

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.

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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.

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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.

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EV0827

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

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Background Neurocognitive disorders, previously not featured in the psychiatric nomenclature such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), have now been included in the latest, fifth edition of the DSM. There is a dearth of studies on neurocognitive disorders among non-western population.

Aims The aim of this study is to compare neuropsychological functioning measured by tests of executive function and cognition among patients marked by apathy and impulsivity following a traumatic brain injury in a non-Western population, Oman.

Methods Comparing the performance of various neurocognitive indices including negativistic features and disinhibition, which were identified using the symptom checklists Apathy Evaluation Scale and Disinhibited Evaluation Scale. Comparative neurocognitive measures included tapping verbal reasoning ability (Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices), working memory (Digit Span–Digit Forward–Digit Backward); Buschke Reminding Test, planning/goal-directed (Controlled Oral Word Association Test–verbal fluency, Tower of London(–planning time–number solved), (Wisconsin Card Sorting Test–perseverative errors, and–number of categories solved), and affective ranges (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale).

Result Analysis showed that those participants who scored highly at Apathy Evaluation Scale and Disinhibited Evaluation Scale did not differ on indices measuring working memory/attention and affective ranges except for one measure: Digit span–Digit Forward. In the measures operationalized here to tap planning/goal-directed behaviour, the two cohorts differ on all indices except for Tower of London–Number Solved.

Conclusion This study lays ground for further scrutiny in delineating the different characteristics of what previously labelled as frontal dysexecutive phenotype. It indicates that apathetic and disinhibited temperaments marked with specific neuropsychological performance.

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EV0828

Neuronal potassium channel openers flupirtine (SNEPCO) in the treatment of the pharmacoresistant epilepsy

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Introduction Flupirtine is used in many European countries for the treatment of different pain states because of its analgesic attributes. It is a centrally acting, non-opioid analgesic.

Objective The aim of the study was to investigate an entire study the possibility of applying flupirtine (ktadolona) – selective neuronal potassium channel activators in the treatment of pharmacoresistant epilepsy and related non-psychotic depressive disorder in adults.

Material and methods A total of 20 patients with the diagnosis of primary – generalized idiopathic epilepsy (IGE) and “non-psychotic depressive disorder due to epilepsy (F06.362)”. Before applying katadolon forte, patients received standard antiepileptic and antidepressant drugs (Depakine-Chrono 1000 mg/day, 150 mg lamotrigine/day, levitiratsetam 3000 mg/day of citalopram 20 mg/day). Assigning a first katadolon fote 14 days 200 mg 2 times a day, followed by 200 mg three in day inside.

Results Of the 20 patients, 10 had no seizures, 8 marked decrease in the frequency of seizures in 2 patients therapy was not effective.

Conclusion Our data should be considered preliminary, because small sample of patients and duration of follow-up (18 months). The next phase of work will be carried out on a large sample of patients and a longer observation, placebo – controlled, double blind study.

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

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EV0829

The theme of violence and the teaching strategies used by teachers of nursing undergraduate courses

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Introduction Understanding violence as a public health problem brings as required its inclusion in the curricula of undergraduate courses in health.

Objective To describe the approach to the topic of violence and the teaching strategies used by teachers of undergraduate courses in nursing of two public higher education institutions of the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Aims Knowing the approach to the topic of violence in two nursing under graduation courses.

Method Descriptive, exploratory qualitative study. For data collection, semi-structured interview was used; were subject of the study, 15 teachers of the institutions studied that ministered courses whose programs contained the word “violence” or related. The data were subjected to analysis of the “collective subject discourse”.

Results The results referred to speeches about the importance of addressing violence in theory and practical course, the experience of violence in the everyday practice and pedagogical strategies in the theoretical and practical learning. Teachers recognize the importance of violence be crafted at graduation, describing that, although not always appear in the formal curriculum, the subject appears in an informal way in academic training. Recognize, however, that there is a fragmentation in the approach of the theme, because teachers are divided between theoretical and practical classes and not all of them study the subject.

Conclusion It is essential that there should be more discussions on violence among teachers as well as be designed strategies to better approach the theme at graduation.

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

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Risperidone induce recurrence of severe acute respiratory distress in a patient with psychotic disorders

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Mrs. R, 61-years-old was admitted into the department on July 2015 with a history of major paranoid psychosis. Notion of asthma