

women (86%) and 25 men (14%). In this case, the most common age range was 36–50 years, both for women and for men.

**Conclusions** The epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients with changing of mood assessed by the emergency service are described from a naturalistic approach.

Which Chi<sup>2</sup> we will discover if the population who has been taken between woman and man is significant and with the median, we will also determine if the age ranges are enough significant to confirm our hypothesis.

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

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## EV620

### Atypical psychosis in emergency: A case review

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The authors describe the presentation of a case of atypical psychosis in the emergency services, and describe the unusual clinical features of manifestation of psychotic disorders.

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

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## EV621

### Gender difference among psychiatric patient's profile in emergency department

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**Introduction** Over the past 40 years, services for psychiatric patients have become increasingly deinstitutionalized, shifting away from inpatient facilities. As a result, patients seek other avenues for treatment, including outpatient facilities and community resources. Unfortunately, those resources have also become increasingly constrained by widespread budget cuts, leaving patients with the health care system's last remaining safety net—the emergency department (ED).

Because EDs are seeing increasing numbers of patients, hospital administrators have recognized the importance of improving throughput and the quality of care delivered in EDs.

The aim of this report is to investigate the gender difference among patient's profile in psychiatric emergency room, assessing the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, reasons for attendance and practices.

**Methods** Retrospective and observational study, conducted at Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, during a three month period. Statistical analysis of data with "SPSS 21".

**Results** During the three months period, a total of 2309 patients were admitted in Psychiatric ED, 1485 female and 824 male.

Regarding clinical data, the authors are expecting to find different psychopathology among male and female, as well as psychiatric comorbidities, diagnoses after discharge, treatment conducts, social support and different rates of psychiatric comorbidities.

**Conclusions** Factors such as patient's vulnerability, defined by socio-demographic elements, characteristic as the type and severity of their mental illness, social support, treatment adherence, with significant implications of prognosis, costs and care. The conducted

study enabled us to outline a profile of male and female psychiatric patients in ED.

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

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## EV624

### "Flakka": An emerging trend or a mass media phenomenon? Presence of alpha-PVP in samples submitted to a drug checking facility

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**Introduction** New psychoactive substances (NPS) are drugs that have recently become available, are not worldwide regulated, and often intend to mimic the effect of controlled drugs.  $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopentiophenone (Alpha-PVP) is a potent stimulant cathinone that is thought to act inhibiting dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake. It has been associated with hallucinations, psychosis and death.

**Objectives** To explore the presence of Alpha-PVP from the samples handled to, and analyzed by energy control.

To determine whether it is a new trend in recreational settings.

**Methods** All samples presented to energy control were analyzed. Samples in which alpha-PVP was detected using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry were selected for study.

A Google trend analysis was also performed to assess the media impact of alpha-PVP.

**Results** From a total of 20,062 samples, 33 contained alpha-PVP (0.16%). The samples containing alpha-PVP were mostly sold as such (40%) despite a significant proportion being sold as MDMA (15%). Google trend analysis showed an abrupt increase of alpha-PVP searches in 2015 reaching 50% of the MDMA-ones.

**Conclusion** Our results suggest presence of Alpha-PVP in the drug market may be increasing, especially as adulterant of other drugs. Severe side effects might be even more serious considering that a significant proportion of users may ignore which substance they are actually using. However, the total amount of alpha-PVP analyzed remains small, and does not support the alarming reports published in media.

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

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## EV625

### Frequent attendance: A clinical and epidemiological study

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**Background** Frequent attenders (FA) are patients who attend a health care facility repeatedly. The frequency of frequent attendance at emergencies department has been defined as 4 or more

attendances/annum. FA are few in number but they produce a high number of attendances.

**Aims** To determine prevalence of FA, mean attendances/year generated by FA and frequency of visits by months.

**Methods** A retrospective study was performed on psychiatry's emergency department database from January until December 2013. FA was defined as those with  $\geq 4$  attendances at emergency services in a year.

Prevalence of FA, attendances' prevalence, diagnosis' prevalence, Mean attendances generated by FA and frequency of visits by months were analysed.

**Results** Among 4824 attendances we found 181 FAs (5.98%). Men represented 50.80% and women 49.20%. FA presented a mean of 6.33 attendances/year, while non-FA presented a mean of 1.29 attendances/year.

In accordance with frequency of visits by months, it was observed that number of attendances was increased in April and May, in both FA and non-FA.

**Conclusion** Prevalence of FA was 5.98%, FA generated a 23.74% of attendances. Most prevalent FA' diagnoses were: anxiety disorder, personality disorder non-specified and schizophrenia.

FA at emergency department contributes to overcrowd them. For this reason, it is important to take into account these results to develop new strategies to improve FA' attention and prevent its occurrence.

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

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#### EV626

### Patients' characteristics related with risk of being restrained in acute psychiatric hospital in Romania

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Seclusion and restraining in acute psychiatry wards is used when patients tend to harm themselves, other patients or staff members. Seclusion and restraining decision-making is a complex process based on risk of aggressivity, patient's diagnosis, history of violent incidents, staff experience, hospital internal regulations and national mental health law.

The aim of this study is to evidenciate the patients' characteristics, which could be predisposed to restraining procedure in acute psychiatric setting in Romania.

**Material and method** This is a two years retrospective study conducted on a total of 1000 patients (56.9 females, 43.1 males) randomly selected, admitted in acute psychiatric hospital. From these on 100 patients restraining techniques were applied.

**Results and discussions** Out of the restrained patients male, younger usually suffering of personality disorder were more frequent restrained. Statistical analysis of restrained group characteristics comparing with larger group of the total patients admitted showed no significant differences between these two groups. Regressive analysis on different clusters found a higher risk to be restrained for patients with agitation and recurrent depressive disorder, male, from urban area. This study draws attention to the importance of a good study design and proper methodology.

**Conclusion** The factors which influence the risk of being restrained in acute psychiatric setting are more related with behavior characteristics than diagnosis or demographical items.

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

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#### EV628

### The prevalence of the burnout syndrome among population examined at the psychiatric emergency department for attempted suicide

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**Introduction** The intention of this study is to show the frequency of the burnout syndrome among the population seen at psychiatric ER for the most severe complication of the burnout, the suicide attempt.

**Objective** (a) To demonstrate the frequency of burnout among the population examined at psychiatric ER for suicide attempt.

(b) To establish a correlation between the frequency of burnout and:

- the socio-demographic characteristics;
- the psychiatric follow-up;
- the type of personality found.

**Methods** Descriptive study on a sample of 92 patients examined at psychiatric ER between 01/02/2014 and 01/06/2014 after a suicide attempt, seen by a single doctor. The patients received the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI).

**Results** The frequency of burnout among the population consulted for suicide attempts is 8.7%. The limitations of this study were: the use of MBI questionnaire only by one doctor and a collection of data carried on a certain period of time.

I managed to characterize the population seen after the suicide attempt induced by the burnout: 88% women; 25% foreign population working in a context with many responsibilities; the predominance of obsessive personality – 50%, followed by anxious personality type – 25%; the suicide attempt was done by a population without psychiatric history and without psychiatric follow-up – 75%; the studied population is divided between patients working in a high responsibility environment – 36% and patients working in the social or the public environment – 63%.

Eighty-eight percent of patients were brought in after their first suicide attempt.

**Conclusion** Despite the fact that until now a unanimous definition has not been formulated on the CIM-10, the burnout syndrome is one of the most popular disorders.

The problematic is real, considering that this syndrome, which starts with a psychological distress, can escalate to a self-aggressive behaviour.

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

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#### EV629

### Case report of autointoxication with nutmeg committed by a suicide attempter

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