

religion and income, as promoters of aging well, within a salutogenic model of health for older populations.

Keywords Satisfaction with life; Structural equation modeling; Older adults

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EW0211

Burden of care of the caregivers of Alzheimer's disease patients and relationship with burnout syndromes

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Introduction Increased caregiver burden and burn out in Alzheimer disease is associated with a spectrum of problems, like depression or anxiety.

Objectives To examine the relationship between the burden of care and burnout level of professional staff dealing with Alzheimer's disease patients in geriatric inpatient centers in Turkey.

Methods Zarit Caregiver Burden Scale to measure the level of burden of care, and Maslach Burnout Inventory were used to measure the level of burnout. Relationships between the socio-demographic data of the sample group, burden of care and burnout level were investigated. Sample group was consisting of 203 caregivers working in 8 geriatric care centers in Istanbul.

Results The surveyed caregivers' "burden of care giving" level was low (35.3 ± 9.9); "emotional exhaustion" level was weak (2.3 ± 0.8); "depersonalization" level was weak (1.9 ± 0.6); "a feeling of low personal accomplishment" level was weak (2.5 ± 0.8); "general burnout" level was weak (2.3 ± 0.5). There was positive correlation between caregiver burden and burnout level. According to the sociodemographic data, married women with children were especially in increased risk for burnout. Low level of education was associated with increased caregiver burden and burnout. Caregiver burden and depersonalization points were also higher with increasing age.

Conclusions Supportive interventions are needed to decrease the burnout and caregiver burden especially for the caregivers with increased risk.

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EW0212

Assessment of renal function based on cystatin C in elderly with dementia

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Introduction Assessment of renal function in elderly with dementia is a difficult clinical problem due to the high prevalence of malnutrition and creatinine limits as a marker of glomerular filtration in this context.

Objectives To assess the correlation between renal function and dementia diagnosis.

Aims To highlight differences between methods of assessment of renal function based on creatinine and cystatin C.

Methods Cross-sectional study. Patients institutionalized at Bucharest City-Center of Socio-Medical Services (a nursing home) from 04/2014 to 11/2014 were included in the study. Dementia diagnosis was established by a psychiatrist. We determined serum creatinine by Jaffe method and serum cystatin C by nephelometry. Renal function was determined using several formulas based on serum creatinine/cystatin C: Cockcroft–Gault, MDRD, creatinine CKDEPI/cystatin/creatinine + cystatin, Berlin Initiative Study (BIS1, BIS2), Lund-Malmö LM-LBM. To highlight a link between dementia and renal function, we determined Spearman correlation coefficients.

Results Thirty-one patients were included in the study, mean age 78.6 (63–97) years, 64% women. The diagnosis of dementia (1 = positive, 0 = negative) had the following statistically significant correlations: CKDEPI/cystatin: $\rho = -0.390$, $P = 0.015$; CKDEPI creatinine-cystatin: $\rho = -0.332$, $P = 0.032$; BIS2: $\rho = -0.346$, $P = 0.02$. We did not find statistically significant correlations between the diagnosis of dementia and formulas for assessing renal function based on creatinine only.

Conclusions Elderly patients with dementia present decreased kidney function as determined by formulas based on cystatin/cystatin + creatinine, but not on creatinine alone. Assessment of renal function using cystatin C might represent a useful method for detection of renal dysfunction in these patients and for proper dosage of medication.

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e-Poster walk: Prevention of mental disorders and promotion of mental health

EW0213

Are we using mass media to raise awareness about psychiatric disorders?

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Introduction The global burden of mental disorders is large and continues to grow. Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide. Every 40 seconds somebody dies from suicide. People with mental disorders are amongst the most marginalized in society. The stigma they experience puts them at an increased risk of poverty, discrimination and human right violations.

Objectives To study the presence of psychiatric disorders in the media.

Methods We selected and analyzed the top media Twitter accounts of general news outlets, based on their number of followers. Our research strategy focused on the search of several psychiatric terms of interest (ex: "insomnia") on each Twitter account. The search includes tweets from the beginnings of Twitter in 2007 up to May 2016, and yielded a database of more than 10,000 news.

Results The terms with the highest impact in mass media referred to suicide, depression, addictions and gender dysphoria. Disorders related to anxiety (Generalized anxiety, phobias, panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder), dysthymia and bipolar disorder were the psychiatric disorders with the lowest impact. We noticed that the presence of psychiatric disorders in the media is increasing. However, it does not accurately reflect the actual impact it has on society.