

bia 2–6%, panic disorder 9%, social phobia 1%) insomnia 11–29%, personality change of 33.3%, dementia 8.16% and substance use 3–8%.

Conclusions We have identified significant rates of neuropsychiatric morbidity in patients with traumatic brain injury. We have particularly identified limited research studies into psychosis, mania, dementia and personality disorders in this patient group. The review further emphasises the importance of identifying neuropsychiatric comorbidities in post-traumatic brain injury and the importance of addressing these comorbidities.

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EV668

One risk factor of depression disorder in Chinese women

Y. Zhang^{1,*}, L. Feihu², D. Zunxiao¹, S. Jianguo¹, W. Qiangju¹

¹ Xi'an mental health center, pharmacy lab, Xi'an, China

² Xi'an mental health center, science and education department, Xi'an, China

* Corresponding author.

Background The prevalence of major depressive disorder (MDD) is higher in those with the unemployed and those with low social status. Most of the available data comes from studies in developed countries, and these findings may not extrapolate to developing countries. However, the extent of unemployed status cause MDD is unclear. This study seeks to determine whether depressive disorder is associated with unemployment and to further investigate the relationship between occupation, and social class in Han Chinese women with MDD.

Method Data came from Oxford and VCU Experimental Research on Genetic Epidemiology (CONVERGE) study of MDD (6017 cases, age between 30 and 60; 5983 controls, age between 40 and 60). DSM-IV depressive and anxiety disorders were assessed using the World Mental Health Composite International Diagnostic Interview. All subjects were interviewed using a computerized assessment system. All interviewers were trained by the CONVERGE team for a minimum of one week. The interview includes assessment of psychopathology, demographic and personal characteristics, and psychosocial functioning.

Results The odds ratio (OR) between employment and MDD is 0.69. An OR of less than one is protective. Lower social class is not associated with an increase in the number of episodes, or with increased rates of comorbidity with anxiety disorders.

Conclusion This study suggests that in Han Chinese women, employment is positive protect factor to MDD. Lower social status and unemployment increases the risk and severity of MDD. In China, lower socioeconomic position is associated with increased rates of MDD, as it is elsewhere in the world.

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Ethics and psychiatry

EV669

Involuntary hospitalization in a mental health unit in 2014

A.M. Alvarez Montoya^{1,*}, C. Diago Labrador²,

T. Ruano Hernandez³

¹ Algeciras, Spain

² Clinica Privada, Psiquiatria, Algeciras, Spain

³ Clinica Privada, Psicologia Clinica, Malaga, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Objectives Deliver a detailed analysis of the mental distortions, which led to involuntary hospitalization in a mental health unit in 2014 and their gender distribution.

Method We analyze the total number of hospitalizations in our mental health hospital unit. From the patient registry, we extract the type of hospitalizations (voluntary or involuntary), the diagnosis and the gender.

Results In our analysis, we find a total of 315 hospitalizations. One hundred and fifty-nine (50.48%) of them are voluntary, 150 (47.62%) are involuntary and 6 (1.90%) are a result of a judicial order. From the total involuntary hospitalizations, 81 patients were diagnosed as psychotics disorders (60%), 34 (25.18%) affective disorders, 11 (8.14%) personality disorders, 3 (2.22%) adaptive disorders, 2 (1.48%) mental retardation and 2 (1.48%) autism spectrum disorders.

Conclusions According to article 763 of Spanish Procedural Law (Ley 1/2000 de Enjuiciamiento Civil) from the 7th of January: "The hospitalization of a person due to mental disorders who is not in a condition to decide for himself/herself, even should he/she be a subject to parental authority or guardianship, shall require court authorization, which shall be obtained from the court of the place of residence of the person affected by such hospitalization." For this reason the involuntary admission is considered as an exceptional and necessary measure, which is limited in time.

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EV670

Ethical aspects of involuntary outpatient treatment

S. Galiano Rus^{1,*}, A. Soler Iborte², Á. López Díaz¹

¹ Servicio Andaluz de Salud, UGC Jaén Norte, Unidad de Salud Mental Hospitalaria, Úbeda, Jaén, Spain

² Servicio Andaluz de Salud, UGC Jaén Norte, Unidad de Salud Mental Comunitaria, Linares, Jaén, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Involuntary outpatient treatment (IOT) is a type of non-voluntary treatment applied in the community, which tries to ensure the therapeutic compliance of patients that have a severe mental illness.

In Spain, a specific legal regulation about this matter does not exist; however, it is a fact in clinical practice. The application of IOT is not without controversy, with advocates, who consider it a way of achieving therapeutic compliance, and detractors, who think it is an infringement of the fundamental rights of a person.

Objectives/methodology An evaluation of the knowledge on IOT in Spain. Analyze the four ethical principles found in this treatment.

Results The protection of the patient is encompassed in the principle of beneficence. And how could we combine this with the principle of autonomy? The answer should be individualized and based on a determined disorder. Starting with non-maleficence, we ask if IOT would provoke a rejection so that the patient would distance himself further from the therapeutic environment. As for the principle of justice, the high cost by patients that do not comply with the treatment would be diminished if we are able to have them follow the treatment with higher effectiveness. This would allow a greater number of patients to access these resources.

Conclusions The proposal of IOT should be preceded by a deliberative process. This process should include a psychiatric diagnosis that includes not only psychiatric aspects, but psychological, familial and social as well. This would compel us to create a personalized design of the therapeutic needs of each patient.

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EV673

The Satanist cult of Ted heath: Ethical implications of authority compromise

R. Kurz

Cubiks, IPT, Guildford, United Kingdom

Introduction Seven UK police forces are currently investigating the alleged involvement of the late Edward Heath (Prime Minister 1970–1974) in a child abuse ring with Operation Midland investigating specifically the alleged murder of three boys.

Objective The presentation raises international awareness of the investigation, sheds light on the suspected ‘Satanist’ ideology behind the cult and explores the implications for professional practice.

Aims The paper highlights the corrosive impact on society of powerful pedophile rings that are protected by compromised authority representatives and professionals.

Method Detailed accounts circulate on the Internet that name dozens of individuals allegedly active in the cult including high-ranking politicians, psychiatrists, psychologist, police officers as well as journalists and academics. Some of the alleged crimes can be corroborated with news reports or successful court prosecutions while the vast majority appear to be ‘known crimes’ that are successfully covered up.

Results The widespread organisational structures parallel the Marc Dutroux case in Belgium. It appears to be the case that compromised mental health professionals and authority representatives shield the cult. It becomes an ethical obligation for the silent majority to speak out against such criminality and demand from their government effective investigation and prosecution.

Conclusion Whilst an enquiry into historical allegations of institutional abuse is currently underway in the UK several cases emerged recently where satanic cults seemingly continue to be protected by the vested interests. Mental health professionals must stand up for victims and resist ill-conceived authority attempts to persecute abuse survivors and their supporters.

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EV674

Freedom as theme in psychotherapy and cognitive behavioral therapy

J. Vyskocilova¹, J. Prasko^{2,*}, Dr. M. Slepecky (PhD)³, Dr. R. Hruby (PhD)⁴, Dr. A. Grambal (PhD)⁵, M. Holubova⁶, M. Marackova⁷, Dr. D. Jelenova⁵, Dr. A. Cinculova⁵

¹ Charles University Prague, Faculty of Humanities, Prague, Czech Republic

² University Hospital Olomouc, Department of Psychiatry, Olomouc, Czech Republic

³ Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Department of Psychology Sciences, Faculty of Social Science and Health Care, Nitra, Slovakia

⁴ Psychiatric Outpatient Department, Psychiatric Outpatient Department, Martin, Slovakia

⁵ University Palacky Olomouc, University Hospital Olomouc, Department of Psychiatry, Olomouc, Czech Republic

⁶ Hospital Liberec, Czech Republic, Universtiy Palacky Olomouc, Department of Psychiatry, Liberec, Czech Republic

⁷ University Palacky Olomouc, Department of Psychiatry, Olomouc, Czech Republic

* Corresponding author.

Background The problems that a client presents with to therapy may be associated with his possibility of free choice.

Method Review of psychotherapeutic and cognitive behavioral literature.

Results From a psychological perspective, freedom may be either inner or outer, depending on the nature of obstacles and barriers that limit freedom. Therapy may be understood as a process through which the client is guided to actively increase his freedom. This refers to freedom from destructive habits, self-limiting attitudes, compulsive actions, symptoms etc. When creating the relationship, neither the client nor the therapist is entirely free as they bring past conscious and unconscious experiences into it. From the point of view of CBT, freedom is always relative. The idea of absolute freedom results from cognitive distortions – black and white thinking. CBT does not consider overall freedom but relatively free decision-making in particular situations that the client is in. The therapist helps the client to identify his errors in thinking and to learn a more realistic way to formulate his experiences and to use the new attitude to decide more freely. The change in attitude is realized through rehearsing freer behavior and experiments with it in one's life.

Conclusion Freedom may be either inner or outer, depending on the nature of obstacles and barriers that limit freedom. Therapy may be understood as a process through which the client is guided to actively increase his freedom.

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EV675

Values and values work in cognitive behavioral therapy

J. Vyskocilova¹, J. Prasko^{2,*}, M. Ociskova², Z. Sedlackova³, M. Marackova⁴, M. Holubova⁵, R. Hruby⁶, M. Slepecky⁷

¹ Charles University Prague, Faculty of Humanities, Prague, Czech Republic

² University Hospital Olomouc, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University Palacky Olomouc, Department of Psychiatry, Olomouc, Czech Republic

³ Faculty of Arts, Palacky University Olomouc, Department of Psychology, Olomouc, Czech Republic

⁴ Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University Palacky Olomouc, Department of Psychiatry, Olomouc, Czech Republic

⁵ Hospital Liberec, University Palacky Olomouc, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, Department of Psychiatry, Liberec, Czech Republic

⁶ Psychiatric Outpatient Department, Martin, Psychiatric Outpatient De, Martin, Slovakia

⁷ Faculty of Social Science and Health Care, Constantine the Philosopher University, Department of Psychology Sciences, Nitra, Slovakia

* Corresponding author.

Background Values influence our thought patterns, emotions, wishes, and needs. Although individuals may be fully aware of their value systems, these often lie more or less outside the area of full consciousness. At least occasional awareness of one's priorities and set of values may be an effective means of self-regulation.

Method Literature review and description of cases.

Results Cognitive behavioral therapy is aimed at dealing with practical problems and goals in life through changes in cognitive processes, behavior, and emotional reactions. Changes to some values naturally accompany changes to these processes. Life values also underlie motivation to achieve therapeutic changes. For this reason, clarification of patients' life values is important to therapists as focusing on values aids in connecting therapeutic goals with important areas of life. In addition to a better understanding of patients' life stories and difficulties that have brought them to a psychotherapist, the identified value system may become a part