

Introduction Health related quality of life (HRQoL) can be measured and compared, to give us an understanding of the impact different diseases have on health. The diagnostic tests for attention-deficit/hyperactive disorder (ADHD) in adulthood fail to catch the diversity of ways the condition affects one's life. Disease-specific quality-of-life scales try to reach beyond the typical symptoms of the condition, to find those specific difficulties a person subjectively grades as challenging.

Objectives To assess the levels of general and disease-specific HRQoL in adults with ADHD-like symptoms.

Aims To understand the impact ADHD-like symptoms have on adults' HRQoL.

Methods A random, nationwide sample of 3000 Finnish speaking citizens (aged 18–44 years) was drawn from the national population register. A subsample of 171 people, 57 screener (Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale [ASRS]) positive cases and two age- and sex-matched controls for each case, participated in a telephone interview. General HRQoL was measured with 15D, and disease-specific HRQoL with Adult ADHD Quality-of-Life (AAQoL) scale.

Results The 15D score was 0.866 for the screener positives, 0.943 for the controls, and 0.945 for the Finnish population reference. The difference between the screener positives and controls was significant ($P < 0.001$). The AAQoL sum score was worse for the screener positives than controls (61.9 vs. 82.1, $P < 0.001$), and all the subscales were affected accordingly.

Conclusions Adults with ADHD-like symptoms have a lower quality of life, as measured both on the general and on the condition-specific quality of life scales.

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EW242

Psychiatric disorders in mass media and social networks: A media impact study

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Introduction Every year, 1 million people commit suicide in the world. Major Depressive Disorder is the first cause of loss of Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in developed countries.

Objective To study the references to psychiatric disorders in the media and to measure their media impact compared with other topics such as politics, sports and tabloids.

Methods We focused on the top-six journals in terms number of readers in the USA. Our research strategy included the introduction of several terms of interest (ex: "anxiety") on each journal's Twitter account. The search was restricted to 2014, and yielded a database of 6296 news, which was categorized in four areas: health, politics, sports and tabloids.

Results Six hundred and eighty-one (10.8%) news dealt with psychiatric disorders. The term with the highest impact in mass media was "suicide", present in 1 of every 3 Psychiatric-related news. Anorexia was the psychiatric disorder with the lowest impact (just 1 tweet). We noticed certain peaks-patterns in the number of tweets coincidentally with the suicide of any famous person. Within the total of terms included in our study, suicide ranked the 8th position regarding media impact.

Conclusions Social networks can be a useful tool for the divulgation of mental disorders and their awareness among the general population. Despite psychiatric disorders are very prevalent and cause high morbidity, they have a relatively low media impact.

Despite the WHO recommendation of avoiding specific information regarding the suicide of famous people, for preventive reasons, suicide is the psychiatric disorder with the highest media impact.

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The Psychiatry consultation in primary health care setting at an Oporto Area: Sociodemographic and clinical data

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Introduction The Psychiatry consultation is a collaborative approach between primary health care services and community mental health teams. Our clinic provides support to three Oporto areas (Bonfim/Paranhos, Campanhã and Maia/Valongo) corresponding to a population of 350,000 inhabitants.

Objectives To analyze and collect Psychiatry consultation data of the first semester of 2015 in Maia/Valongo region. We aim to describe our population's sociodemographic characteristics, the most common referral motive, diagnosis and therapeutics, and orientation.

Methods Psychiatry consultation data of the first semester of 2015 were collected and analyzed using SPSS software (version 20).

Results One hundred and sixty-one patients were evaluated. A total of 26.09% were male and 73.91% were female. The mean age was 51.61 years old. The most frequent referral motives were depressive (47.82%) and anxiety (23.60%) symptoms. The two most common diagnostic groups according to the International Classification of Diseases (version 10) were F30-F39–Mood affective disorders (57.76%) and F40-F48–Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (18.63%). 22.36% of the patients were referred without medication, but only four were discharged drug-free, corresponding to bereavement situations. 34.16% of our population were previously prescribed two or more psychotropic drugs, increasing to 63.98% after assessment. Only 18.63% met criteria to hospital referral.

Conclusions The Psychiatry consultation selects the most severe patients and allows a faster evaluation of mentally ill patients awaiting hospital consultation, thus preventing unnecessary access to the emergency room. Authors consider that all the patients referred to a hospital consultation should be previously evaluated by a consultant psychiatrist on a primary health care setting.

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

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EW245

Unemployment and the rate of new contacts with mental health services in South London

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Introduction Unemployment is a risk factor for later development of mental health problems, but characterisation of this in real world clinical data is limited. This study aimed to investigate the associ-