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EV0750

A Delphi study to establish an expert consensus opinion on risk factors for type 2 diabetes, and potential complications of diabetes, including brain health associations

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Introduction Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) has a multifactorial aetiology, and wide-ranging potential health complications, including brain health associations.

Objectives A number of diabetes risk factors and complications have a strong evidence base. This study will address ambiguity in the literature regarding others.

Aims Results will inform development of a questionnaire for use among the public and individuals with diabetes, assessing knowledge of diabetes and brain health associations and the role of modifiable risk factors. Aiming to ultimately inform effective preventative strategies for both dementia and depression.

Methods A systematic literature review preceded this two-round modified Delphi study. Respondents rated their agreement with risk factors for T2DM, and potential complications of diabetes on an e-questionnaire.

Results Of 46 international experts invited to participate in round-one; 14 responded (30.4%). Thirteen respondents (92.9%) completed round-two questionnaire. Consensus was pre-defined as 70% or more agreement between respondents on questionnaire items. On completion, 11/18 risk factor items for T2DM met consensus criteria however 'depression' did not. Of diabetes complication items, 13/16 met consensus criteria (see Table 1).

Conclusions Study results indicate that international experts consider a number of brain health complications to be associated with diabetes. Results will be incorporated in a diabetes and brain health knowledge questionnaire for use among vulnerable populations.

Table 1 A sample of diabetes complications post round-two of Delphi.

	Median	Interquartile range	Percentage agreement
Kidney damage	5	0	100%
Eye damage	5	0	100%
Stroke	5	1	92.3%
Depression	4	2	92.3%
Dementia	5	1	92.3%
Memory problems	5	1	92.3%

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EV0751

Relevance of group devices in the psychological treatment of elderly patients

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The work aims to demonstrate the relevance of groupal psychotherapies and think tanks in elderly patients, suffering from various psychiatric disorders. The exhibition focuses on the consideration of a structural problem of aging seen from the point of view of defences and identifications, which some authors call "characteropatización of old age", resulting in stagnation in the development of treatments in therapeutic individual devices.

The paper postulates that groupal devices are more effective in treating patients older than treating individual cutting of different theoretical clinical guidelines, as are more suited to the production of mobilizing stiffened defences and crystallized identifications, won both by various effects of the death drive, which result in specific libidinal stasis, especially expressed in the substitutive formation called by some authors "letting die".

The statement places the group devices in the Freudian model of cell tissues, herringbone in various texts of his work, but expressed in more detail in "Beyond the Pleasure Principle", which postulates as the cause of the vital tension constellations composed of different but related cells. Communication is illustrated with clinical vignettes both therapeutic groups and think tanks, as with clinical material from patients who have received both individual treatment and group result of therapeutic work done in the Casabierta institution during the last ten years. As a conclusion and opening of new questions, the text pans across different forms of resistance indication of group psychotherapy, which rooted in many current social representations of the group and the therapeutic.

Keywords Caracteropatización; Defense; Identifications; Device group.

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EV0752

Anxiety and depression among elderly hemodialyzed patients

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Introduction The haemodialysis, one of the main treatment modalities of chronic renal failure, imposes a great psychosocial burden on elderly patients, which may cause many psychological impacts.

Objective The aim of this study was to screen anxiety and depression in elderly patients on haemodialysis, taking into account factors that may contribute to.

Methods Our study was transversal, descriptive carried out among 38 elderly patients aged more than 60 years with chronic kidney failure on haemodialysis. The structured questionnaire used in this study was gathered information on socio-demographic and disease characteristics. We used the hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) to access anxiety and depression.

Results The mean age of our sample was 71 years. The sex-ratio (σ/φ) was 1.92., patients were mainly married (73.7%), and have a low school level (76.3%). The mean haemodialysis duration was 5 years \pm 4.68. The most common cause of renal failure was polycystic kidney disease (18.4%), diabetes (15.8%), while in 28.9% the cause was unknown. Anxiety was found in 18.4% of patients and it was associated with both low school ($P=0.02$) and socio-economic