

**Methods** In 2015, health professionals were interviewed by using a ProDeMa<sup>®</sup> 11-item questionnaire that assessed the type and frequency of endured patients' aggressive behavior, as well as the conditions capable of producing or preventing it. One-way ANOVA with Tukey post-hoc test was used for comparisons.

**Results** A total of 165/211 (78%) surveyed workers (mean age  $\pm$  DE = 44.9  $\pm$  7.7; females = 64.6%) completed the questionnaire, of whom 21% employed at the inpatients unit (INP), 37% at the outpatients unit (OUTP), 42% at the rehabilitation facility (REHAB). The one-year number of verbal aggressions (VA) was 9766, with INP (mean  $\pm$  SD = 15.2  $\pm$  29.6) vs. OUTP (mean  $\pm$  SD = 6.2  $\pm$  30.6) vs. REHAB (mean  $\pm$  SD = 8.4  $\pm$  26.1). The one-year number of physical aggressions (PA) was 1502, with INP (mean  $\pm$  SD = 3.3  $\pm$  12.2) vs. OUTP (mean  $\pm$  SD = 0.1  $\pm$  0.5) vs. REHAB (mean  $\pm$  SD = 0.1  $\pm$  0.7). The one-year number of injuries (IN) was 200, with INP (mean  $\pm$  SD = 0.5  $\pm$  1.9) vs. OUTP (mean  $\pm$  SD = 0.1  $\pm$  0.5) vs. REHAB (mean  $\pm$  SD = 0.1  $\pm$  0.2). ANOVA showed significant differences in terms of mean verbal/physical aggression and injuries among the three workplaces ( $P$ -values = 0.000), with post-hoc Tukey test showing a significant difference of INP vs. REHAB and OUTP. The most frequent risk factors identified by the staff for precipitating aggression included rigid rules (15.1%) and inadequate communication (9.1%).

**Conclusions** The three types of violence are common in all facilities of our Department.

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

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#### EW0667

### A crossroad in ADHD – adult-onset ADHD

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**Introduction** Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common disorder characterized by inattention or hyperactivity–impulsivity, or both. For a long time, ADHD was thought of as a disorder of children which would sometimes persist into adulthood. DSM 5 uses as a criterion that several symptoms have to be present prior to age 12 years.

**Objectives** To discuss the findings of 3 recent cohorts that show the onset of ADHD in adulthood.

**Methods** A review of selected articles of interest using PubMed database.

**Results** 3 large, longitudinal, population studies from Brazil, New Zealand (NZ) and the United Kingdom (UK) show that we are at a crossroads in our understanding of ADHD. In each study, the prevalence of adult-onset ADHD (Brazil, 10.3%; UK, 5.5%; and NZ, 2.7%) was much larger than the prevalence of childhood-onset adult ADHD (UK, 2.6%; Brazil, 1.5%; and NZ, 0.3%). They all propose different conclusions that would result in a paradigmatic shift in ADHD: in Brazil, that child and adult ADHD are “distinct syndromes”; in the UK, “that adult ADHD is more complex than a straightforward continuation of the childhood disorder” and in NZ, that adult ADHD is “not a neurodevelopmental disorder”. Faraone et al., in an editorial in *JAMA Psychiatry*, propose that these findings might correlate to subthreshold child ADHD before it emerges as adolescent- or adult-onset ADHD.

**Conclusions** It's an exciting time in ADHD research. These new data work as an incentive to study adult-onset ADHD and how it emerges. Future research will shape our understanding of adult ADHD.

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

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#### EW0668

### The Chinese version of the brief assessment of cognition in schizophrenia: Data of a large-scale Mandarin-speaking population

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**Objective** The brief assessment of cognition in schizophrenia (BACS) is a cognitive assessment tool used to measure the broad aspects of cognition that are most frequently impaired in patients with schizophrenia. This study aims to develop the normative data of the Chinese version of the BACS among the Mandarin-speaking population.

**Methods** This cross-sectional study included 382 healthy participants (age range: 19–79 years; mean age: 48.0  $\pm$  16.7 years, 47.6% male) in Taiwan, who were evaluated with the BACS. Means and standard deviations of subtests and composite scores were arranged by age group and gender. The Z-scores calculated based on the U.S. norms were compared to our scores based on the norms established in the present study.

**Results** The raw scores of all the BACS tests (verbal memory, digit sequencing, token motor test, verbal fluency, symbol coding, and Tower of London) were negatively correlated with participants' age. Females were superior to males in verbal memory, but inferior to them in executive function. Furthermore, applying the U.S. norms of the BACS to determine the performance of the Chinese BACS results in bias with regard to verbal memory, token motor test, verbal fluency, symbol coding, Tower of London, and composite score.

**Conclusions** These findings demonstrate that directly applying Western cognitive norms to a Mandarin-speaking population can cause biased interpretations. The results of the current study can be an important reference for clinical settings and research related to cognitive assessments in Mandarin-speaking Chinese populations.

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

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### e-Poster Walk: Mental health care; Mental health policies and migration and mental health of immigrants

#### EW0669

### Dissemination of DBT for borderline personality disorder in Egypt, facts and challenges

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**Background** DBT proved to be effective in reducing suicidal behavior, non-suicidal self-injury, psychiatric hospitalization, treatment dropout, substance use, anger, and depression and improving social and global functioning in Borderline personality disorder. As a step towards increasing utilization of evidence based treatments in the Egyptian healthcare system, the team at Alexandria university started a comprehensive DBT program.