

Methods Thirty-three patients who sought treatment for NSSI (NSSI group) were compared with 33 individuals without psychiatric disorder (control group). We also investigated Axis I disorders, executive functions and problem solving capacity.

Results In both groups, the majority were women (77.25%) with a mean age of 30 years, and the beginning of NSSI behavior of 16 years. The most common NSSI behaviour was skin cutting, and the most common reason given for engaging in that behaviour was “to stop negative feelings”. The most common psychiatric comorbidities were major depressive disorder (60.6%). Compared to controls, the group with NSSI showed lower results in relation to problem solving capacity ($P=0.000$) and mental flexibility ($P=0.007$). Deficits in problem solving capacity may be a reflection of low mental flexibility of adults with NSSI. This may be a risk factor for the beginning of NSSI and the persistence of it in adulthood.

Conclusion Early identification and treatment focused on problem solving capacity during the adolescence may prevent the chronicity of NSSI.

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

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EV0859

Associations between gender and obesity among adults psychiatric outpatients in the town of Gabes (Tunisia)

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Background Patients with severe mental illness (SMI) suffer from two to three times higher rates of obesity, and this has translated into much higher rates of obesity-related morbidity and premature mortality in this population.

Aims Measuring the frequency of obesity and its associations with gender, and others socio-demographics factors among 115 adults psychiatric outpatients.

Methods A cross-sectional study, was conducted to assess frequency of obesity among 115 adults attending public mental health department in the regional hospital of Gabes (south of Tunisia). For the diagnosis of mental disorders, we used the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-V). Obesity was estimated by body mass index (BMI). This index is defined as the ratio of weight (kg) to squared size (m²). Overweight is defined as a BMI between 25 and 29.9 kg/m² and obesity by a BMI ≥ 30 kg/m². BMI was measured directly and other information was gathered by interview.

Results The mean BMI was 25. In our patients, 40.9% were overweight, 49.6% ($n=57$) were obese including 8.7% ($n=10$) who were morbidly obese. Obesity was significantly more frequent in women (63.8% vs 39.7%, $P=0.009$), living in a couple (60.9% vs 42%, $P=0.03$) and having a medium or high socioeconomic level (53.3% vs 30.4%, $P=0.03$). There were no differences between obese and non-obese regarding age, level of education and professional status.

Conclusion The high prevalence of obesity among women suggests that targeted approaches are needed to promote optimal physical health in this population.

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Does listening to Mozart’s music influence visuospatial short-term memory in young adults?

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Introduction Music is claimed to improve mental function and many researchers claim that this effect related to Mozart’s music is limited to enhancement of the spatial temporal reasoning and not to other cognitive functions.

Objectives To explore the influence of Mozart’s music on visuospatial memory.

Methods Sixty adults (37 women and 23 men), with $M_{age} = 21.83$, $SD_{age} = 2.38$, $M_{education} = 14.03$, $SD_{education} = .99$, and without any formal musical education were examined through an experimental process. Participants in groups of ten listened to Mozart’s sonata for two pianos in D major, K.448, to Mozart’s violin concerto No.3 in G major, K.216, and to a no sounds condition in varying order. The participants after listening to each 10-minute condition were presented with a series of randomly generated patterns made up of black squares on a chess-like surface. This was used in order to test the storage capacity of their visuospatial memory. After 3 seconds of presentation for each drawing, they were asked to reproduce by drawing these patterns that progressively got bigger.

Results Results revealed for all three conditions that the number of correct grid drawings made by the participants was not significantly statistically different ($P>05$), and therefore their visuospatial memory retention was not influenced by any kind of music.

Conclusions Future research could examine in more detail the retention and manipulation of visuospatial information not only in tasks similar to the visual patterns test, but also in different tests used for clinical and non-clinical populations.

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

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EV0861

Profile lipid and obesity in patients with Tms to treatment with antipsychotics

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Introduction Psychiatric patients tend to have severe metabolic alterations of multifactorial causes, lifestyle, diet, drug use and psychopharmacological treatment, especially antipsychotic drugs which act as risk factors for cardiovascular disease, strokes, infections and complications of diseases basal negatively influencing its evolution and prognosis.

Objectives Rating the profile lipid and the prevalence of obesity in patients registered as disorder mental severe in treatment with antipsychotics.

Aims/methods A descriptive study was performed taking as variables to take into account levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, weight and size.

Results Of the 28 patients included in the study 7 refused to perform the corresponding measurements. Of the 21 remaining, 3 showed values higher than 150 mg/dl triglycerides and cholesterol figures higher than 200 mg/dl. Other 3 patients presented hypercholesterolemia without alteration of triglycerides and 2 hypertriglyceridemia without elevation of the cholesterol. Concerning the IMC, found that 7 patients presented overweight (BMI >25 and <30) and 5 patients obesity (BMI >30). Of the 8 patients with lipid disorders, 2 had prescribed treatment with risperidone (oral or injectable) more quetiapine, 2 oral risperidone as monotherapy, risperidone 1 more amisulpride, 1 quetiapine more aripiprazole, quetiapine 1 in monotherapy and 1 injection invega more oxcarbamacepina.

Conclusions We found lipid alterations in a 38.1% of patients and a BMI greater than 25 in a 57.14% of 21 patients who agreed to the study. The most prescribed antipsychotic among these patients were risperidone (5 patients) followed closely by quetiapine (4 patients).

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EV0862

Waiting for the child cleft lip and/or palate surgery: Differences between mothers and fathers' experiences

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Introduction Literature on parents of children affected from cleft lip and/or palate has described the risk of higher levels of stress and anxiety during the pre-surgery period. To the best of our knowledge, just one study has empirically investigated the differences in the psychosocial adjustment of both mothers and fathers, but information on the pre-surgery period were not given. Given that, the aim of the current study is to evaluate the psychological functioning of both parents waiting for the child operation.

Method Data from 34 Italian parents (F=18; M=16; Mean age = 36.62, SD = 6.07) of children affected by cleft lip and/or palate (Mean age = 12 months; SD = 13.75 months) were collected during the pre-hospitalization visits. The following questionnaires were administered, respectively to mothers and fathers: PSI-SF, MSPSS, PACQ, DAS and FACES-IV.

Results Data shows no significant differences between fathers and mothers on the total score of each variable taken into account. Differently, significant differences emerge on the "Self Blame" PACQ subscales.

Conclusions Mothers and fathers seem to share the same psychological experience during their child pre-surgery period. To note, our preliminary data highlight the maternal perception as featured by a greater sense of guilty for the child's disease. The feeling of guilt may be a risk factor for the parental ability to cope with the experiences of the child's illness, influencing parental care giving and parent-child relationship.

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EV0863

Couple satisfaction and parenting stress in parents of children with ASD

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Introduction Literature on parents' adjustment in families with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) children highlights on one hand that raising a child with ASD represent a higher stressful experience comparing to families of children with other disabilities and families of children with typical development. On the other hand, a recent systematic review on relationship satisfaction of these parents stressed the very lower levels of couple satisfaction in parents raising a child with ASD. Given that, the aim of this study is to investigate the association between relationship satisfaction and parental stress in a sample of parents of ASD children.

Method 70 parents were recruited (34 = M and 36 = F) to sign the following self-reports: Parenting stress index-short-form (PSI-SF), to assess stress relative to parental role, and dyadic adjustment scale (DAS), to assess couple satisfaction.

Results The analysis showed no differences between mothers and fathers respect to investigated variables. Negative correlations between almost all subscales of the PSI-SF and the subscales of DAS emerged. Moreover, from the regression analysis performed, it can be concluded that the values of the total score of the DAS predicts the PSI-SF total score.

Conclusions In accordance with and building on the achievements of previous studies, these data illustrate a positive influence of couple adjustment on parental stress in parents of ASD children, supporting the hypothesis that relationship satisfaction emerge as a protective variables in the process of parental adaptation.

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EV0864

Justinus Kerner and mesmerism

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Introduction The German physician and poet Justinus Kerner (1786–1862), Swabian public health officer in Weinsberg, is well known as an allround, even an epoch-making personality in his time and a natural scientist typical for late romanticism. His greatest merit is not due to his poetic scripts, but to his scientific work. This begins with his medical dissertation "Observata de functione singularum partium auris", a mine of experimental behaviourism.

Objectives The aim of this study is to evaluate the influence of Franz Anton Mesmer (1734–1815) on Kerner's way of treating patients.

Methods A literature research was done on Kerner and mesmerism.

Results Kerner's first contact with animal magnetism was in 1797, when he was magnetized and healed by Dr. Eberhard Gmelin, one of the first mesmerian doctors in Germany, because of his nervous stomach. With the "Seeress of Prevorst" the author ventured to advance into deep layers of the soul unknown so far. During the years 1826–1829 Justinus Kerner treated Friederike Hauffe (1801–1829), the "Seeress of Prevorst", at his Weinsberg domicile. In the year 1829 he published the description of her life and disease with the title "The Seeress of Prevorst, being revelations concerning the inner-life of man, and the interdiffusion of a world of spirits in the one we inhabit".