

Conclusions Procrastination is considered as a common phenomenon at young people.

Connections PASS and personal features differ according to disease.

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

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e-Poster Viewing: Pain and treatment options

EV0932

Depression Among Chronic Pain Patients

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Introduction Patients with chronic pain are more likely to develop depression, which is associated with decreased function, poorer treatment response and poor quality of life.

Objective This study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression in patients with chronic pain.

Methods This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among clinically diagnosed chronic pain patients from the pain management ward of La Rabta hospital in Tunisia over a period of six months.

Sociodemographic and clinical data were obtained from patients' interviews and medical records.

The Beck depression inventory (BDI) was used for screening depression diagnoses and the Visual analogue scale (VAS) to assess the severity of pain.

Results The sample included 102 patients with a mean age of 46.4 ± 10.4 years. The majority of the patients were females (72.5%, $n = 74$), married (83.3%, $n = 85$) and being employed (58.8%, $n = 60$). The prevalence of depression was (40.1%, $n = 41$). The mean duration of pain was 3.6 ± 1.5 years. The severity of pain was mild in 28 cases (19.3%), moderate in 36 cases (31.3%) and severe in 38 cases (49.4%). Depression was significantly associated with the duration of pain ($P < 0.01$). A positive correlation was observed between pain severity assessed by VAS and BDI ($r = 0.521$, $P = 0.001$). Depression was significantly associated with the duration of pain ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions Depression is frequent in patients who suffer from chronic pain and it was significantly associated with the duration and the severity of pain. Antidepressants and psychological therapies can be effective and should be delivered as part of a multidisciplinary pain management plan.

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

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Treatment of pain: Results of a behavioral intervention

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Introduction Chronic pain and its estimate in general population varies widely depending on the area and population studied. It is concluded that exerts effects on both physical and mental health, either in the patient or his family, in addition to its social cost

to influence activities of daily living, employment and economic welfare of a significant proportion of the general population, constituting one of the main reasons for medical consultation.

Aim Hypothesis: The painful perception is an operant behaviour. Subjects Six subjects (S): 5 females and 1 male, aged between 56 and 72 years Diagnosis ICD-10: R52.2 chronic pain of neuropathic origin. Material soundproof booth with audiometer Maico MA52.

Methods design Experimental single case.

Independent variable: behaviour modification treatment by differential molding using auditory stimulation as discriminative stimulus. Dependent variable: pain perception scale of 0-100%. Analysis comparisons using non-parametric test, significance at $P < 0.05$.

Results Table 1. M (Media), SD (Standard deviation)

Conclusions Six replications of behavioural experiment were performed. All show statistical significance. Generalization occurs in 83%. The hypothesis is confirmed and effectiveness of the treatment protocol was concluded; however the line of work should continue.

Table 1

	Start session		End session	
	M	SD	M	SD
S1	65.42	26.74	6.41	19.91
S2	52.08	23.60	27.08	21.36
S3	90.53	10.49	63.91	26.16
S4	52.49	17.88	23.53	15.00
S5	71.01	14.44	15.38	9.93
S6	35.71	25.59	10.44	20.12
	Signs test (start/end)		U Mann-Whitney (base line/daily life)	
	Z	P <	Z	P <
S1	-2.041	.0412	-3.537	.0004
S2	-2.598	.0094	-3.031	.0024
S3	-3.015	.0026	-0.014	.9885
S4	-3.175	.0015	-3.315	.0009
S5	-3.328	.0009	-2.951	.0032
S6	-2.214	.0269	-4.609	.0001

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Study of the interactions between magnesium, ketamine and morphine on acute nociception in rats

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Objectives Study is aimed at evaluating the effects of ketamine and magnesium sulphate on acute nociceptive pain in rats and examining whether magnesium sulfate added to ketamine or morphine-ketamine combination produces higher level of analgesia.

Methods Analgesic activity was assessed by tail-immersion test in male Wistar rats (200–250 g).