

Results At the beginning of the study period, the percentage of individuals diagnosed with depression who received counseling/psychotherapy was higher, on average, among men (CP: 58.4%, MACP: 13.6%) than women (CP: 57.1%, MACP: 10.9%). In contrast, the percentage who received antidepressant therapy was higher among women (AT: 57.7%, MAAT: 47.4%) than men (AT: 53.6%, MAAT: 41.9%). Levels for these indicators have changed over time but the statistically significant differences between men and women were virtually the same before and after incentives were introduced.

Conclusions Gender disparities in mental health care persist despite the introduction of physician incentives designed to enhance access to mental health services in primary care.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1634>

EV650

Chemtrails: An overview of the phenomenon

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Introduction The term contrail is a contraction of condensation and trail, as chemtrail is of chemical and trail. The first one is used to name trails left in the sky by aircrafts under certain atmospheric conditions. Some people argue that when contrails do not dissipate quickly is because contain substances added and sprayed for sinister purposes undisclosed to the population (weather modification and biological and/or chemical war are the most common).

Objective Exist various versions of the chemtrail theory, most of them propagated via the Internet in discussions forums or websites, and to a lesser degree by the mass media such as TV and radio programs. The outspread popularity and diffusion of the theory has already become a reality. Scientific community has repeatedly rejected that chemtrails exist, insisting that are just contrails. We analyze this phenomenon.

Methods We made a exhaustive literature review in *Journals of Meteorology and Aviation*, about the formation of condensation trails, in *Social Psychology Journals* about the genesis and dissemination of the chemtrails theory. Finally, we will make a brief presentation of documentation built around the theory of chemtrails in the province of Zamora (Spain), where is one of the most active spots in southern Europe.

Conclusions Official statements on the non-existence of chemtrails have not discouraged the proponents of the theory of chemtrails.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1635>

EV652

Knowledge of patients' voting rights amongst mental health professionals working in the London Borough of Westminster during the 2015 UK general election

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Introduction Being able to participate in elections and to vote are important components of social inclusion; empowering people with mental illness to have a voice.

It is important that mental health professionals understand the voting rights of adults with mental illness in order to be able to provide appropriate advice and support.

Objectives To explore knowledge of the voting rights of adults living with mental illness amongst mental health professionals working in both community and inpatient settings in Westminster, London.

Aims To understand the level of knowledge amongst mental health professionals regarding the voting rights of patients with mental illness in order to identify unmet training needs.

Methods A survey, in the form of a staff quiz was undertaken in all community and inpatient teams prior to the May 2015 general election. All multidisciplinary team members were included.

Results In total, 211 surveys were completed. Ninety-eight percent of staff correctly identified that being a psychiatric inpatient does not change an individual's right to vote. Less than 50% of the staff members demonstrated correct understanding of the rights of patients detained under forensic sections, and the rights of the homeless to vote.

Conclusions It is encouraging that knowledge of voting rights amongst staff appeared higher in our survey than in some published surveys. However, despite the development of a Trust Voting Rights Policy and Educational Film prior to the 2015 general election further staff education, particularly the rights of those detained under forensic sections or who are homeless, is required.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1637>

EV653

Difference between normal and priority consultations on mental health centers

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Introduction Currently, in mental health teams there is overload in the first consultations, therefore, patients cannot be treated properly.

Objective This study tries to reflect the differences between preferential and ordinary consultations, as well as the differences in the delay in the support between them.

Methodology This is a retrospective observational study where data are collected for 3 months of the first consultations that are taken to a mental health center.

Results The study reflects that preferential or normal (ordinary) derivation has no influence when it comes to the patient going or not going to the consultation.

On the other hand, there are very significant differences statistically in the waiting time between patients with normal and preferential priority.

Conclusions According to the results observed would be advisable to use appropriate criteria to decide the priority of a patient's cares.