

simistic attitudes, existential vacuum, sense of uselessness and loss of perspectives, tendency to irrational perception of reality with including mechanisms of autistic and archaic thinking. Thus, psychological status of the population of Ukraine is a model of social-stress disorder and can be considered like a basis, which leads to the decreasing of the individual barrier of mental adaptation with the next manifestation of different forms of psychological maladjustment.

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EV662

Patients' needs as an outcome measure in schizophrenia

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Introduction Outcome assessment has been highlighted as a crucial factor in the evaluation and transformation of mental health services, providing evidences for the improvement of clinical practice.

Objective This is the first clinical study in Greece to investigate the relationship between the crucial outcome measures of needs, quality of life, disability and psychopathology for patients suffering from schizophrenia. Furthermore, service evaluation based on the assessment of the above outcome measures has never taken place in the country.

Aims To examine the associations between the patients' needs and other treatment outcome indicators:

- quality of life;
- disability;
- dimensions of schizophrenia symptomatology.

Method The CAN-R, WHOQOL-BREF, WHODAS 2.0 and PANSS scales were administered to a sample of fifty-three schizophrenia patients and the correlations between the above outcome measures were computed.

Results (1) Significant negative correlations emerged between the total number of needs and unmet needs and subjectively assessed quality of life. (2) Significant positive correlations emerged between the total number of needs and unmet needs and subjectively assessed disability. (3) Significant positive correlations were found between the dimensions of schizophrenia symptomatology (positive/negative/general) and the total number of needs in our sample.

Conclusion According to our findings:

- as the number of unmet needs increases patients' quality of life is lowered;
- a possible relationship exists between unmet needs and subjectively assessed disability;
- a possible relationship exists between needs and all the dimensions of schizophrenia symptomatology.

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

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EV663

The relationship between insight and internalized stigma in persons with severe mental illness

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Introduction Stigma is a multistage process that makes person marked by the stigma to be perceived as diminished or even as “not fully human”. The internalized stigmatization is seen as one of the levels of stigma to be present in persons with mental illness. A new perspective to mediation models between internalized stigma and illness-related factors is needed.

Aim To assess the relationship between insight in mental illness and internalized stigma, as well to verify the knowledge of illness-related factors on the phenomenon of internalized stigma among patients with severe mental illnesses.

Methods A cross-sectional study design conducted among participants of both sexes between 18 years old and 65 years old with diagnosis of psychotic disorders (F20–29) and mood disorders (F30–39), who after reading the information about the study, give their written consent to participate. Among used methods were: a questionnaire of Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness (ISMI) by Ritsher [Boyed] et al. translated into Polish version and self-prepared interviews. Insight into mental illness was assessed using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.

Results The preliminary results showed patients with the insight into the mental illness have significantly higher scores on the ISMI scale. Moreover, inpatient participants and those with the diagnosis of depression were characterized by higher level of stereotype endorsement compared with outpatients and psychotic patients.

Conclusions The obtained results may contribute in the clinical and therapeutic fields, assuming that insight and the type of treatment are strongly linked with the process of recovery and the internalized stigma.

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EV664

Knowledge and uptake of voting rights by adults with mental illness living in supported accommodation in Westminster (London) during the 2015 UK general election

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Introduction Voting is an essential human right. Being able to vote and participate in elections is an important component of social inclusion; empowering people with mental illness to have a political voice and in turn reducing stigma. Previous research indicates that patients with mental illness are less likely to vote compared to the general population.

Objective This study explores knowledge and uptake of the voting rights of adults living in mental health supported accommodation in Westminster (London) in the 2015 UK general election.

Aims Understand patients' awareness of their eligibility to register and cast their vote. Identify patients' interest in engaging in the voting process and strategies to overcome potential obstacles.

Methods A staff-assisted survey was undertaken in all mental health supported accommodation across Westminster prior to the general election in May 2015.

Results A total of 142 surveys were returned. Nine out of 10 surveyed believed they were eligible to vote; over half wanted to exercise their right to vote & if registered, a third felt they required assistance to vote.

Conclusions The majority of community patients were positively aware of the impending general election and their own eligibility to vote. Only half wanted to exercise their right to vote, which is lower than the general population. As a third of the patients requested assistance for voting, this shows us that there are potential barriers impacting on their ability to exercise their right to vote. Staffs have an important role in promoting patient's right to vote by providing assistance with both the registering and voting process.

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

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EV665

Knowledge and uptake of voting rights by psychiatric inpatients in Westminster, London during the 2015 UK general election

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Introduction Being able to vote empowers people with mental illness to have a political voice and promotes social inclusion. Evidence shows that patients with mental illness are less likely to vote compared to the general population.

Objective This study explores the knowledge and uptake of the voting rights of adult patients in a psychiatric hospital in the 2015 UK general election.

Aims To understand patients' eligibility and intentions to vote during the 2015 UK general election. To establish what assistance patients may require in order to vote.

Methods A staff-assisted survey was undertaken in all mental health wards in the Gordon Hospital, Westminster prior to the general election in May 2015.

Results A total of 51 surveys were returned. Seventy-five percent thought they were eligible to vote, and 47% had already registered. Of those that had not yet registered, 37% wanted staff support to do so. Fifty-seven percent of the respondents intended to vote and of those 9 out of 10 intended to vote in person. Twenty-six percent of those intending to vote identified needing assistance in this process.

Conclusions The majority of inpatients were aware of their eligibility to vote. Over half of the respondents planned to vote, which is lower than the UK average. As 1 in 4 patients intending to vote requested support, this suggests potential barriers impacting on their ability to exercise their right.

Multidisciplinary teams can provide valuable assistance to patients in the voting process in many ways, including information provision, organisation of leave and providing staff escort.

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EV666

Percussions of different types of media on children's behavior

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Background The media has been around for ages, but what we experienced growing up is worlds away from what our children are growing up with today. Media is a double ended weapon that not only can be of priceless value for children if used in moderation but also it could have a tremendous negative impact on their lives.

Objectives Highlighting the positive and negative percussions of media on children's behavior.

Summary The first 2 years of life are considered a critical time for brain development. TV and other electronic media can get in the way of exploring, playing, and interacting with parents and others, which encourages learning and healthy physical and social development. As kids get older, too much media time can interfere with their activities such as being physically active, reading, doing homework, playing with friends, and spending time with family. So, while using media in moderation could be very beneficial for education, entertainment, and communication with others of different cultures, it could be very dangerous in encouraging risky behavior as substance abuse, violence, and unhealthy eating habits.

Conclusion Because it is always a matter of quality time and not the quantity of time spent by our children using different types of media, it is so important for caregivers to monitor media content and set viewing and interacting limits for their children and share them in their healthy interests to ensure that our children will not be left on their own in an unknown and potentially risky media world.

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

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EV667

A systematic review of the prevalence and incidence of neuropsychiatric conditions in populations with traumatic brain injury

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Introduction The relationship between traumatic brain injury and neuropsychiatric conditions has a strong clinical link. Despite significant clinical presentations, there has been a limited focus on quantifying the association between traumatic brain injury and psychiatric disorders.

Objectives To conduct a systematic review to determine the prevalence and incidence of neuropsychiatric conditions in patients with traumatic brain injury.

Aims To determine the association between traumatic brain injury and psychiatric illness.

Methods A systematic search was made of Medline, PsycINFO, EMBASE and article bibliographies. Search terms for rates of psychosis, mood disorders, anxiety conditions, organic personality disorder, neuropsychiatric disorders, neuro-behavioural disorders, aggression, dementia and frontal lobe disorder were utilised. We followed MOOSE criteria and did not apply temporal limits.

Results There were 845 relevant searches in total. After exclusion of duplicates, case reports, case series reports, letters, reviews, commentaries, systematic reviews, and editorials there were 143 relevant abstracts identified. This was further reduced to a review of 48 full text papers. We identified prevalence rates of depression between 6.9–62.5%, mania of 9–12.5%, PTSD 1.9–50%, aggression 28.4–57%, anxiety disorders 6–63% (including GAD 8–9%, agorapho-