

ily and pediatricians, and attitudes toward job seeking. In addition, the frequent contact with these mothers elicited markedly positive reactions in the 8–9 children/adolescents currently residing in our community.

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EV922

Psychiatric re-hospitalization in mental disorders

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Many patients with severe mental illness are admission in hospital; but little is known about psychiatric re-hospitalization in this population. Our objective was to identify motives of psychiatric re-hospitalization in Dr. Rodriguez Lafora hospital. It is an observational, descriptive and retrospective study. We collected information about patients aged 18 to 64 who were hospitalized during the month of January of 2015 in the acute psychiatric hospitalization by Selene software. We reviewed psychiatric re-hospitalization for 6 months later and the results were analyzed by SPSS software. The percentage of inpatients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders was 29.4%, 13.7% bipolar disorders, 13.7% personality disorders, 11.8% depressive disorders, 9.8% alcohol use disorders, 3.9% schizoaffective disorders, 3.9% intellectual disabilities, 3.9% adjustment disorders with depressed mood, 3.9% obsessive-compulsive and related disorders, 2% substance-related and addictive disorders, 2% feeding and eating disorders and 2% adjustment disorders with mixed anxiety and depressed mood. The percentage of psychiatric re-hospitalization in patients with alcohol use disorders was 60%, 57.1% personality disorders, 50% obsessive-compulsive and related disorders, 50% schizoaffective disorders, 28.6% bipolar disorders, 26.7% schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders and 0% in the other inpatients. Why the percentage of psychiatric re-hospitalization is higher in patients diagnosed with personality disorder and alcohol use disorders? It would be important to establish an approach through more appropriate units as alcoholic detoxification unit and personality disorders unit.

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EV923

Sub-types of childhood trauma predicts depressive and anxiety symptoms in the general population

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Background Ubiquitous negative emotional states such as depression, anxiety and stress in adulthood are related to individual life scenario, particularly influenced by exposure to environmental risk factors. Here, we investigated if sub-threshold negative emo-

tional states in general population can be predicted by experience of trauma in the childhood.

Method A sample of 106 healthy young adult participants from Belgrade and surroundings (43.4% male, age 29.2 ± 6.6 years, mean IQ 106.4 ± 15.9) fulfilled Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) to identify emotional or physical abuse/neglect or sexual abuse. Present level of negative affectivity was measured by Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS). Hierarchical linear regression analysis was conducted to identify subtypes of trauma as predictors of the negative affectivity.

Results Mean CTQ and DASS scores were 31.2 ± 6.7 and 16.4 ± 16.8 , respectively. An exposure to given risk factors in the past correlated significantly with intensity of the present negative affective states ($r = 0.290$, $P = 0.004$). For the prediction of anxiety, the most important traumatism subtypes were emotional abuse, emotional neglect and physical abuse ($P = 0.001$; 0.028 ; and 0.041 , respectively). Depressive symptoms were predicted only by the emotional abuse in the past ($P = 0.008$).

Conclusion Based on clinical samples, findings from the literature yielded greater risk for mood and anxiety disorders after exposure to emotional, in comparison to the physical trauma. We confirmed the same pattern of correlations in the healthy subject's sample, who had no history mental disorders. Evaluation of the interaction effects among emotional trauma and genotype is strongly recommended in the identification of subjects at risk and for the prevention.

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EV924

Clinical-psychopathological peculiarities of the prodromal stage of psychosis

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Introduction Under conditions of growing of mental pathology in population, the European Psychiatric Association proposes an early detection of such pathology and timely medical interventions as the main strategy. First of all, this concerns psychoses at whole, and schizophrenia particularly, as the most disabling mental disorders. Here, a special role belongs to early interventions in the prodromal stage of psychosis (PSP). Such interventions might prevent development of the pathological process, promote solving of everyday and financial problems of patients, an early restoring of cognitive deficits and social functioning.

Aim To investigate clinical-psychopathological peculiarities and quality of life (QoL) of patients with PSP 72 patients (first hospitalization) with acute polymorph psychotic disorder (F23.0, F23.1) were examined both in the format of real time and retrospectively.

Methods A clinical-psychopathological and psychometric (PANSS, Scale of Suicidal Risk, SOPS, Scale for Detection of Clinical-Dynamic Variant of Course of Prodromal Period, PAS-SI) methods; the Method for Assessment of Integrative QoL Index.

Results In the patients clinical-psychopathological impairments in the PSP period manifested in form of a lowered stress tolerability (80.5%), agitation (40.2%), anxious conditions (72.2%), tension, concentration and attention problems (68.0%), sleep disorders (93.0%), contents of thoughts (56.9%). The patients had low QoL indexes on scales of personality realization (81.9%), psychological well-being (87.5%), and a general QoL impression (95.8%).

Conclusions The abovementioned clinical manifestations should be considered as PSP diagnostic criteria, which open possibilities

for an early interventions and prevention of consequences of this pathology.

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EV926

Dietary pattern and mental health: review of literature

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Introduction If we are what we eat, are we eating ourselves into depression and anxiety? There has been an emerge evidence supporting a role for lifestyle factors in the development of these conditions.

Objective To review evolving concepts and gain insight on the phenomenon of dietary pattern and mental health.

Methods Bibliographic search in Pubmed for articles published between 2010 and 2015, using the keywords words mental health, diet and depression, from the 220 articles found, 68 were included.

Results From the 68 selected articles, 19 were reviews, 3 randomized controlled trials and 2 meta-analysis. The scientific community agrees that substantial global changes in the food system have had a highly detrimental impact on dietary patterns. Thirty-three articles found a positive correlation between unhealthy dietary patterns and poorer mental health or better mental health with healthy eating habits, such as a potential protective role of mediterranean diet (or similar) with regard to the prevention of depressive disorders. A recent systematic review by Baskin et al (2015) revealed positive associations between poor quality and unhealthy diets and antenatal depressive and stress symptoms. Healthy diets were inversely associated with antenatal depressive and anxiety symptoms.

Conclusion Although there is some evidence on the association between dietary quality and mental health, we can't tell if it's a casual linkage or what are the biological pathways that mediate these relationships. Therefore, randomized control trials of diet are necessary to disentangle the effects of multiple health behaviors on mental health.

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Promotion of mental health

EV928

Attitude toward mental health in the Republic of Georgia

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The stigma, discrimination and human rights violations that individuals and families affected by mental disorders suffer are intense and pervasive.

In order to study attitude toward mental health problems, more than 1000 population from the different region of Georgia have been interviewed within 3 months (May-July 2015) in their household.

The scope of questions used in the survey were based on the questionnaire proposed by the NHS Information Centre, Mental Health and Community.

The population of Georgia showed high levels of understanding and tolerance of mental disorders. Despite of this, the fear and exclusion toward people with mental illness were almost twice as more, compare to the countries, where community mental health services are developed. More than half of the interviewed reported that institutional care is quite sufficient for providing treatment and suggested that person with mental disorder should not have rights to a job. Social status, income and occupation did not play any role in terms of attitude.

Majority of the respondents thought that mentally ill patient is a person who is violent or who need isolation due to the disturbed or inadequate behavior.

The survey revealed that the attitude toward persons with mental disorders in the republic of Georgia less likely is based on evidence and objective information. The lack of knowledge and awareness of mental health issues increase stigma and discrimination regarding the people with mental health problems and prevent them from the integration into the society.

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EV929

Relationship between attitude toward spirituality and attitude and performance of spiritual care among nurses

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Introduction Although spiritual care is commonly regarded as a nursing task, in practice, it is often provided inadequately.

Objective The purpose of this study was to examine relationship between attitude toward spirituality and the attitude and performance of spiritual care among nurses who working in hospitals of Iran university of medical sciences.

Methods This was a correlative-descriptive study. Spiritual Perspective Scale (SPS) and Nursing Spiritual Care Perspective Scale (NSCPS) were used to gather the data. A number of 166 nurses participated in this study.

Results Findings showed that of nurses' spirituality attitude score was 4.98 ± 1.1 which indicated high attitude toward spirituality. The total average of nurses' attitude about spiritual practices was 3.67 ± 0.51 , which signified the positive attitude of nurses about spiritual practices. Findings revealed that positive spiritual attitude had a significant correlation with 6 out of 12 expressed spiritual interventions. In addition, spiritual attitude generally had a significant positive correlation with spiritual interventions. The positive spiritual attitude had a significant correlation with only 3 items out of 11 for the attitude toward spiritual practices. There was no correlation between spiritual attitude and the attitude toward spiritual practices.

Conclusion In spite of the positive attitude, nurses did not perform half of the spiritual interventions which most of them were in line with fulfilling the patients' religious needs. Establishment of in-service education program regarding spiritual care practice by role play and modeling methods are recommended.