

ible assertive community treatment (Flexible ACT), developed in the Netherlands and introduced in several European countries.

**Methods** Three studies were done between 2006 and 2015 on the results of the introduction of Flexible ACT, two in The Netherlands and one in the UK.

**Results** The outcomes in the Netherlands data show the effectiveness of Flexible ACT. Remission of schizophrenia increased from 19% to 31%. Bed use was reduced and quality of life increased. Effectiveness of FACT was also shown in the UK, where total patient time in hospital declined by half, even though the average time service providers spent with patients also declined. Collected data of the digitalized boards show that the board is used in accordance with the FACT model. Transition rate to primary care is 5–10% per year.

**Discussion/conclusion** The introduction of Flexible ACT has been shown to benefit patients with severe mental illness and indicate the ability of to allocate human resources in mental health care more efficiently. Introduction to other countries will be accompanied by research on the effectiveness and feasibility within other cultures.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1765>

#### EV781

### The social representations of aggravating factors living conditions and their connection to their psychological profile

E. Kotrotsiou<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Gouva<sup>2</sup>, E. Briseniou<sup>2</sup>, E. Dragioti<sup>2</sup>, N. Skenteris<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Post Graduate Programme Primary Health Care, Nursing, Larissa, Greece

<sup>2</sup> Post Graduate Programme Primary Health Care, Medicine, Larissa, Greece

\* Corresponding author.

**Objective** To investigate the Greek social representations towards harmful factors of health.

**Design** Cross-sectional questionnaire survey.

**Method** Two hundred and eighty healthy individuals participated to the present study from different region in Greece. The age range was 19–65 years old. The questionnaire included:

- question for the recording of social representations based on free association methods;
- The Greek version of the Revised Experiences in Close Relationships (ECRI);
- The Symptom Checklist 90-revised (SCL-90);
- question for the social-demographic parameters.

**Results** One factor and multifactor analysis was used for statistical analysis. Results showed significant differences in social representation of diet in terms of age and marital status. Place of region and chronic disease were found to affect the development social representations, such as exercise and disease, respectively. Exercise, night out and health were found like positive social representations, smoking and disease were characterized as negatives, whereas diet, alcohol and lifestyle were found controversial enough. Moreover, the results highlight the significant relationship between social representations towards harmful factors of health, psychopathology and attachment style ( $P < .05$ ).

**Conclusion** The results of the current study highlighted the importance of studying on social representations and provided more support to the representations theory context. But more crucially, our study highlighted functional domains of them related to psychopathology.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1766>

#### EV782

### How are you?: A culturally sensitive group therapy program for Latinos

M. Paris<sup>1,\*</sup>, M. Lopez<sup>1</sup>, L. León-Quismondo<sup>2</sup>, M. Silva<sup>1</sup>, L. Añez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New Haven, Connecticut, USA

<sup>2</sup> “Príncipe de Asturias” University Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** An ongoing challenge for the behavioral health field in the United States is ensuring access to culturally and linguistically responsive treatments for the growing number of monolingual Spanish speakers. The limited availability of services further compromises mental health outcomes given the unique psychosocial stressors often experienced in this population, such as language barriers, family separation and inadequate social support, unemployment, trauma, and poverty.

**Objective** In response to the local demand for services, the authors describe a specialized group program for monolingual Spanish speaking adults with chronic and persistent mental illness.

**Aims** The program aims are two-fold:

- to reduce exacerbation of psychiatric symptoms for individuals presenting in an acute state of distress through the provision of recovery-oriented mental health services in a familiar setting and preferred language;
- to offer a specialized behavioral health training experience for bilingual psychology doctoral students.

**Methods** The group is led by the psychology fellow and is offered twice per week for a total of six hours, and includes elements of interpersonal and cognitive behavioral therapy; motivational interviewing; spirituality; coping skills training; and art/music.

**Results** The described mental health group program is the only one available in Spanish in the local community and has reduced utilization of the hospital emergency room. Consequently, it fills an important gap in the service system and offers care that would otherwise be unavailable for individuals in need.

**Conclusions** The program is a cost-effective alternative to hospitalization for Spanish speaking Latinos and a unique professional experience for psychologists in-training interested in a career in the public sector.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1767>

#### EV783

### Perceptions of treatment and adherence during hospitalization in psychiatric patients

G. Lyraeos\*, G. Totorou, D. Sittas, A. Dimitriou, M. Ypofanti, V. Spinaris, I. Spyropoulos

General Hospital Nikaia “Ag. Panteleimon”, Psychiatric, Nikaia, Greece

\* Corresponding author.

**Background** Treatment adherence has a vital role in the patient's health outcome as poor adherence rates can reduce, even diminish, the effectiveness of the treatment as well as lead to a waste of the health care system's valuable resources. Previous research has shown that perceptions of treatment strongly affect adherence in psychiatric patients.

**Aim** To investigate how the perceptions of treatment affect adherence during hospitalization in psychiatric patients.