

The judiciary enquiring *suomotu* into deaths following an oncology trial in central India opened a can of worms. Searching investigation suggested that informed consent was only a cosmetic exercise and the victim was usually illiterate, poor and for a monetary reward and without being informed of the consequences of the intervention, subjected to a drug trial. Further, the process of informed consent was dispensed with and “patient” was asked to sign at the bottom of the document, no questions asked. The ‘patient’ in these trials usually is from the urban poor or deeply patriarchal, poorly literate rural hinterland. This led to a media outcry, a witch-hunt, indictments, penal action and the regulatory body now insisting on a video filmed informed consent. The wheel has truly turned full circle. The regulators while seeking idealistic regulation seem to live in a utopian world. The patriarchal and illiterate populace of rural India is far removed from the rarefied world of videotaped informed consent and presents an ethically quixotic situation.

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#### EV0645

### When it's the time to switch the therapeutic approach on electroconvulsive therapy for residual positive symptoms in schizophrenia?

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**Introduction** Schizophrenia is clearly one of the most debilitating diseases. Luckily, in the past 20 years, there has been a wide and good change in symptomatology due to the new atypical antipsychotics. Still, there are patients who are treatment resistant after different adjustments like switching or adding antipsychotics. Most of the clinicians consider Clozapine the “last resort”. But what if it doesn't work so well on some patients?

**Objective** To determine the point when it's time to try electroconvulsive therapy in schizophrenia treatment-resistant patients or remain on conventional approach.

**Aims** The aim of this work is to determine whether it's better for those patients who have residual positive symptoms to use oral/depot antipsychotics or to switch on electroconvulsive therapy.

**Methods** This work presents the case of the patient C.D., 35 years, diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia since 2008. Risperidone, Olanzapine, Aripiprazole were introduced during time, with some improvement on the positive symptomatology, but the patient developed several side-effects. At his last admission in our hospital, he came after a suicidal attempt caused by high anxiety and depression due to his false beliefs. Clozapine was introduced, but after one month of treatment, the patient still had the belief that his neighbours want to harm him somehow.

**Results** The patient and his mother definitively refused electroconvulsive therapy because of their personal beliefs. He affirmed that he can live with this “low-dose” of suspiciousness which, unfortunately, had a negative impact on his social life.

**Conclusions** We still recommend electroconvulsive therapy in these situations, even though, there are many misconceptions regarding this approach.

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

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### The effects of personality traits of university students in their romantic relationships

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**Introduction** Most people will have romantic relationship in different periods of their life and sometimes this relationship can contain abuse. The abuse which is perceived in romantic relationships can be an important problem for university students.

**Objective** This study was conducted to determine the effects of personality traits of university students in the abuse which is perceived in their romantic relationships.

**Methods** The study was descriptive and analytical. The students of Marmara University Faculties of Law, Pharmacy, Nursing and Midwifery, Cinema and Television department comprised the sample. The measuring instruments consisted of a personal information form, the Basic Personality Traits Instrument (BPTI) and Romantic Relationship Assessment Inventory (RRAI). The data were analyzed with the SPSS 11.5 programme, using the “Mann–Whitney U Test”, “Kruskal–Wallis Test”, “Spearman's Correlation Test”.

**Results** RRAI mean score was  $102.41 \pm 33.79$ ; subscale of BPTI's mean scores were; extraversion  $28.60 \pm 5.97$ ; conscientiousness  $28.30 \pm 5.91$ ; agreeableness  $33.73 \pm 4.29$ ; neuroticism  $26.09 \pm 6.48$ ; openness to experience  $21.91 \pm 3.83$ ; negative valence  $9.82 \pm 3.36$ . There was a low level negative significant relation was obtained between subscale of conscientiousness ( $r = -0.196, P = 0.000$ ), agreeableness ( $r = -0.168, P = 0.000$ ), a low level positive significant relation was found between subdimensions of neuroticism ( $r = 0.168, P = 0.000$ ), negative valence ( $r = 0.255, P = 0.000$ ) and abuse.

**Conclusion** In conclusion, there is a relation between personality traits and perceived abuse. Therefore, education programmes should be prepared about abusive behaviour and its risk factors and consequences.

**Keywords** Personality traits; Romantic relationships; Abuse of romantic relationships; Dating violence; Partner abuse

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### Community based mental health care in Bosnia and Herzegovina – an overview of the last six years

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**Introduction** Mental health care in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BH) is changing and shows the new trends more than 20 years. In last 6 years is established strong network of community mental health centers (CMHC) as a most important service in the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of mental illnesses.

**Objectives** Project of mental health in BH (PMH) is the largest reform project, supported by the Swiss Government and it is planned to be implemented in whole BH emphasizing importance of community mental health care and putting patients in the focus of the reform.