

Background Pediatric bronchial asthma as a chronic airway inflammatory disorder has a significant impact on asthmatic children both biologically and psychologically. On the other hand, parental stress and depression has been linked to pediatric asthma and claimed to play an important role in its morbidity.

Objectives Assessment of pediatric asthma biomarkers as parameters of disease severity in relation to mental disorders of an Egyptian sample of asthmatic children and their caregivers.

Methodology The current cross-sectional study comprised 60 Egyptian asthmatic children as Group I and 35 clinically healthy children of comparable age and sex as Group II. Thorough clinical evaluation and psychometric assessment were carried out for all enrolled children and their caregivers. In addition, pulmonary function testing and measurement of eosinophilic count, IL-5, and total IgE were carried out for children of both studied groups.

Results Enrolled asthmatics had significant elevation of all studied asthma biomarkers with significant reduction of measured pulmonary functions compared to controls. Furthermore, asthmatics had significantly more encountered poor self-esteem, clinically manifest anxiety, and psychosocial impairment compared to controls. Meanwhile, parents of studied asthmatics had higher frequency of severer grades of clinically manifest isolation, anxiety, depression, and stress. Strikingly, the severer the asthma, the more the elevation of studied asthma biomarkers, the severer the asthmatic child's and caregivers' anxiety and depression, and the more the caregivers' isolation and stress.

Conclusion Pediatric asthma biomarkers as parameters of disease severity has been proven to be linked to mental health impairment of asthmatic children and their caregivers.

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

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EV402

Paliperidone palmitate could reduce the consumption of drugs of abuse in psychotic patients?

A. Zangrando^{1,*}, F. Babici², E. Pascolo-Fabrizi¹, A. Riolo³

¹ UCO Clinica Psichiatrica, department of mental health, Trieste, Italy

² CSM Domio Trieste, department of mental health, Trieste, Italy

³ CSM Domio, department of mental health, Trieste, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction It's not easy to choose between different antipsychotics in the treatment of patients with schizophrenia that use drugs of abuse both legal (alcohol, benzodiazepine, anticholinergics) and illicit (heroin, cannabis, cocaine). The use of substances is a powerful risk factor for poor outcome. From CATIE study, we know that the discontinuity is lower with Olanzapine but psychotic patients continue to take drugs of abuse despite medication. Probably, an important aspect is the anhedonia secondarily produced by neuroleptics.

Objective We want to evaluate if Paliperidone Palmitate reduces addictive behaviors in a small group of psychotic patient who have agreed to received injection after the switch from other antipsychotics.

Method We have identified four individual with chronic use of drugs of abuse in a Mental Health Center. These subjects were abusing alcohol, cannabis, spice and benzodiazepine. We administered before new treatment and after 2 months the Snaith-Hamilton Pleasure Scale of Snaith et al. (1995) and the Leeds Dependence Questionnaire of Raistrick et al. (1994).

Results The hedonic tone tends to improve and the addictive behavior decreased.

Conclusion The therapy with Paliperidone Palmitato is associated with a reduction of the addictive behaviors but we need studies with a larger number of patients.

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

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EV403

Mental health and hearing impairment - A German survey

M. Abdel-Hamid^{1,*}, K. Tretbar², M. Grabemann³, S. Meyer-Rötze¹, N. Scherbaum³, W. Jens¹, B. Kis¹

¹ University Medicine Göttingen, Department of Psychiatry, Göttingen, Germany

² University Clinic Leipzig- Cochlea-Implant-Center Leipzig, Department of Medicine, Leipzig, Germany

³ LVR-Clinics Essen- University Clinic- University of Duisburg-Essen, Department of Psychiatry, Essen, Germany

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Only few international studies have focused on mental diseases among the hearing-impaired population. However, Fellingner et al. (2012) underline the high discrepancy between the current and future demand of mental treatment and the simultaneous impeded access to health care.

Aims The aim of this multicenter project is to conduct the first analysis of mental diseases among the hearing-impaired population in Germany in order to quantify and qualify the specific demands of treatment.

Objectives In order to achieve this aim, we compiled an extensive questionnaire battery.

Methods This questionnaire battery measured sociodemographic data, non-verbal intelligence, quality of life, perception and suffering from stress, psychosomatic symptoms as well as personality traits.

Results Our three samples consisted of 21 hearing-impaired patients with a history of mental diseases (EG-HI), 21 hearing-impaired subjects without mental diseases (CG-HI) and 21 hearing-impaired participants without any psychological disease (CG-H). Compared to the two control groups, the EG-HI shows significantly higher rates in different fields, i.e. participants perceive a lower quality of life, suffer from more psychosomatic symptoms and show more pronounced personality traits. The two control groups did not differ significantly from each other.

Conclusions Certain psychological characteristics among hearing-impaired patients can be detected which need to be accounted for in treatment. Furthermore, a hearing impairment is not inevitably linked to a reduced quality of life or even mental disorders. Therefore, future research should focus on risk factors and protective factors which could prevent mental diseases among the hearing-impaired population.

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Psychogenic stuttering: A case and review

A. Almada^{1,*}, R. Simões², M. Constante¹, P. Casquinha¹, M.J. Heitor¹

¹ Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Psychiatry, Loures, Portugal

² Hospital Beatriz Ângelo, Neurology, Loures, Portugal

* Corresponding author.