

EV0907**Serotonin syndrome with SSRIs augmentation of amisulpride: Two case report and literature review**

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Introduction Serotonin syndrome is a potential adverse reaction to drugs increasing serotonergic activity in the nervous system, some of them being frequently prescribed, such as antidepressant drugs. The association of myoclonus, diarrhea, confusion, hypomania, agitation, hyperreflexia, shivering, in-coordination, fever and diaphoresis, when patients are treated with serotonergic agents, could constitute a “serotonin syndrome”. The purpose of this report is to review the clinical evidence of serotonin syndrome with SSRIs augmentation of amisulpride. We propose two case report and literature review.

Method We conducted a systematic review of the literature with the principal database (PubMed, Enbase, PsychInfo) and we present two case report [1,2].

Results We describe two different case report with SSRIs augmentation of amisulpride.

Discussion and conclusion To our knowledge this is no report about the emergence of serotonin syndrome due to the use of SSRIs augmentation of amisulpride. Serotonin syndrome symptoms include high body temperature, agitation, increased reflexes, tremor, sweating, fever, dilated pupils, and diarrhea. Further research is warranted to replicate our clinical and qualitative observations and, in general, quantitative studies in large samples followed up over time are needed. Methodological limitations, clinical implications and suggestions for future research directions are considered.

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

References

[1] Chassot, et al., 2012.

[2] Gury, et al., 1999.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1237>

EV0908**Descriptive study of the first consultations in a mental health unit**

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The profile of patients cared for in a mental health unit is diverse. However, there are recurring features. In this study, a total of 100 patients were evaluated for 2 months. This study describes the socio-demographic aspects, the reason for the consultation, the psychiatric history, the diagnoses, the previous treatments and the presence of previous admissions in a psychiatric hospitalization unit. Knowledge of the patient profile will improve service delivery.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1238>

EV0909**Health screening audit – south Barnet PCMH pilot**

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Physical health monitoring is an integral part of caring for patients with mental health problems. It is proven that serious physical health problems are more common among patients with severe mental health illness (SMI), this monitoring can be challenging and there is a need for improvement.

Aims The aim of this project was to improve the physical health monitoring for patients with mental health illness. The patients group was under the care of south Barnet primary care mental health pilot (SB PCMH Pilot). SB PCMH pilot is a multidisciplinary team that includes: consultant psychiatrist mental health nurse and psychologist.

Results Between November to December 2014, 60 patients were discharged from SB PCMH and the electronic case notes of 38 of them who had an assessment/intervention by the service were reviewed. Results showed that 82% of the records verified that discussion and screening of physical health, smoking, drugs and alcohol had been completed. The data was discussed in team meetings with all team members. After thorough team discussions and brainstorming; the team agreed that an improvement in the process of monitoring was needed to work towards ensuring these matters are discussed with 100% patients and that this is accurately recorded. It was agreed to re-audit in 3 months.

Re-audit A re-audit completed between January to April 2015 confirmed an improvement as 98% of patients seen for an assessment by SB PCMH pilot have had their annual health checks and appropriate health screenings discussed and recorded routinely.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1239>

EV0910**Personality traits and emotion recognition abilities in two samples of Romanian medical students**

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Introduction Personality traits and social cognition are important predictors for the future performance, success, adjustment and mental health of medical students.

Objectives The purpose of the study was to assess and compare personality traits and emotion recognition abilities of two medical student samples: general medicine (GM) and general nursing (GN) students.

Methods The study was conducted between 2015–2016 on 173 Romanian medical undergraduates from the Timisoara “Victor Babes” university of medicine and pharmacy: sixth-year GM students ($n=96$) and fourth-year GN students ($n=83$). Personality traits were evaluated with the 60-item NEO five-factor inventory (NEO-FFI). Emotion recognition abilities were assessed with the revised version of the “reading the mind in the eyes” test.

Results The GM sample consisted of 31 (32.3%) males and 65 (67.7%) females, with a mean age of 24.65 years ($SD=1.81$). The GN sample was comprised of 13 (15.7%) males and 70 (84.3%) females, with a mean age of 23.84 years ($SD=2.12$). Overall, compared with female students, males gave considerably less correct answers in the “eyes test” ($P=0.002$) and had lower mean scores in “agreeableness” ($P=0.005$). GM students scored significantly higher than GN students in “neuroticism” ($P=0.01$), obtained lower mean scores in “agreeableness” ($P=0.015$) and had poorer emotion recognition abilities ($P=0.03$) than their GN colleagues.

Conclusions GN students appear to be more emotionally stable and with better emotion recognition abilities than GM students. Results of the present study represent a starting point for other studies that may use larger and diverse student samples.