

ing paradigm based on the experimental design by members of the junior faculty workshop in the conflict management division at the 1995 academy of management meetings in Vancouver, BC. Variables included earning amount, deception frequency, real generosity and pretend generosity.

Results Using paired-samples T-test we showed that there were significant differences between two rounds in earning amount, deception frequency and real generosity. We administered separate one-way ANOVA with repeated measure on 4 different conditions (bank amounts). We found that, the main effect of condition was significant for real generosity (in both round), for pretend generosity (in first round) and for deception amount (in both round).

Conclusions We found that revelation (reputation concerns) decreases deception and increases generosity. Moreover, lesser magnitudes increase generosity and decrease deception and vice versa.

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EV0921

Clinical profile of patients hospitalized for delirium

F. Smaoui*, M. Frikha, I. Bouchhima, O. Hdiji, N. Farhat, H. Haj Kacem, M. Dammak, C. Mhiri

CHU Hbib Bourguiba Sfax, Tunisia, Neurologie, sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Delirium is a common clinical syndrome characterized by acute disruption of all cognitive and behavioural functions.

Objectives – Draw up an epidemiological and clinical profile of patients hospitalised for delirium;

– Assess different pathologies involved.

Methods We conducted a retrospective and descriptive study, in the neurology department at Habib Bourguiba university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia, at the period from 2009 to 2013. We included 52 patients hospitalised for delirium. Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected from patient files.

Results The mean age was 66.5 years. The majority (73.1%) were elderly patients (>=60 years). Sex-ratio (M/F) was 1.73. It was the first episode in 96.2%.

Medical histories were cardiovascular in 55.8%, endocrinal in 25%, neurological in 11.5% and psychiatric in 13.5%. The beginning of the signs was brutal in 55.8% of cases. The reported symptoms were: disorientation in time and space (76.9%) and behaviour disturbance (63.5%), memory disorder (23.1%), headaches (26.9%) and hallucinations (17.3%). Organic etiologies were noted in 75% of cases: vascular 42.30%, metabolic 11.50%, infectious 11.5%, tumoral 3.9% and iatrogenic 3.8%. Delirium grafted on dementia was retained in 5.8% of cases.

Conclusion Delirium is associated with increased mortality. Its prevention is essential and requires recognition of risk situations.

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EV0922

Hydrocephalus and psychiatric disorders: About a clinical case

H. Snene

Military hospital of tunisia, psychiatry, Tunis, Tunisia

Introduction Hydrocephalus is a neurological disease caused by excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid following an abnormal secretion, circulation and absorption. It is considered the most common reversible cause of dementia but still an underestimated cause of psychiatric disorders.

Objectives Highlighting the possible association of hydrocephalus in some psychiatric disorders and know how to adapt the management of this co-morbidity.

Clinical Vignette He is Mr O.Y, aged 27, unmarried, his parents divorced, lives with his mother. He had surgery in 2012 to the orthopedic service for disabling scoliosis. No significant psychiatric family history. Discovery of a tri ventricular hydrocephalus in 2011 requiring regular monitoring neurology.

Indeed Mr O.Y followed the CMP for a mood disorder requiring antidepressant treatment based. The evolution of disorder was marked by the installation of a hallucinatory and delusional syndrome motivating several hospitalizations and relapses iterative partial response to various therapies.

Mr O.Y was received a ventricular shunt within the sound hydrocephalus.

The postoperative course was marked a progressive amendment acoustic verbal hallucinations and delusions of persecution.

The conduct was to gradually reduce the dose of antipsychotic (Risperdal) to the stop. No recurrence pathological productions.

Conclusions Psychiatric disorders may mark the evolution of hydrocephalus. Share against the indications and side effects of some psychotropic drugs, the management of this co-morbidity may be difficult. Further studies are needed to better elucidate causality for this association and to develop appropriate therapeutic consensus.

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EV0923

Alcohol consumption, smoking and substance use in first and final year of nursing school

D. Soria^{1,*}, L.D.S.P.D. Magalhães², F.A.M.D. Souza¹, E.J. Domingos¹, C.C. Ribeiro¹, S.V. Chagas³, T.V.C. Vernaglia¹

¹ Federal University of State of Rio de Janeiro, Nursing Medical Surgical, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

² Adão Pereira Nunes State Hospital, Pediatric Emergency Care, Duque de Caxias, Brazil

³ Public Ministry of State of Rio de Janeiro, CAO Cidadania, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Aims To describe the use and abuse of alcohol, cigarettes and street drugs in nursing degree students of Alfredo Pinto nursing school at federal university of state of Rio de Janeiro.

Methods cross-sectional and descriptive data of first and final year students enrolled in a nursing degree course. One hundred and seventeen students took part in a questionnaire, providing sociodemographic information and completed the alcohol smoking and substance screening test (ASSIST). A double variant and chi-squared analysis and Fisher's exact test was performed.

Results One hundred and seventeen students participated. Of the first year students 82% (n=73) were woman; 61% (n=54); 18–20 years old; 43% (n=38) were white and 40% (n=36) had parents that identified as Roman-Catholic. The students in their last year: 89% (n=25) woman; 54% (n=15) aged between 21–23 years old; 70% (n=20) are white and 71% (n=20) have roman-catholic parents. That is a high prevalence of alcohol use: 84% (n=75) in the first year and 78% in the last year had used alcohol. 24% (n=21) had smoked during their first year and 18% (n=5) during the last year. It was found that the consumption of street drugs during early years of university is correlated to the age (P=0.033) and the religious orientation by parents (P=0.047).

Conclusion Universities responsibility towards their students, and students involvement with their learning process are factors that lead to changes in attitudes, beliefs and knowledge that are so

important in maintaining healthy habits and lifestyle in line with what is taught in a nursing degree.

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EV0924

Integrated identification of new substantial gadget addiction: With selfie-mania phenomenon model

I. Sosin^{1,*}, Y. Chuev², O. Goncharova²

¹ Kharkov medical academy of postgraduate education, Narcology, Kharkov, Ukraine

² Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education, Narcology, Kharkiv, Ukraine

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Modern selfie-infatuation extent went far beyond fashion and subculture causing distinct tendency to non-chemical addiction state transformation requiring evidential scientific identification.

Aims and objectives To develop clinical-psychological and classification basis for new type of gadget addiction (selfie-mania), prevention and approaches to mental correction and rehabilitation.

Method Selfie attitude testing of 157 respondents-students, and internet resources topical data analysis were done.

Results Behaviour models were rubricated, design and content, causes, clinical-psychological description, selfie-phenomenon prevalence were clarified. It allows to state selfie-addiction specific key symptoms, conforming to ICD-10 diagnostic criteria for addiction states:

- psychological and emotional supercomfort feeling during realizing selfie-interventions (substantial analogue of euphoria phenomenon caused by psychoactive substances in narcology);
- desire for permanent updating and layouting in social networks selfie-portraits, selfie-positions (impulse control disorder analogue);
- selfie-modifying need causing adrenaline extreme and life threat (analogues: compulsive craving, megadoses, overdosages, amnesias);
- obsessive craving to increase daily number of selfie-shots (tolerance syndrome analogue);
- constant foreshortening change of selfie-interventions (analogue: experimentation with different psychoactive substances, searching behaviour);
- selfie-destruction psychopathological consequences (neurotism, mental and behavioural disorders, group pattern of behavioural selfie-deviations);
- formation of associated comorbid chemical and other substantial addiction forms;
- selfie-deprivation syndrome (analogue: alcohol or drug withdrawal syndrome);
- interdisciplinary range of problems (professional sphere of study for sociologists, psychologists, neurologists, psychiatrists, narcologists, psychotherapists, sexopathologists, lawyers).

Conclusions Selfie-addiction problem recognition is necessary on the level of inclusion to ICD, that will allow to develop scientific, legal and clinical base for integrated prevention, rehabilitation and treatment.

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EV0925

Selfie as a method of perception of the virtual environment

M. Sulaimanova¹, R. Sulaimanov^{2,*}

¹ Kyrgyz-Slavic University, Medical Psychology- Psychiatry- and Psychotherapy, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

² Osnabrück University, Institute of Cognitive Science, Osnabrück, Germany

* Corresponding author.

Nowadays selfie is one of the significant communication methods in the conditions of the developing internet space.

Goal The study of psychological mechanisms motivating perception of internet space via selfie.

Objectives The identification of:

- The personal-social necessity in selfie, as a method of the virtual world perception;
- The factors of personal-social necessity of the virtual communication via selfie;
- The personal features, which contribute to self-presentation in virtual space via selfie.

Research methods One hundred and thirty-four respondents aging between 16–28 (1st group: 68 respondents fond of selfie (50.8%), 2nd group: 66 respondents not fond of selfie (49.2%)) were studied using standardized scales of anxiety (Spilberger-Hanin), depression (Zung), ego-defense mechanisms (EGMs) (Plutchik-Kellerman-Konte), and life quality (WHO, 1991).

Results Desire of high evaluation dominates in 47.8% of respondents ($r = 0.3$; $P < 0.01$). Fifty point seven percent of the 1st group and 13.4% in 2nd group have heightened anxiety ($r = 0.3$; $P < 0.01$). Forty-three point two percent in 1st group and 23.9% in 2nd group don't have depression.

Subdepressive level dominates in 19.4% of 2nd group ($r = 0.36$; $P < 0.01$), against 11.9% of 1st group.

In 1st group dominate: denial (17.9%), projection (16.4%), regression (7.5%); in 2nd group: denial (17.9%), intellectualization (13.4%), projection (7.5%) ($P < 0.05$). Forty-four point eight percent in 1st group and 40.3% in 2nd group have a high level of EGM stress ($P < 0.05$). Forty-six point eight percent in 1st group have high level of subjective life quality, 0% had low one; in 2nd group: 26.9% have high level, 13.4% low one.

Conclusions Personal-social necessity of virtual space perception via selfie reflects the severity of narcissistic tendencies. Selfie in conditions of illusory reality increases the subjective level of life quality. Isolation of narcissistic personality from communication through selfie suggests subjective decrease of life quality. Effects of the selfie should be considered in the development of rational methods of use of internet-technologies and in the psycho-correction of people with low life quality.

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Cross-national trainee collaboration-The EFPT research experience in psychiatry

S. Tomori^{1,*}, T. Mogren², M. Asztalos³, G. Sampogna⁴, M. Borovcanin⁵, G. Erzin⁶, J. Veiera⁷, R. Tipa⁸, A. Gurcan⁹, S. Naughton¹⁰, E.F.O.P.T. EFPT¹¹

¹ University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", Pediatric Service, Tirana, Albania

² Allmänpsykiatriska kliniken Falun/Säter, Allmänpsykiatriska kliniken Falun/Säter, Säter, Sweden

³ Aalborg University Hospital, Psychiatry, Aalborg, Denmark

⁴ University of Naples SUN, Department of Psychiatry, Naples, Italy