

EV0824

The effect of a sleep-hygiene education and sleeping pill reduction program for hospitalized cancer patients at a general hospital

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Objectives Sleep disturbances are common among cancer patients. Especially during hospitalization, not only adverse medical conditions but also ward environments can affect sleep. We have developed a program of sleep-hygiene education and sleeping pill reduction for inpatients (the i-sleep program) and applied it to cancer patients. This study aimed to explore the effect of the program.

Methods In a general hospital with 2,715 beds, we estimated the proportion of inpatients prescribed hypnotics at admission to and discharge from the department of oncology before (2014) and after (2015) the program. In addition, we estimated the proportion of inpatients prescribed hypnotics among all inpatients in the department of oncology on the first day of each month of 2014 and 2015.

Results A total of 12,382 patients (2014, before) and 12,313 patients (2015, after) were admitted to oncology department of Asan Medical Center. The proportion of inpatients prescribed hypnotics as discharge medication among inpatients who had been prescribed them at the time of admission decreased significantly, from 76.0% (2014) to 69.8% (2015), after the program ($RR=0.92$, 95% CI: 0.87–0.98). The proportion of inpatients newly prescribed sleeping pills after admission to the hospital did not significantly decrease (4.03% to 3.98%; $RR=0.99$, 95% CI: 0.87–1.12). The mean prescription rate of sleeping pills per day was 10.02% in 2014 and 7.99% in 2015 ($P=0.03$).

Conclusions Although the i-sleep program did not reduce the prescription rate of sleeping pills per day, it effectively reduced the proportion of cancer patients who continued to take sleeping pills from admission until discharge.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1154>

e-Poster Viewing: Others

EV0825

Screening for cognitive disorders in elderly diabetics

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Introduction Old people with diabetes are more likely to develop cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia. However, the determinants of the association between diabetes and cognitive impairments are only partially known.

Objectives To evaluate cognitive disorders in elderly diabetic patients and to identify risk factors of cognitive impairment in this population.

Methods It was a cross-sectional study. It involved outpatients aged 65 and older, who were followed for diabetes in the endocrinology department at the Hedi Chaker University Hospital in Sfax (Tunisia), from October 1 to December 31, 2015. For

each patient, we collected sociodemographic, clinical and therapeutic data. We used the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) to identify mild cognitive decline (score < 26/30).

Results We identified 70 patients, all with type 2 diabetes. The average age was 66.8 years. The sex ratio (M: F) was 0.7. The mean duration of diabetes was 14.76 years. The average MoCA score was 20.68 ± 6 . Forty patients (57%) had cognitive decline. The cognitive impairment was statistically correlated with female sex ($P=0.02$), low level of education ($P=0.00$), high levels of glycated hemoglobin ($Hb A1c \geq 7\%$) ($P=0.00$), presence of hypoglycemic episodes ($P=0.05$) and presence of dyslipidemia ($P=0.00$).

Conclusion Our study confirmed the high rate of cognitive decline in older type 2 diabetes patients. The profile of subjects at risk was consistent with the literature: poorly controlled diabetes, severe recurrent hypoglycaemia and associated dyslipidemia. Acting on these risk factors would prevent cognitive decline and therefore progression to dementia.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1155>

EV0826

Girls spend more time to be generous in first offer

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Introduction Fairness is a fundamental factor for prosocial behaviors and have a crucial role in social interaction. Examining fairness during maturation can shed light on different questions and hypothesis about the development of prosociality across life span.

Objectives The purpose of this study was to investigate the development of strategic planning in children and adolescents.

Methods A total of 288 healthy students between ages 7 and 18 from four community schools participated in a one-shut run game which the participants were proposed and should set a package of offers concluded six suggestions.

Results Among 288 students, 128 (44.44%) participants were male and 160 (55.56%) participants were female. In first offer, 29.7% of boys suggested an unfair offer but girls with 23% were more generous. However, in last suggestion in comparison with girls (73% unfair), boys showed more generosity (64% unfair). Notably, girls in average, spent 135.78 seconds ($SD=86$) to set their offers while boys needed less time to prepare their suggestions (117.16s, $SD=119.7$)

Conclusion According to the findings it seems that both genders start more generous offers and end up with less generous offers. In comparison with boys, girls need more time in economic decision-making and interestingly more fair options at the start of game.

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

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Tel: +98 21 886 302 278.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1156>

EV0827

Neurocognitive profile among Omani who have sustained traumatic brain injury with post-concussion syndrome

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