

Objectives Rating the profile lipid and the prevalence of obesity in patients registered as disorder mental severe in treatment with antipsychotics.

Aims/methods A descriptive study was performed taking as variables to take into account levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, weight and size.

Results Of the 28 patients included in the study 7 refused to perform the corresponding measurements. Of the 21 remaining, 3 showed values higher than 150 mg/dl triglycerides and cholesterol figures higher than 200 mg/dl. Other 3 patients presented hypercholesterolemia without alteration of triglycerides and 2 hypertriglyceridemia without elevation of the cholesterol. Concerning the IMC, found that 7 patients presented overweight (BMI >25 and <30) and 5 patients obesity (BMI >30). Of the 8 patients with lipid disorders, 2 had prescribed treatment with risperidone (oral or injectable) more quetiapine, 2 oral risperidone as monotherapy, risperidone 1 more amisulpride, 1 quetiapine more aripiprazole, quetiapine 1 in monotherapy and 1 injection invega more oxcarbamacepina.

Conclusions We found lipid alterations in a 38.1% of patients and a BMI greater than 25 in a 57.14% of 21 patients who agreed to the study. The most prescribed antipsychotic among these patients were risperidone (5 patients) followed closely by quetiapine (4 patients).

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EV0862

Waiting for the child cleft lip and/or palate surgery: Differences between mothers and fathers' experiences

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Introduction Literature on parents of children affected from cleft lip and/or palate has described the risk of higher levels of stress and anxiety during the pre-surgery period. To the best of our knowledge, just one study has empirically investigated the differences in the psychosocial adjustment of both mothers and fathers, but information on the pre-surgery period were not given. Given that, the aim of the current study is to evaluate the psychological functioning of both parents waiting for the child operation.

Method Data from 34 Italian parents (F=18; M=16; Mean age = 36.62, SD = 6.07) of children affected by cleft lip and/or palate (Mean age = 12 months; SD = 13.75 months) were collected during the pre-hospitalization visits. The following questionnaires were administered, respectively to mothers and fathers: PSI-SF, MSPSS, PACQ, DAS and FACES-IV.

Results Data shows no significant differences between fathers and mothers on the total score of each variable taken into account. Differently, significant differences emerge on the "Self Blame" PACQ subscales.

Conclusions Mothers and fathers seem to share the same psychological experience during their child pre-surgery period. To note, our preliminary data highlight the maternal perception as featured by a greater sense of guilty for the child's disease. The feeling of guilt may be a risk factor for the parental ability to cope with the experiences of the child's illness, influencing parental care giving and parent-child relationship.

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Couple satisfaction and parenting stress in parents of children with ASD

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Introduction Literature on parents' adjustment in families with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) children highlights on one hand that raising a child with ASD represent a higher stressful experience comparing to families of children with other disabilities and families of children with typical development. On the other hand, a recent systematic review on relationship satisfaction of these parents stressed the very lower levels of couple satisfaction in parents raising a child with ASD. Given that, the aim of this study is to investigate the association between relationship satisfaction and parental stress in a sample of parents of ASD children.

Method 70 parents were recruited (34 = M and 36 = F) to sign the following self-reports: Parenting stress index-short-form (PSI-SF), to assess stress relative to parental role, and dyadic adjustment scale (DAS), to assess couple satisfaction.

Results The analysis showed no differences between mothers and fathers respect to investigated variables. Negative correlations between almost all subscales of the PSI-SF and the subscales of DAS emerged. Moreover, from the regression analysis performed, it can be concluded that the values of the total score of the DAS predicts the PSI-SF total score.

Conclusions In accordance with and building on the achievements of previous studies, these data illustrate a positive influence of couple adjustment on parental stress in parents of ASD children, supporting the hypothesis that relationship satisfaction emerge as a protective variables in the process of parental adaptation.

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EV0864

Justinus Kerner and mesmerism

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Introduction The German physician and poet Justinus Kerner (1786–1862), Swabian public health officer in Weinsberg, is well known as an allround, even an epoch-making personality in his time and a natural scientist typical for late romanticism. His greatest merit is not due to his poetic scripts, but to his scientific work. This begins with his medical dissertation "Observata de functione singularum partium auris", a mine of experimental behaviourism.

Objectives The aim of this study is to evaluate the influence of Franz Anton Mesmer (1734–1815) on Kerner's way of treating patients.

Methods A literature research was done on Kerner and mesmerism.

Results Kerner's first contact with animal magnetism was in 1797, when he was magnetized and healed by Dr. Eberhard Gmelin, one of the first mesmerian doctors in Germany, because of his nervous stomach. With the "Seeress of Prevorst" the author ventured to advance into deep layers of the soul unknown so far. During the years 1826–1829 Justinus Kerner treated Friederike Hauffe (1801–1829), the "Seeress of Prevorst", at his Weinsberg domicile. In the year 1829 he published the description of her life and disease with the title "The Seeress of Prevorst, being revelations concerning the inner-life of man, and the interdiffusion of a world of spirits in the one we inhabit".

Conclusions Kerner was very much influenced by Mesmer and left volumes of psycho-pathological case histories that helped to prepare a way for a medicine more psychotherapeutically founded.
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EV0865

Anxiety and depression in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disorder

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Introduction Evidence shows an influence relationship between described symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disorder (GERD) and emotional state.

Objectives/aims The current study aimed to evaluate the relationship between anxiety and depression with GERD in the patients referred to the endoscopy unit of Bouali-Sina hospital of Qazvin.

Methods Two hundred individuals (100 patients with GERD and 100 healthy individuals as control group) were enrolled into the current study. All subjects completed the hospital anxiety and depression questionnaire. GERD was diagnosed based on Los Angeles classification system. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics in addition to clinical history of subjects were collected and analyzed using proper statistical methods.

Results Among the recruited patients, 50 subjects had erosive esophagitis (ERD) and 50 had non-erosive esophagitis (NERD). The anxiety score was significantly higher in the NERD group than ERD and control groups ($P < 0.001$; $P = 0.017$). In addition, the anxiety score was significantly higher in the ERD group than the control group ($P = 0.014$). The score of depression was higher in NERD group than ERD and the control groups, but not significant regarding the ERD group ($P < 0.001$). There was no significant difference among the groups regarding age, gender and body mass index (BMI). The number of smokers was significantly higher in the ERD group than the ERD and control groups ($X^2 = 39.59$, $DF = 6$, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion The current study showed that mental factors (anxiety and depression) play important roles in the development of GERD, especially NERD; therefore, it is recommended to consider these factors to select suitable treatment plan.

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EV0866

Psychiatric causes of unfitness for military service

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Introduction The national service is a duty for every Tunisian citizen. The knowledge of psychiatric causes of unfitness for military service would enable developing standardized procedures for selecting and psychiatric assessment of young candidates.

Objectives Determination of the diagnostic categories, frequency and factors associated with psychiatric causes of unfitness for military service.

Method This was a retrospective, descriptive study, performed on medical files of candidates examined between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 2015 at the military hospital of Tunis.

Results Eight hundred and seventy-two subjects were examined as a part of an assessment for mental fitness for military service. They were male, single, with an average age of 23.73 ± 3.5 years. Alcohol was consumed by 17.9% of subjects, cannabis by 12.8% and psychotropic by 4.7%. Fourteen percent had self-mutilation, 8.5% had criminal record and 5.3% had tattoos. Military unfitness was found in 80.8% of cases. The main causes of unfitness were anti-social personality disorder (40.6%), hysterical neurosis (14.9%), adjustment disorders (14.5%) and limited intellectual level (7.5%). The average length of service before found unfit was 9.14 months for anti-social personality, 5.94 months for adjustment disorders and 1.78 months for psychotic disorders. This period was significantly longer for the personality disorders (8.62 months) compared to psychotic disorders ($P = 0.013$) or to non-psychotic disorders (5.05 months, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion The evaluation on the mental ability of military personnel must be performed at an early date, given the financial, material and human consequences that would result from a delayed diagnosis.

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Assessing the risk of venous thromboembolism in psychiatric in-patients

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Introduction Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a potentially fatal condition. Hospital-associated VTE leads to more than 25,000 deaths per year in the UK. Therefore identification of at-risk patients is crucial. Psychiatric in-patients have unique factors which may affect their risk of VTE (antipsychotic prescription, restraint) however there are currently no UK guidelines which specifically address VTE risk in this population.

Objectives We assessed VTE risk among psychiatric inpatients in Cardiff and Vale university health board, Wales, UK, and whether proformas currently provided for VTE risk assessment were being completed.

Methods All acute adult in-patient and old age psychiatric wards were assessed by a team of medical students and a junior doctor over three days. We used the UK department of health VTE risk assessment tool which was adapted to include factors specific for psychiatric patients. We also assessed if there were concerns about prescribing VTE prophylaxis (compression stockings or anticoagulants), because of a history of self-harm or ligature use.

Results Of the 145 patients included, 0% had a completed VTE risk assessment form. We found 38.6% to be at an increased risk of VTE and there were concerns about prescribing VTE prophylaxis in 31% of patients.

Conclusions Our findings suggest that VTE risk assessment is not being carried out on psychiatric wards. Staff education is needed to improve awareness of VTE. Specific guidance for this population is needed due to the presence of unique risk factors in psychiatric in-patients and concerns regarding VTE prophylaxis.

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