

**Results** A total of 43.9% of domestic violence prevalence, 61.7% of economic violence, 45.3% of psychological violence, 38.1% of social violence, 38.1% physical violence, 35.9% of sexual violence was reported. There was a relation between spousal abuse and some factors such as: age difference between spouses, wife and husband's education, husband's substance abuse, husband's medical illness, wife's psychiatry disorder, spouses' obligatory marriage, polygamy and husband's job.

**Conclusions** Considering relatively high prevalence of spousal abuse in people who attempted suicide and the relation between some demographic factors with violence, besides regarding spousal abuse as one causes of suicide, the women's screening, particularly those who attempt suicide in regard to spousal abuse and its related factors seems necessary.

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

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#### EW613

### Patient assessment following substance overdose: Can we predict memory of the psychiatric interview?

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Suicide is a major public health issue, and a critical step in its prevention is a psychiatric assessment of individuals following suicide attempts (NICE 2008). In cases where patients attempt suicide through substance overdose, the central nervous system and consciousness are altered in significant ways. This is problematic, given that patients must have recovered sufficient cognitive capacity if a psychiatric assessment is to yield a meaningful and suitable care plan that the patient will recall and follow (Lukens 2006). Currently, there is no validated tool to assess whether sufficient cognitive recovery has occurred in such patients to ensure their memory of the assessment. Therefore, our goal was to identify indicators that predict preserved memory of undergoing a psychiatric assessment. We carried out a prospective study with 41 patients recruited from an emergency department. We collected data on cognitive tests (including WAIS coding test), memory self-assessment, plasma benzodiazepine levels, age, gender, and educational level at the time of psychiatric assessment. We then assessed patients' memory for undergoing a psychiatric interview 24 hours post-assessment, using an episodic memory score. Whereas memory self-assessment did not predict the episodic memory score, age, plasma benzodiazepine level, and cognitive test scores significantly influenced it, predicting 70% of memory score variation. Among these factors, the WAIS coding test predicted 57% of the memory score variation. To improve clinical practice, it may be useful to assess visual scanning, processing speed, and attentional function prior to psychiatric interview to ensure later patient recall.

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#### EW614

### Suicidal ideation and organic diseases in acute female psychiatric patients

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**Introduction** Physical illness has been recognized as a major risk factor for suicidal behaviours, especially among females. A higher number of physical comorbidities has been associated with higher suicide- risk, thus having a greater burden among the elderly.

**Objectives** investigate this evidence to be able to estimate the load of physical illness on suicidality among psychiatric females of different age.

**Aims** Evaluate the association between suicidal ideation, age, depression and physical comorbidities in a sample of acute females psychiatric in-patients.

**Methods** 81 psychiatric female in-patients were evaluated during their first day of hospitalization through MADRS, SSI and the presence of organic comorbidity has been collected together with demographic data. All the evaluations were carried out at the Psychiatric Clinic, University of Genova, Italy.

**Results** Mean age 48 (age-range value: 74, high variability). Pearson's Chi-squared test showed: significant association between SSI and MADRS ( $P=0,027$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ); no association between SSI and age ( $P=0,194$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ); no association between SSI and presence medical illness ( $P=0,132$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ); no association between SSI and number of medical illness ( $P=0,186$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ).

**Conclusions** Our results show that the levels of suicidal ideation in psychiatric females are independent from age, presence and number of physical comorbidities. Suicidal ideation appears to be associated only with levels of depression. Our results challenge evidence from a large number of current studies and, if confirmed by further research, would lead to reconsider major suicide risk factors. Further research to investigate these associations on larger samples is needed.

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

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#### EW616

### Development and psychometric testing of the triggers of suicidal ideation inventory for assessing older outpatients in primary care settings

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**Introduction** Older adults with depression resist accepting depression screening and seeking treatment due to stigmatization of mental disorders and little knowledge about depression. This study was undertaken to develop and determine the psychometrics of an instrument for assessing triggers of suicidal ideation among older outpatients.

**Method** Participants were recruited from older outpatients of two hospitals in northern Taiwan. An initial 32-item Triggers of Suicidal Ideation Inventory (TSII) was developed, and its items were validated by experts in two runs of Delphi technique survey. After this TSII was pre-tested in 200 elderly outpatients, 12 items were retained. The 12-item TSII was examined by criterion validity, construct validity, internal consistency reliability, and test-retest reliability.

**Results** TSII scores were significantly and positively correlated with the Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation ( $r=0.45$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), and UCLA Loneliness scores ( $r=0.55$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), indicating satisfied criterion validity. Participants with depressive tendency tended to have higher TSII scores than participants with no depressive tendency ( $t=8.62$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), indicating good construct validity. Cronbach's  $\alpha$  and the intraclass correlation coefficient for the TSII were 0.70 and 0.99 respectively, indicating acceptable internal consistency

reliability and excellent test-retest reliability. Receiver operating characteristic analysis revealed that the area under the curve was 0.83, indicating excellent ability to detect triggers of suicidal ideation. With a cutoff point of 2, the sensitivity and specificity were 0.86 and 0.67, respectively.

**Conclusions** The TSII can be completed in 5 minutes and is perceived as easy to complete. Moreover, the inventory yielded highly acceptable parameters of validity and reliability.

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

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## EW617

### Suicidal ideation among former prisoners of war's wives – a longitudinal dyadic study

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**Introduction** The long-term associations between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicidal ideation (SI) among ex-prisoners of war (ex-POWs) has recently been exemplified. Several studies have revealed the toll of war captivity on secondary traumatization' (ST) of ex-POWs' wives. However, a question remains regarding the possible SI among ex-POWs' wives.

**Objectives** Understanding of SI phenomena among wives of severely traumatized ex-POWs in a longitudinal dyadic designed study.

**Aims** Assessment of SI among ex-POWs' wives and the longitudinal associations with their husbands' PTSD. We also aim to assess the moderating role of the couple's dyadic adjustment in these associations.

**Method** A sample of 233 Israeli couples (142 ex-POWs couples and a comparison group of 91 veteran couples) completed self-report measures at two time points: T1 30 (2003–4) and T2 37 (2010) years after the 'Yom Kipur' 1973 war.

**Results** Surprisingly, no significant differences were found between ex-POWs wives and veterans' wives, with and without husbands' PTSD, in SI at T1 and T2. Only among ex-POW couples, an increase in the husband's level of PTSD and SI was related to a more moderate increase in their wives' SI between T1 and T2. Interestingly, the more a wife reported positive dyadic adjustment, the more moderate the increase in her SI between T1 to T2, regardless of the study group.

**Conclusions** Suicidal ideation among ex-POWs' wives is closely related to their husbands' PTSD and is moderated by their perception of marital adjustment.

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

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## TeleMental Health

## EW618

### Online destigmatization of schizophrenia: A Romanian experience

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**Introduction** Mental illness stigma existed long before psychiatry, although sometimes the institution of psychiatry has not helped enough in reducing either stereotyping or discriminatory practices. Stigma of mental illness involves problems with knowledge, attitudes, and behavior and has important negative consequences for patients and their families. As new technologies become more reliable and accessible, mental health specialists are developing new and innovative methods through which they may provide services. Internet has an important role in the delivery of information because of its ability to reach a large number of people in a cost-effective manner.

**Objectives** In order to reduce stigma an online platform with relevant information about schizophrenia was developed. Simultaneously a social media campaign to increase awareness was launched.

**Methods** A multidisciplinary team of psychiatrists, web-developers, IT specialists and designers developed the platform [www.schizophrenia.ro](http://www.schizophrenia.ro). The platform is intended to be simple and with a great visual impact and it gathers general information about schizophrenia. The social media campaign used emotional messages like "Diagnosis is not the end of the road" or "I'm a person not a diagnosis" combined with high impact images.

**Results** From 1st January to end of September 2015 the platform had about 22,500 users and about 70,500 page views. The social media campaign had a reach of approximately 9700 people in just 2 months.

**Conclusions** The World Wide Web is increasingly recognized as a powerful tool for prevention and intervention programs and could also play an important role in destigmatization campaigns.

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

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## EW619

### Therapist-guided internet-based cognitive-behavioural therapy for adult obsessive-compulsive disorder: A meta-analysis

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**Introduction** Cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) is the first-line psychological treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, most individuals suffering from OCD do not receive CBT. An innovative approach to improve access to evidence-based care is the use of the Internet to deliver effective treatments. Therapist-guided Internet-based cognitive-behavioural therapy (iCBT) involves the administration of structured online lessons that provide the same information and skills typically taught in clinician-administered CBT, often with email support from a therapist. Accumulating evidence on iCBT for OCD has been produced, but a meta-analysis has not been conducted.

**Objectives** Through meta-analytic methods, the present study summarized evidence on iCBT for OCD.

**Aims** Efficacy on OCD symptoms and comorbid depression versus control conditions at post-treatment and follow-up was evaluated.