

Aims To estimate the prevalence of ADHD among adult MH users in west county Ireland.

Methods All consecutive patients attending any of 5 Sligo/Leitrim AMHS were invited to participate. Participants completed the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS) and the Wender Utah Rating Scale (WURS). Clinical notes were reviewed to identify those with pre-existing ADHD diagnosis. Exclusion criteria applied were: age: less than 18 or above 65, illiterate, non-English speaking patients.

Results From 792 attending the clinics, $n = 59$ (47 aged above 65, 10 severe learning difficulties and 2 non-English speaking) were excluded. Ninety-three (11.7%) decline to participate, giving a total of $n = 640$ (87% eligible response rate). Mean age was 41.27 (SD: 12.8), and 336 (52.5%) were females. Three had diagnosis of ADHD. Two hundred and thirteen (33.8%) met criteria on the WURS for childhood onset ADHD and 238 (37.5%) participants met caseness on the ASRS. Applying more stringent criteria of scoring on both scales, suggested 125 (19.5%) with unrecognised ADHD.

Conclusions While recall bias (WURS) and the possibility of overlapping symptoms with other major psychiatric disorders in adulthood need to be considered, the use of both screening reduces these confounders and suggests a very high rate of ADHD. Given the low number previously identified, this becomes a clinical priority, both to offset the negative trajectories associated with untreated ADHD, but also to effect optimal treatments in comorbid conditions.

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Psychological well-being among social network users of King Saud University students

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Introduction Social networks allow individuals to express themselves, and establish or maintain connections with others. Using social networks like Facebook may be associated with a sense of self-worth and may play an important role in psychological development of university students who are in emerging adulthood phase.

Objective (1) Assess the psychological well-being of Saudi university students using social networks (Facebook).

(2) Explore whether the relationship between Facebook use and bridging social capital is different for individuals with varying degrees of self-esteem and satisfaction with life.

Aim To study the psychological well-being of Saudi university students using social networks (Facebook).

Method An electronic survey was published in the community site for all students of King Saud University. In addition to the demographic information, the survey evaluates Facebook use intensity, bridging social capital and psychological well-being: self-esteem and satisfaction with life.

Results A total of 1005 students completed the survey, of which 50.5% were female. Majority of them were members in Facebook (92.1%).

Conclusions Results showed no significant correlation between the use of Facebook and psychological well-being. It could be due to the fundamental difference between Arabs and other cultures or due to the use of other social networks. There was a positive relationship between bridging social capital and psychological

well-being with being in preparatory year, which is most likely because advanced years has more workload preventing students from participating in King Saud University community. A longitudinal study over a series of years and addressing other popular social networks would be the next step.

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Access to mental health and immigration

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In the present study, we certain demographic variables of immigrants accessing specialized mental health care at two points in time: 2013 and 2014. According to the National Institute of Statistics, the number of foreigners fell by 4% in 2013 and 3% in 2014 due to emigration and the acquisition of Spanish nationality. Among the objectives of the department of health is collected to ensure the right to health protection to immigrants through effective access to the health system and improve management capacity and performance of health centers in diverse contexts.

Results Despite the overall decline in foreign an increase in first consultations requested for immigrants was observed. At both time points, higher demand for foreign women is observed. With respect to age greater demand seen in middle adulthood, however in 2014 there is a greater homogeneity with respect to this variable. The greatest demand comes from Morocco, Romania and Poland, although most Latin American countries are increasingly observed.

Conclusions Better access and better quality health care to both the immigrant population and of citizens in amount from acceptance and commitment to this complex and diverse and its approach will be achieved.

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Socio-demographic factors among delusional disorder: A case series register

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Introduction Delusional disorder has reached an entity of growing interest with a prevalence in developed countries between 1 and 4% of the psychiatric consultations.

Objective To describe various socio-demographic and clinical variables that characterize patients diagnosed with delusional disorder in Andalucía according to DSM-5 criteria.

Methods Reviewing common medical history digital records. First, it has been proved whether it complies DSM-5 criteria for the diagnosis of delusional disorder. Then, there have been different epidemiological variables collected: age, sex, family psychiatric history, and marital status, and employment status, age of onset of illness, number of years of follow-up by specialized care, the number of visits to your computer, and number of hospitalizations in a psychiatric inpatient unit among others.

Of the 1927 patients studied, 1452 met the criteria for diagnosis of delusional disorder. These patients live in Andalusia and come