

addiction within the adolescent may help to identify persons with suicidal tendencies.

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EV1286

A salivary biochemical analysis of certain recruits associated with suicidal ideation

W. Xiaomei

Institute for Diseases Prevention and Control, Military Medical Scientific Department, Beijing, China

Objective To explore the biochemical indicators of the persons at high risk of suicide.

Aims To achieve early screening of the persons at high risk of suicide.

Methods Suicide ideation of new recruits was generally investigated with self-rating idea of suicide scale (SIOSS). Twenty-five recruits whose scores were more than 12 were recognized as the suicide ideation group. Another 25 recruits without suicide ideation were randomly selected as the control group. Saliva samples of each group were collected for biochemical analysis after one month and three months. The SIOSS was used again for evaluation of suicide ideation.

Results After one month, the concentrations of Ca, Mg, Amy and SA in saliva were demonstrated to be statistically different between the two groups. After three months, the concentrations of Ca, Mg, Amy and SA in saliva between the two groups showed no significant difference. According to SIOSS results, only 7 persons of the original suicidal ideation group were recognized as suicidal ideation group, the other 18 people's SIOSS scores were less than 12. And the SIOSS scores of the control group (without suicidal ideation group) were also less than 12. There was no statistical difference in the three groups for comparison of salivary Ca, Mg, Amy and SA.

Conclusion The biochemical indicators of saliva lack specificity for suicidal ideation screening.

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Telemental health

EV1287

Online mindfulness as therapy for fibromyalgia patients

N. Garrido-Torres*, A.S. Viedma, A. Rodriguez, M. Reina, S. Fernandez, C. González, I. Prieto

HJRJ, Psychiatry, Huelva, Spain

* *Corresponding author.*

Introduction Fibromyalgia is a chronic disease. This diagnosis has been controversial in scientific society. However, there is one fact: there are women who feel not only uncontrollable and non-specific body pain, but also psychological symptoms.

Objective To compare the efficacy of online sessions versus in onsite sessions. To demonstrate that online mindfulness sessions could help to reduce pain in patients with a diagnosis of fibromyalgia.

Method A website created to give education and advice to women with fibromyalgia related to the disease was used as a platform to offer online mindfulness sessions.

Two hundred and thirty-four patients with fibromyalgia asked to participate in the online sessions, but only 13 were included in the study. Nineteen other women received onsite mindfulness sessions. Patients were evaluated before and after intervention. Two analyses were undertaken: intragroup and intergroup.

Results No differences were found between online mindfulness session and onsite mindfulness session. In both cases, an improvement in the questionnaire scores was demonstrated. Mindfulness as a kind of psychotherapy helped patients to control pain and symptoms of anxiety.

Discussion The new ICTs offer a huge of possibilities in medicine and mental health. With respect to psychiatry, not only intervention, like psychotherapy, can be offered but also psychoeducation. However, there are factors such as age and educational level that make online intervention difficult.

Conclusion In the near future, most people will interact with technology and it would be easier to supply online interventions and psychoeducation e-patients already exist, so e-doctors and e-psychiatrists should be online soon.

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Online psychoeducation: E-patients are looking for e-doctors

N. Garrido-Torres^{1,*}, R. María¹, C. González¹, L. Hernandez¹, L. Rodríguez-Santana², S. Torres-Sánchez³, I. Prieto¹

¹ *HJRJ, Psychiatry, Huelva, Spain*

² *Universidad de Sevilla, Sociology, Seville, Spain*

³ *Universidad Pedagógica, Psychology, Bogotá, Colombia*

* *Corresponding author.*

Method A website was designed to offer psychoeducation and advice to women who demand more information about health after traditional visit to GPs. A total of 564 patients visited the website in three months. Women asked for information and interacted with different topics on the platform. Only the women who completed all the form (age, previous diseases, current treatment) were analyzed. A total of 226 e-patients were included.

Results The most demanded information was about: excess weight, fibromyalgia, depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder and the menopause although other topics related to medicine such as HTA, breast cancer, and pregnancy were part of the website contents.

Discussion Even when many topics about medicine were available on the website, women were more interested in, and showed the need for information about mental health.

Online psychoeducation could help the clinician to save time at the personal consultation and could be especially useful in following the patient for a long time.

However, there are technological barriers and at least one first face-to-face interview is required in complicated cases to determine a correct diagnosis.

Conclusions A high demand for e-mental online health education does exist. It would be useful for professionals to be trained in information technology in order to cover that demand and avoid misinforming patients.

It would be interesting to undertake a meta-analysis with all the studies around the world and determine the profile of the patient that could be helped through online attention.

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