

– the restricted and repetitive interests and behaviors (RRIB) dimension whereas PDD is diagnosed using impairments in three dimensions.

All the studies indicate between 50 and 75% of individuals will maintain diagnoses.

Objectives The aim of the study is to quantify how many individuals with previous PDD diagnoses under DSM-IV-TR criteria would maintain a diagnosis of ASD under DSM-5 criteria.

Methods Our sample consists of 23 cases (21 males, 2 female) related to the treatment Centre “Una breccia nel muro” of Rome and Salerno. All the cases previous received a PDD diagnose according to DSM-IV TR criteria. The mean age of cases was 7.7 years. All the cases were diagnosed by our team according to DSM-5 criteria, clinicians also used to make diagnoses: the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule-2, the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised.

Results Eighty-seven percent of cases with PDD were classified as ASD using DSM-5 criteria. Thirteen percent of cases, that previous received an Asperger diagnose, did not meet the ASD criteria (Fig. 1).

Conclusions DSM-5 criteria may easily exclude cases with high functioning from ASD because they tend to be atypical for ASD according to this study.

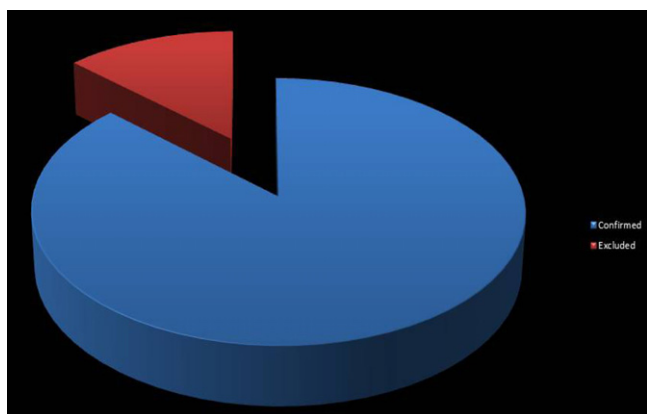


Fig. 1 Autism spectrum disorder according to DSM-5.

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Pattern of online technology and its impact on productivity at workplace

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Background Internet use has affected the pattern of working style at the workplace. Recent years have seen an increased use of online activities (especially pornography/gaming) at the workplace. It has been shown to affect productivity at the workplace. There is a dearth of literature from the Indian context in this area.

Aim This study was conducted to explore the pattern of pornography use and gaming at the workplace and its dysfunctions.

Setting and design The present study was a cross-sectional prospective study.

Materials and methods The objective of the study was to assess the pattern of pornography use at the workplace. Five hundred employees having experience of internet use for more than a year of various government/private sector organizations in Bengaluru were assessed using background data sheet, DSM-5 criteria, internet addiction test and pornography addiction screening instrument. Users who were unwilling to participate were excluded from the study.

Results Seven to 9% reported preference for Internet to work, meals, personal hygiene, sleep, and interaction with family members and effects on productivity. Three to 4% have excessive use of pornography and game.

Conclusions The present study has implications for evolving psychoeducational modules for the promotion of healthy use of technology.

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

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Mental Health Europe’s “beyond the bio-medical paradigm task force” issues on ICD-10

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Introduction Recent developments in psychiatric diagnosis risk downgrading psychological and social aspects of personal recovery and marginalise the individual needs and aspirations of people, considered in their local context. The publication of the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Health Disorders (DSM-5) by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) prompted MHE to establish the Beyond the Biomedical Paradigm Task Force (BBPtf) to investigate, debate and report on these issues.

Objectives Mental Health Europe (MHE) – along with others both within and outside mainstream psychiatry – has noted with concern the increasing dominance of a biological approach to mental health problems. We see a risk of diagnoses being misused when they become part of a complex managerial health system responding mainly to the economic and issues of safety or social control. This kind of misuse could breach the principles of the UN CRPD. MHE welcomes the role of the WHO in coordinating internationally appropriate classification systems. However, we want to ensure that systems based on biomedical, economic and managerial issues are balanced with systems based on knowledge of personal experiences, life stories and direct relationships, which have proven outcomes and which respect human rights and dignity.

Aims This workshop will explore the complex philosophical issues associated with psychiatric diagnosis and, in particular, the ICD-10 revision process.

Disclosure of interest I am President of the British Psychological Society and a member of both Mental Health Europe’s “Beyond the Bio-Medical Paradigm Task Force” and the Council for Evidence Based Psychiatry. I am currently in receipt of funding from the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), and I have previously received funding from a variety of sources.

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Vintage mode: Expansive paraphrenia

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