

est score among patients diagnosed with F20. Schizophrenia. To conclude, long lasting injectable achieves important adherence and high percentage of antipsychotic monotherapy, thus reducing the side effects although our sample 4.7% which has occurred removed therefore.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.510>

#### EV0182

### Adherence to treatment program in mental health rehabilitation service

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*Aims* After several years of research to improve the action of antipsychotic medication and to reduce its side effects, we have realized the importance of an accurate intake of antipsychotic medication and because of it we started up a program in our Mental Health Rehabilitation Service. Therefore, we can affirm that outpatients behavior influence their intake medication and also the efficiency of the drug prescription. The main consequence of inadequate treatment compliance is an increase in relapses and hospital admission.

The aim of this program is to improve adherence to pharmacological treatment, to promote the quality of life for a better social integration, to know the use of prescribed medication, to know the health resources of the network to acquire the medication and to acquire skills for greater autonomy in the management and management of medication.

*Method* We analyzed a sample of 13 outpatient diagnosed with severe mental disorder that started up into our Program "Adherence to treatment" and their stabilization (less relapses and less admissions) in two years' time.

*Results* One of the patients have completed the aims of the program and he is living on his own, nine of them continue the program without relapses or admissions, one dropped out the program because of relapse and another one have also completed the program but he died because of somatic disease.

*Conclusions* The experience of this program in group format is positive, since patients acquire skills, knowledge and strategies in their own treatment in line with the recovery model in psychosocial rehabilitation.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.511>

#### EV0183

### Profile of side effects on a sample of outpatient treated with long-lasting injection paliperidone (LLIP)

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*Aim* Assess the profile of side effects on sample of outpatients treated with long-lasting injection paliperidone LLIP.

*Method* Study of a population of 67 patients, 25 people are female and 42 are male. In female sample, more than 52% are diagnosed of Schizophrenia and the majority of female do not refer side effects (88%) and only a little percentage of 12 refer side effects such as amenorrhea (F20), stiffness (F20) and relapse (F25). In male sample, more than 54.7% are diagnosed of Schizophrenia and the majority of male do not refer side effects (80%) and only a little percentage of 20 refer side effects (F70) such fear of injection and sexual dysfunction (F21).

*Results and conclusions* In our sample, the number of women diagnosed with schizophrenia have a greater number of side effects respects to men with the same diagnosis. However, it would be important to increase the sample size of women to conduct a comparative study men/women to assess research in this field.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.512>

#### EV0184

### Ganser's syndrome: A nosographic approach

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*Introduction* Ganser described a peculiar hysterical state, called Ganser's syndrome. This syndrome raises many etiological and psychopathological unresolved issues.

*Objectives* This article proposes to present the place of the Ganser's syndrome in the current nosographic framework through the analysis of a clinical case and a literature review.

*Observation* A 28-year-old man was admitted for fugue and memory loss. This symptomatology evolves since three days after an emotional conflict.

He complained from headache. He showed incoherent speech with approximate responses, lability, anxiety, auditory hallucinations, unstructured mild delusional ideation, cognitive difficulties, altered sleep-wake rhythm and anorexia.

Memory gaps were observed with difficulties in abstract thinking. Symptoms totally regressed after one week under anxiolytic treatment.

*Comments* Ganser's syndrome was evoked in the presence of suggestive symptoms: presence of a stressor factor, cardinal symptoms (approximate answers), associated symptoms (hallucinations + confusion + somatoform symptoms) and rapid restitution. Ganser considered this syndrome as a special case of crepuscular state, belonging to hysteria. Ganser's syndrome was included in DSM-III but located in factitious disorders against Ganser's position. In DSM-IV, it was positioned in unspecified dissociative disorders. In DSM-5, its place was reduced to a few words in the end of the introduction of dissociative disorders, and was no longer used as dissociative disorder.

*Conclusion* Although Ganser's syndrome is not part of current diagnostic criteria for dissociative disorders, clinical descriptions of Ganser remain of clinical interest by nosographic questions they have raised, in particular the link between simulation, psychiatric disorder and non psychiatric disorder.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.513>

#### EV0185

### Psychotic and obsessive symptoms: A case report

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A 28-year-old patient who began three months of symptoms of low mood, apathy and anhedonia. The patient in this last month had accepted a job but the first day had left by “feeling incapable”. He asked for specialized help. He was diagnosed with severe depressive episode and antidepressant treatment. Some weeks of patient treatment did not improve. He began to voice greater feelings of hopelessness and ideas of active death secondary to his process. He was admitted a partial hospitalization for further control and evaluation. In his evolution, visual hallucinations and a mild delusional ideation of unstructured surveillance and injury were observed. The patient verbalized with little repercussion these sensor-perceptive alterations. Neuroleptic treatment was given but we could not manage high doses because of poor tolerance and side effects of treatment. The symptomatology did not improve and the patient’s anguish increased. In the moments of greater distress, the patient performed superficial cuts on his forearms that he criticized. During the following months, symptoms of an obsessive type were observed, which had already pre-entered but had been reactivated. He began to perform rituals of verification with important repercussion.

**Discussion** In the scientific literature the relationship between psychosis and obsession has been studied on many occasions, without reaching firm conclusions. In 2004, Poyurovsky postulated the possible diagnosis of a subgroup called “schizo-obsessive” that included both disorders.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.514>

#### EV0186

### Safety and efficacy of sildenafil citrate in treating erectile dysfunction in patients with combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder: A double-blind, randomized and placebo-controlled study

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To evaluate the safety and efficacy of sildenafil citrate for treating erectile dysfunction (ED) in patients with combat related post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

**Patients and methods** In all, 266 combat-exposed war veterans with ED (aged 37–59 years) were recruited. They met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV criteria for PTSD according to the Structured Clinical Interview for Patients, Investigator Version. The patients were also evaluated with the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale, both to establish the diagnosis of PTSD and to measure symptom severity. Only patients with psychogenic ED were included in the study. The patients were randomly divided into a group of 133 who received 100 mg of on-demand sildenafil 0.75–2 h before sexual stimulation, and 133 who received placebo. Patients were asked to use  $\geq 16$  doses or attempts at home.

**Results** Sildenafil did not produce significantly and substantially greater improvement than placebo in each of the primary and secondary outcome measures ( $P=0.08$ ). A normal EF domain score ( $\geq 26$ ) at endpoint was reported by 13 (9.8%), and 11 (8.3%) of patients on the sildenafil and placebo regimens, respectively ( $P=0.09$ ). Patients treated with sildenafil had no statistically significantly greater improvement in the five sexual function domains of the IIEF questionnaire than those treated with placebo ( $P=0.08$ ). The incidences of treatment-emergent adverse events were significantly greater in the sildenafil arm than in the placebo group ( $P=0.01$ ).

**Conclusions** Sildenafil is no better than placebo in treating PTSD-emergent ED.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.515>

#### EV0187

### Resilience and risk, mental health and well-being: How do these concepts relate?

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**Introduction** Resilience and well-being have become commonplace and increasingly used terms in a wide range of scientific as well as mental health political contexts.

**Objectives** There is much confusion about the relationship of the two constructs: while some use well-being as a proxy measure of resilience, others treat one concept as a component of the other or see interchangeably one as the prerequisite of the other.

**Aims** To study the definition of these two concepts in relation to each other.

**Methods** Literature review.

**Results** Both ‘resilience’ as well as ‘well-being’, have so far defied universal definition and common understanding of their respective measurement. Part of the confusion around these two concepts is the overlap in their components, in particular with regard to resilience and psychological well-being, and the lack of research on these concepts both by themselves, in relation to each other and in relation to other concepts like mental health, risk or protective (or promotive) factors.

**Conclusion** Our critical and comparative inspection of both concepts highlights the need for more conceptual cross-sectional as well as longitudinal studies:

- to uncover the composition of these constructs and to reach agreement on their definition and measurement;
- to detect their potential neurobiological underpinnings;
- to reveal how they relate to each other;
- to determine the potential role of developmental and cultural peculiarities.

Thus, the use of the terms resilience and well-being should always be accompanied by a brief explanation of their respective meanings and theoretical framework.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.516>

#### EV0188

### Translational inhibitors as potential therapeutic tool of human neuroblastoma through mitochondrial gene expression

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Neuroblastoma is a solid neuroendocrine tumour and most common type of cancer of infancy. It is a complex heterogeneous disease and many factors such as molecular, cellular and genetic features are involved in its development. Mitochondria play a pivotal role in neuronal cell survival or death. Neurons are highly reliant on aerobic oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS) for their energy needs. Defective activities of mitochondrial complexes I, II, III and IV have been identified in many neurological and neurodegenerative