

EPP0740

The effects of illness perceptions on their medication attitudes among patients with schizophrenia.J.-Y. Syu^{1*} and E.C.-L. Lin²¹Nursing, Chiayi Branch, Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Chiayi, Taiwan and ²Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

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Introduction: Antipsychotics are the primary treatment for patients with schizophrenia. However, medication non-adherence rate of schizophrenia patients is high. Illness perceptions have been identified as critical indicators to influence patients' medication adherence and treatment process. Knowledge remains unclear about the effects of illness perceptions on medication attitudes among patients with schizophrenia.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the effects of illness perceptions on medication attitudes among patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in a regional teaching hospital in southern Taiwan with a convenience sample of 200 patients with schizophrenia recruited. Two self-reported scales, Illness Perception Questionnaire-Revised (IPQ - R) and Drug Attitude Index - 10 (DAI - 10), were used to assess patients' illness perceptions and medication attitudes. Positive illness perceptions mean patients believe their illness acute, noncyclical, fewer consequences and emotional representation. And have more personal control, treatment control, and illness coherence.

Results: Patients' illness perceptions were negative, with a little illness identity. Most of them believed that illness is more chronic and cyclical, causing negative consequences, lower self-control, and negative emotional expression. However, they thought treatment is moderately helpful for illness control, and the treatment effect is moderate. Multiple regression analysis showed that positive illness perceptions and negatively emotional representation could predict better medication attitudes.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that psychiatric mental health professionals could assess the illness perceptions of schizophrenia patients to influence their medication attitudes. Moreover, developing evidence-based interventions to improve their positive illness perceptions and decrease negative illness perceptions is needed.

Keywords: illness perceptions; medication attitudes; schizophrenia

EPP0737

Resentment and forgiveness with victims of forced displacement in three cities of colombia

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Introduction: The armed conflict in Colombia manifests and lasts as barbarism in the contemporary world (Zuleta, 2006). Against this background, it is possible to identify among the victims the prevalence of pathologies associated with traumatic events such as

forced displacement (Andrade, 2008). Studies indicate a harmony between resentment and other psychosocial effects (Arcos, Muñoz, Uribe, Villamil, Ramos, 2018).

Objectives: The results of the study are presented, which has aimed to analyze the relationship between resentment and forgiveness with victims of forced displacement in three cities of Colombian.

Methods: A correlational study has been carried out with a sample of 40 (n = 40) subjects of which 52.5% are men and 47.5% women, the mean age is 57.52 ($\sigma = 13.591$), all with a history of forced displacement; to the data collection has been used the CAPER instrument of Rosales, Rivera and Garcia (2017) ($\alpha = .592$).

Results: There is evidence of a positive bilateral correlation between the variables studied ($r = .000$; $p = .681$), the greater the personal restoration, the greater the feeling of guilt.

Conclusions: It is important that the intervention processes

		Correlations	
		Forgiveness	Resentment
Forgiveness	Correlación de Pearson	1	,681**
	Sig. (bilateral)		,000
Resentment	Correlación de Pearson	,681**	1

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral).

designed for the victims of forced displacement focused on forgiveness include in their content elements associated with resentment.

Keywords: armed conflict.; Resentment; forgiveness; forced displacement

EPP0740

Achieving holistic care for the mentally ill: The need for more caregiver support groups in Africa.A.J. Ogunmodede^{1*}, J. Ogunmodede², O. Buhari³ and O. Adegunloye³¹Dept Of Behavioural Sciences, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN, Nigeria; ²Dept Of Medicine, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN & University OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN, Nigeria and ³Dept Of Behavioural Sciences, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN & University OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN, Nigeria

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Introduction: Caregiver support groups provide an avenue for interactions among the caregivers of the mentally ill, where they share their fears, hopes and uncertainties about their ill relatives. They are a means to be "heard" by care providers, a platform for psychoeducation as well as an avenue for participation in clinical decision making and formulation of patients' care plans. In most parts of Africa, such support groups do not exist and where they do, they are poorly structured and poorly funded.

Objectives: This review was aimed at examining the concept of caregiver support groups for the mentally ill globally as revealed in the currently available body of knowledge, as well as raise awareness for the need for such groups in Africa

Methods: A review of related literature was done using appropriate key words and search engines.

Results: This review revealed the presence of well-structured support groups for the caregivers of the mentally ill in many parts of the world. The advantages of such groups and their contributions to the holistic care of these patients in those regions were also discussed, while suggesting a possible structure for their creation, sustainability and focus in Africa.

Conclusions: The support of caregivers for the mentally ill must be given keen attention by both care providers and policy makers, with prime importance given to the creation and funding of more caregiver support groups in the continent in order to achieve quality and holistic care for the mentally ill.

Keywords: holistic care; caregiver support group; Africa; mental healthcare

EPP0741

The relationship between stigma and help-seeking intentions in college students

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Introduction: Few people seek mental health care despite the high prevalence of mental illnesses and their serious consequences. Barriers explaining this lack or absence of help-seeking have been the subject of several studies with stigma being the most prominent barrier.

Objectives: We aimed to assess the relationship between stigma and help-seeking intentions in a sample of Tunisian college students.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional survey. The “Mental Health Knowledge Schedule”, and the “Reported and Intended Behavior Scale” were administered to a total of 714 college students (62.2% female; mean age =20.9).

Results: More than one-third of students (39.6%) felt that it would be “unlikely” or “very unlikely” to seek the help of a health professional for mental health problems. Pearson product moment correlations indicated that help-seeking intentions significantly and positively correlated with behavior ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.103$) and knowledge ($p < 0.001$, $r = 0.163$). The multiple hierarchical linear regression analysis found that after controlling for demographic variables (gender, age) and other personal-related variables (marital status, family income, living environment, substance use, personal psychiatric history), help-seeking intentions were significant contributors to behaviors and knowledge.

Conclusions: Given that stigma and discrimination against people with mental illness is a real and perceived barrier to seeking help and treatment, psycho-educational campaigns should be put in place to address the negative perceptions and attitudes of the general population about mental health issues, and should be tailored to the needs of specific groups (including students in different disciplines), taking into account their attitudes, fear and concerns about mental illness.

Keywords: mental health; Stigma; Reported and Intended Behavior Scale; help-seeking intentions

EPP0742

Assessment of knowledge of mental illness in a non-clinical population of tunisian students.

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Introduction: Stigma, including beliefs about mental illness, can operate in different cultures in different ways, making Western theoretical bases considered “universal” on the stigmatization of theories not applicable to non-Western cultures; hence the need for international studies on this subject.

Objectives: This work aimed to assess knowledge of mental illness, available treatments and recovery in a non-clinical sample of Tunisian university students.

Methods: In a cross-sectional descriptive study from October 1 to November 30, 2019, we evaluated 714 students from 3 Tunisian public universities using the Mental Health Knowledge Schedule scale (MAKS).

Results: We found that 34.2% of students did not agree that drugs can be an effective treatment for people with mental health issues, while 76.4% agreed on the effectiveness of psychotherapy. In addition, 34.3% did not consider drug addiction as a mental illness and 21.9% did not consider depression as a mental illness. We objectified a significant correlation of the MAKS score with gender ($p = 0.019$), living environment ($p = 0.001$), high academic level of father ($p = 0.000$) and mother ($p = 0.027$) and presence of personal psychiatric history ($p = 0.013$).

Conclusions: Awareness and information campaigns aimed at developing the general public’s knowledge of the scientific, medical and psychosocial causes of mental illness and the means of management should be established.

Keywords: Mental Health Knowledge Schedule scale; knowledge; Mental illness; Stigma

EPP0743

Profile of tunisian students consulting in psychopedagogy unit

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Introduction: A significant proportion of adolescents and young adults suffer from mental disorders that interfere with their development and influence their academic and professional success.

Objectives: To describe the socio-demographic and clinical profile of tunisian students who have consulted in the psycho-pedagogy unit.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study, data were collected from the files of 359 pupils and students having consulted in the psycho-pedagogy unit of the psychiatry (B) department of the Hedi Chaker university hospital of Sfax in Tunisia, from 2014 to 2018.

Results: The average age of students was 20.38 ± 2.38 years old. The Sex ratio = 0.95 (175 M / 184 W). Students were undergraduates in 55.4 of the cases. They are smokers in 19% and consume alcohol in