

duration of the treatment was 6–7 months. The participants were randomized to either CBT with a focus on stress management or cbt with focus on cognitive restructuring. The primary outcome was PTSD measured by the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire.

Results The results are presently being analyzed and will be presented at the congress.

Conclusions Both research results and the clinical experience at CTP suggest, that cognitive restructuring is not always a useful tool and that stress reducing techniques could be more useful. This hypothesis was tested in the present study.

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

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EV453

The treatment of traumatised refugees with sertraline versus venlafaxine in combination with psychotherapy – a randomised clinical study

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Background and aim Today we lack sufficient evidence to conclude which type of treatment approach that is most efficient when it comes to trauma-affected refugees. That is a problem for both patients and doctors as well as for society. Also there is a lack of studies, which examine the relation between psychosocial resources and treatment efficiency, in order to find reliable predictors of treatment outcome. This study therefore aims to produce new evidence within this field in order to optimise treatment for trauma-affected refugees with complex PTSD.

Methods The study included 207 patients referred to Competence Centre for Transcultural Psychiatry between April 2012 and September 2013. Patients were randomised into one of the two treatment groups: a sertraline group ($n=109$) or a venlafaxine group ($n=98$). Patients in both groups received the same manual based cognitive behavioural therapy, specially adapted to this group of patients. The trial endpoints were PTSD-and depression symptoms and social functioning, all measured on validated ratings scales. Furthermore the study examined the relation between expected outcome of treatment from a range of predictors and the relation to the treatment results for the individual patient.

Results Data are presently being analysed and results will be ready for the conference.

Conclusion The study is among the largest randomised studies ever conducted on pharmacological treatment among traumatised refugees. It is expected to bring forward new knowledge about clinical evaluation and medical treatment of traumatised refugees.

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

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EV454

Stigma towards psychiatric disorders in a sample of depressed females in two different communities

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Introduction Stigma and discrimination experienced by persons suffering from mental illness, unlike other medical conditions, recognized as a barrier in countries rich and poor, and in countries with well-developed mental health services and those with limited services. It was hypothesized that depression may affect patients' attitude towards mental illness "public stigma" as well as self-stigmatization and that there will be a difference between Egyptians and Germans.

Aims This study sets out to identify and compare public- and self-stigma among depressed women in two different communities.

Objectives To test findings from transcultural comparative study of two patient groups of depressed women from two different communities. Participants were 50 adult females diagnosed with depression from Egypt and Germany.

Method Participants completed after clinical interviewing and diagnosis with depression two questionnaires: the inventory of attitude towards mental illness (Shokeer, 2002) and the explanatory model interview catalogue EMIC (Weis et al., 2001).

Results Analysis indicates that positive attitudes towards mental illness were more for the German respondents than for the Egyptians. There were significant differences between the two groups in the causal attributions of mental illness. Psychotherapy was widely accepted in the two groups as a helpful method for treatment of mental illness.

Conclusion It was concluded that the traditional beliefs affect the understanding of illness causality and that the subjective experience of depression may affect attitude towards mental illness and mentally ill people. The effect of the social desirability is discussed.

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

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EV455

The old concept of psychogenic psychosis revisited from a transcultural approach: A case series

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Introduction The concept of psychogenic psychosis was introduced by Wimmer in 1916 and subsequently extended by Strömberg in the mid twentieth century. It typically describes a polymorphic psychotic episode of abrupt onset and which follows a trauma or stressful life situation. The duration of the episode is usually brief and remission occurs ad integrum. In recent decades, the notion has fallen into disuse in clinical psychiatry and international classifications. This could be due to a general improvement in living conditions, with less exposure to traumatic situations.

Objective We intend to study the characteristics of psychogenic psychosis in immigrants. We believe that the condition could be observed better in this population, given their greater vulnerability to trauma. For this purpose, we chose a sample of Romanian

patients, who nevertheless have considerable cultural affinity with the Spanish population.

Methods We collected the clinical and biographical data of four cases of psychogenic psychosis admitted to our clinic between 2012 and 2015.

Results Four Romanian women aged 25 to 42 were diagnosed with psychogenic psychosis in this period. Mean length of hospitalization was 5, 0 days. All patients reported familiar or occupational stress prior to the onset of symptoms. Psychotic symptoms remitted quickly with low doses of medication, despite being initially intense.

Conclusions Reported cases fit remarkably well with the original description of Wimmer. The concept of psychogenic psychosis, along with similar brief psychotic entities, could be useful in describing the psychopathology derived from new social models and crises.

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

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EV456

Perceptual symptoms in the latino psychiatric patients attending inner city outpatient clinic

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Introduction Psychotic symptoms occur in a variety of psychiatric disorders and medical conditions. In addition, a significant proportion of the general population reports history of psychotic symptoms in the apparent absence of a psychiatric disorder. Reviewed literature suggests that Latino patients report certain forms of visual and auditory hallucinations without other indications of psychotic illness. In addition, it is common that some individuals with diverse religious or cultural backgrounds may present with psychotic transient experiences, which can be culturally normative.

Objective To determine the prevalence of hallucinations and describe the nature of hallucinatory experiences in relation to cultural belief in Latino and non-Latino psychiatric outpatients.

Methods We conducted a retrospective case control study of 146 patients who were admitted to the outpatient psychiatric clinic for a period of ten months. We assessed clinical characteristics of these patients and reviewed the extended mental status examination, which contained questions about various form of hallucinations and spiritual experiences. This poster will explore the prevalence of hallucinations in the Latino population and determine the percentage of patients with a diagnosis of psychotic illness. A discussion of the phenomenological hallucinatory experiences and its relationship to cultural beliefs in the Latino psychiatric patients will also be presented.

Conclusions Psychotic symptoms present differently across cultures. The Latino population is most likely to have psychotic like symptoms related to their cultural beliefs. Clinicians must understand the diverse cultural experiences and beliefs of the patients they work with to prevent misdiagnosis of culturally normative experiences.

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

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EV462

Challenges to employment among latino population with severe mental illness

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Introduction Unemployment is common in persons with severe mental illness (SMI) and more in Latino population. Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) of Connecticut offers a supported employment (SE) Program to help clients get competitive work in integrated settings with nondisabled workers in the community.

Objective Capture perspectives of key informant groups to describe barriers for linking Latinos with SMI to employment and adapt SE Services for subpopulations.

Method Four focus groups were conducted (employment specialists, case managers and peer support counselors/employers/two with clients-one in Spanish and other in English). They were conducted during January-February 2015, 70-90 minutes each one. A question guide was developed for each group. Participants per focus group ranged from 3-10, voluntarily. Two new questionnaires to the baseline pack were developed: challenges to Employment Assessment-provider and client version.

Results Thirty individuals participated. Several barriers to employment were reported. Clients and staff reported criminal record, lack of employment history and lack of motivation. Staff described client hygiene, mental status, physical health, substance abuse and discrimination. Clients, staff and employers reported language barrier for Latinos who don't speak English. Non-adherence to medication was reported by clients and employers. About Spanish-Speaking Latinos with mental illness, medication, discrimination, previous abuse by employers, inappropriate employment, difficulties of the job interview and computer skills appeared as challenges. English-Speaking Latinos with mental illness identified transport, stability, support, keeping apartment and financial needs.

Conclusions Focus groups can help in knowledge about the diversity of Latino communities to improve SE Services and outcomes for Latinos.

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

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EV464

The challenges of post conflict reintegration in Africa

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Introduction In the past 50 years, the continent of Africa has witnessed major conflicts ranging from civil wars and liberation wars to chaos from failed States. Increasingly in these political upheavals, kidnapping and abductions of women and young persons have become more prominent.

Aims/objectives/methods In this paper the consequences of political upheavals will be discussed. For the community there are economic, political and social disruptions. For the individuals there are family disruptions and improvements. For the abducted and kidnapped individuals there are physical, psychological and cognitive impairments, as well as consequences of sexual injuries.