

Aims Investigating the correlation between the proclaimed attitudes to and social distance from schizophrenic patients: medical professionals and non-professional subjects.

Methods Semantic differential scale was used to examine the personal attitudes towards a stigmatized group. To examine social distance, the modified Bogardus Social was used.

Results The results obtained using the Semantic differential scale to examine the attitudes did not show statistically significant score difference between the two groups of patients Bogardus Social Distance Scale score showed statistically significant difference ($P > 0.03$). A significant score on the scale of social distance can be recognized in both psychiatry professionals and non-professionals.

Conclusion Stratification of items on the social distance scale shows a great social distance in the sphere of intimacy and slightly lower score on the level of social relations. The group having competent knowledge concerning the disease shows sophisticated way of hiding behind professional reasons.

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

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EV0516

Relation of stress coping strategies and depressive symptoms in university students

D. Kara¹, H. Gulmez^{2,*}, G. Hizli Sayar²

¹ Üsküdar University, Psychology, İstanbul, Turkey

² Üsküdar University, Psychiatry, Kadikoy, Turkey

* Corresponding author.

Relationships between students' coping strategies with stress and effects on depressive tendencies of negative automatic thoughts are examined in the poster. A group of 153 (126 female and 27 male) university students attending the University of Üsküdar were examined using the Coping Strategy with Stress Indicator (CSSI) to measure the styles of coping with stress; the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) to measure the level of depression and the Revised Automatic Thoughts Scale (ATS-R) to measure the negative automatic thoughts. Significant relationships were established among CSSI, BDI and ATS-R.

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Health intervention in gender violence

R. Hernandez Anton*, C. Noval Canga, N. De Uribe Vitoria, I. Sevillano Benito, J.A. Espina Barrio, P. Marques Cabezas, L. Gallardo Borges, A.I. Segura Rodriguez, M. Gomez Garcia, F. Uribe Ladron De Cegama

Hospital Clinico Universitario Valladolid, Psiquiatria, Valladolid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Male and female social roles were built on a historical inequality. Gender violence is a public health problem of the first order. We consider it important to conduct a study to improve diagnosis and interventions. From the Theory of Roles Moreno, each role has a complementary role that maintains the link. In gender violence predominates control, domination, submission and asymmetry of functions as dysfunctional elements of a relationship, which should be symmetrical.

Methodology We reviewed 48 stories of women who come for abuse mental health team from 2013 to 2016. We analyzed the following aspects: socio-demographic data (age, nationality, marital status, education, jobs, dependent children); reason for

consultation and number of queries; violence; roles, because of maintenance and interventions.

Results Eighty percent Spanish. It occurs at all levels of education; 60% have children; 70% were derived from primary care for others reasons; almost 90% suffered psychological violence, 25% physical and economic, sexual only 3 women, 52.08% of women adopt a submissive role, passive-aggressive 20.83% and 25% ambivalent; maintenance of the violence is reinforced by the psychological dependence that occurs in all women (one in 45.83%).

Conclusions Roles analysis is an effective method in the diagnosis of abuse and designing appropriate intervention. Psychotherapy, benefits of a psychopharmacological treatment that lessens the suffering and lets face their difficulties. It is important to ask about abuse at any level of care, because it contributes more to cover a hidden reality. The Psychological and economic dependence. They establish and maintain the mistreatment.

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

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EV0518

Protective and risk socio-economic – environmental factors affecting mental health

M.I. Hussain

Khyber pakhtunkhwa Health care commission, Iftikhar Psychaitric Hospital, Peshawar, Pakistan

Over all generic, biological, environmental and socio-economic factors are attributing towards mental health and well being of a person. But among these socio-economic – environmental factors play a great role. It is very important to understand socio-economic – environmental protective and adverse factors affecting mental health. There is very dynamic interaction between individual attributes like socio-economic circumstances and environmental factors. The dynamic interactions of all these three factors determine the final outcome and status of mental health social well being. So, for our professionals particularly and community in general, it is very important to have full knowledge about all these factors. Because lack of managing and integrating of socio-economic-environmental factors, we will not be able to deliver quality psychiatric/psychological services. Community at large will also be ignorant of it and will not be able to play their roles towards healthy mental health formation. Moreover, these socio-economic – environmental factors are within our reach and can be modified.

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

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EV0519

Social rituals as an early indicator of mental illness

A. Janca*, J. Gaspar

The University of Western Australia, School of Psychiatry, Perth, Australia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Social rituals refer to routine and expected social activities that are practiced in all communities in a culturally recognized manner (e.g., social greetings, eating customs, attention to dress, sleeping rituals etc.). Persistent departures from or disregard of these social rituals may be an early or prodromal sign of the onset of mental illness.

Objectives (1) To develop and evaluate psychometric properties of a measure of social rituals entitled, Social Rituals Schedule (SRS);

(2) to evaluate the reliability and cross-cultural applicability of this measure.

Methods The SRS was administered to 30 psychiatric patients and their nominated relative/friend. The cross-cultural evaluations were conducted using focus groups of Ethiopian ($n=30$), Australian Indigenous ($n=100$), Iranian ($n=22$), and Indian ($n=50$) participants.

Results The SRS demonstrated moderate to high inter-rater reliability and patient-informant concordance. The social ritual domains were found to be valid, well understood and applicable across the sampled cultures [1].

Conclusions The concept of social rituals and the SRS instrument were demonstrated to be feasible, reliable and cross-culturally applicable tools for measuring changes in people's appearance and behavior that might be indicative of emerging mental illness.

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

Reference

[1] Janca A, Ventouras J. Measurement in psychiatry: novel concepts and instruments. *Advances in Psychiatry* 2005;11:89–93.

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EV0520

Stigmatization of mental health problems in Albania, ways of diminishing it

T. Jupe*, F. Elezi, B. Zenelaj, E. Myslimi
 UHC 'Mother Tereza', Psychiatry, Tirane, Albania
 * Corresponding author.

Background and aim More recent definitions of stigma focus on the results of stigma – the prejudice, avoidance, rejection and discrimination directed at people believed to have an illness, disorder or other trait perceived to be undesirable.

Methods During this study, we used Attitudes to Mental Illness Questionnaire (AMIQ), which helped us to understand the differences in the acceptance by the population for 3 different types of diseases: addiction, diabetes and schizophrenia.

Results (1) Alban has diabetes. (2) Besnik has schizophrenia.

Conclusions (1) The patients with schizophrenia have higher levels of stigma compared diabetic patients or those alcoholics (Tables 1 and 2 and Fig. 1). (2) Statistical processing carried out concluded that have statistically significant differences between gender-stigma ($P=0.001$), age-stigma ($P=0.0001$) and education-stigma ($P=0.001$) (Fig. 2). (3) Health care workers stigma is exactly the same as in general population ($P=0.01$) (Fig. 2).

Recommendations – Support recovery and social inclusion and reduce discrimination.

– Do not label or judge people with a mental illness, treat them with respect and dignity as you would anyone else.

– Do not discriminate when they come participation, housing and employment.

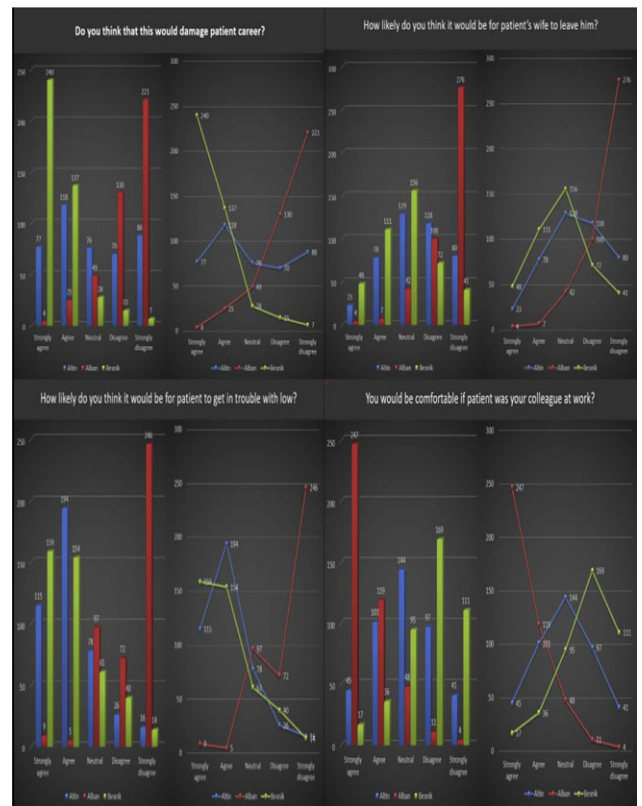


Fig. 1

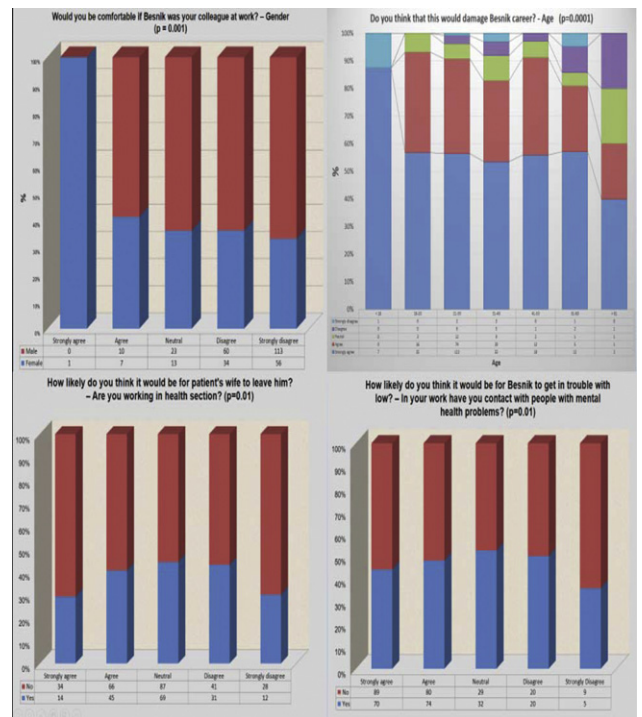


Fig. 2