The aim of this study is to explore the differences of frequency of each indication of mechanical restraint on patients on the psychiatry acute and dual pathology units.

Material and methods   We reviewed retrospectively the informatics record of all the mechanical restraints made and the total discharges of the three acute care units and dual disorders of Neuropsychiatry and Addictions Institute of the Parc de Salut Mar de Barcelona, between January 2012 and January 2015. The episodes of mechanical restraint, the specific indications for them and the DSM-IV diagnostic were coded. Then, was calculated the frequency and proportion of mechanical retrains in the most common diagnostic groups. An ANOVA was performed:

– risk of self-aggressiveness;
– state of self-aggressiveness;
– risk of hetero- aggressiveness;
– state of aggressiveness;
– risk of psychomotor agitation;
– state of psychomotor agitation;
– acute confusional state;
– fall risk;
– risk reduction on therapeutic interventions;
– avoid pulling out of life support systems;
– facilitate administration of drug treatment;
– patient voluntarily requests it;
– high-risk of escape.

Results   The number of discharges analyzed was 4659 from which 838 had an episode of mechanical restraint associated.

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

EV634

Psychiatric emergencies and admissions in Ciudad Real Area. Statistic study. A reflection on use of emergency resources and admission criteria

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Introduction   Ciudad Real is an area of approximately 500,000 inhabitants, with a University Hospital and several district hospitals. Psychiatric services and emergencies are centralized in the University Hospital. We analysed the totality of area admissions during 2014, establishing different categories according to ICD 10 diagnosis.

Objective   We want to compare different categories of patients who are admitted to hospital (severe mental illness versus non-severe mental illness), morbidity in different areas and readmission rates according to diagnosis.

Aims   To establish a correspondence between attention and severity of psychiatric pathology, diagnostic criteria and how we manage both severe and non-severe mental illness and the repercussion in terms of assistance and pressure in psychiatric emergencies.

Methodology   Initially, we made a simple statistic analysis of all admission (400 approximately) in 2014 based on ICD-10 diagnosis, socio-demographic parameters, area, admission stay, number of admissions. We compare both groups: severe and non-severe mental illness according to international criteria. We apply a Pearson correlation searching for relation between severity and attendance to psychiatric emergencies.

Results   Around a 60% of admissions are not due to severe mental illness, these conditions have twice the readmission rate than severe mental illness. We did not find a correlation between attendance to psychiatric emergencies and severity of the condition. Other factors seem to have an important role in re-admissions.

Conclusions   Non-severe mental illness is consuming an important part of emergency psychiatric resources. Criteria of admission need to be reviewed or apply rationally.

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

EV635

Non-compliance in the emergency department: Is there a difference between medical and psychiatric patient's reasons and use of the emergency department

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Background   It is estimated that on average up to 50% of patients are non-compliant with their medication, resulting in 28% emergency room visits costing about $8.5 billion annually.

Objectives   The purpose of this study was to examine, what, if any, differences there are between medical versus psychiatric non-compliant patients with regard to use of the emergency department (ED).

Methods   A random sample of patients who present to the ED for medical or psychiatric illnesses and who state that they were non-compliant with their medicine were given the National Health Access Survey. They were asked about sources of medical care, drug compliance and reason for non-compliance.

Results   There were a total of 300 participants in the study. There was no significant difference in the reason both medical and psychiatric patients gave for being non-compliant with their medications that resulted in their ED visit. Each group cited cost as the number one reason for not taking their medication as prescribed. The psychiatric participants who were more likely to get admitted disposition ($P = .00$), not afford mental health care ($P = .01$), were not able to get care from other places and used the ED for their psychiatric care ($P = .02$).

Conclusion   There was no difference between the two populations with regards to their reasons for non-compliance that brought them to the ED. Non-compliance of the psychiatric patients compared to the medical patients lead to a higher admission rate.

Disclosure of interest   The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

Epidemiology and social psychiatry

EV636

Prevalence of ADHD in adult psychiatric outpatient clinics in Sligo/Leitrim Area, Ireland

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Introduction   The prevalence of ADHD in adult population has been estimated at 2.5%. Higher rates (23.9%) have been reported among adult mental health service (AMHS) users.

Aims To estimate the prevalence of ADHD among adult MH users in west county Ireland.

Methods All consecutive patients attending any of 5 Sligo/Leitrim AMHS were invited to participate. Participants completed the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS) and the Wender Utah Rating Scale (WURS). Clinical notes were reviewed to identify those with pre-existing ADHD diagnosis. Exclusion criteria applied were: age: less 18 or above 65, illiterate, non-English speaking patients.

Results From 792 attending the clinics, $n = 59$ (47 aged above 65, 10 severe learning difficulties and 2 non-English speaking) were excluded. Ninety-three (11.7%) decline to participate, giving a total of $n = 640$ (87% eligible response rate). Mean age was 41.27 (SD: 12.8), and 336 (52.5%) were females. Three had diagnosis of ADHD. Two hundred and thirteen (33.8%) met criteria on the WURS for childhood onset ADHD and 238 (37.5%) participants met caseness on the ASRS. Applying more stringent criteria of scoring on both scales, suggested 125 (19.5%) with unrecognised ADHD.

Conclusions While recall bias (WURS) and the possibility of overlapping symptoms with other major psychiatric disorders in adulthood need to be considered, the use of both screening reduces these confounders and suggests a very high rate of ADHD. Given the low number previously identified, this becomes a clinical priority, both to offset the negative trajectories associated with untreated ADHD, but also to effect optimal treatments in comorbid conditions.

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

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EV637
Psychological well-being among social network users of King Saud University students

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Introduction Social networks allow individuals to express themselves, and establish or maintain connections with others. Using social networks like Facebook may be associated with a sense of self-worth and may play an important role in psychological development of university students who are in emerging adulthood phase.

Objective (1) Assess the psychological well-being of Saudi university students using social networks (Facebook).
(2) Explore whether the relationship between Facebook use and bridging social capital is different for individuals with varying degrees of self-esteem and satisfaction with life.

Aim To study the psychological well-being of Saudi university students using social networks (Facebook).

Method An electronic survey was published in the community site for all students of King Saud University. In addition to the demographic information, the survey evaluates Facebook use intensity, bridging social capital and psychological well-being: self-esteem and satisfaction with life.

Results A total of 1005 students completed the survey, of which 50.5% were female. Majority of them were members in Facebook (92.1%).

Conclusions Results showed no significant correlation between the use of Facebook and psychological well-being. It could be due to the fundamental difference between Arabs and other cultures or due to the use of other social networks. There was a positive relationship between bridging social capital and psychological

well-being with being in preparatory year, which is most likely because advanced years has more workload preventing students from participating in King Saud University community. A longitudinal study over a series of years and addressing other popular social networks would be the next step.

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

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EV638
Access to mental health and immigration

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In the present study, we certain demographic variables of immigrants accessing specialized mental health care at two points in time: 2013 and 2014. According to the National Institute of Statistics, the number of foreigners fell by 4% in 2013 and 3% in 2014 due to emigration and the acquisition of Spanish nationality. Among the objectives of the department of health is collected to ensure the right to health protection to immigrants through effective access to the health system and improve management capacity and performance of health centers in diverse contexts.

Results Despite the overall decline in foreign an increase in first consultations requested for immigrants was observed. At both time points, higher demand for foreign women is observed. With respect to age greater demand seen in middle adulthood, however in 2014 there is a greater homogeneity with respect to this variable. The greatest demand comes from Morocco, Romania and Poland, although most Latin American countries are increasingly observed.

Conclusions Better access and better quality health care to both the immigrant population and of citizens in amount from acceptance and commitment to this complex and diverse and its approach will be achieved.

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

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EV639
Socio-demographic factors among delusional disorder: A case series register

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Introduction Delusional disorder has reached an entity of growing interest with a prevalence in developed countries between 1 and 4% of the psychiatric consultations.

Objective To describe various socio-demographic and clinical variables that characterize patients diagnosed with delusional disorder in Andalucía according to DSM-5 criteria.

Methods Reviewing common medical history digital records. First, it has been proved whether it complies DSM-5 criteria for the diagnosis of delusional disorder. Then, there have been different epidemiological variables collected: age, sex, family psychiatric history, and marital status, and employment status, age of onset of illness, number of years of follow-up by specialized care, the number of visits to your computer, and number of hospitalizations in a psychiatric inpatient unit among others.

Of the 1927 patients studied, 1452 met the criteria for diagnosis of delusional disorder. These patients live in Andalusia and come