

questionnaire was distributed to collect psychiatry trainees' demographic and educational characteristics.

Results In Portugal, the majority of trainees have a Portuguese citizenship. Almost 2/3 did not have a short-mobility experience, and the majority never migrated to another country. Less than half consider staying in Portugal in the next years, and nearly 4/5 have considered leaving the country. Working conditions ranked first as the priority condition to be improved in psychiatry in Portugal, followed by financial conditions. In fact, an attractive job for psychiatry trainees in Portugal must have as the most important feature a pleasant work environment.

Conclusions An alarming percentage of psychiatry trainees from Portugal intend to migrate. Impact on future career, financial conditions of doctors, job opportunities and better working conditions were some of the motivating factors behind the migration.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2409>

EV1425

Internalization of stigma and self-esteem as it affects the capacity for intimacy among patients with schizophrenia, comparison between Jews and Arabs

J. Segalovich^{1,*}, T. Stolovi², P. Behrbalk¹, P. Romem³

¹ Lev Hasharon, Mental Health Center, Netanya, Israel

² Lev-Hasharon, mental health center, Netanya, Israel

³ Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Nursing Department–Recanati School for Health Professions, Beer Sheva, Israel

* Corresponding author.

In addition to the physical and psychological signs and symptoms of their disorder, people who have schizophrenia also experience severe repercussions associated with social isolation [1]. Internalization of social stigma was found to be a statistically significant core factor that affects self-esteem and the ability to create intimacy among Jewish patients with schizophrenia. Significantly more Muslim patients were married in comparison to Jewish patients. There was statistically significantly less internalization of stigma of mental illness among hospitalized patients than among individuals with schizophrenia who live in the community [2]. The current study examines the relationship between internalization of stigma, self-esteem, and the ability of people diagnosed with schizophrenia to form intimate attachments with loved ones, in Arab patients compare to the existing sample of 24 patients from the Jewish sector. Data is gathered for 27 Muslim patients with schizophrenia who live in the community, ages 18–60, men and women from the following four questionnaires: Demographics Questionnaire, Self-Esteem Scale, Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Scale and the Intimacy Attitude Scale-Revised. The study received the approval of the Ethics Committee. There was statistically significantly less internalization of stigma of mental illness, high self-esteem and high capacity for intimacy among Jewish patients than among Muslim patients. Knowledge of how these variables affect the capacity for intimacy provides a therapeutic window for advanced nursing interventions that will eventually provide support and guidance cultural adapted, for people with schizophrenia in creating intimate relationships.

References not available.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2410>

EV1426

Psychiatric symptoms in Huntington's disease the importance of reliable information – A case report

G. Sobreira*, C. Ferreira, S. Alves

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, ward–First Psychosis Unit, Lisboa, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Huntington's Disease is an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disease characterized by motor, psychiatric and cognitive symptoms. Irritability, affective disorders, apathy and psychosis are among the most frequent psychiatric symptoms and can predate the pre-clinical period.

Objective The authors' goal is to understand the complexity of Huntington's disease clinical presentation. Additionally, we present an illustrative clinical case.

Aims To convey the importance of collecting reliable information in order to make a proper diagnosis.

Methods A PubMed database review was performed using "Psychiatry", "Psychiatric", "Symptoms" and "Huntington's Disease" as keywords; retrieved papers were selected according to their relevance. The patient clinical record was reviewed.

Results The authors report a case of a 39-year-old woman, who was referred in 2014, to a psychiatrist because of depressive mood and suicidal ideation with two suicidal attempts in the past 5 years. However, she did not disclose her family history of Huntington's disease neither to her GP nor her psychiatrist. She never complied with the treatment plan and was admitted, in November, into a psychiatric unit because of subtle motor changes and apathy, which had resulted in personal neglect. The diagnosis could only be made after a family interview was held and the family medical history was revealed.

Conclusions Corroborative history from caregivers is of extreme importance in psychiatry. Early detection of symptoms can help mitigate the disease social impact. In our patient's case, by the time of proper diagnosis, she was estranged from her family and had endured distressing psychiatric symptoms without adequate treatment.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.2411>

EV1427

Placebo and placebo effect, variability of the clinical response according to the therapists' behavior

A. Soler Iborte^{1,*}, S. Galiano Rus², Á. López Díaz²

¹ Servicio Andaluz de Salud – UGC Jaén Norte, Unidad de Salud Mental Comunitaria Linares, Linares-Jaén, Spain

² Servicio Andaluz de Salud – UGC Jaén Norte, Hospital San Juan de la Cruz, Úbeda-Jaén, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction From a historical perspective, the first data related to the placebo effect on "mental health" date to the 1950s decade, when evidence was first shown of the important percentage of people with a psychiatric pathology that benefited from the consumption of placebos. It is believed that the responses to placebos and nocebos are influenced by the content and the way of informing the patient, which influences in the quality of life and therapy adherence. Among the factors that influence the magnitude of the placebo effect, we find variables related to the patient, with the placebo itself and the therapist.