

EV1048

Psychiatric patients show different coping styles during aggression compared to controls

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Introduction Aggression and violence are common phenomena, potentially experienced by everyone.

Objectives To demonstrate that coping patterns to face aggression and violence may exhibit differential group features.

Aims To find differences in coping styles during moments of high aggression in psychiatric patients compared to non-affected controls.

Methods We evaluated 34 outpatients from the section of psychiatry of university Federico II of Naples by two psychometric scales: AQ to evaluate aggression levels and Brief-COPE for coping patterns. Outcomes were compared with that of 34 non-affected controls, recruited from the university student population. Pearson's correlation was used to find relationships between aggression levels and coping skills in these two groups.

Results We found significant differences between groups in multiple scale items and in the correlation measures, e.g. the use of expression was completely reversed in this two samples according to aggression levels.

Conclusions These results show that aggression is experienced differentially and with different coping styles by psychiatric patients compared to non-affected controls.

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EV1049

Cognitive dysfunction in acute psychosis

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Introduction Patients with psychosis often present with cognitive dysfunction during the course of their illness. Inflammatory markers such as cytokines and neurotrophins have been investigated, as they are relevant to the change in cognitive function.

Objectives To evaluate the cognitive function between patients with acute psychosis and those without. Moreover, this study also investigates cytokines and neurotrophins levels in acute psychosis and their relation with cognition, severity of psychosis and trajectory of their levels across time and under treatment.

Methods Longitudinal, observational, pilot study, of psychiatric inpatients. Participants were assessed on the first day using brief psychiatric rating scale, CAGE, trail making test B and Wisconsin card sorting test. These assessments were repeated weekly until patients were discharged. Blood samples were also collected on the same day for cytokines and neurotrophins analysis. However, the result on cytokines and neurotrophins levels is still pending, therefore only clinical findings will be presented.

Results Thirty-one patients (mean age: 43.7, SD: 18.9, 14 females and 17 males) were recruited. Eleven were acutely psychotic. Generalized estimating equations modelling were used to compare these two groups based on cognitive and demographic variables. Patients with psychosis are more likely to have significantly lower scores for CAGE (Wald- $\chi^2=6.268$, $df=1$, $P=0.012$), significantly more abnormal scores in Trail Making Test B (Wald- $\chi^2=7.338$, $df=1$, $P=0.007$), failure to maintain set (Wald- $\chi^2=8.323$, $df=1$, $P=0.004$) and perseverative errors

(Wald- $\chi^2=4.385$, $df=1$, $P=0.036$) although they have more years of education than those without psychosis.

Conclusions These data show individuals with acute psychosis have impaired cognitive function compared to others.

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Insomnia and aggressiveness in affective disorders: Self-assessment versus clinical examination

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Introduction Although, disturbances of sleep, as well as aggressiveness, have been described in patients with mood disorders, these patients may not be aware of them.

Objectives/aims To access the personal perception of sleep, disturbances and aggressiveness in patients with mood disorders, admitted to an acute psychiatric ward.

Methods Diagnostic data (ICD-10: F31–33), including mood evaluation, were prospectively collected for all patients admitted at the affective disorder ward at Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa (Portugal), during the third trimester of 2016. Then, 2 auto-questionnaires – Athens insomnia scale (AIS) and Buss and Perry aggression scale (both validated to the Portuguese population) – were applied to these patients. Statistical analysis was performed for possible correlations between patients' mood and the questionnaires' scores, using R software.

Results Thirty-eight patients admitted were enrolled in this study: 28 with bipolar disorder (19 manic, 4 depressive and 5 mixed episodes), and 10 with depressive disorder. Depressed patients presented statistically higher values in the AIS (average = 20), compared to manic (14) and mixed ones (17.2) ($P=0.031$). However, there were no statistical differences found between depressed patients (bipolar versus non-bipolar). Even though manic patients presented an increased average score in the Buss and Perry questionnaire (both total-65; but also sub-scores), these values were not significantly different than depressed (60) or mixed patients' scores (57.4).

Conclusions Even though some symptoms (like sleep or aggressiveness) seem to be relevant to the clinics, patients with affective disorders do not seem to be aware these disturbances, and therefore are not able to acknowledge their relevance.

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Assessment of empathy and psychological characteristics of smokers

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Introduction Smoking causes many life-threatening diseases and is a major risk factor for several main causes of death. Damage by smoking is also caused to those called “passive smokers”. Passive smoking has been implicated in many adverse effects on health. Very few studies deal with empathy in smokers while smoking in the presence of non-smokers.

Purpose Estimation of empathy and psychological characteristics of Greek smokers.

Methodology For research purposes we used questionnaires Toronto empathy questionnaire (TEQ), symptom check list 90-R, experience of shame scale (EES) and other as Shamer scale – OAS.

Results A statistically significant difference has been observed in the TEQ to gender (2.436, 0.02), with women showing the highest value (3.4 ± 0.4), as well as in the mean in behavioral shame 2. Another statistically significant difference has been observed in behavioral shame between educational level (3.419, 0.026) and the price of characterological shame among those who reported smoking in the workplace and those who did not.

Conclusions The sample consisted of 27 subjects with average age 24 years and standard deviation of 4 years. Smokers accounted for 48.1%, of whom 69.2% stated that smoke in their living space. Respectively, the percentage of smokers in the workplace was equivalent. The largest percentage of smokers, (13 people, 69.2%) think that non-smokers are very annoyed when surrounded by people smoking close to them. The proportion of those who said they are very much bothered when in places where smoking is prohibited but somebody smokes, is large (47.1%).

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EV1052**Cotard syndrome: Pathology review**

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Introduction Cotard syndrome (CS) is a rare neuropsychiatric condition characterized by nihilistic delusions, which may range from negation of existence of parts of the body to delusion of being dead or negation of self-existence, and it requires an urgent and appropriate therapy.

Objectives Our objective is to highlight the importance of CS, reinforcing that medical professionals should be aware of this pathology to prompt clinical description, diagnostic and treatment.

Aims The aim of this presentation is to alert psychiatrists to this remaining syndrome.

Methods Review of phenomenological and theoretical issues regarding SC.

Results CS can be found in numerous psychiatric or neurologic pathologies but it is most seen in patients with severe depression. It is typically divided in three subtypes: psychotic depression, Cotard type I, with nihilistic delusions without mood symptoms, and Cotard type II, with mood symptoms and auditory hallucinations. There are numerous etiological hypothesis mechanisms, including unusual perceptual experiences, which can similarly be involved in Capgras delusion, disconnection from emotional or limbic processes, an impaired belief evaluation or a tendency to excessive self-attribution. Frontotemporoparietal circuitry also seems to have an important role in its pathology. Treatment usually involves electroconvulsive therapy, antidepressants and anti-psychotics and the prognosis depends on the underlying disorders.

Conclusions CS is a rare pathology with self-defeating risk and its clinical recognition and proper treatment are essential to improve the prognosis of these patients. Diagnostic criteria or clinical instru-

ments for assessment of this syndrome should be encouraged, since its lack is a limitation for systematic studies and consequent management advances.

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EV1053**Hoarding disorders: Two different clinical presentations**

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Introduction Hoarding disorders (HD) have increasingly become a public health hazard. It usually emerges during two broad life periods: in early age-of-onset is usually associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD); in the elderly, it can be due to psychiatric and organic disorders, unrelated to OCD.

Objectives Our objective is to increase medical awareness and to highlight that both young and elderly people may suffer from this condition.

Aims The aim of this presentation is to address HD and its different presentations.

Methods Presentation of two clinical cases of HD and pathology revision.

Results A 30-year-old woman was hoarding litter, food and several items in a systematic way, become aggressive when her family tried to clean the house and was admitted several times in a psychiatric facility for cleanliness of her house. She had a history of depressive symptoms and severe OCD, with obsessive thoughts and several verification behaviors. A 78-year-old woman, with history of cerebral vascular disease, was self-neglected, living in a filthy home, with hoarding of litter and many worthless objects in a disorganized way, become aggressive after her relatives try to enter her house and refused to get help of any kind. Later on, she was admitted in a psychiatric facility and diagnosed with vascular dementia.

Conclusions Timely diagnosis and proper management of these two variations of HD will allow more advanced studies in this matter and more effective pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatments. These clinical cases reinforce the importance of practical guidelines for appropriate approach of these patients with complex and multidimensional needs.

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

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EV1054**Fathers' personality dispositions and conduct-disordered children's perception of their fathers**

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Introduction Individual's personality profile is one of the major determinants of one's behavior. Thus, poor personality disposition of fathers and the child's perception of father have been reported to be powerful predictors of subsequent delinquency and criminal offences. The externalizers resemble the dimensions of conduct disorder as prescribed in diagnostic statistical manual IV. The essential feature is their repetitive behavioral pattern wherein the basic right of others or major age appropriate societal norms are violated.

Objective This study finds out the relationship between the fathers' personality-disposition, having male children with conduct