

resentation's meaning without offer a substitute or witness the redirection of it to other object. Nonetheless, it is possible to provide tools that will help community to detach of projections when the necessity of them be surpassed conceiving the reality.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1452>

EV468

Dreaming the memories of our parents: Understanding neurobiology of transgenerational trauma and the capacities for its healing

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Selma Freiberg once said that “trauma demands repetition”. What if actual trauma did not happen in real life of one particular person, but he/she feels that it was real, as it is repeated every night – in every dream? Do children and grandchildren of survivors of holocaust and of the pogroms dream the memories of their parents and grandparents? Does their imagination “make them up” or do they have a transgenerational connection to the traumatic past of their parents and grandparents, even if they were protected from knowing and hearing the horrors of what actually happened to their loved ones sometime one or two generations apart? Are these people born with some specific biological markers (e.g., lower cortisol levels)? Can fear be passed along from parents to children by smell? All these questions can be answered positively (see work of Jacek Debiec, Dias and Ressler, and many others), and can be explained on the level of neurobiology and epigenetics (thanks to contributions of Moshe Szyf and Michael Meaney from McGill University, and others). This presentation will offer some neuro-psychoeducational reflections on the topic of transgenerational trauma, its epigenetic transmission and its neuro-psycho-biological constructs, as well as a very personal touch, a personal story of growing up in a very nurturing and cultured, but very small family, and not knowing of the circumstances of “why small?”

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1453>

EV470

Attitude of attendants for E.C.T. to be given in patients of psychiatric disorders

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Introduction Utilization of E.C.T. has diminished since the middle of 20th century but, in spite of widespread use of pharmacological agents for treatment of major psychiatric disorders, E.C.T. is still treatment of choice for patients with severe suicidal symptoms, catatonia and diseases resistant to various pharmacological agents. But in spite of its excellent effect in various psychiatric disorders, acceptance of E.C.T. is very poor in society.

Objective Objective of this study was to know the attitude of attendants for E.C.T. and acceptance after detailed description of procedure and discussing merits and demerits of E.C.T.

Aims As still it is the best treatment for certain psychiatric disorders, so to increase the awareness about its benefits and try to remove the negativity regarding E.C.T. in society.

Method In this study, 61 patients were randomly selected who had indication for E.C.T. without any discrimination of male and female. Their attendants were categorized by their socioeconomic

status. All the attendants were asked open questions regarding their opinion for E.C.T. before taking consent.

Result Sixty patients were selected who had indication for E.C.T. and their attendants were asked to give their opinion for E.C.T. Amongst them 9.84% were from upper socioeconomic status, 68.86% were from middle socioeconomic status and 21.31% were from lower socioeconomic status. Only 11.48% had a positive attitude, 75.40% had a negative attitude and 16.39% had no comments.

Conclusion After developing good rapport and confidence with attendants and detailed explanation of E.C.T. procedure, its merits and demerits 75.40% had given a positive attitude, 22.95% had given negative attitude and still 1.64% had no comments.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1455>

EV471

Impact of language fluency level on patients' pathway and clinical outcome of the Japanese psychiatric service

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Language fluency often impacts on patients' behaviors. It might affect their pathways, how they find an available psychiatric clinic, and the clinical outcomes, if they continue their treatments. Multicultural services deficiency is serious concern in Japanese psychiatric fields. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 2014, more than two million of foreign visitors live in Japan, however, the psychiatric institutions providing multilingual services are rare and inadequate comparing the situation in Europe. The research sets the objective of analyzing the status quo in a multi-language providing psychiatric clinic, how the pathways and outcomes of language diffident patients differ from these of the local patients. It further aims to find the significance of foreign patients, and strives the improvement of language services for non-native patients in Japanese mental health cares. The research utilized and quantitatively analyzed the retrospective research data among 900 Japanese patients and 902 non-Japanese patients, who have visited a psychiatric clinic located in Tokyo. The analysis revealed that the significant proportion of foreign patients relied on their acquaintances as their pathways, and that the lower their language levels were, the higher proportion they had this path. For the outcomes, the lower their language levels were, the higher continuity status they had. Our research suggested that two of the common ways to find a psychiatric service when local patients suffer from psychopathological maladjustments are researching Homepages and neighboring clinics, however, the foreigners with limited language abilities tended to follow the different pathways and outcome patterns.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1456>

EV472

The characteristic of auditory hallucinations in patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective and bipolar disorder with psychotic features in Iran

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