

was indicated in the medical file without any specific treatment. At the admission she received risperidone 4 mg/day and duloxetine since one year. Between October 2015 and June 2016, the patient presented 19 episodes of respiratory decompensation, six of them required transfer in the emergency unit, and 3 in the intensive care unit (ICU) with the assistance of mechanical ventilation. During the last episode, transfer in the intensive care unit was refused by the ICU physician because of the high frequency of recurrence and the difficulty to extube the patient. “End of life” was therefore considered. Nevertheless, medical physician in charge of the patient decided to continue symptomatic treatment and to stop all anti-psychotic drugs susceptible to deteriorate respiratory disease. On the first day we observed a dramatic improvement and no recurrence occurred since now 3 months without any treatment. Between the admission and the occurrence of respiratory decompensation, hypereosinophilia (1610/mL) was observed with recovery in normal value after interruption of risperidone. We also noted an improvement of functional respiratory test. In conclusion, risperidone is an anti-psychotic drug largely used. Severe side effect may endanger life-threatening as described in this case. The recurrence of severe acute respiratory distress without induced factors founded needs to discuss the potential role of this drug.

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EV0831

Social phobia and co-morbid states-diagnostics and importance

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Introduction The roots of social phobia, lay in the social nature of human beings who fulfil their basic needs in social relations. By the definition, it is the fear of witnessing the negative judgement and the criticism of other people, which is so intense that, is followed by reactions of avoidance of phobic situations and doings, followed by intense vegetative symptoms.

Aim Introduce social phobia as an important social and medical problem with common co-morbidity and exceptional risk of suicide. At the same time it gives special accent to the diagnostic procedures and differential diagnosis.

Method Analysis of the information from literature and practice and coming to conclusions with the inductive method.

Results Social phobia is a chronicle illness, equally present in both sexes. The central position is taken by all-the-time present intense irrational fear. Alcoholism, misuse of sedatives, depression, and panic with agoraphobia, OCD are common followers of social phobia. Differential diagnosis witch eliminates panic with agoraphobia, or just the lack of social skills allows the right therapeutic approach.

Conclusion Social phobia, alone or combined with other disorders, has a huge medical and social value. Coming back to regular life tracks depends on the right diagnosis and the right time to go into the healing process.

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Postnatal depression: Can visual media and dramatisation of a young woman’s experiences, enable student health care professionals develop knowledge to enhance clinical practice skills?

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Introduction Since the presentation of the symptoms of postnatal depression (PND) can vary; healthcare professionals must receive the appropriate level of training to develop the knowledge required for the effective assessment and referral of women. Yet, healthcare professionals may have limited knowledge in perinatal mental health and students may lack practice opportunities to develop the knowledge and clinical skills. For these reasons, the use of alternative learning resources within perinatal mental health education is vital.

Objectives To explore the use of visual media in perinatal mental health education.

Aims Against the background of increasing concerns about the ability of professionals to assess women with PND, this paper will consider how using dramatisation as a teaching approach can enable students to develop their knowledge and guide clinical skill development.

Methods Three separate groups of senior student midwives and health visitors were asked to evaluate a dramatisation developed from women’s lived experience of PND. Pre and post verbal evaluation of the drama were undertaken with the use of focus groups guided by semi-structured questions. Ethical approval was granted by the university.

Results Following thematic analysis three issues were identified: –the role of the healthcare professional; –improvements needed in care; –issues of education and training.

Conclusions Against the background of limited placement experience and opportunity for assessment of PND, the use of visual media can improve student healthcare professionals’ learning; with the use of structured facilitation, there is a great potential for multidisciplinary learning.

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Depression and anxiety among Tunisian medical students “binge viewers”

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Introduction Since the advent of online streaming television, a new behavioural phenomenon have emerged among millennial, named “binge watching” that is viewing more than two episodes of a TV show in the same sitting. Whether or not this behaviour reflects emotional difficulties has been poorly studied.

Aims Describe the phenomenon and search a possible link with depression and anxiety.

Methods Fifty medical students were recruited. A questionnaire exploring the circumstances, the purpose and the outcome of the binge viewing was fulfilled. The Beck depressive inventory and the