

EPV1700

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 restraint 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

EPV1700

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

professional sphere with the formation of PPP has been proved. The formation of all components of the PPP among adolescents with the status of a moratorium and status of achieved identity is higher than in group with diffusion status (U criterion, $p = 0.00$).

Conclusions: The high status of identity in the professional sphere (moratorium and achieved identity) is associated with a high level of formation of a personal professional perspective.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: professional self-determination; personal professional perspective; identity status

EPV1702

Use of mindfulness-based interventions for parental stress in relation with ASD: A review

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Introduction: Children with ASD may present their parents with several challenges, most notably aggressive and destructive behaviors. Parents of children with ASD typically experience more stress, depressive and anxiety symptoms than other parents. Mindfulness-based interventions are reported to be effective in reducing parental stress along with improving the challenging behaviors of their children

Objectives: The current review aimed to investigate if the use of mindfulness-based interventions is beneficial to reduce parental stress when caring for children with ASD.

Methods: The databases of PsycINFO and PubMed were used. The variables studied in this systematic review were Autism, Parental stress, and Mindfulness. Inclusion criteria were that all articles should be academic journals, and with a full text available in English during the last 20 years.

Results: Compared to other behavioral approaches, mindfulness-based interventions showed statistically significant results in reducing the stress levels of parents as well as improving their children's challenging behaviors.

Conclusions: Most of the studies in the current review indicated that mindfulness-based interventions are beneficial in improving the stress level of parents.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: autism; parental stress; Mindfulness

EPV1703

Psychiatric manifestations of measles encephalitis: About a case report

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Introduction: Acute measles encephalitis is a pathology of the central nervous system. It is most frequent in children but can also be described in adults. Given the rarity of this pathology, we present the case of this patient.

Objectives: present a rare neuropsychiatric complication of measles

Methods: Présentation d'un cas clinique d'encéphalite rougeoleuse et revue de la littérature

Results: Mrs. HJ, 45 years old, without any somatic history, was followed for an antisocial personality with a substance use disorder. She consulted the emergency for psychomotor agitation, a fever of 39, and a rash on the face, thorax, and limbs. At the psychiatric interview, she was disoriented and very unstable. She seemed to be hallucinating.

The brain imaging and the lumbar puncture (CT scan and brain MRI) were without abnormality. The rapid test (HIV) was negative and the biological check-up showed a hyperleukocytosis at 12660 and a crp at 138. The patient was put on double antibiotic therapy. The evolution was marked by the non-improvement of the symptomatology with the persistence of agitation. Her speech was almost absent with a refusal to answer and to execute orders. She maintained certain postures. The patient was put on 400 mg of amisulpride.

After recovery of the viral serology, the diagnosis of a measles encephalopathy was confirmed (IgM positive) and the patient improved after a few days of hospitalization and was addressed to the psychiatric outpatient clinic.

Conclusions: Measles encephalitis is a rare but serious complication that requires multidisciplinary management

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychiatric manifestations; case report; measles encephalitis

EPV1704

Covid 19, gender violence, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder

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Introduction: In Ecuador, the first case of covid19 was reported on February 29th of 2020, forcing people to remain in lockdown, which increased gender violence; post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression.

Objectives: Determine the cases during the lockdown caused by the covid-19 pandemic we found victims of some type of gender-based violence, depression, and PTSD.

Methods: An observational, cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out based on surveys conducted online, the study was conducted on January 29th of 2021, in the province of Guayas-Ecuador. Performed with "google forms" platform, data on affiliation, the situation of intimate partner violence and the Davidson trauma test (PTSD) and the Beck test (depression) were collected.

Results: A total of 411 samples were obtained, classified according to age, sex, number of children, education, occupation, intimate