

needs perceived by patients with SMI and their family members, as well as to find out possible relations between the needs and socio-demographic and clinical variables. Similarly the study was intended to evaluate family burden and users' satisfaction with services.

Fifty dyads of a patient and family members applying for outpatient services were participated in the study. Sociodemographic questionnaire, Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale, Camberwell assessment of needs, involvement evaluation questionnaire and verona service satisfaction scale were used as assessment tools.

The most unmet needs reported by people with SMI and their relatives were psychological distress, social activities and welfare benefits. The study showed significant burden in families caring for people with SMI, which correlated with their views about patients' needs and had a negative impact on the psychological well-being. Evaluation of satisfaction with services pointed out the gap between provided and desired services reported by patients and their relatives. Most of study participants wished to have sheltered work, or receive help in finding employment.

The study results suggest that in order to achieve better outcomes, services for persons with SMI should be developed in accordance with patients' most prominent needs. With this regard needs assessment should become an integral part of routine clinical practice. The results may be used for mental health service planning, development and evaluation.

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#### EV0872

### Work memory and inhibition in abused children

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**Introduction** It has been shown that children with a history of abuse tend to have a deficit in both their academic and cognitive abilities. Mesa-Gresa, P., & Moya-Albiol, L. (2011) [1]. This study aimed to identify the relationship between abuse (psychological, neglect, custody and abandonment) and the performance of executive functions of memory of verbal work and inhibition.

**Method** The Executive Function battery (Gonzalez, M., & Ostrosky, F., 2012) [2] was applied to 38 preschoolers 4–5 year olds who have experience abuse and to 36 preschoolers who have not. Data was analysed using the test t for independent samples and the Chi-cuadrado from Pearson.

**Results** Inhibition was affected in children with psychological abuse and negligence. It means that children presented difficulty in controlling their behaviour. Children victim of abandonment showed lower performance of executive functions of memory of verbal work. Such function allows them to carry on daily activities efficiently. Conversely, children without previous history of abuse showed higher performance in both tests especially in inhibition.

**Conclusion** Findings suggest that child abuse in preschoolers can influence the performance in their executive functions without difference in gender.

**Keywords** Executive functions; Child abuse; Preschoolers; Inhibition; Memory of verbal work

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

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#### EV0873

### What about the hidden face of Akathisia?

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**Introduction** Akathisia is commonly known for its objective components such as rocking while standing or sitting and lifting feet. However, little is known about its psychiatric impact that can even lead to suicidal attempts.

**Objectives** The aim of this study is to investigate the main psychiatric symptoms associated with akathisia in a Tunisian sample of patients under treatment for Schizophrenia, Schizoaffective or Bipolar Disorder.

**Methods** Fifteen patients were diagnosed with akathisia using the Barnes Akathisia Scale. Psychiatric symptoms related to akathisia such as mood lability, sadness, anxiety, aggressivity, suicidal ideation, insomnia and social and professional impairment were assessed.

**Results** The average age of the sample was 47 years. The average antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage was 1756mg. All patients reported at least one psychiatric symptom imputed to akathisia. These were: mood lability ( $n = 11$ ), inner restlessness ( $n = 10$ ), anxiety ( $n = 10$ ), sadness ( $n = 10$ ), aggressivity ( $n = 6$ ), and insomnia ( $n = 12$ ). Eight patients described suicidal ideation and five confessed having committed a suicide attempt. Four and ten said akathisia had professional and social impact respectively. The prevalence of psychiatric symptoms did not differ according to sex, age, diagnosis, illness duration, presence of a comorbid anxiety disorder, the number and types of antipsychotics used, the antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage or the reported drug compliance.

**Conclusions** Psychiatric symptoms resulting from Akathisia remain frequently undetected. Special interest by the clinician is required to elicit these symptoms.

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#### EV0874

### Self-esteem links with anxiety and depression at one community adolescent sample

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**Introduction** Anxiety and depression is becoming an increasingly important public health issue. The adolescents' population is among affected seriously.

**Objectives** The objectives of the study was to investigate the level of anxiety, depression and self-esteem among adolescents and explore links between.

**Methodology** Participants were 99 adolescents randomly selected in school, aged between 12 to 19 years ( $M=14.88$ ;  $SD=2.09$ ); in terms of gender composition, there were girls 41.1% and boys 58.9%. The measures used included the Albanian versions of depression self-rating scale for children, the revised children's manifest anxiety scale, and the rosenberg self-esteem scale. All data has been analysed by SPSS 21 and Excel 2007.

**Results** Results showed that clinical significant levels reported 10.3% of participants for anxiety and 22.4% for depression. With low self-esteem scored 16.3% of participants. Self-esteem is significantly negatively correlated only with depression ( $r = -.433, P < .00$ ). Mann-Whitney Test didn't found significant differences in anxiety based on self-esteem levels. Mann-Whitney Test found significant differences in depression levels based on levels of self-esteem ( $Md_{low\ self-esteem} = 15; n = 16; Md_{normal\ self-esteem} = 10; n = 81$ ) as adolescents with low self-esteem had significantly higher depression as compared to adolescents with normal self-esteem ( $z = -2.876, P < .004$ ).

**Conclusions** Findings suggested that self-esteem and depression links are present but not links self-esteem and anxiety. It is important to investigate these relationships in future research aimed identification/interventions programs.

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

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#### EV0875

### Diagnoses among students, patients of psychiatric outpatient ambulatory in student health centre of Ljubljana university

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**Introduction** Health care for students in Slovenia was organized immediately after the WWII. It slowly developed and in late 1960's extended with specialist ambulatories, including psychiatric.

**Objectives** Survey of primary psychiatric diagnoses in one school year.

**Method** Research of patient's primary psychiatric diagnoses of the school year 2015/2016.

**Results** During 1.9.2015–31.8.2016, there were 1126 patients diagnosed in the age group younger than 29 years, while number of diagnoses was 90 (see Table 1).

**Conclusions** Most patients were diagnosed with one among anxiety disorders, followed by one of the mood [affective] disorders while the third most common diagnosis was one of schizophrenic spectre. The findings are at least approximately consistent with data elsewhere.

Table 1

Blocks of diagnostic classifications	No. of diagnoses in certain blocks	No. of patients	% of patients
Mental disorders due to PAS use (F10-F19)	1	1	0.1
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (F20-F29)	16	111	9.9
Mood [affective] disorders (F30-F39)	24	273	24.3
Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (F40-F48)	21	543	48.3
Behavioural syndromes . . . (F50-F59)	7	31	2.6
Disorders of adult personality and behaviour (F60-F69)	11	96	8.5
Disorders of psychological development (F80-F89)	2	2	0.2
Behavioural and emotional disorders . . . (F90-F98)	2	60	5.3
Other non-mental disorders	2	2	0.2
Z71.x (Counselling and medical advice)	4	7	0.6
	90 diagnoses	1126 patients	100

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#### EV0876

### Malingering and medicalization in Israeli higher education: A critical inquiry of students feigning learning disorders

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This lecture stimulates new thinking about learning-disorders. Previous research in Israel regarding students with learning-disorders did not analyze the social processes through which students acquire the disability label. Therefore, the scenario of some students seeking the learning-disorder label in order to gain academic advantage has not been discussed in the professional literature within this context. The lecture is based on forty in-depth interviews conducted with self-testified malingering students who, nonetheless, were diagnosed as learning-disordered. Using sociological and naratological frameworks, the lecture discusses the strategies used by the students prior to, and during, their formal diagnoses, in order