

perception of imminent death. Although it is widely regarded as an epidemic in South-east Asia, there are some isolated cases in other cultures as well.

Objectives We present a Koro case study and a systematic review, focusing on the presentation and its treatment, in order to make visible this syndrome to Western culture and provide the tools to identify it.

Aims To provide an overview of Koro's presentation, phenomenology and treatment. We also want to clarify the nosology classification of this syndrome and its influence in the reported cases.

Methods We begin describing a new case of Koro syndrome: a Spanish male presented an acute psychosis, the patient had an intellectual disability and a family history of mental illness. A systematic review was done based on articles published in Pubmed following the PRISMA guidelines.

Results From 117 studies, only 29 met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed on several epidemiological and clinical characteristics. We found that Koro syndrome is more often presented as a result of intoxication or as a part of a previous known psychotic disorder. Cases involving patients sharing their delusion have been only reported in Asia.

Conclusion No specific data could be obtained about epidemiology and pathogenesis, as our conclusion about Koro syndrome was based mainly on few case studies. Pharmacotherapy and social support may be effective in ameliorating the symptoms.

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EW0366

Describing and comparing quality in psychiatric care across the globe with the QPC-Instrument

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Introduction There is a lack of cross-cultural comparison of patients and staff perceptions of quality of care in the psychiatric care. One reason is the absence of standardized instruments.

Objectives The international research programme "Quality in Psychiatric Care" aims at adapting the instrument QPC versions for patients and staff to different international settings.

Aims The aims are to test the psychometric properties and equivalence of dimensionality of the different language versions of QPC and also to describe and compare the quality of inpatient, outpatient and forensic in-patient psychiatric care across different countries.

Methods The QPC is a family of self-reported instruments from the patients' perspective. In this programme, we used different languages versions in three areas for patient and staff; inpatient (QPC-IP/IPS), outpatient (QPC-OP/OPS) and forensic inpatient care (QPC-FIP/FIPS).

Results The Danish versions for QPC-FIP and QPC-FIPS show that the confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the factor structure was equivalent to the original Swedish version. Patients rated the quality of care generally lower than staff and lowest in the participation dimension. The Indonesian version of QPC-IP is under analysis. The first result show that patients rated the quality of care lower than Swedish inpatients and lowest in the discharge dimension. Several studies in Indonesia are still ongoing as well as in Brazil and Spain.

Conclusions There are few standardized instruments for measuring quality of care in the psychiatric care. Therefore, QPC is expected to make an important contribution to the development in this field.

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EW0367

Emotional expression and culture: Implications from nine Arab countries

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Introduction There is a notion that emotional expression is universal, yet it is subject to cultural variations. Research in this field has studied cultural extremes in European, American and East Asian cultures. However, very little is known about the differences in emotional expression in the Arab subcultures.

Objective Exploring the differences between the emotional reactions among the nine Arab subcultures.

Aims (1) Examining the cultural differences in emotional reactions; (2) examining the differences between Muslim and non-Muslim individuals; (3) exploring the differences between Arabs and non-Arabs.

Methods Several real life scenarios including 15 different stressful situations and 15 non-stressful situations were presented to 40 individuals from the nine Arab subcultures. The participants were aged between 18 to 40 years of age. The subjects were randomly classified into groups depending on whether they were Arabs or non-Arabs and according to whether they were Muslims or non-Muslims. The subjects' emotional reactions were measured by means of Likert-like items.

Results The results showed that there were no significant differences among the nine Arab subcultures in their emotional reactions to the non-stressful situations. However, there were significant differences among the Arab subcultures in the stressful situations. Moreover, both religion and ethics were strong predictors of the differences in the emotional reactions that varied between subjects in their cultural group. The Arab Muslims tended to express more anger but the Arab non-Muslims expressed more sadness.

Conclusions Emotional expression is impacted by ones' cultural background and is particularly influenced by religion and ethics. Although Arab countries share the same language, they express emotions differently.

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EW0368

The improvement of mental health competences and skills on a Brazilian Federal University

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Background The extension project "UNIRIO is madness: the improvement of mental health competences and skills." work since 2015 with "Ponto de Cultura Loucura Suburbana" on the promotion of mental health and culture style in Brazil. The project work on the development of psychosocial rehabilitation for psychiatric patients, their families and the community.

Aims Participate on the production and execution on the artistic/therapeutic workshop that demystify the social stigmatizing vision about psychiatric patients.

Methods The activities developed are: administrative actions; institutional strengthening for social inclusion initiative through work; and the Carnival Block organization.

Results This study work on constituting a social inclusion initiative through workshop that generate employment, e.g.: sale material production, financial management, material replacement. Although we do all the preparative to the Carnival Block–“Loucura Suburbana”.

Conclusion The relationship with the psychiatric patients shows that social inclusion through carnival workshop practice is the primary means for the identity of people suffering from mental disorders and contribute to reduce community social stigma.

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EW0369

Differences in baseline demographics, presentation, pathways to care and duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) in the ethnically diverse population of Lancashire, UK

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Introduction DUP is the time from the emergence of first psychotic symptom to the commencement of adequate antipsychotic treatment. Psychopathological and sociocultural factors influence patient's treatment seeking behavior. Better understanding of DUP could help in development of improved therapeutic strategies and public health initiatives. Emphasis on early detection of psychosis and reduction of DUP has led to a huge interest in pathways to care.

Objectives To understand the differences in baseline demographics, presentation, care-pathways and DUP in ethnically diverse population of Lancashire, UK.

Methods Our cross-sectional study involved a subset analysis of National EDEN data for Blackburn and Preston in Lancashire.

Results Of the 183 patients, 78% were Whites and rest belonged to BME population. Median DUP was 188 days. Whites were significantly younger at onset of both non-specific symptoms and psychosis and at acceptance into EIS. Whites were significantly less likely than non-whites to be married, more likely to be in paid work and to have used illicit drugs. There were no significant differences with respect to other demographics/delays in help seeking or DUP. Non-White group had shorter DUP of 95 days (but not statistically significant, $P=0.060$).

Conclusions Better understanding of mental illness and local services in White patients could have led to early help seeking. Having a supportive family may have promoted early help seeking and thus shorter DUP in BME group. Further studies are needed exploring socioenvironmental variables, substance misuse and knowledge of local psychiatric services amongst the BME population and the influence of these variables on DUP.

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e-poster walk: Consultation liaison psychiatry and psychosomatics–Part 1

EW0370

Somatoform symptoms' influence on the rubber hand illusion: Additional analysis

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Introduction In the rubber hand illusion (RHI) [1], sense of body ownership is changed by synchronous touches to the hidden participant's hand and a visible rubber hand. It was previously shown [2] that medically unexplained symptoms were associated with the weaker RHI ($n=40$).

Objectives We used data from our previous research [3] and supplementary questionnaires to test the hypothesis that somatoform symptoms would be associated with the decreased response to RHI.

Methods Subjects ($n=78$) voluntarily undergo the following procedures: RHI experiment with measurement of proprioceptive drift and self-reports, Screening for Somatoform Disorders (SOMS-2) and Symptom Check List-90-Revised (the “somatization scale”).

Results Robust regression was used to evaluate predictors influence: Drift/Self-reports~SOMS-2 + somatization. SOMS-2 was a significant predictor for proprioceptive drift with positive coefficient ($P<0.05$, adjusted), both predictors were insignificant for self-reports.

Conclusions Thus, the results of [2] were not reproduced. We demonstrated on the larger sample, that the higher somatoform symptoms (scores of SOMS-2) predicted the stronger RHI. Since our research and [2] had been conducted on non-clinical groups, it is necessary to conduct the critical experiment on the clinical population.

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EW0371

Psychiatric symptomatology and health-related quality of life in children with epilepsy

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Introduction There is a limited amount of data regarding the relationship between epilepsy and psychiatric symptoms and quality of life (QoL) in children and adolescents.