

Addressing this issue and its predictors could eventually help to enhance academic performance and achievement among those students.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.829>

EV0500

Social and economical impact about problems with therapeutical adherence

A. Alonso Sánchez*, H. De la Red Gallego, A. Álvarez Astorga, C. Noval Canga, R. Hernandez Antón, S. Gómez Sánchez, G. Medina Ojeda

Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Psychiatry, Valladolid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Psychotic spectrum diseases are one of the most expensive illnesses in our society. Being able to recover as much social and laboral activity as possible has to be the goal. Trying to achieve this objective, we face different problems, as for example therapeutic adherence.

Objectives Show the importance of an adequate treatment and adherence in order to keep the patient as much integrated in the society as possible, and in order to reduce the economic and social cost of the psychotic spectrum diseases.

Methods Case report and bibliography review.

Results The patient of this case is a 34 year old woman with a schizophrenia diagnosis given after 4 hospitalizations in psychiatry units. She had 4 years of stabilization taking an injectable antipsychotic, in which she was able to study and keep adequate familiar and sentimental relationships. After being badly recommended to retire her medication for some who identified himself as member of the “new psychiatry”, she began with new delusions and hallucinations which had to be treated at the Hospital Psychiatry Unit. She was close to get a statal job related to her architecture studies, but she was not able to go to the exam due to the exacerbation of her illness. In the review we see that the average economic cost per schizophrenic patient in developed European countries such as Germany is, at least, 14000€ per patient.

Conclusions Adequate treatment adherence is highly important to keep an adequate control of the illness in order to sustain the better social live and job function.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.830>

EV0501

The impact of the economic crisis on mental health in Portugal: A qualitative approach

A. Antunes^{1,*}, D. Frاسquilho¹, M. Silva¹, G. Cardoso¹, J. Ferrão², J. Caldas de Almeida¹

¹ Chronic Diseases Research Center CEDOC, NOVA Medical School, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, NOVA University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

² Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Portugal is among the European countries with higher prevalence of mental disorders, associated with substantial unmet needs for treatment. Literature on the impact of the economic recession shows that an increased risk of mental health problems is likely to occur. Despite possible growing needs, the budget cuts at the health system level may have decreased the adequacy of care response. Understanding the impacts of the recession

in psychological distress and in access and quality of care is imperative to set public health priorities.

Objectives Resorting to a qualitative approach, this study aims to explore the perceptions and experiences of primary health care users and professionals during the recession in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

Aims Provide in depth information regarding the specific contexts and subjective experiences of key informants during the economic recession that started in 2008.

Methods This study design resorts to focus groups with primary health care users and semi-structured interviews with health professionals. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Inductive approach and thematic analysis were performed, using NVivo 10.

Results This study explores the views and insights of users and health professionals regarding their socio-economic context, mental health needs, changes in health services and possible solutions to alleviate the impact of the economic recession.

Conclusions Being based on the perspectives of users and health professionals, this approach will complement epidemiological evidence for policy-making.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.831>

EV0502

Financial difficulties, economic hardship and psychological distress during the economic recession in Portugal

A. Antunes*, D. Frاسquilho, M. Silva, G. Cardoso, J.M. Caldas-de-Almeida

Chronic Diseases Research Center CEDOC, NOVA Medical School, Faculdade de Ciências Médicas, NOVA University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Portugal is one of the European countries most affected by the Great Economic Recession. Mental health outcomes are likely to deteriorate during this period, with greater proportional impact among those more socially disadvantaged. Self-reported measures of financial difficulties and economic hardship are likely to be associated with psychological distress during this period.

Objectives To characterize the relationship between psychological distress and self-reported measures of financial difficulties and type of material deprivation during the Economic Recession in Portugal.

Methods A follow-up epidemiological survey was conducted in 2015, with a probability sub-sample of 911 respondents of the 2008 World Mental Health Survey Initiative Portugal. Psychological distress was evaluated by the Kessler-10 scale. Financial difficulties were assessed by asking the responds if they had enough money for their daily activities. Type of material deprivation considered difficulties in acquiring essential goods, paying debts or buying other goods (clothes or leisure activities). Chi-square analysis were used to evaluate the association between psychological distress, financial difficulties and type of material deprivation.

Results A statistically significant association ($P < 0.05$) between psychological distress and financial difficulties was found. Among the respondents that reported not having enough money, 22% reported psychological distress. Regarding the type of material deprivation, a statistically significant association was only found for essential goods.

Conclusions During the economic crisis, financial difficulties and material deprivation in essential goods were associated with increased levels of psychological distress, potentially widening social and health inequalities across the Portuguese population.

Funding EEA Grants, Programa Iniciativas em Saúde Pública.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.832>

EV0503

Mental health and human rights in Morocco: The urgent need for new policy

C. Aroui*, A. Khoubila, K. Mchichi Alami, M. Agoub, O. Battas, D. Moussaoui

Faculté de Médecine et de Pharmacie, Hassan II University, Neuroscience Laboratory, Casablanca, Morocco

* Corresponding author.

Introduction All over the world, there is global emergency when it comes to respecting human rights in providing good mental health services. Morocco as an African and a developing country has always had a mental health policy defined by several glitches and failures, which had not helped him improve its mental health services quality. Nevertheless, huge improvements were achieved through time.

Objectives This report, aims to draw attention on how compulsory it is to think and act all together to promote mental health and provide patients with better health services in Morocco.

Methods The National Human Rights Council conducted an information and investigation mission in Morocco's main mental health hospitals and facilities between March 27 and July 6, 2012.

Results Structures are insufficient and inadequate in terms of geographical distribution, architecture and equipment. There is a big shortage of medical and paramedical staff and little interest is given to vulnerable groups. Nevertheless, huge improvements have also been achieved through time with mental health issues becoming a cornerstone of the ministerial program, the involvement of the NGOs, the construction of newer facilities, the implementation of an information gathering system and the presence of a substance use policy.

Conclusion Psychiatry in Morocco has come a long way since it was firstly implemented in the country as a medical specialty. Undoubtedly, a lot has been done but much more remains to be achieved. The current situation requires relevant actions and that clearly includes the implementation of a new mental health policy and the update of the legal framework.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.833>

EV0504

Epidemiological study of disability from mental disorders in children and adolescents population in Saratov region in 2000–2014

Y. Barylnik*, V. Popkov, N. Filippova, Y. Abrosimova, E. Kolesnichenko, S. Pakhomova, D. Samoilova, A. Antonova, E. Bachilo, M. Deeva, S. Sizov

Saratov State Medical University, Department of psychiatry, narcology, psychotherapy and clinical psychology, Saratov, Russia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Children and Teenager's disability is an extremely important medical and social problem, being very characteristic of the state of public health in the country and the level of social well-being of society.

Objectives An epidemiological study of the structure of disability due to mental disorders in children and adolescent population of the Saratov region for the period from 2000 to 2014.

Methods The analysis of the statistical data reporting forms "Information on the health care system" and "Information on the groups of the mentally ill" in the Saratov region in 2000–2014 by epidemiological, demographic and mathematical-statistical methods.

Results Number of children and adolescents (0–17 years), recognized as disabled by mental illness, increased both in absolute numbers (growth rate-12.86%), and the intensive indicators (49.88%). Increasing the number of disabled children and adolescents registered in schizophrenia, schizoaffective psychosis, schizotypal disorder, affective psychosis with delusions incongruent the affect. The most significant increase is observed in the group of chronic nonorganic and childhood psychoses. In epilepsy and mental retardation in the analyzed period was a slight decrease in total disability.

Conclusions The most significant increase in disability in the group of chronic nonorganic and childhood psychosis, most likely due not only to a true increase in morbidity and disability, but also with a great attention of both the public and the country's health services to the problems of childhood autism and, as a consequence, greater detection of children with this category of disorders.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.834>

EV0505

The psychiatric services of Saratov region and directions of its' improvement (Clinical, statistical and epidemiological aspects)

Y. Barylnik*, D. Samoylova, S. Pakhomova, J. Abrosimova, E. Kolesnichenko, N. Filippova, M. Deeva, E. Bachilo, A. Antonova, S. Sizov

Saratov State Medical University, Department of Psychiatry, Narcology, Psychotherapy and Clinical Psychology, Saratov, Russia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The determining of the actual number of people with mental disorders and their spreading by nosology still remains actual, especially according to different regions.

Objectives The determining of the psychiatric services effectiveness in Saratov region on the basis of comprehensive analysis of its' clinical, statistical and epidemiological characteristics.

Methods The analysis of mental state indicators based on the example of adults' schizophrenia Saratov region in dynamics for 10 years (2005–2015) in comparison with Russian Federation.

Results Over the past 10 years the number of clinically supervised patients with schizophrenia decreased at 0.9% in the city and 2.2% in region population. This is consistent with the tendency of schizophrenia morbidity in Russian Federation over the same period. The number of supervised adult patients with primary diagnosed schizophrenia in Russia remained at the same level and amounted to 10.8 per 100 thousand population. At the same time the noticeable fluctuations in the number of this patients' category were observed in Saratov and Saratov region. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of patients with primary diagnosed schizophrenia disability in the class structure of mental disorders is quite high, averaging of 41.1% in Saratov region. Analyzing the number of patients with re-confirmed disabilities the gradual decline from 1846 to 755 people (at 59.1%) was found.

Conclusions The mental health analysis of Saratov region population allows to suggest the long-term forecast of mental disorders' morbidity, to analyze the level of disability due to schizophrenia, to develop recommendations for the optimal regional model of psychiatric services.