ADHD, melancholia, schizophrenia and sociopathy.

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#### EW0654

### Probability analysis of compassion: Enhancing compassionate care in psychiatry through mirror neurons

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**Introduction** The probability that psychiatric care becomes compassionate is higher when individual subjects, groups or organizations utilize mirror neurons to attune with the emotional world of their clients.

**Objectives** To create an algorithm for compassionate care in mental health by attunement of mirror neurons.

**Aims** To predict the probability of the occurrence of sympathetic care in mental health.

**Methods** Naturalistic observation of health care organizations identified the major nodes–agents of the organizational–neural network leading to a compassionate care (events A): individual, group, organization and society. Negative influences on compassionate care are (events B) subjective and collective acts.

**Results** The probability that compassionate care occurs as a result of a single mediator's action was only 0.167 (16%). The probability that compassion results from training mirror neurons were as follows: Multiple event probability formula:

– probability of event A that occurs  $P(A) = 0.667$  (66%) [positive subject + group + organization + society];

– probability of event B that occurs  $P(B) = 0.333$  [negative individual and group];

– probability that both the events occur  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B) = 0.222$  [inhibitory influence];

– probability that either of event occurs  $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.778$ .

**Conclusions** The probability of organizational compassion (PA) is high when all the agents interact. As compassion is reinforced by mirror neurons, a reduction in the number of people involved in compassionate care also means the final outcome is less likely to appear.

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#### EW0655

### Exact psychiatry: Six axioms

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Psychiatry is a clinical technological practice where the rational fundamentals, methods and knowledge “corpus” have a scientific nature. The science philosopher Mario Bunge proposes that philosophy, as well as science, may tend to be exact. Philosophy of science is the rational setting where any scientific discipline can ascribe sense to its theoretical models and factual sentences. Axiomatization is the method to exactify a discipline. By axiomatization, we can exactify psychiatry as “medicine of the soma”, therefore avoiding fallacies in the theoretical models we use.

**Objective** To describe six axioms for the definition of “exact psychiatry” as “medicine of the soma”. Six axioms will be defined and explained. They are ordered attending to hierarchical and historical priority:

– axiom of the cultural universal of social cohesion: since the antiquity all cultures have cultural universals which promote social cohesion;

– axiom of healing as a form of “isonomia”: health-related cultural constructs are related with help receiving due to body vulnerability. It appears with Hippocratic medicine;

– axiom of nosological realism: diseases really exist. They are biological regularities that accelerate death. It appears in the 17th century;

– axiom of illness subjectivity: the personal impact of disease is subjective. There exist diseases in patients. It appears in the 20th century;

– axiom of the unification of neuroscience: psychiatry and neurology have the same ontological reference, brain diseases. It consolidates in the 21st century;

– axiom of clinical phenomenology as the epistemological specificity of psychiatry: clinical phenomenology characterizes “soma” as the referring of psychiatry. The future.

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#### EW0656

### Evaluation of a nonsmoking program in psychiatric clinic

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**Introduction** The work evaluates the nonsmoking program successful experience, carried out between the years of 2008 and 2015 in a psychiatric clinic in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Objectives** The program has as objectives to evaluate the treatment of tobacco dependence in patients with disorders for the use of substances and other psychiatric disorders and the experience of transforming the therapeutic space of the clinic in a tobacco-free environment, considering that the use of tobacco is responsible for a large number of avoidable deaths and other aggravations to health.

**Methods** The program achieved the objectives, assessing the promotion of the tobacco abstinence in a large number of patients, through the utilization of pharmacological treatment, cognitive behavioral psychotherapy, occupational therapy, art therapy and moderate physical activity.

**Results** In a 12-month period, after carrying out the program, 48% of the assessed patients kept in tobacco abstinence.

**Conclusions** The study showed the percentage of patients who were discharged on tobacco abstinence and the percentage of those who kept abstemious after 12 months, demonstrating that the nonsmoking program is an efficient tool in the tobacco dependence treatment and can be used over a psychiatric hospitalization with promising results.

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#### EW0657

### Akathisia: Prevalence and risk factors in patients with psychosis and bipolar disorder

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**Introduction** Akathisia is probably the most common and one of the most distressing of the movement disorders associated with antipsychotic drugs. Little is known about its prevalence and its risk factors in real-world psychotic and bipolar patients to date.

**Objectives** The main objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of akathisia and to determine the risk factors and the treatments associated with it in a sample of Tunisian patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective or bipolar disorder.

**Methods** Seventy-four patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective or bipolar disorder were included and assessed with a validated scale: the Barnes Akathisia scale (BAS). Ongoing psychotropic treatments were recorded.

**Results** The global prevalence of akathisia (as defined by a score  $\geq 2$  on the global akathisia subscale of the BAS) was 20.5%. Akathisia was significantly more common in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder than in patients with Bipolar disorder (27.5% vs 9.4%;  $P=0.049$ ). However, the prevalence of akathisia did not differ according to sex, age, the illness duration, the presence of a comorbid anxiety disorder, the number of antipsychotics used, the type of the used antipsychotic (first vs second-generation), the antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage, the use of benzodiazepines or anticholinergics, or the reported drug compliance.

**Conclusions** Akathisia seems to be more common in some psychiatric disorders than in others such as schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. Longitudinal studies would be required to draw any firm conclusions concerning the factors involved in the emergence of akathisia.

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#### EW0658

### The relationship between parenting stress and parenting styles with coping strategies in adolescents: The moderating roles of emotional regulation and mindfulness

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**Object** The aim of this study was to investigate the moderating role of emotional regulation and mindfulness in the relationship between parenting stress and styles with coping strategies.

**Methods** The method in this study is correlation. Statistical population consists of all adolescents in 2016, from among which 400 individuals were selected in a multi-stage cluster sampling method from different areas of Tehran and completed Adolescent Coping Scales, Parenting Stress Index, Baumrind parenting styles Inventory, emotional regulation checklist of kids and adolescents and of kids' and adolescents' mindfulness measurement. The data were analyzed using multivariate regression and Pearson correlation in SPSS-22.

**Finding** The results showed the mindfulness and emotional regulation play a moderating role in the relationship between parenting stress and coping strategies ( $P>0.0001$ ) as well as the relationship between parenting styles and coping strategies ( $P>0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion** Despite the poor parenting stress and parenting styles, if the adolescents have emotion regulation and mindfulness skills can reduce the negative effects of inappropriate parenting.

**Keywords** Parenting stress; Coping strategies; Parenting style; Emotional regulation; Mindfulness

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#### EW0659

### From Hampstead to Norwich: Ritual violence or coaching?

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**Introduction** Video-recorded disclosures of two siblings emerged describing ritual violence activities in a Hampstead “cult” including human sacrifice murder. The UK court processes judged that the mother “coached” the children to make false allegations. In parallel, Marie Black, Jason Adams and Michael Roger were found guilty of child sexual abuse purely based on historical accounts of five children.

**Objectives** The presentation outlines two cases that illustrate the “unbelievable” nature of organized child abuse and what aspects make court rulings “unsafe”.

**Aims** The presentation aims to compare the Hampstead where the videos were watched by 4 million individuals world-wide with the little that is known about the “Norwich Three” case due to court reporting restrictions.

**Methods** Materials posted on websites, books and videos were reviewed alongside discussions with whistle-blowers, relatives and friends of people involved.

**Results** The disclosures in the Hampstead case were very extreme but similar accounts can be found in books by Sara Scott (UK) and De Camp (US). Those accused of sexual abuse claim that the children have been coached by their mother to make these allegations—the view that the judge adopted. In the Norfolk case, 7 of the 10 defendants were cleared of child sexual abuse allegations but three individuals were found guilty. It remains unclear what the basis was for the conviction as the disclosures could have been classed as the result of “coaching”.

**Conclusions** Anyone operating in forensic settings should familiarise themselves with the “hall of mirrors” that cases involving child sexual abuse routinely constitute.

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

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#### EW0660

### Preliminary study for the Italian validation of the screen for cognitive impairment in psychiatry (SCIP)

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**Introduction** The screen for cognitive impairment in psychiatry (SCIP) is a brief, accessible scale designed for detecting cognitive deficits in psychiatric disorders.

**Objectives** The objective of this study is to test the SCIP's validity as a cognitive test by comparison with standard neuropsychological scale using the Pearson's correlation.

**Aims** Test the convergent and discriminant validity of the SCIP within the Italian SCIP validation project.

**Methods** Patients between 18 and 65 years who are in a stable phase of the disease, diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective