

Results/conclusions A retrospective study has already shown that this therapeutic patient education program, like others before, presented better results than dietary consultations. A prospective study is currently being carried out to validate these results in the long term and to demonstrate the benefit associated to this program.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.540>

EV0211

Prevalence of depression among patients with tuberculosis at Perundurai TB hospital, Tamilnadu–depression, a comorbidity of TB

D.L. Francis

Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University, Public Health, Chennai, India

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Tuberculosis is one of India's major public health problems. According to WHO estimates, India has the world's largest tuberculosis epidemic. Many research studies have shown the effects and concerns revolving around TDR-TB especially in India, where social and economic positions are still in progression. **Materials and methods** Seventeen questionnaires were administered to the consented participants regarding the demographic data and awareness, also Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was recorded to analyse the level of depression. The average age was 32.3 years (STD = 12.7), and the age range was from 13 years to 71 years. The data collected was analysed with SPSS 19.

Results The patients who were in the intensive phase had a considerably higher depression rate (42%) than the patients who were in the continuous phase (22%). However, the variations were not enough for the statistical significance. The patients with TB only (35%) showed a higher depression rate than the patients with TB/HIV (28%).

Conclusion According to this study, it can be found that the prevalence of depression was lower for patients who were old, female, college educated, married, and earned the highest, compared with their counterparts. Most of these findings might agree with a general perception that social and financial stabilities would provide a less likelihood of being depressed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.541>

EV0212

Prevalence and predictors of metabolic syndrome in a sample of Italian psychiatric inpatients

L. Fusar-Poli*, N. Brondino, M. Rocchetti, M. Ballerio, M. Vercesi, F. Grasso, P. Politi

University of Pavia, Department of Brain and Behavioral Sciences, Pavia, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Psychiatric population is characterized by a higher prevalence of cardiovascular events compared to general population. This difference might be due, in part, to the metabolic adverse effects of psychotropic agents, and, in part, to common risk factors such as smoking, sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet. Another potential risk factor is represented by the presence of metabolic syndrome (MetS).

Objectives We aimed to evaluate the prevalence of MetS and to identify the baseline predictors for the longitudinal development of MetS in a sample of Italian psychiatric inpatients.

Methods Medical records of 343 patients admitted to our psychiatric ward between 2007 and 2012 were retrospectively reviewed. **Results** Prevalence of MetS was 21.5%. MetS appeared directly associated with age and number of medication assumed. ROC curves showed HDL as the best predictor of metabolic syndrome in our sample.

Conclusions Our results confirm previous data on the association between metabolic syndrome and exposure to complex polytherapy. Additionally, our findings support the notion of psychiatric patients as an at-risk group for metabolic abnormalities, which should be carefully monitored.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.542>

EV0213

New horizons of dual pathology, report of a case

S. Garcia Marin^{1,*}, I. De Haro Garcia², N. Martinez Pedrosa³, M.D. Ortega García⁴, V. Marti Garnica⁴, S. Galiano Rus⁵, A. Soler Iborte⁵, P. Lucas Borja⁶

¹ Centro Salud Mental Lorca, Adultos, Lorca, Spain

² Centro Salud Mental Lorca, CAD, Lorca, Spain

³ Hospital de Vinalopó, Adultos, Elche, Spain

⁴ Centro de Salud Mental Cartagena, Adultos, Cartagena, Spain

⁵ Hospital Úbeda, Agudos, Úbeda, Spain

⁶ Hospital de Torrecárdenas, Agudos, Almería, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Pathological gambling, as behavioural addiction, is always related with psychosocial important problems. In this case, everything is even more difficult due to grave mental disease associated, Paranoid Schizophrenia. Man, 26 years old, single. He was diagnosed of psychotic disease at the beginning due to his grave addiction to THC and others stimulant drugs. His outpatient treatment was complicated and he needed to be hospitalised once (being diagnosed of Schizophrenia). After that, he improved till he got a standardised job. He was able to have his medical treatment (Aripiprazol 15 mgs per day and Biperidene 4 mgs per day) although he kept his isolation. Then, the patient could talk about his pathological gambling. He suffered from slot machine addiction, and he also suffered from depression symptoms closely related to family and economic problems due to pathological gambling. This patient was in contemplation state and he accepted to start with antidepressant (Mirtazapine 15 mgs per day) and psychological treatment. We agreed to make a record of his gambling uses (with regular self-reports). His salary would be administered by his parents and he only could take a little money every week. The treatment was useful; it increased the capacity of economic self-management and the recovery of depression disease related.

Conclusions In our opinion, he used gambling as filling a need for activity, and as a way of connecting with society/world. These findings suggest the need for improved prevention and treatment efforts related to problem/pathological gambling in individuals with psychotic disorders.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.543>

EV0214

The link between developmental psychiatry and dual disorders from early attachment to first drugs abuse

E. Garcia^{1,*}, R. Moreno², B. Tarjuelo³

¹ Psychiatry, General Hospital Toledo, Addiction's Conduct Unit, Toledo, Spain

² Sermas, CSM Vallecas, Madrid, Spain