

demographic data and information about clinical details, together with their opinions regarding the, epidemiological aspects, clinical management, diagnosis and therapy. Descriptive statistics were subsequently calculated with SPSS.

Results Most of our sample's of Psychiatrists estimated that the DD prevalence was higher than the one previously established. Ninety-three percent of the sample considered the SGAs as the first treatment option in DD, being Aripiprazol 20.7%, Risperidone 17.4% and Paliperidone 15% the first line treatment chosen by our Psychiatrists.

Conclusions and proposals There is an increasing gap between the old standard DD treatment and the clinical practice of Andalusian Psychiatrists, for this reason we emphasize the need of implementing clinical trials and effectiveness clinical studies.

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EV1126

Psychiatrists' opinion on treatment adherence in Delusional Disorder

B. Girela Serrano^{1,*}, L. Aguado Bailón², P. Calvo², J.E. Muñoz Negro², J. Cervilla Ballesteros²

¹ Hospital Santa Ana Motril, Psiquiatría, Motril, Granada, Spain

² Hospital Universitario San Cecilio, Psiquiatría, Granada, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Delusional Disorder (DD) F22 is a disease with low prevalence, probably underdiagnosed by clinical specialists due to the high level of functionality, low awareness of disease, low deterioration of patients and poor adherence to prescribed treatment. Adherence to treatment is considered to be one of the major difficulties that stand in the way of the treatment of DD. The present paper assessed psychiatrists' opinion of the adherence to treatment of patients with DD.

Material and methods A self-administered survey was conducted on a sample of psychiatrists proceeding on a wide array of mental health care services. Participants provided their opinions regarding adherence to treatment. Descriptive statistics were subsequently calculated with SPSS.

Results In the opinion of our participants none of the patients have an active compliance of the treatment, 36% consider that the participation is partial or passive. It is also estimated that 57.5% reject the treatment but not totally and 6.5% believe that rejection is absolute.

Conclusions Literature informs of the association of poor adherence to treatment and little or no improvement of patients, suggesting the need to address the lack of compliance and adherence to treatment as a crucial aspect to improve the prognosis of DD. To address this problem Long Acting Injections (LAIs) of Atypical Antipsychotics are postulated to be a plausible solution as a good treatment strategy. In order to improve the clinical practice in DD and obtain information for further effectiveness we emphasize the need of implementing clinical studies.

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Internet-based survey applied to experts in schizophrenia: Socio-demographic and professional variables associated to response pattern

G. Guílera¹, M. Barrios¹, O. Pino^{2,*}, D. Salas¹, J. Gómez-Benito¹

¹ Faculty of Psychology, University of Barcelona, Department of Behavioural Sciences Methods, Barcelona, Spain

² General Hospital of Granollers, Benito Menni CASM, Department of Psychiatry, Granollers, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction In the framework of the development of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health Core Set for schizophrenia, we conducted a cross-sectional, internet-based survey using open-ended questions. An international pool of experts from diverse health care disciplines was surveyed to identify problems in functioning experienced by individuals with schizophrenia.

Objectives The purpose of the study is to explore possible associations between experts' socio-demographic and professional profiles, and whether they answered or not the survey.

Methods Out of 307 invited experts, 189 (61.56%) filled in the survey. However, 37 experts were excluded in the data analysis as they had completed only a part of the questionnaire. Thus, there were 152 of the experts classified as "respondents" and the remaining 155 as "non-respondents". The association between the response pattern and the socio-demographic and professional variables (i.e., gender, World Health Organization region, discipline, and years of experience) was analysed by means of Chi² tests.

Results There was a statistically significant association between the response pattern and the gender of the expert ($\chi^2(1)=4.927$, $P=0.026$; $V=0.127$), showing that 56.3% of female and 43.6% of male experts answered the survey. When comparing the response pattern in terms of discipline, a statistically significant association was also found ($\chi^2(4)=10.101$, $P=0.039$; $V=0.183$), showing that those who tend to answer the survey are occupational therapists (71.4%), followed by psychologists (58.0%), social workers (52.6%), nurses (52.0%), and psychiatrists (41.3%).

Conclusions Females and occupational therapists presented the higher response rate to the expert survey.

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

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Comparing family members' perceptions of the family

M. Kékes Szabó

University of Szeged, Department of Applied Pedagogy and Psychology, Szeged, Hungary

Family organization has arguably a determinative role in our healthy social-emotional and cognitive development, although we may have different perceptions of this system. Its background is in connection with the family members' different experience, knowledge and beliefs about the world. Furthermore, we are also prone to imagine others' mental representations that can help us to understand them better. Sometimes these meta-representations may be more accurate, while other times they may be incorrect. Although theories of mind tasks are well-known tools to explore (meta-) representations, the use of Gehring's (2010) Family System Test (FAST) in this way is less tested. The aim of this study was to compare the family members' perceptions of the family with one another. Children's and parents' family images were explored. In line with Smith, Myron-Wilson and Sutton's (2010) previous findings, my results confirmed the parents' increased ability to assess the children's perceptions. Finally, growing theory of mind abilities may also be in the background of the results above (Happé, Winner and Bownell, 1998). Subsequent studies have to broaden the focus and involve more methods, age groups in the investigations to know more about human cognitive processes.

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