Aims Investigating the correlation between the proclaimed attitudes to and social distance from schizophrenic patients: medical professionals and non-professional subjects.

Methods Semantic differential scale was used to examine the personal attitudes towards a stigmatized group. To examine social distance, the modified Bogardus Social was used.

Results The results obtained using the Semantic differential scale to examine the attitudes did not show statistically significant score difference between the two groups of patients Bogardus Social Distance Scale score showed statistically significant difference ($P > 0.03$). A significant score on the scale of social distance can be recognized in both psychiatry professionals and non-professionals.

Conclusion Stratification of items on the social distance scale shows a great social distance in the sphere of intimacy and slightly lower score on the level of social relations. The group having competent knowledge concerning the disease shows sophisticated way of hiding behind professional reasons.

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EV0516

Relation of stress coping strategies and depressive symptoms in university students

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Relationships between students' coping strategies with stress and effects on depressive tendencies of negative automatic thoughts are examined in the poster. A group of 153 (126 female and 27 male) university students attending the University of Üsküdar were examined using the Coping Strategy with Stress Indicator (CSSI) to measure the styles of coping with stress; the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) to measure the level of depression and the Revised Automatic Thoughts Scale (ATS-R) to measure the negative automatic thoughts. Significant relationships were established among CSSI, BDI and ATS-R.

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EV0517

Health intervention in gender violence

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Introduction Male and female social roles were built on a historical inequality. Gender violence is a public health problem of the first order. We consider it important to conduct a study to improve diagnosis and interventions. From the Theory of Roles Moreno, each role has a complementary role that maintains the link. In gender violence predominates control, domination, submission and asymmetry of functions as dysfunctional elements of a relationship, which should be symmetrical.

Methodology We reviewed 48 stories of women who come for abuse mental health team from 2013 to 2016. We analyzed the following aspects: socio-demographic data (age, nationality, marital status, education, jobs, dependent children); reason for consultation and number of queries; violence; roles, because of maintenance and interventions.

Results Eighty percent Spanish. It occurs at all levels of education; 60% have children; 70% were derived from primary care for others reasons; almost 90% suffered psychological violence, 25% physical and economic, sexual only 3 women, 52.08% of women adopt a submissive role, passive-aggressive 20.83% and 25% ambivalent; maintenance of the violence is reinforced by the psychological dependence that occurs in all women (one in 45.83%).

Conclusions Roles analysis is an effective method in the diagnosis of abuse and designing appropriate intervention. Psychotherapy, benefits of a psychopharmacological treatment that lessens the suffering and lets face their difficulties. It is important to ask about abuse at any level of care, because it contributes more to cover a hidden reality. The Psychological and economic dependence. They establish and maintain the mistreatment.

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

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Protective and risk socio-economic – environmental factors affecting mental health

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Over all generic, biological, environmental and socio-economic factors are attributing towards mental health and well being of a person. But among these socio-economic – environmental factors play a great role. It is very important to understand socio-economic – environmental protective and adverse factors affecting mental health. There is very dynamic interaction between individual attributes like socio-economic circumstances and environmental factors. The dynamic interactions of all these three factors determine the final outcome and status of mental health social well being. So, for our professionals particularly and community in general, it is very important to have full knowledge about all these factors. Because lack of managing and integrating of socio-economic-environmental factors, we will not be able to deliver quality psychiatric/psychological services. Community at large will also be ignorant of it and will not be able to play their roles towards healthy mental health formation. Moreover, these socio-economic – environmental factors are within our reach and can be modified.

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EV0519

Social rituals as an early indicator of mental illness

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Introduction Social rituals refer to routine and expected social activities that are practiced in all communities in a culturally recognized manner (e.g., social greetings, eating customs, attention to dress, sleeping rituals etc.). Persistent departures from or disregard of these social rituals may be an early or prodromal sign of the onset of mental illness.

Objectives (1) To develop and evaluate psychometric properties of a measure of social rituals entitled, Social Rituals Schedule (SRS);