

EPV1698

Role of nurses and the nursing assistants in the implementation and monitoring of physical restraint in psychiatry

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Introduction: Physical restraint is a therapeutic procedure allowing to immobilize an agitated patient. Although it is an effective method especially in the states of psychomotor instability, its practice is not devoid of risks which imposes a codified technique with particular monitoring.

Objectives: The aim of this work was to evaluate the knowledge of nurses and nursing assistants in the practice and monitoring of physical restraint and to establish a suitable protocol codifying it.

Methods: Our study was a descriptive cross-sectional study based on a questionnaire grouping together a set of questions on general and professional characteristics, the decision of physical restraint, its prescription, its means, its monitoring, informing the patient and his relatives, physical restraint's risks, the patient's experience, the caregiver's experience as well as the relationship between caregiver and patient. Our target population was composed of nurses and orderlies of the psychiatry department <<D>> of the Razi hospital in Manouba.

Results: We collected 30 professionals. 90% of them were women. 30% of our sample had less than five years of experience. Only 23.30% of caregivers had mental health training at the beginning of their professional career. 50% of them received training focused on physical restraint. 83.30% reported using physical restraint for psychomotor agitation. 56.6% ignored the psychological effects of the physical strain on patients. 73.3% of caregivers informed patients before restraint.

Conclusions: A physical restraint protocol, codifying the technique of implementation and monitoring parameters is needed in order to improve the relation patient-caregiver and ensure an optimal care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychiatry; nursing assistant; nurse; physical restraint

EPV1699

WHO IS THAT MAN I SEE STARING STRAIGHT BACK AT ME? - Mirror Delusional Misidentification: A Case Report And Literature Review

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Introduction: The delusional misidentification syndromes (DMS) are uncommon but fascinating neuropsychiatric disorders. One particularly intriguing form of DMS is called the mirror sign or mirror delusional misidentification (MDM).

Objectives: We aim to present a case on MDM and a review on MDM and its correlation with neurological lesions.

Methods: Non-systematic review of the literature and case report.

Results: A 72 years old patient was admitted to the emergency department with disorientation, behavioral changes and persecutory delusional ideation. The patient was also unable to recognize his face in the mirror, claiming to be his son. On neuroimaging tests, the patient presented with moderate diffuse cortical-subcortical cerebral atrophy associated with mild diffuse cortical cerebellar atrophy, as well as atheromatous calcifications in carotid siphons. In the MDM, the patient treats the mirror image as separate from the self. It is commonly seen in patients with dementia. Unlike Capgras syndrome, MDM is typically associated with neurological illness, particularly with neurodegenerative conditions. Findings on neuroimaging have shown a pattern of right hemisphere cortical and subcortical lesions. The most common findings included the following: generalized or localized atrophy on Magnetic Resonance Imaging, ventricular dilatation on Computed Tomography scan, and slowing on Electroencephalography.

Conclusions: Mirror delusional misidentification differs from other forms of DMS as it is seen exclusively in patients with neurological disease. While right hemisphere dysfunction appears to be a requirement for MDM, patients with this condition do not show consistent enough neuroimaging findings to allow for a localization within the right hemisphere.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neuropsychiatry; Mirror Delusional Misidentification; Delusional Misidentification Syndromes

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Identity status as a factor of professional self-determination in adolescence

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Introduction: The process of professional self-determination in adolescence is a key developmental task, the successful resolution of which determines the psychological health and well-being. Professional self-determination includes 1) the formation of a professional identity on the base of exploration the possibilities of professional choice, 2) making a decision for professional future

Objectives: 1) to study the features of a personal professional perspective in adolescence; 2) to reveal status of identity in the field of professional self-determination; 3) to study the relationship between the status of identity and the personal professional perspective.

Methods: The modified Personal Professional Perspective technique (N.S. Pryazhnikov) and the interview to determine status identity in the professional field (D. Marsia) were used. The study involved 144 respondents aged 15 to 17 years.

Results: The heterochronicity of the formation of the components of the personal professional perspective (PPP) among adolescents is revealed. The connection of the high status of identity in the