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Introduction Akathisia is probably the most common and one of the most distressing of the movement disorders associated with antipsychotic drugs. Little is known about its prevalence and its risk factors in real-world psychotic and bipolar patients to date.

Objectives The main objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of akathisia and to determine the risk factors and the treatments associated with it in a sample of Tunisian patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective or bipolar disorder.

Methods Seventy-four patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective or bipolar disorder were included and assessed with a validated scale: the Barnes Akathisia scale (BAS). Ongoing psychotropic treatments were recorded.

Results The global prevalence of akathisia (as defined by a score ≥ 2 on the global akathisia subscale of the BAS) was 20.5%. Akathisia was significantly more common in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder than in patients with Bipolar disorder (27.5% vs 9.4%; $P=0.049$). However, the prevalence of akathisia did not differ according to sex, age, the illness duration, the presence of a comorbid anxiety disorder, the number of antipsychotics used, the type of the used antipsychotic (first vs second-generation), the antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage, the use of benzodiazepines or anticholinergics, or the reported drug compliance.

Conclusions Akathisia seems to be more common in some psychiatric disorders than in others such as schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. Longitudinal studies would be required to draw any firm conclusions concerning the factors involved in the emergence of akathisia.

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EW0658

The relationship between parenting stress and parenting styles with coping strategies in adolescents: The moderating roles of emotional regulation and mindfulness

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Object The aim of this study was to investigate the moderating role of emotional regulation and mindfulness in the relationship between parenting stress and styles with coping strategies.

Methods The method in this study is correlation. Statistical population consists of all adolescents in 2016, from among which 400 individuals were selected in a multi-stage cluster sampling method from different areas of Tehran and completed Adolescent Coping Scales, Parenting Stress Index, Baumrind parenting styles Inventory, emotional regulation checklist of kids and adolescents and of kids' and adolescents' mindfulness measurement. The data were analyzed using multivariate regression and Pearson correlation in SPSS-22.

Finding The results showed the mindfulness and emotional regulation play a moderating role in the relationship between parenting stress and coping strategies ($P>0.0001$) as well as the relationship between parenting styles and coping strategies ($P>0.0001$).

Conclusion Despite the poor parenting stress and parenting styles, if the adolescents have emotion regulation and mindfulness skills can reduce the negative effects of inappropriate parenting.

Keywords Parenting stress; Coping strategies; Parenting style; Emotional regulation; Mindfulness

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

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From Hampstead to Norwich: Ritual violence or coaching?

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Introduction Video-recorded disclosures of two siblings emerged describing ritual violence activities in a Hampstead “cult” including human sacrifice murder. The UK court processes judged that the mother “coached” the children to make false allegations. In parallel, Marie Black, Jason Adams and Michael Roger were found guilty of child sexual abuse purely based on historical accounts of five children.

Objectives The presentation outlines two cases that illustrate the “unbelievable” nature of organized child abuse and what aspects make court rulings “unsafe”.

Aims The presentation aims to compare the Hampstead where the videos were watched by 4 million individuals world-wide with the little that is known about the “Norwich Three” case due to court reporting restrictions.

Methods Materials posted on websites, books and videos were reviewed alongside discussions with whistle-blowers, relatives and friends of people involved.

Results The disclosures in the Hampstead case were very extreme but similar accounts can be found in books by Sara Scott (UK) and De Camp (US). Those accused of sexual abuse claim that the children have been coached by their mother to make these allegations—the view that the judge adopted. In the Norfolk case, 7 of the 10 defendants were cleared of child sexual abuse allegations but three individuals were found guilty. It remains unclear what the basis was for the conviction as the disclosures could have been classed as the result of “coaching”.

Conclusions Anyone operating in forensic settings should familiarise themselves with the “hall of mirrors” that cases involving child sexual abuse routinely constitute.

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

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Preliminary study for the Italian validation of the screen for cognitive impairment in psychiatry (SCIP)

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Introduction The screen for cognitive impairment in psychiatry (SCIP) is a brief, accessible scale designed for detecting cognitive deficits in psychiatric disorders.

Objectives The objective of this study is to test the SCIP's validity as a cognitive test by comparison with standard neuropsychological scale using the Pearson's correlation.

Aims Test the convergent and discriminant validity of the SCIP within the Italian SCIP validation project.

Methods Patients between 18 and 65 years who are in a stable phase of the disease, diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective