

Project is founded by the Asylum, migration and integration fund (AMIF).

Objectives PALOMA project focuses on exploring existing good practices and weaknesses in mental health services in use for refugees. The objectives of the project are to develop a national model for effective mental health services for refugees and implement it nationwide in Finland.

Aims The aim of PALOMA Project is to develop a national model for effective mental health services for refugees in Finland.

Methods PALOMA Project includes three phases: data collection (interviews, literature review, seminars), building the model in expert groups and implementing the model.

Results As a result of PALOMA Project, there will be guidelines for professionals working in different levels of administration with refugees in Finland.

Conclusion Refugees' mental health and wellbeing will be improved as a result of better prevention, recognition and appropriate care of mental health problems.

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

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EW0679

Investigation of internet dependent and depressive symptoms among secondary school students

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Introduction Internet use and depression is a significant problem regardless of social status and in almost all age groups. Internet addiction in adolescents is considered to be the most important risk groups.

Objectives This study was conducted to determine correlation of Internet addiction and depressive symptoms among secondary school students.

Method This research was conducted at two secondary public schools in İstanbul during 2015–2016 academic year. Ethics committee approval and permission was obtained from the Directorate of National Education Institutions. The population of the study was 2121 students. The sample group was 1312 students who completely filled in measuring instruments. The measuring instruments consisted of a personal information form, Internet Dependency Scale (IDS) and Children's Depression Inventory (CDI). The data were analyzed with the descriptive statistical analysis and Pearson correlation test.

Results The average of students' age was 12.44 ± 1.20 . 50.2% of the sample were women. 53.8% of the sample spent 1–2 hours per day in Internet. Mean IDS point was 38.942 ± 12.90 and mean CDI point was 12.52 ± 7.13 . According to the IDS cutpoint; 80.9% of students were normal users, 18.4% of them were high-risk users and 0.6% of them were Internet dependents. According to the CDI cutpoint, 16.8% of the students had depressive symptoms. A statistically significant moderate correlation was found between mean scores of CDI and IDS ($r=0.414$; $P<0.01$).

Conclusions There is a relation between Internet dependent and depressive symptoms. This finding supports the outcomes of previously performed studies.

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

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Satisfaction with psychiatric in-patient care across 11 countries: Final report of the IDEA-study (inpatient discharge: experiences and analysis)

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Introduction Satisfaction of patients with in-patient care is a relatively rare focus of research in mental health.

Objectives The IDEA-study (inpatient discharge: experiences and analysis) was initiated to shed the light on the issue internationally.

Aim The IDEA project aimed to:

- develop a collaborative network of young psychiatrists;
- use this network to explore satisfaction of people treated in psychiatric in-patient facilities in a range of high-, middle- and low-income countries.

Methods Study was conducted in 25 hospitals across 11 countries. We measured satisfaction with in-patient care using the 5-item study-specific questionnaire. Individual and institution level correlates of "low satisfaction" were examined by comparisons of binary and multivariate associations in multilevel regression models.

Results A final study sample consisted of 673 participants. Total satisfaction scores were highly skewed towards positive responses. After taking clustering into account, the only independent correlates of low satisfaction were schizophrenia diagnosis and low psychiatrist to patient ratio.

Conclusion We could successfully establish a collaborative network of early career psychiatrists from different parts of the world and collect data in regards to the study aims. The positive skew of satisfaction scores need to be carefully considered in the context of literature and study limitations. In particular, we suggest further studies on patients' satisfaction to pay more attention to treatment expectations formed by the previous experience of treatment, service-related knowledge, stigma and patients' disempowerment, power imbalance.

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

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Burnout as a form of mental health problem among nurses in the Philippines

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Introduction Nurses are among the health professionals that are confronted with burnout due to workload demands. The dominance of females in the profession reinforce the prevailing notion that the caring professions such as nursing are relegated to women. This gives the study its gender perspective.

Objectives To determine the interaction between situational, factors, role stressors, hazard exposure and personal factors in the largest tertiary hospital in the Philippines.