

patients, who nevertheless have considerable cultural affinity with the Spanish population.

Methods We collected the clinical and biographical data of four cases of psychogenic psychosis admitted to our clinic between 2012 and 2015.

Results Four Romanian women aged 25 to 42 were diagnosed with psychogenic psychosis in this period. Mean length of hospitalization was 5, 0 days. All patients reported familiar or occupational stress prior to the onset of symptoms. Psychotic symptoms remitted quickly with low doses of medication, despite being initially intense.

Conclusions Reported cases fit remarkably well with the original description of Wimmer. The concept of psychogenic psychosis, along with similar brief psychotic entities, could be useful in describing the psychopathology derived from new social models and crises.

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EV456

Perceptual symptoms in the latino psychiatric patients attending inner city outpatient clinic

L. Gonzalez*, A. Khadivi, W. Gu, P. Korenis
Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center, Psychiatry, Bronx, USA

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Psychotic symptoms occur in a variety of psychiatric disorders and medical conditions. In addition, a significant proportion of the general population reports history of psychotic symptoms in the apparent absence of a psychiatric disorder. Reviewed literature suggests that Latino patients report certain forms of visual and auditory hallucinations without other indications of psychotic illness. In addition, it is common that some individuals with diverse religious or cultural backgrounds may present with psychotic transient experiences, which can be culturally normative.

Objective To determine the prevalence of hallucinations and describe the nature of hallucinatory experiences in relation to cultural belief in Latino and non-Latino psychiatric outpatients.

Methods We conducted a retrospective case control study of 146 patients who were admitted to the outpatient psychiatric clinic for a period of ten months. We assessed clinical characteristics of these patients and reviewed the extended mental status examination, which contained questions about various form of hallucinations and spiritual experiences. This poster will explore the prevalence of hallucinations in the Latino population and determine the percentage of patients with a diagnosis of psychotic illness. A discussion of the phenomenological hallucinatory experiences and its relationship to cultural beliefs in the Latino psychiatric patients will also be presented.

Conclusions Psychotic symptoms present differently across cultures. The Latino population is most likely to have psychotic like symptoms related to their cultural beliefs. Clinicians must understand the diverse cultural experiences and beliefs of the patients they work with to prevent misdiagnosis of culturally normative experiences.

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EV462

Challenges to employment among latino population with severe mental illness

M. O'Connell¹, M. Costa¹, A. Gonzalez¹, G. Damio², K. Ruiz², L. León-Quismondo^{3,*}, L. Davidson¹

¹ Yale Program for Recovery and Community Health, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven-Connecticut, USA

² Hispanic Health Council, Department of Psychiatry, Hartford-Connecticut, USA

³ "Príncipe de Asturias" University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Alcalá de Henares-Madrid, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Unemployment is common in persons with severe mental illness (SMI) and more in Latino population. Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) of Connecticut offers a supported employment (SE) Program to help clients get competitive work in integrated settings with nondisabled workers in the community.

Objective Capture perspectives of key informant groups to describe barriers for linking Latinos with SMI to employment and adapt SE Services for subpopulations.

Method Four focus groups were conducted (employment specialists, case managers and peer support counselors/employers/two with clients-one in Spanish and other in English). They were conducted during January-February 2015, 70-90 minutes each one. A question guide was developed for each group. Participants per focus group ranged from 3-10, voluntarily. Two new questionnaires to the baseline pack were developed: challenges to Employment Assessment-provider and client version.

Results Thirty individuals participated. Several barriers to employment were reported. Clients and staff reported criminal record, lack of employment history and lack of motivation. Staff described client hygiene, mental status, physical health, substance abuse and discrimination. Clients, staff and employers reported language barrier for Latinos who don't speak English. Non-adherence to medication was reported by clients and employers. About Spanish-Speaking Latinos with mental illness, medication, discrimination, previous abuse by employers, inappropriate employment, difficulties of the job interview and computer skills appeared as challenges. English-Speaking Latinos with mental illness identified transport, stability, support, keeping apartment and financial needs.

Conclusions Focus groups can help in knowledge about the diversity of Latino communities to improve SE Services and outcomes for Latinos.

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EV464

The challenges of post conflict reintegration in Africa

S. Okpaku
Nashville, USA

Introduction In the past 50 years, the continent of Africa has witnessed major conflicts ranging from civil wars and liberation wars to chaos from failed States. Increasingly in these political upheavals, kidnapping and abductions of women and young persons have become more prominent.

Aims/objectives/methods In this paper the consequences of political upheavals will be discussed. For the community there are economic, political and social disruptions. For the individuals there are family disruptions and improvements. For the abducted and kidnapped individuals there are physical, psychological and cognitive impairments, as well as consequences of sexual injuries.

Findings There is controversy as to prevention, reduction, and management of young victims of war and conflicts. Some workers have suggested that:

- the imposition of peace agreements by foreign powers may not be strictly relevant to the parties engaged in the conflicts;
- culturally appropriate rituals have efficiency in the readjustment of boy soldiers and abducted girls. Nevertheless the guidelines suggested in international disagreements provide a basis for their adjustment of young war conflict victims.

Conclusion –Traditional healing rituals have a place in the healing and reintegration in person's abduction in post conflict situations.

– Community approaches are superior to individual approaches.

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EV465

Newer substances and their effects: A case report

I. Peñuelas Calvo^{1,*}, J. Sevilla Llewellyn-Jones², A. Sareen³, C. Cervesi⁴, A. González Moreno⁵

¹ Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Psychiatry, Málaga, Spain

² Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Psychologist, Malaga, Spain

³ The Zucker Hillside Hospital–North Shore–Long Island Jewish Health System, Psychiatry Research, New York, USA

⁴ Institute for Maternal and Child Health- IRCCS “Burlo Garofolo”, Psychiatry, Trieste, Italy

⁵ Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Victoria, Psychiatry, Malaga, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Due to constant flow of people in and out of Europe several drugs are now days appearing in European markets that were previously unknown. There is a need to gain awareness and knowledge about these new substances and to recognize their use and learn about their effects and management.

Aims/objectives Ayahuasca is commonly called yagé is a traditional spiritual medicine in ceremonies among the Indigenous peoples of Amazonian Peru. It is undetected in urine or blood and therefore it is important to understand and ask about its usage during clinical assessment.

Methods/results Thirty-six years old woman immigrant from South America came to us with auditory hallucinations. About three years ago she was introduced who introduced her to a community of Euto people that performed daily rituals of spiritual awareness involving the use of Ayahuasca. She became a part of it and started consuming Ayahuasca daily. She started becoming socially isolated accompanied by delusional and mystical religious ideations. She later began having persecutory delusions and auditory hallucinations that Archangels speak to her about how to create music. Patient was involuntary admitted in a mental health unit and started on risperidone. Gradually her condition improved and she stopped having auditory hallucinations. After being discharged from the hospital, patient was followed on an outpatient basis with injectable risperidone.

Conclusions Due to the blend of different cultures in Europe, it is necessary to have a better understanding about the cultures, rituals and the substances that are relatively new and are currently been used.

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EV466

EV466 Characterization of the refugee population in a psychiatry clinic in Lisbon

H. Prata-Ribeiro^{1,*}, A. Bento¹, A. Ponte¹, B. Costa Neves², L. Gil³

¹ Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, General and Transcultural Clinic, Lisbon, Portugal

² Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Serviço de Tratamento e Estabilização de Agudos, Lisbon, Portugal

³ Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Serviço de Esquizofrenia, Lisbon, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Abstract The refugee population has been a growing concern to the developed countries in general and to Europe in particular. The recent mass migrations are changing the population that is getting to the psychiatric hospitals, not only culturally but also pathologically. The aim of this study is to characterize the refugee population that contacts with the clinic of transcultural psychiatry in Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, understanding the most frequent pathologies and nationalities. The methods used consisted in analyzing the refugee population that attended a psychotherapeutic group and consultation in the Transcultural clinic of Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa during the past year. Analyzing the population, 66 refugees were in contact with the transcultural clinic, 44 of which were men, being the other 22 women, representing a total of 23 countries. The more frequent nationality was Iranian (20) and the most frequent diagnosis was “adjustment disorder and anxiety” (38). We can reach the conclusion that more refugee men contact with our psychiatric hospital than women, accounting for 66, 6% of the total; 30, 3% of the refugees were from Iran, followed by Pakistan with 10, 6%. The fact that the most frequent diagnosis is adjustment disorder and anxiety, accounting for 57, 6% of the sample, seems to point out the extreme stress refugees undergo.

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EV467

The sense of community in times of secularization and modernism

D. Rosa

Universidade de Coimbra, Master's Roads to Democracies, Coimbra, Portugal

Based on theoretical studies we approach the secularization process and the introduction of the Modern ideas effects over the community sense. The object's removal from the religious institutions' domain or its signification from the sacred and the exaltation of the rational and the urbanization unveil how both phenomena affect social relations regarding its interference over social symbols, meanings and, therefore, over the identity that underlies the community sense. What is shown are the deep social transformations that inflict over the still recent structures of urbanization, not enough assimilated or well understood in concerning of the forces that act over the relationships and daily life of whom integrates them. Religion is conceived as a human projection and, therefore, as a result of a necessary unconscious signification process that occurs through a mechanism of self-defense for inner conflict, with the intention of externalize it. Thereby, the Modern ideas can't provide a tolerable interpretation of reality to fulfill the emotional void resulted from secularization. In this context, the solidarity, responsible for the community identity, decline while happened the decrease of common representations. Nonetheless, the necessity of signification doesn't decrease. Thus, against modernist predictions, community's members tend to redirect its projections, qualifying new symbols. What is noticed is that no process can remove rep-