

Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale, and Recovery-Promoting Relationship Scale (RPRS).

**Results** According to the BPRS, the ACT group showed a significant reduction in symptom severity, but the ACT program was not significantly more effective at reducing psychiatric symptoms from baseline to the 15-month follow-up compared to the case-management approach. The ACT group showed more significant improvement than the control group in terms of the GAF Scale. Both groups showed no significant differences in the change of life satisfaction and in the change of recovery-promoting relationships. We observed a significant increase in recovery-promoting relationships in the control group, but the group  $\times$  time interactions between groups were not statistically significant.

**Conclusions** In this study, we observed that ACT was significantly better at improving the GAF than case management. However, ACT did not demonstrate an absolute superiority over the standard case-management approach in terms of the BPRS and the measures of life satisfaction and recovery-promoting relationships. ACT, however, may have some advantages over a standard-case management approach.

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#### EV778

### Can physician incentives improve continuity of care for patients receiving depression treatment in the primary care setting?

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**Introduction** In 2008, the province of British Columbia, Canada introduced financial incentives to encourage general practitioners (GPs) to assume the role of major source of care for patients seeking mental health treatment in primary care. If successful, this intervention could strengthen GP–patient attachment and consequently improve continuity of care. The impact of this intervention, however, has never been investigated.

**Aim** To estimate the population level impact of physician incentives on continuity of care (COC).

**Method** This retrospective study examined linked health administrative data from physician claims, hospital separations, vital statistics, and insurance plan registries. Monthly cohorts of individuals with depression were identified and their GP visits tracked for 12 months, following receipt of initial diagnosis. COC indices were created, one for any visits (AV) and another for mental health visits (MHV) only. COC (range: 0–100) was calculated using published formula that accounts for the number of visits and number of GPs visited. Interrupted time series analysis was used to estimate the changes in COC before (01/2005–12/2007) and after (01/2008–12/2012) the introduction of physician incentives.

**Results** The monthly number of people diagnosed with depression ranged from 7497 to 10,575; yearly rates remained stable throughout the study period. At the start of the study period, mean COC for AV and MHV were 75.6 and 82.2 respectively, with slopes of –0.11 and –0.06. Post-intervention, the downward trend was disrupted but did not reverse.

**Conclusions** Physician incentives failed to enhance COC. However, results suggest that COC could have been worse without the incentives.

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

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#### EV779

### An innovative day centre in Athens with expertise in children neglect and abuse. A unique therapeutic intervention through the fog of economic crisis

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The Day Centre “THE HOUSE OF THE CHILD” is a unique in Greece community unit providing customized clinical mental health services for therapeutic treatment and psychosocial rehabilitation of children and adolescents victims of abuse, neglect or domestic violence, as well as children or adolescents involved in cases of bullying. The Day Centre was founded by the non-profit voluntary organisation “THE SMILE OF THE CHILD”. The Day Centre’s services are addressed to children and adolescents up to age of 18 who live either in residential care or in the community having a documented history of exposure to violence of any kind. Services are free of charge and are expanded to the following areas:

- early intervention-evaluation-counselling;
  - diagnosis and treatment of the full range of child psychiatry disorders and issues of clinical attention;
  - diagnosis and treatment of specific learning deficits and provision of speech therapy, occupational therapy and special education support when needed;
  - counselling for parents and carers of victimized children and adolescents;
  - registering and statistical analysis of psychosocial rehabilitation needs arising from the child abuse incidents.
- More general activities for raising awareness and sensitization of the wider community in order to prevent all forms of child abuse and victimization.

The Day Centre’s personnel comprises from a psychiatrist–scientific coordinator, three child psychiatrists, three clinical psychologists, a special educator, a speech therapist, a social worker, an occupational therapist and two administrators. This interdisciplinary therapeutic team undertakes a comprehensive diagnostic evaluation and therapeutic intervention scheme to address the complex disorders and wider psychosocial needs of children – victims.

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#### EV780

### Doing more than ACT: The Dutch FACT model, flexible assertive community treatment

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**Background/objectives** Assertive community treatment (ACT) has become the standard for integrated care for people with severe mental illnesses. Limitations of ACT are the lack of flexibility, the limited feasibility in rural areas, the limited population and the time-unlimited nature. These limitations can be overcome by flex-

ible assertive community treatment (Flexible ACT), developed in the Netherlands and introduced in several European countries.

**Methods** Three studies were done between 2006 and 2015 on the results of the introduction of Flexible ACT, two in The Netherlands and one in the UK.

**Results** The outcomes in the Netherlands data show the effectiveness of Flexible ACT. Remission of schizophrenia increased from 19% to 31%. Bed use was reduced and quality of life increased. Effectiveness of FACT was also shown in the UK, where total patient time in hospital declined by half, even though the average time service providers spent with patients also declined. Collected data of the digitalized boards show that the board is used in accordance with the FACT model. Transition rate to primary care is 5–10% per year.

**Discussion/conclusion** The introduction of Flexible ACT has been shown to benefit patients with severe mental illness and indicate the ability of to allocate human resources in mental health care more efficiently. Introduction to other countries will be accompanied by research on the effectiveness and feasibility within other cultures.

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#### EV781

### The social representations of aggravating factors living conditions and their connection to their psychological profile

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**Objective** To investigated the Greek social representations towards harmful factors of health.

**Design** Cross-sectional questionnaire survey.

**Method** Two hundred and eighty healthy individuals participated to the present study from different region in Greece. The age range was 19–65 years old. The questionnaire included:

- question for the recording of social representations based on free association methods;
- The Greek version of the Revised Experiences in Close Relationships (ECRI);
- The Symptom Checklist 90-revised (SCL-90);
- question for the social-demographic parameters.

**Results** One factor and multifactor analysis was used for statistical analysis. Results showed significant differences in social representation of diet in terms of age and marital status. Place of region and chronic disease were found to affect the development social representations, such as exercise and disease, respectively. Exercise, night out and health were found like positive social representations, smoking and disease were characterized as negatives, whereas diet, alcohol and lifestyle were found controversial enough. Moreover, the results highlight the significant relationship between social representations towards harmful factors of health, psychopathology and attachment style ( $P < .05$ ).

**Conclusion** The results of the current study highlighted the importance of studying on social representations and provided more support to the representations theory context. But more crucially, our study highlighted functional domains of them related to psychopathology.

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#### EV782

### How are you?: A culturally sensitive group therapy program for Latinos

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**Introduction** An ongoing challenge for the behavioral health field in the United States is ensuring access to culturally and linguistically responsive treatments for the growing number of monolingual Spanish speakers. The limited availability of services further compromises mental health outcomes given the unique psychosocial stressors often experienced in this population, such as language barriers, family separation and inadequate social support, unemployment, trauma, and poverty.

**Objective** In response to the local demand for services, the authors describe a specialized group program for monolingual Spanish speaking adults with chronic and persistent mental illness.

**Aims** The program aims are two-fold:

- to reduce exacerbation of psychiatric symptoms for individuals presenting in an acute state of distress through the provision of recovery-oriented mental health services in a familiar setting and preferred language;
- to offer a specialized behavioral health training experience for bilingual psychology doctoral students.

**Methods** The group is led by the psychology fellow and is offered twice per week for a total of six hours, and includes elements of interpersonal and cognitive behavioral therapy; motivational interviewing; spirituality; coping skills training; and art/music.

**Results** The described mental health group program is the only one available in Spanish in the local community and has reduced utilization of the hospital emergency room. Consequently, it fills an important gap in the service system and offers care that would otherwise be unavailable for individuals in need.

**Conclusions** The program is a cost-effective alternative to hospitalization for Spanish speaking Latinos and a unique professional experience for psychologists in-training interested in a career in the public sector.

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#### EV783

### Perceptions of treatment and adherence during hospitalization in psychiatric patients

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**Background** Treatment adherence has a vital role in the patient's health outcome as poor adherence rates can reduce, even diminish, the effectiveness of the treatment as well as lead to a waste of the health care system's valuable resources. Previous research has shown that perceptions of treatment strongly affect adherence in psychiatric patients.

**Aim** To investigate how the perceptions of treatment affect adherence during hospitalization in psychiatric patients.