

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

M. Preve\*, A. Ruccia, R. Traber, R.A. Colombo  
Sociopsychiatric Organization, Psychiatric Clinic, Mendrisio, Switzerland

\* Corresponding author.

**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.

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

E. Bobadilla, C. Quiroga\*  
Clinical University Hospital of La Coruña, Psychiatry, A, Coruña, Spain  
\* Corresponding author.

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.

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

H. Rahmanian  
Camden and Islington NHS Trust, Primary Care Mental Health, Sutton, United Kingdom

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.

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

A.M. Romosan\*, L. Dehelean, R.S. Romosan, M.O. Manea  
University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Victor Babes”, Neuroscience, Timisoara, Romania

\* Corresponding author.

**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.

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

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#### EV0911

### A Study of empathy in Romanian general nursing students

F. Romosan\*, R.S. Romosan, A.M. Romosan

“Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Neuroscience, Timisoara, Romania

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Empathy is of most importance in the medical field. The ability to comprehend and connect with the emotional state of another person is essential for establishing a successful interaction between patients and health care professionals.

**Objectives** The aim of this study was to assess empathic response in general nursing (GN) students.

**Methods** The study was conducted between 2015–2016 on 75, sixth-year Romanian GN undergraduates from the Timisoara “Victor Babes” university of medicine and pharmacy. To evaluate the level of empathy, we used the empathy quotient (EQ), a 60-item self-report inventory with 40 questions empathy-related and 20 filler questions.

**Results** We included in this study 12 (16%) males and 63 (84%) females, with a mean age of 23.48 years (SD = 2.17). Female GN students had significantly higher EQ mean scores than the general female population. Compared to female students, males obtained significantly lower EQ mean scores. There were no significant differences between male and female students regarding age distribution.

**Conclusions** Female GN students showed greater empathy than their male colleagues, as well as than the general female population. These results support the theory on women’s understanding of others mental states, vital to the provision of a worthy nursing care.

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

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#### EV0912

### Cognitive emotional regulation in Romanian general medicine students

R.S. Romosan\*, A.M. Romosan, V.R. Enatescu, I. Papava, C. Giurgi-Oncu

“Victor Babes” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Neuroscience, Timisoara, Romania

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** During medical school, students experience significant amounts of stress. Since certain emotion regulatory strategies are known to be maladaptive, the way in which students are capable to regulate their emotions becomes very important, because it can affect their physical and mental welfare.

**Objectives** The purpose of this study was to assess cognitive emotion regulation strategies in Romanian general medicine (GM) students.

**Methods** The study was conducted between 2015–2016 on 86 sixth-year Romanian GM undergraduates from the Timisoara “Victor Babes” university of medicine and pharmacy. In order to identify the cognitive emotion regulation strategies (or cognitive coping strategies) that students use after experiencing negative situations or life events we used the Romanian version of the cognitive emotion regulation questionnaire (CERQ).

**Results** The sample consisted of 30 (34.9%) males and 56 (65.1%) females, with ages ranging between 24 and 31 years (mean age = 24.97 years, SD = 1.74). Compared to female students, males obtained significantly lower mean scores in “umination” ( $t = -2.84$ ,

$P = 0.005$ , 95% CI = -1.64; -0.29), “positive refocusing” ( $t = -2.09$ ,  $P = 0.037$ , 95% CI = -1.42; -0.04) and “catastrophizing” ( $t = -3.17$ ,  $P = 0.002$ , 95% CI = -1.31; -0.3). Both male and female GM students had significantly higher mean scores in “blaming others” than their respectively gender-related general population.

**Conclusions** Results of this study suggest that GM students, when facing stressful or negative events, are more inclined in using “blaming others” as a coping strategy. Female students seem to be more inclined than males to use “rumination”, “catastrophizing” and “positive refocusing” as cognitive coping mechanisms.

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#### EV0913

### Antipsychotic-induced hyperprolactinemia

S. Khouadja\*, R. Ben Soussia, A. Bouallagui, I. Marrag, S. Younes, M. Nasr

University Hospital, Psychiatry, Mahdia, Tunisia

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** As antipsychotic agents are increasingly used, many patients are at risk for antipsychotic-induced hyperprolactinemia.

**Aims of the study** Estimate the prevalence of hyperprolactinemia in patients treated by a single antipsychotic and identify the risk factors for its occurrence.

**Methods** This is a prospective study carried out at the psychiatric department of psychiatry of university hospital of Mahdia during 24 months. We have included all patients with a follow up and treated by single antipsychotic for at least 12 weeks. A pituitary MRI has been requested for patients with a prolactin level higher than 100 ng/ml.

**Results** We have collected 92 patients. Hyperprolactinemia was found in 34.8% of patients among which 7.6% have had prolactin level greater than 150 ng/ml. Pituitary MRI have revealed 2 cases of macro-adenoma. The decrease of the antipsychotic doses has significantly improved prolactin levels. The switch of antipsychotic with another less inducing hyperprolactinemia has significantly decreased prolactin levels. 7 factors were correlated significantly to hyperprolactinemia: sex (female), substance use, presence of side effects, combination of psychotropic drugs, atypical antipsychotics, type of antipsychotic: Haloperidol and amisulpride, antipsychotic dose greater than 1000 mg Chlorpromazine equivalent.

**Conclusion** Hyperprolactinemia must be carefully identified, through a pre-therapeutic assessment and monitoring of patients.

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

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#### EV0914

### Hyperinsulinism as evidence of munchausen syndrome by proxy: A case report

#### A case report

S. Khouadja\*, S. Younes, S. Fathallah, R. Ben Soussia, L. Zarrouk, M. Nasr

University Hospital, Psychiatry, Mahdia, Tunisia

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Hyperinsulinism is one of the most important causes of hypoglycemia. Rarely, drug toxicity can be a reason. In the context of Munchausen syndrome by proxy (MSBP), toxicity usually occurs in children due to drug administration by a parent or caregiver.

**Methods** we report a case of a 2-year-old girl with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycaemia due to insulin injections by her mother.