

70 intrafamilial aggressors - 10% antisocial personality disorder, 27% borderline personality disorder of which 14% with impulsive emotional instability, 3% obsessive-compulsive personality disorder, 1.4% mixed personality disorder anxious and paranoid.

Conclusions: Being able to recognise a personality pattern shows great benefits for screening the patients at risk to develop an aggressive behaviour directed towards family member, thus being a great tool in prevention of long-term consequences associated with living in a hostile environment.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0593

Socio-emotional competencies in teachers of educational institutions in the department of cordoba, a comparative study between men and women

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Introduction: According to Bisquerra Alzina (2003), competencies are defined as a set of knowledge, capabilities, skills and attitudes, necessary to understand, express and regulate emotional phenomena appropriately and which are fundamental in the teaching profession since they are closely related to students' performance and mental health.

Objectives: compare socio-emotional skills in two groups of participants: female and male

Methods: A non-experimental, cross-sectional design was proposed for this study. The scope of this research is descriptive, in the sense, that it seeks to establish measures in regard to specific variables. Sample (100 female and 100 male).

Results: Results revealed that the evaluated teachers show average level of socio-emotional competencies, (Table 1). The highest scores were encountered in relation to the optimism competence. It suggests that teachers have the ability to obtain favorable balances from adverse situations presented in their daily lives.

Table 1: Distribution of socio-emotional competency levels in the professionals evaluated

	LOW %	MEDIUM %	HIGHT %
EMOTIONAL AWARENESS	19	80	1
SELF EFFICACY	32	66	2
EMOTIONAL REGULATION	17	81	2
EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION	6	85	9
PROSOCIALITY	6	85	9
ASSERTIVENESS	6	82	12
OPTIMISM	0	21	79
EMOTIONAL AUTONOMY	25	71	4
EMPATHY	8	85	7

Findings showed that there exists a statistically significant difference ($P=0,000$) in the empathy and self-efficacy dimensions. Women obtained higher scores in these two abilities in regard to men. (Table 2). No differences were observed in the rest of the competences evaluated.

Table 2: Differences according to men and women

	FEMALE	MALE
SELF EFFICACY	1,78	1,61
EMPATHY	2,02	1,96

Conclusions: Although teachers' socio-emotional competences were classified in medium levels, it is necessary to implement an intervention design that allows to strengthen those dimensions since they could improve not only the relationships with their students but also teachers' mental health.

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Analysis of the reasons for consultation in psychiatric emergency triage

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Introduction: The chain of care in psychiatric emergencies should be reviewed to improve assistance.

Objectives: Our objective was to determine the reality behind the reasons for consultation assigned in triage as "Psychiatry Assessment" and "Psychiatric Patient", examining diagnoses to the discharge of said patients

Methods: To this end, reasons for triage consultation and patient diagnoses are retrospectively collected who were evaluated by the main author in the emergency room of Hospital de Jaén between June 23, 2019 and May 31, 2020. They were selected following these criteria; inclusion: patients with psychiatry consultation, evaluated by the first signatory of the text and with reasons for consultation in triage: "Psychiatric patient" or "Assessment by Psychiatry". As exclusion criteria: high due to escape. Among the 224 patients evaluated, we found 35 who met criteria

Results: Of the total reasons of consultation collected at beginning, 16.6% corresponds to "Assessment by Psychiatry" (13.9%) and "Patient psychiatric" (2.7%), this being group the second reason for most frequent consultation after of "Anxiety" with 33%. Relating these reasons for consultation with the discharge diagnoses made in these patients, we found that the percentage of patients in each diagnosis would be: Regarding the action plan followed after the evaluation and diagnosis of these patients, it is reported that 45% of them required admission, 37% were referred to Mental Health Unit, 9% to family doctor and 6% to the Drug Addiction Center. - 11.4% of pharmacological intakes; 8.6% of psychotic episodes, symptoms anxiety, treatment renewal and mood disorders personality; respectively; 5.7% of autolytic attempts,