

before they transition to secondary school. Therefore, schools could work together to increase school membership and decrease victimisation, particularly for pupils who they suspect will struggle with the transition.

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#### EW0217

### Relationship between pain coping strategies with mental disorders symptoms in patients referring to dental clinics

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*Introduction* The study aimed to assess the relationship between mental disorders symptoms with pain coping strategies in dentistry clinics.

*Method* One hundred and twenty people with dental pain that attended in dentistry clinics were randomly selected and responded to Rosenstein and Keefe's Pain Coping Strategies Questionnaire (PCSQ) and Derogatis's Symptom Checklist (SCL-90-R). PCSQ assesses six pain coping strategies: diverting attention, reinterpretation pain sensation, self-negotiation, ignoring pain, disastrous thought, hope-praying, and SCL-90 measures nine dimensions: somatization, obsessive compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism. The data were analysed with Pearson correlation coefficient and independent *t*-test.

*Results* Findings showed positive and significant relationship between disastrous thought with all mental disorders symptoms; and reinterpretation pain sensation with depression and anxiety. Also there is negative significant relationship between ignoring pain with obsessive compulsive, interpersonal sensitivity and somatization; and hope – praying with interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, paranoid ideation and psychoticism. Meanwhile there were significant differences in males and females. Females got more scores in ignoring pain than males, and males got more scores in anxiety, hostility and paranoid ideation than females.

*Discussion* With regard to findings, it is recommended that in addition to drug treatment, for changing the attitudes and thinking in patients with dental pain, psychiatrists and psychologists apply psychological treatments specially cognitive-behavior therapy to reduce abnormal thinking level about pain so that the length during of treatment declines, and as a results reduce the personality and health problems that is related with dental pain before and in during of drug treatment.

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#### EW0218

### The utilization of a creative strategy in the prevention of the use of psychoactive substances with children and adolescents

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*Introduction* The work describes a successful experience in the utilization of art as a tool to work the prevention of the use of

drugs. The experience was developed with children and adolescents between the ages of 3 and 17 who reside in a risky area near Latin America's biggest dump, located in the city of Taguatinga, FD, Brazil.

*Objectives* Create a therapeutic space to make possible the dialog with the children and adolescents, promoting the prevention and the consciousness about the harm of the use of psychoactive substances, providing clarification on the theme, through art, being the use of formal language and terms, like "illicit drugs", unnecessary.

*Methods* The children, who participated in the project, used, as expression tool, several painting items. The public was divided by age in two groups: the children received ludic approach, allowing the team nearness and interaction with them, in such a way that the former transmitted information and guidance about the harm on the use of psychoactive substances.

*Results* The results were satisfactory. All the children and adolescents involved in the project demonstrated adherence to the use of the offered tools and established a communication link, which allowed the receptivity of information about prevention in the use of psychoactive substances.

*Conclusions* Through the developed activities, it was observed that the strategy utilization of art as a language had better efficiency than a formal approach since the children and adolescents could have a learning space in a spontaneous way, demonstrating interest.

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#### EW0219

### The relationship between neurocognitive functioning and metabolic syndrome (MetS) parameters and the interaction effect of cognitive insight in non-psychiatric individuals

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*Introduction* Metabolic syndrome (MetS) parameters are: elevated waist circumference (WC), triglycerides (TG), fasting glucose (FBG) and blood pressure (BP) and reduced high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL). MetS parameters are associated with poor cognition and this association should be studied in the context of other factors. In particular, factors that are involved in maintaining poor lifestyle choices – MetS is largely a lifestyle illness. One factor important to consider is cognitive insight – an individual's ability to be flexible in how you think about yourself and others and to question your own thoughts.

*Objectives* To conduct an exploratory cross-sectional study investigating the influence of cognitive insight on the relationship between MetS parameters and cognition in non-psychiatric individuals.

*Aims* To explore the nature of the relationship between cognition and MetS parameters and test whether cognitive insight moderates the association.

*Methods* Our sample consisted of  $n=156$  participants with mixed-ancestry. Correlations between MetS parameters and cognition were tested. ANOVA was used to test interaction effects and logistic regression was done to test the predictive power of selected factors.

*Results* BP correlated with attention, delayed memory, and RBANS total scale score. The BCIS self-certainty subscale moderated the relationship between BP and immediate memory and attention. Age and BCIS self-certainty were the only predictors of elevated BP.