

state-trait anxiety inventory were passed for the assessment of depression and anxiety.

Results Among the 50 students questioned, 68% met the criteria of binge viewers and 64.7% of them adopted this behaviour at least once a week with an overall average of screen exposure of 3.8 hours in one sitting. Before the binge watching, 35.3% reported excitement and 29.4% boredom and have used it mostly to pass time (47.1%) and for fun (44.1%). Participants have felt more relaxed and happier after the viewing. Mild depression was found in 10 cases and moderate depression in 5 cases. Anxiety scores averaged 35.38 for state anxiety and 40.32 for trait anxiety. An inverse relationship was found between depression and anxiety scores and the frequency of the binge watching and its exposure duration. The correlation was however non significant.

Conclusions Could it be that the binge watching is a means of fighting against anxiety and depression rather than an evidence of emotional difficulties? Further studies are needed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1163>

EV0834

Emotional and personal development of preschool age children with speech disorders: Drawing test study

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Introduction Drawing tests provide good opportunity to research potential risks in emotional and personal development of a child with speech disorder, because drawing tests almost do not involve speech.

Aims and objects The research was aimed at detecting potential risks in emotional and personal development of children with speech disorders. The study involved 28 children (15 girls and 13 boys) with moderate speech disorders and 30 normally developing children. All the children attended kindergarten and were of age 5.5 years at the moment of the research.

Methods The following methods were used: non-participant and participant observation, expert assessment, structured interview with educators, individually conducted family drawing test.

Results Most children (86%) expressed willingness to perform a task, in some cases (14%) children failed to perform a task because of emotional numbing. The children's perception of a specialist was marked by increased anxiety and stress, in some cases it was expressed in a drawing by filled areas (38%) or by barely visible figures (62%). Most children (87%) tried to demonstrate their abilities and were diligent, but their drawings were generally poorer than that of normally developing children. This phenomenon reflects deficit of skills, imagination deficit and low level of aspiration. Quality of drawings and their visible from differ from the drawings of normally developing children that indicates low self-esteem and feeling of personal incapacity formed by speech disorder.

Conclusion Increased anxiety, constriction and imagination deficit characterize children with speech disorders. Their emotional attitude to speech behavior influences their graphical self-fulfilment.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1164>

EV0835

Mental health of roofless and squatter population in north Catalonia

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Introduction Homelessness is a phenomenon, which is hard to limit, as it contemplates different situations including roofless and squatters.

Objective To determine the presence of these homeless categories in the city of Girona and examine the prevalence of diagnosed mental pathology and its principal socio-demographic characteristics.

Methods Transversal, observational and analytic study of the population of roofless people and squatters. The registers of the outreach street work team, the local police and the public shelter were used in order to detect the cases and their basic socio-demographic characteristics. The clinical record of the mental health and addiction public network was accessed to determine their diagnosis.

Results During the 6 years of registers, 781 cases of people in situation of roofless and squatters were detected. In total, 83.2% ($n=630$) of the cases were men and 16.8% ($n=131$) women. The average age was 44.8 (ED=11.2) and no differences were found regarding gender (Men=45.3, ED=11.0 vs. Women=42.9, ED=12.2; $t=1.7$, $df=405$, $P=09$). However differences were found regarding origin (Immigrants= 42.2 years, ED=10.3 vs. Natives=46.8 years, ED=11.4; $t=-4.2$, $df=402$, $P<.001$). A total of, 52.9% of the cases ($n=412$) displayed diagnosed mental pathology and 15.8 ($n=123$), dual pathology.

Conclusion Mental pathology is more prevalent among this typology of homeless people than in general population, as other studies prove.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1165>

EV0836

What happened with the homeless during economical crisis? Evolution of the prevalence of homelessness in north-Catalonia (2006–2015)

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Introduction There exists a great number of empirical studies which refer as causes of homelessness not only individual factors such as mental disorders or addictions, but also structural factors such as poverty rates or unemployment.

Objective To describe the evolution of the prevalence of homelessness in Girona from 2006 to 2015, and compare it with the evolution of unemployment in the same region.

Methods The absolute number of homelessness is obtained from the official records in the city of Girona, which include the data of the open medium intervention team, the local police, and the specific municipal hostel. The rates are calculated on the annual totals of population. Correlations are used to compare quantitative variables.

Results The yearly homelessness rates increased progressively from 2006 to 2014, the year in which they began to decrease. Similarly, unemployment both in Spain and in the city of Girona in particular evolves in a similar way, with the burden of the world-

wide economic crisis. There exists a positive correlation between the evolution of homelessness in Girona and unemployment both in Spain ($r = 9.4, P < .001$) and in Girona ($r = 9.5, P < .001$).

Conclusion The effect of the economic crisis affects the people who are socially excluded in a direct way. These results prompt the investigation of the causes of homelessness, which in many cases are attributed to the responsibility of the individuals.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1166>

EV0837

“It is safer to sell marihuana than heroin or cocaine and you make more money” qualitative study about drug traffic and consumption in Girona (eastern sector)[☆]

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Introduction Font de la Pólvera is a neighbourhood located on Catalonia, which has been one of the most important points of sale of heroin and cocaine in the country. The sale of drugs was also affected by the economic crisis, changing the behaviour pattern of patients with drug dependence.

Objective To describe the changes in drug trafficking in this region and how these influence their consumption.

Methods The investigation is carried out by the harm reduction outreach team, who selected, with a non-probabilistic method, a sample of 6 drug users. An in-depth semi-structured interview was conducted.

Results From 2006 to 2012, there existed up to 19 points of drug sale of heroin and cocaine. There are currently 2. The reasons behind the decrease are:

- the demand for cocaine decreases;
- the sporadic consumption of heroin decreases;
- with the decrease in demand, drugs lose quality.

With the housing bubble in Spain and the rise in foreclosures on behalf of banks, empty flats proliferated in the area, which were eventually occupied illegally. This fact prompts the production of cannabis.

Conclusion Many of the strictly punitive actions in the control of narcotics lead to the dealers coming up with new ideas and new patterns of consumption which complicate the intervention of the teams working in the territory.

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

[☆] The inverted commas refer to a sentence uttered by an interviewee during the investigation.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1167>

EV0838

Characteristics of 23 cases of animal hoarding in Catalonia (Spain)

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Introduction Animal hoarding is considered an under-reported problem, which affects the welfare of both people and animals. Few reports on animal hoarding are available in scientific literature, particularly outside North America.

Objectives We designed a study to analyse cases of animal hoarding in Catalonia.

Aims We wanted to expose the presence and consequences of this disorder in our area and to check for cross-cultural similarities with previous studies in other countries.

Methods Data was obtained retrospectively from 23 case reports of animal hoarding in Catalonia collected by city councils and the Catalanian police from 1992 to 2015.

Results Thirty-three people (20 women and 13 men) and 1521 animals, mainly dogs and cats, were involved. Most cases ($n = 13$) involved a sole animal hoarder. Most cases ($n = 14$) were chronic (lasting longer than 5 years). Object hoarding co-morbidity was found in most cases ($n = 17$). All hoarders were over 40-years-old, with half of them aged over 65. Only in 4 cases was an intervention by the healthcare system reported. Most of the hoarders (9 out of 13) actively opposed animal removal. In more than 50% of cases, the hoarder's personal care, health and financial situation were precarious. No awareness of the impaired welfare of the animals was found in most cases.

Conclusions To the author's knowledge, this is the first study on animal hoarding in Catalonia and one of the few available in Europe. Our results are aligned with previous research, adding evidence of cross-cultural common elements of animal hoarding.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1168>

EV0839

Huntington disease, to have or not to have: That is the question – the importance of psychiatric symptoms

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Introduction Huntington's disease (HD) is an autosomal dominant inherited neurodegenerative disorder, beginning in adulthood. HD represents the majority of patients who present the triad of motor, cognitive and psychiatric symptoms. The last two may be early manifestations, but the clinical diagnosis is based on motor symptoms and a positive genetic test for CAG repeat extension. The remaining patients that are negative for the HD genetic mutation may have HD phenocopies.

Objectives Illustrate the role of psychiatric assessment, discuss the psychiatric and behavioural manifestations, and management.

Aims Illustrate the challenge of diagnosing HD in psychiatry.

Methods A literature search was performed on PubMed database. The patient clinical record was reviewed.

Results We report a case of a 49-year-old male with a family history of HD (mother, uncle, cousin). He was diagnosed with a psychotic disorder fifteen years ago, hospitalised twice and thereafter treated as an outpatient with fluphenazine long-acting injection. He was a symptomatic for ten years. During the last year, he started showing dysphoria, marked irritability, stammering, inappropriate behaviour, poorly structured paranoid delusions, mild cognitive impairment and lack of insight. This was correlated with the beginning of functional impairment, both professionally and socially. Further assessment was performed: neurological evaluation, head CT scan and the genetic test was negative. He is clinically stable under haloperidol long-acting injection.

Conclusions HD is a rare condition which is frequently under diagnosed, especially in early stages, due to lack of recognition of psychiatric symptoms. HD-like disorders should be considered if the clinical picture is obvious, but HD gene test result is negative.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1169>