

be developed with respect to sensitivity to detect signs of depression among long-term unemployed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.859>

EV0530

Who's lost in waiting?

P. Ossola^{1,2}, N. Jovanovic³, H. McColl², V. Giordano², C. Johnston Webber², M. Steel², N. Ramjaun², O. Andlauer^{2,*}

¹ University of Parma, Psychiatry Unit- Department of Neuroscience, Parma, Italy

² East London NHS Foundation Trust, Early Intervention City and Hackney, London, United Kingdom

³ Queen Mary University of London, The Barts and London School of Medicine and Dentistry, London, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Early intervention services (EIS) can significantly reduce the rate of relapse, risk of suicide and number of hospital admissions for people with first episode of psychosis (FEP). However, care pathways in FEP can be complex, thus extending the period before patients commence appropriate treatment. Recently in the UK, guidelines have set a limit of two-weeks before patients with a FEP receive treatment at EIS.

Objectives We explored the impact of this new policy on referrals to an EIS in the area City and Hackney, London, which has one of the highest incidence of psychosis in the UK.

Methods Referrals from 6 months of 2015 have been compared with the data from the same period of 2016, once the waiting standard had been implemented.

Results We observed more than a two-fold increase in the monthly number of referrals (9.4 in 2015; 20 in 2016) and this wasn't due to a rise of inappropriate referrals (2.23% in 2015; 1.53% in 2016). Moreover the number of referrals doubled further when, in addition, the City & Hackney EIS went from a 18–35-year-service to an "ageless" adult service.

Conclusion The recent focus on FEP in the UK might have increased awareness and reduced stigma, leading to the increment in referrals. Also, shortening the waiting time made the service more accessible for those that would have gave up in front of a longer waiting list. Interestingly enough a peak in the number of referrals has been observed from September 2016 when another standard was implemented.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.860>

EV0531

Social stigma in severe mental illness in Tunisia: Clinical and socio-demographic correlates

U. Ouali*, R. Jomli, R. Nefzi, H. Ouertani, F. Nacef
Razi Hospital, Psychiatry A, Mannouba, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Mental patients generally internalize some of the negative conceptions about how most people view them: they might be considered incompetent or untrustworthy or believe that people would not want to hire, or marry someone with mental illness. A lot of research on stigma has been conducted in western countries; however, little is still known on the situation in Arab-Muslim societies.

Objectives To evaluate social stigma as viewed by patients suffering from severe mental illness (SMI)

Methods This is a cross-sectional study on clinically stabilized patients with schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder (BD) according to DSM IV, who were interviewed in our out-patients clinic with

the help of a semi-structured questionnaire, containing 8 opinions on the social inclusion and stigmatization of psychiatric patients, with special reference to the local cultural context (e.g.: "It is better to hide mental illness in order to preserve the reputation of my family")

Results We included 104 patients, 51% with schizophrenia and 49% with BD. Mean age was 38.4 years (18–74 years); 59.6% were males. Overall social stigma scores were high. Social stigma in patients was correlated with gender, age, place of residence and diagnosis. Patients with BD showed significantly less social stigma than patients with schizophrenia.

Conclusion Our results show the need for a better understanding of this phenomenon in patients with SMI, but also within Tunisian society, in order to elaborate anti stigma strategies adapted to the local context.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.861>

EV0532

Prevalence of tobacco smoking among school teachers in Greece

A. Liozidou¹, M. Fragkoulakis², G. Papazisis^{3,*}, A. Tzortzi⁴, P. Behrakis⁵

¹ Biomedical Research Foundation Academy of Athens, National School of Public Health, Experimental Surgery, Athens, Greece

² Ludwig-Maximilians University, Department of Statistics, Munich, Germany

³ Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Department of Pharmacology, Thessaloniki, Greece

⁴ Hellenic Cancer Society, Institute of Public Health of The American College of Greece, George D. Behrakis Research Lab, Athens, Greece

⁵ Biomedical Research Foundation of Athens Academy, Hellenic Cancer Society, Institute of Public Health of The American College of Greece, George D. Behrakis Research Lab., Experimental Surgery, Athens, Greece

* Corresponding author.

Abstract

Introduction Teachers serve as models for young people and significantly influence their health behavior.

Aim We were interested in conducting the first epidemiological survey about tobacco smoking among Greek teachers.

Methods A total of 1032 teachers of the two biggest cities of Greece participated in the study. A questionnaire was created to include questions regarding tobacco smoking, history of tobacco use, nicotine dependence as well as health attitudes. Frequencies and relative frequencies were determined for all the questions. Pearson's Chi² and Chi² adjusted tests were used to examine the potential association of current smoking status with gender, age and school level in a statistical significance level of 0.05.

Results Prevalence of current smokers in the sample was 25.6%. Cigarette emerged as the tobacco product of choice reported by 88.3% of the respondents, followed by e-cigarette (5.2%), cigar (2.4%), hookah (2.4%) and pipe (1.7%). The highest prevalence of current smoking was found in the age group of 40–49 years old (46.1%). Current smoking proportion was higher among female (26.0%) than male teachers (24.9%). Intention to quit smoking was reported by 18.1% of the sample.

Conclusions As compared to other countries, teachers in Greece have a moderate percentage regarding tobacco smoking. A concerted effort must be made towards smoking cessation in this population with gender specific interventions. It is of great importance for teachers to act as public health promoters, as performers of tobacco prevention curricula and as leaders in the implementation of school tobacco control policies.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.862>

EV0533

A literary exploration of British cultural attitudes to psychiatry during the late 1800s and their development over the following century

A. Pittock

NHS Lothian, Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Introduction British psychiatry was in its embryonic stage in the late nineteenth century. Early psychiatrists employed radical treatments with little success and not much is documented about public attitudes. Using fictional depictions of madness and physicians allows us to explore cultural attitudes to psychiatry at the time.

Objectives First, to analyze the portrayal of madness and physicians in the island of Dr. Moreau and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; second, to use this to provide insight into the public opinion of psychiatry and third, to evaluate the development of attitudes using twentieth century media.

Aim To provide an insight into the social perspective of mental illness in the late nineteenth century and consider its evolution over the last one hundred years.

Methods Two famous, well-received novels of the time were chosen for analysis. Historical knowledge of the period was sought using JSTOR, NHS Scotland's The Knowledge Network and Google Scholar. Novels and media depictions were analysed in relation to the scientific understanding at the time.

Results The novels show two ways of control: surgical (Moreau) and chemical (Jekyll). Both are unsuccessful, as were physician's attempts in reality. The narrators' concerns mirror the cultural anxiety at the time surrounding containment and treatment of mental illness. Media portrayal of cruel, unsuccessful treatment continues throughout the twentieth century.

Conclusions Nineteenth century cultural attitudes to mental illness show a distinct anxiety and concern with barbaric treatments and their inefficacy. Despite psychiatric progress, the media have continued to portray mental illness and its treatment in a negative light, suggesting continued levels of societal concern.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.863>

EV0534

Demographic characteristics of the cohort of patients, receiving out-patient psychiatric help in regional medical consultative and diagnostic center of sub-arctic territory

K. Shapovalov^{1,*}, L. Shapovalova²

¹ State Education Agency of Additional Professional Education of Republic of Komi "Komi Republican Institute for Development of Education", Chair of Economics, Management and Law in Education, Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, Russia

² State Autonomous Health Agency of the Republic of Komi "Consultative and Diagnostic Center of the Republic of Komi", Consultative and diagnostic department, Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, Russia

* Corresponding author.

The analysis of mental health 5356 patients referred to the out-patient reception of a psychiatrist in the structure of the regional

consultative diagnostic center. The structure of the patient, the psychiatrist received increased by 14.0% the proportion of initial applications (59.6%). The number of men has decreased in absolute terms, 1.84 times, and the relative by 10.4%, which led to the formation of a clear trend dominance of the female population of the territory. Men are turning mainly in the active working age 18–44 years (54.2%), while women are turning mainly aged 50 years and older (59.3%). This is explained by the peculiarities of the physiological, mental and emotional state at a certain age period of the female orgasm, as well as the prevailing female population of the region (5.6%) over the masculine. Statistically significant difference on the prevalence of urban agriculture is not set. Reduction adopted children under the age of 17 years from 62% to 16% is a result of filling in the municipalities vacancies child psychiatrists and can be evaluated as a positive result of the dynamic development of mental health services. At present, it formed the objective necessity of the development of community mental health as a result of growth in the number of mental illnesses. But this comes at the expense of lighter forms (outpatient options). Most exacerbations do not require compulsory hospitalization, as a rule.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.864>

EV0535

Structure of psychic sphere pathology of patients of the regional medical consultative and diagnostic center of sub-arctic territory

K. Shapovalov^{1,*}, L. Shapovalova²

¹ State Education Agency of Additional Professional Education of Republic of Komi "Komi Republican Institute for Development of Education", Chair of Economics, Management and Law in Education, Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, Russia

² State Autonomous Health Agency of the Republic of Komi "Consultative and Diagnostic Center of the Republic of Komi", Consultative and diagnostic department, Syktyvka, Komi Republic, Russia

* Corresponding author.

In the structure of pathology 5356 psychiatric patients according to nosology forms, the first place ranking diagnosed by a psychiatrist of the regional advisory diagnostic center occupy organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (F00–F09) to 48.2%. The second place ranking occupied by neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (F40–F49) to 37.8%. This pathology includes various phobic, anxiety, depressive, hypochondria, obsessive-compulsive, dissociative (conversion), somatoform disorders, as well as response to heavy stress and adjustment disorders. The combination of anxiety and depression observed took place in 70.0% of patients. The majority of patients with anxiety disorders only part of the symptoms is found, however, and they are extremely painful. These people are in most cases not immediately come to the attention of psychiatrists, moving from a general practitioner to a neurologist, cardiologist and doctors of other medical specialists. They have initially diagnoses as vegetative-vascular dystonia, and then diencephalic crises, etc. The third rank place took patients with mental retardation - the proportion of an average of 1.3%. Mental disorder primarily characterized by impaired ability, manifested in the ripening period, provides a common level of intelligence: cognitive, speech, motor and social abilities. For the most part the clinical manifestations of these patients there are two groups of disorders: (1) Disorders of cognitive functions (memory, intelligence, learning, attention); (2) perception of disorder, the content of the thoughts, emotions and behavior.