

was indicated in the medical file without any specific treatment. At the admission she received risperidone 4 mg/day and duloxetine since one year. Between October 2015 and June 2016, the patient presented 19 episodes of respiratory decompensation, six of them required transfer in the emergency unit, and 3 in the intensive care unit (ICU) with the assistance of mechanical ventilation. During the last episode, transfer in the intensive care unit was refused by the ICU physician because of the high frequency of recurrence and the difficulty to extube the patient. “End of life” was therefore considered. Nevertheless, medical physician in charge of the patient decided to continue symptomatic treatment and to stop all anti-psychotic drugs susceptible to deteriorate respiratory disease. On the first day we observed a dramatic improvement and no recurrence occurred since now 3 months without any treatment. Between the admission and the occurrence of respiratory decompensation, hypereosinophilia (1610/mL) was observed with recovery in normal value after interruption of risperidone. We also noted an improvement of functional respiratory test. In conclusion, risperidone is an anti-psychotic drug largely used. Severe side effect may endanger life-threatening as described in this case. The recurrence of severe acute respiratory distress without induced factors founded needs to discuss the potential role of this drug.

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#### EV0831

### Social phobia and co-morbid states-diagnostics and importance

S. Anakiev<sup>1,\*</sup>, G. Tasic<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Special Hospital for Psychiatric Disease, Male admission department, Gornja Toponica, Serbia

<sup>2</sup> Special Hospital for Psychiatric Disease, Department for Psycho-social rehabilitation treatment, Gornja Toponica, Serbia

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** The roots of social phobia, lay in the social nature of human beings who fulfil their basic needs in social relations. By the definition, it is the fear of witnessing the negative judgement and the criticism of other people, which is so intense that, is followed by reactions of avoidance of phobic situations and doings, followed by intense vegetative symptoms.

**Aim** Introduce social phobia as an important social and medical problem with common co-morbidity and exceptional risk of suicide. At the same time it gives special accent to the diagnostic procedures and differential diagnosis.

**Method** Analysis of the information from literature and practice and coming to conclusions with the inductive method.

**Results** Social phobia is a chronicle illness, equally present in both sexes. The central position is taken by all-the-time present intense irrational fear. Alcoholism, misuse of sedatives, depression, and panic with agoraphobia, OCD are common followers of social phobia. Differential diagnosis witch eliminates panic with agoraphobia, or just the lack of social skills allows the right therapeutic approach.

**Conclusion** Social phobia, alone or combined with other disorders, has a huge medical and social value. Coming back to regular life tracks depends on the right diagnosis and the right time to go into the healing process.

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#### EV0832

### Postnatal depression: Can visual media and dramatisation of a young woman’s experiences, enable student health care professionals develop knowledge to enhance clinical practice skills?

A. Lyons\*, S. Church

London South Bank University, School of Health and Social Care, London, United Kingdom

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Since the presentation of the symptoms of postnatal depression (PND) can vary; healthcare professionals must receive the appropriate level of training to develop the knowledge required for the effective assessment and referral of women. Yet, healthcare professionals may have limited knowledge in perinatal mental health and students may lack practice opportunities to develop the knowledge and clinical skills. For these reasons, the use of alternative learning resources within perinatal mental health education is vital.

**Objectives** To explore the use of visual media in perinatal mental health education.

**Aims** Against the background of increasing concerns about the ability of professionals to assess women with PND, this paper will consider how using dramatisation as a teaching approach can enable students to develop their knowledge and guide clinical skill development.

**Methods** Three separate groups of senior student midwives and health visitors were asked to evaluate a dramatisation developed from women’s lived experience of PND. Pre and post verbal evaluation of the drama were undertaken with the use of focus groups guided by semi-structured questions. Ethical approval was granted by the university.

**Results** Following thematic analysis three issues were identified: –the role of the healthcare professional; –improvements needed in care; –issues of education and training.

**Conclusions** Against the background of limited placement experience and opportunity for assessment of PND, the use of visual media can improve student healthcare professionals’ learning; with the use of structured facilitation, there is a great potential for multidisciplinary learning.

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#### EV0833

### Depression and anxiety among Tunisian medical students “binge viewers”

M. Boudali, M. Hamza, S. Bourgou, L. Jouini\*, F. Charfi, A. Belhadj

Hopital Mongi Slim, Child Psychiatry, Tunis, Tunisia

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Since the advent of online streaming television, a new behavioural phenomenon have emerged among millennial, named “binge watching” that is viewing more than two episodes of a TV show in the same sitting. Whether or not this behaviour reflects emotional difficulties has been poorly studied.

**Aims** Describe the phenomenon and search a possible link with depression and anxiety.

**Methods** Fifty medical students were recruited. A questionnaire exploring the circumstances, the purpose and the outcome of the binge viewing was fulfilled. The Beck depressive inventory and the

state-trait anxiety inventory were passed for the assessment of depression and anxiety.

**Results** Among the 50 students questioned, 68% met the criteria of binge viewers and 64.7% of them adopted this behaviour at least once a week with an overall average of screen exposure of 3.8 hours in one sitting. Before the binge watching, 35.3% reported excitement and 29.4% boredom and have used it mostly to pass time (47.1%) and for fun (44.1%). Participants have felt more relaxed and happier after the viewing. Mild depression was found in 10 cases and moderate depression in 5 cases. Anxiety scores averaged 35.38 for state anxiety and 40.32 for trait anxiety. An inverse relationship was found between depression and anxiety scores and the frequency of the binge watching and its exposure duration. The correlation was however non significant.

**Conclusions** Could it be that the binge watching is a means of fighting against anxiety and depression rather than an evidence of emotional difficulties? Further studies are needed.

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#### EV0834

### Emotional and personal development of preschool age children with speech disorders: Drawing test study

N. Burlakova<sup>1,\*</sup>, Y. Fedorova<sup>1</sup>, L. Pechnikova<sup>1</sup>, V. Oleshkevich<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Neuro and Pathopsychology, Moscow, Russia

<sup>2</sup> Applied Research Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health named after G.E. Sukhareva, Research Department, Moscow, Russia

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Drawing tests provide good opportunity to research potential risks in emotional and personal development of a child with speech disorder, because drawing tests almost do not involve speech.

**Aims and objects** The research was aimed at detecting potential risks in emotional and personal development of children with speech disorders. The study involved 28 children (15 girls and 13 boys) with moderate speech disorders and 30 normally developing children. All the children attended kindergarten and were of age 5.5 years at the moment of the research.

**Methods** The following methods were used: non-participant and participant observation, expert assessment, structured interview with educators, individually conducted family drawing test.

**Results** Most children (86%) expressed willingness to perform a task, in some cases (14%) children failed to perform a task because of emotional numbing. The children's perception of a specialist was marked by increased anxiety and stress, in some cases it was expressed in a drawing by filled areas (38%) or by barely visible figures (62%). Most children (87%) tried to demonstrate their abilities and were diligent, but their drawings were generally poorer than that of normally developing children. This phenomenon reflects deficit of skills, imagination deficit and low level of aspiration. Quality of drawings and their visible from differ from the drawings of normally developing children that indicates low self-esteem and feeling of personal incapacity formed by speech disorder.

**Conclusion** Increased anxiety, constriction and imagination deficit characterize children with speech disorders. Their emotional attitude to speech behavior influences their graphical self-fulfilment.

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

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#### EV0835

### Mental health of roofless and squatter population in north Catalonia

F. Calvo<sup>1,\*</sup>, C. Giral<sup>2</sup>, X. Carbonell<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FPCEE Blanquerna, Universitat Ramon Llull, Cas Girona, Girona, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Institut d'Assistència Sanitària, Spain

<sup>3</sup> FPCEE Blanquerna, Universitat Ramon Llull, Psychology, Barcelona, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** Homelessness is a phenomenon, which is hard to limit, as it contemplates different situations including roofless and squatters.

**Objective** To determine the presence of these homeless categories in the city of Girona and examine the prevalence of diagnosed mental pathology and its principal socio-demographic characteristics.

**Methods** Transversal, observational and analytic study of the population of roofless people and squatters. The registers of the outreach street work team, the local police and the public shelter were used in order to detect the cases and their basic socio-demographic characteristics. The clinical record of the mental health and addiction public network was accessed to determine their diagnosis.

**Results** During the 6 years of registers, 781 cases of people in situation of roofless and squatters were detected. In total, 83.2% ( $n=630$ ) of the cases were men and 16.8% ( $n=131$ ) women. The average age was 44.8 (ED=11.2) and no differences were found regarding gender (Men=45.3, ED=11.0 vs. Women=42.9, ED=12.2;  $t=1.7$ ,  $df=405$ ,  $P=09$ ). However differences were found regarding origin (Immigrants= 42.2 years, ED=10.3 vs. Natives=46.8 years, ED=11.4;  $t=-4.2$ ,  $df=402$ ,  $P<.001$ ). A total of, 52.9% of the cases ( $n=412$ ) displayed diagnosed mental pathology and 15.8 ( $n=123$ ), dual pathology.

**Conclusion** Mental pathology is more prevalent among this typology of homeless people than in general population, as other studies prove.

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#### EV0836

### What happened with the homeless during economical crisis? Evolution of the prevalence of homelessness in north-Catalonia (2006–2015)

F. Calvo<sup>1,\*</sup>, C. Giral<sup>2</sup>, X. Carbonell<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FPCEE Blanquerna, URL, Psychology, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>2</sup> Institut d'Assistència Sanitària, CAS Girona, Girona, Spain

\* Corresponding author.

**Introduction** There exists a great number of empirical studies which refer as causes of homelessness not only individual factors such as mental disorders or addictions, but also structural factors such as poverty rates or unemployment.

**Objective** To describe the evolution of the prevalence of homelessness in Girona from 2006 to 2015, and compare it with the evolution of unemployment in the same region.

**Methods** The absolute number of homelessness is obtained from the official records in the city of Girona, which include the data of the open medium intervention team, the local police, and the specific municipal hostel. The rates are calculated on the annual totals of population. Correlations are used to compare quantitative variables.

**Results** The yearly homelessness rates increased progressively from 2006 to 2014, the year in which they began to decrease. Similarly, unemployment both in Spain and in the city of Girona in particular evolves in a similar way, with the burden of the world-