

Introduction An important aspect to consider in chronic patients on psychotropic medication is their physical health status. Along with an aging population and the side effects of the medication it is key to identify complexities of their physical health that may be troubling the patient or can potentially effect the patient.

Objectives Using the standards for inpatient mental health rehabilitation services highlighted by AIMS Rehab.

we will assess if the current method used to highlight any physical health concerns are being met for the new patients admitted in to the unit from January 2016 to September 2016.

Aims Evaluate the quality of physical healthcare in Margaret Laurie House (Surrey and Borders NHS trust Rehabilitation unit).

Methods We designed a spreadsheet to capture the standards as outlined in 'physical healthcare' section of the AIMS Rehab document.

We obtained the relevant patient data using the System One electronic patient record. The system contains an embedded template where physical health parameters are entered so we were able to simply copy the data from these sections. We then translated this information into an Excel spreadsheet format.

Results The analysis of the data remains as work in progress at the current time. We anticipate low compliance with the 8 outlined standards (9.1.1–9.2.2). These were all considered type 1 standards; according to the AIMS rehab guidance the expectation is that the service must meet 100% of these standards. Upon re-audit we aim for 100% compliance.

Conclusion Work in progress-to be updated.

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

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e-Poster Viewing: Research Methodology

EV1193

Psychometric properties of the Arabic version of adult hope scale

T. Alali

Kuwait University, psychology, Kuwait, Kuwait

Introduction The adult hope scale (AHS) was developed as measure of hope with a 12-item using an 8-point Likert-type scale (Snyder et al., 1991). Although there is an Arabic version of AHS, it is not identical to the original version in terms of the number of items response.

Objectives To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the AHS in undergraduate sample.

Methods The participants were undergraduate Kuwaitis (1000 males and 1000) females. The mean age of the males was (20.25 ± 0.05) years, and for females was (19.96 ± 1.44) with a significant age difference (t = 4.22, P < .000). The Arabic version of the AHS was administered to participants. The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the AHS with Life Orientation Test (LOT-R), oxford happiness inventory (OHI), and Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), while the divergent validity of AHS were assessed with Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) and the beck anxiety inventory (BAI).

Results Internal consistency was satisfactory for the AHS (Cronbach's alpha = 0.83) for males and (Cronbach's alpha = 0.81) for females. The results revealed no significant gender differences on happiness (F = 1.68, P > .05). Principal component analyses (PCA) showed that a three-component solution explains %54.56 of the total variance for males and 51.99% for females. The AHS positively correlates with the following variables: SWLS (r = .43), LOT-R

(r = 0.40) OHI (r = .49) while the AHS correlates negatively with BDI-II (r = -.49) and with BAI (r = -.39).

Conclusions This study provides evidence for the reliability and validity of the Arabic AHS for Kuwaitis.

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

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EV1194

Measuring affective attitudes towards health among adolescents

M. Iosifyan^{1,*}, G. Arina², A. Korneev², A. Ryabova², V. Nikolaeva²

¹ National Research Center for Preventive Medicine, Laboratory of psychosocial factors, Moscow, Russia

² Lomonosov Moscow State University, Department of psychology, Moscow, Russia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Affective attitudes play a significant role in health behaviors. However, comparing to cognitive attitudes, affective attitudes are much less investigated.

Objectives To study affective attitudes towards health among adolescents, we measured associations between words related to health and positive/negative emotions.

Aims We used the modified Etkind Color Test (Etkind, 1980) as a new measure of affective attitudes.

Methods Subjects (n = 79, Mage = 14.34 ± 1.21, 35 males) ranked 8 colors from Lüscher's color test (1971) from best to least associated with each of 13 words related to health (e.g. sport, risky behaviors) and 6 words related to positive and negative emotions. To calculate an association between an emotion and a health-related word we used a scoring algorithm, similar to Palmer's and colleagues MCA score (Palmer et al., 2013).

Results Means of associations between words and positive emotions were assessed: my body (0.74 ± 2.02), environment (1.17 ± 1.82), eating (1.23 ± 1.98), health (1.60 ± 1.78), risky behaviors (-1.14 ± 2.14), family (2.13 ± 2.00), sport (2.02 ± 1.86), sleep (0.74 ± 1.85), school stress (-0.95 ± 1.89), hygiene (0.91 ± 1.85), medicine (0.61 ± 1.95), psychological well-being (1.11 ± 2.24), illness (-0.43 ± 1.39). Positive emotions had inverse relation with risk behaviors, illness and school stress and direct relation with the rest 10 factors.

All correlations between negative and positive attitudes towards health related words were significant and negative (-.223 < r < .559), except two (medicine and illness).

Conclusions The modified Etkind Color Test describes semantic space of affective attitudes towards health. It showed that adolescents mostly did not have ambivalent attitudes towards health related factors.

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

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EV1195

Confirmatory factor analysis of the frost et al multidimensional perfectionism scale-24 (F-MPS 24)

M.J. Soares, J. Azevedo*, A.T. Pereira, A.I. Araújo, J. Castro, B. Chaves, C. Roque, M. Bajouco, A. Macedo

Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine-University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The F-Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale is a widely used instrument to assess perfectionism trait. The original scale comprises 35-items that measure the six dimensions

of Frost et al (1990) conceptualization of perfectionism: personal standards (PS), concern over mistakes (CM), doubts about actions (DA), parental criticism (PC), Parental expectations (PE) and Organization (O).

Objective To examine the factor structure of the 24-items short form of the F-MPS using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), in a sample of Portuguese university students.

Methods The sample comprises 344 university students (68.4% females), with an average age of 20.69 years (SD = 1.59; range = 17–24). They completed a version of F-MPS with 24 items that results from the selection of the four items with highest loadings in the respective six dimensions of the original Portuguese version (Amaral et al., 2013).

Results After correlated errors, we obtained a good fit for the FMPS with six factors ($X^2/df = 2.125$; CFI = .936; GFI = .891, RMSEA = .057; $P[\text{rmsea} \leq .05] = .043$). The 24-item F-MPS short form revealed good internal consistency ($\alpha = .825$). The six dimensions showed acceptable or good internal consistency, as revealed by Cronbach's alpha (α : PS = .80; CM = .76; DA = .82; PC = .84; PE = .89, O = .85).

Conclusions The F-MPS 24 items short form CFA confirmed the six factor model as a reliable and valid measure to assess multidimensional perfectionism in Portuguese university students.

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

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EV1196

The subjective graphic representation as the neural pathway of the information processing: Dyslexia as an example

A. Bernardini

University, filosofia scienze e tecniche psicologiche, Sinalunga Siena, Italy

Introduction The new theory of the cognitive process by A Bernardini.

Objectives to single out and recover deficits of the information processing by a new research method.

Aim to demonstrate dyslexia/language can be considered as an answer to what we are able to perceive. This depends on the way in which the C.N.S. elaborates the two aspect of energy of the internal and external space according to the new theory of the cognitive process by A. Bernardini which underlies her relevant re-educative methodology.

Methods this study was carried out in Italy, in pre-high school education where students with moderate learning abilities and special needs are integrated into mainstream education. The performance of F 81 subjects was examined. They were divided into two groups: the first supported by A. Bernardini's method, the second one supported by a remedial teacher (traditional method) and the control group being the rest of the class. For five months, tailored programs were followed three times a week, for one hour and a half.

Results At the end of the treatment the second group did not show significant results while the first group showed marked improvement. Among the students of the first group, Tobia was the student who best represented dyslexia; for this reason he has been taken as an example.

Conclusion Dyslexia and disturbances in language depend on perceptive deficits and can be singled out and recovered by A. Bernardini method. The last revolutionizes the current research method.

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EV1197

Drug user's self-efficacy to resist the urge of consuming these substances: Cross-cultural adaptation instrument

S.C. Vasconcelos^{1,*}, I.S. Frazão², E.B. Sougey³, S.L. Souza³, N.E. Turner⁴, A.O. Silva¹, R.C. Pereira⁵, M.D.C. Lima³

¹ Federal University of Paraíba UFPB, Public Health Nursing, João Pessoa, Brazil

² Federal University of Pernambuco UFPE, Nursing, Recife, Brazil

³ Federal University of Pernambuco UFPE, Neuropsychiatry, Recife, Brazil

⁴ University of Toronto, Mental health and addiction, Toronto, Canada

⁵ Federal Institute of Pernambuco, Psychology, Recife, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Self-efficacy is the belief or personal confidence related to the own ability to perform a specific action necessary to obtain a certain result. Its use refers to the application of validated instruments.

Aims Describe the process of cross-cultural adaptation of the drug-taking confidence Questionnaire (DTCQ-8) drugs' version and to verify its content validity and reliability.

Methods It's a methodological study accomplished by nine experts to the process of adaptation and validation and had a sample of 40 drug users in treatment in the Center of Psycho-Social Attention for alcohol and other drugs, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Results The mean index semantics' agreement (0.989; 0.989; 1.00), idiomatic (0.967), experiential (0.956), conceptual (0.978) and content validation on the clarity of language (0.972), practical relevance (0.958), the theoretical importance (0.958) and theoretical dimension (1.00) demonstrated a satisfactory process. The clinical validation showed that 57.5% of users were classified as moderate on the self-efficacy item to resist the urge to use drugs in high-risk situations, and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.889 for the complete instrument, ranging from 0.863 to 0.890 among its items.

Conclusions DTCQ-8 drugs proved to be easy to apply and understand. Its adaptation process was satisfactory for the application in the Brazilian context. The results showed that in this sample, this instrument was suitable to measure the Brazilian user's self-efficacy to resist the urge to consume these substances in high-risk situations.

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EV1198

Preliminary validation of the Portuguese version of the university of Pennsylvania computerized neurocognitive battery (PennCNB) in a sample of healthy controls

C. da Motta^{1,2,*}, C. Barreto Carvalho^{1,2}, P. Castilho², M. Pato³

¹ Azores University, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Ponta Delgada, Portugal

² University of Coimbra, Cognitive and Behavioural Center for Research and Intervention, Coimbra, Portugal

³ SUNY Downstate Medical Center, College of Medicine, New York, USA

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The advances and massification of technology have allowed new developments in effective assessment methodologies for the evaluation of cognitive functions and associated functions of several brain systems and structures. Computerized test batteries have become more robust alternatives to paper-and-pencil test