

duration of the treatment was 6–7 months. The participants were randomized to either CBT with a focus on stress management or cbt with focus on cognitive restructuring. The primary outcome was PTSD measured by the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire.

Results The results are presently being analyzed and will be presented at the congress.

Conclusions Both research results and the clinical experience at CTP suggest, that cognitive restructuring is not always a useful tool and that stress reducing techniques could be more useful. This hypothesis was tested in the present study.

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

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The treatment of traumatised refugees with sertraline versus venlafaxine in combination with psychotherapy – a randomised clinical study

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Background and aim Today we lack sufficient evidence to conclude which type of treatment approach that is most efficient when it comes to trauma-affected refugees. That is a problem for both patients and doctors as well as for society. Also there is a lack of studies, which examine the relation between psychosocial resources and treatment efficiency, in order to find reliable predictors of treatment outcome. This study therefore aims to produce new evidence within this field in order to optimise treatment for trauma-affected refugees with complex PTSD.

Methods The study included 207 patients referred to Competence Centre for Transcultural Psychiatry between April 2012 and September 2013. Patients were randomised into one of the two treatment groups: a sertraline group ($n=109$) or a venlafaxine group ($n=98$). Patients in both groups received the same manual based cognitive behavioural therapy, specially adapted to this group of patients. The trial endpoints were PTSD-and depression symptoms and social functioning, all measured on validated ratings scales. Furthermore the study examined the relation between expected outcome of treatment from a range of predictors and the relation to the treatment results for the individual patient.

Results Data are presently being analysed and results will be ready for the conference.

Conclusion The study is among the largest randomised studies ever conducted on pharmacological treatment among traumatised refugees. It is expected to bring forward new knowledge about clinical evaluation and medical treatment of traumatised refugees.

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

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EV454

Stigma towards psychiatric disorders in a sample of depressed females in two different communities

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Introduction Stigma and discrimination experienced by persons suffering from mental illness, unlike other medical conditions, recognized as a barrier in countries rich and poor, and in countries with well-developed mental health services and those with limited services. It was hypothesized that depression may affect patients' attitude towards mental illness "public stigma" as well as self-stigmatization and that there will be a difference between Egyptians and Germans.

Aims This study sets out to identify and compare public- and self-stigma among depressed women in two different communities.

Objectives To test findings from transcultural comparative study of two patient groups of depressed women from two different communities. Participants were 50 adult females diagnosed with depression from Egypt and Germany.

Method Participants completed after clinical interviewing and diagnosis with depression two questionnaires: the inventory of attitude towards mental illness (Shokeer, 2002) and the explanatory model interview catalogue EMIC (Weis et al., 2001).

Results Analysis indicates that positive attitudes towards mental illness were more for the German respondents than for the Egyptians. There were significant differences between the two groups in the causal attributions of mental illness. Psychotherapy was widely accepted in the two groups as a helpful method for treatment of mental illness.

Conclusion It was concluded that the traditional beliefs affect the understanding of illness causality and that the subjective experience of depression may affect attitude towards mental illness and mentally ill people. The effect of the social desirability is discussed.

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

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The old concept of psychogenic psychosis revisited from a transcultural approach: A case series

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Introduction The concept of psychogenic psychosis was introduced by Wimmer in 1916 and subsequently extended by Strömberg in the mid twentieth century. It typically describes a polymorphic psychotic episode of abrupt onset and which follows a trauma or stressful life situation. The duration of the episode is usually brief and remission occurs ad integrum. In recent decades, the notion has fallen into disuse in clinical psychiatry and international classifications. This could be due to a general improvement in living conditions, with less exposure to traumatic situations.

Objective We intend to study the characteristics of psychogenic psychosis in immigrants. We believe that the condition could be observed better in this population, given their greater vulnerability to trauma. For this purpose, we chose a sample of Romanian