

Methods Case report of a 56-year-old male who was admitted at the acute unit of psychiatry with obsessive-compulsive symptoms marked by hypochondriac obsessive thoughts. He also had cleaning rituals in relation with meals and we observed an important functional impairment and depressive mood. No previous history except family chorea without cognitive impairment in study by neurology department.

Results Affective disorders are the most common psychiatric disorders in HD. Less frequently it can be found other psychiatric symptoms as obsessive-compulsive behaviour with prevalences between 10% to 52%. Psychiatric symptoms do not correlate with duration of disease or presence of dementia or motor symptoms.

Conclusions It is necessary to complete the study of the patient to provide a more appropriate therapeutic option. The neurological signs of basal ganglia disorder should be evaluated when considering OCD diagnosis, especially in atypical presentation ages. Longitudinal studies are needed to determine the pathogenesis, disease progression and future therapeutic options.

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EV0918

Violence as object of interdisciplinary research: Characterization of a Brazilian group of studies

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Introduction The interdisciplinary group of studies on violence (GREIVI), created in 2006, develops teaching, research and community extension activities related to violence and its impact on individuals' mental health (victims or perpetrators).

Objective To describe the subjects studied, the participants and the activities developed in the GREIVI in the period of 8 years.

Aims Knowing the GREIVI's activities.

Method Qualitative exploratory documentary study. Analysed 90 group monitoring reports from 2009 to 2016. The records were subjected to content analysis.

Results Production: completed 11 research projects of undergraduate and postgraduate students; 7 in progress; presented 9 works in international scientific events; published 9 articles; 1 extension project in elementary school (2009 to 2016). Established partnership with international research and education institution to articulate and implement new projects. Topics discussed: definition, types and nature of violence; ecological model of violence; violence against women; and school violence. Activities: directed reading; discussions and exchange of experiences between the participants; presentation, discussion and advice on research and community extension projects; production and dissemination of scientific papers; technical visits and activities' structuring and planning. Participants: professionals and undergraduate and graduate students from different areas (nursing, psychiatry, psychology, social work, education, biology and political advisor who works with the theme of violence).

Conclusion The GREIVI have provided interdisciplinary space for discussion of different aspects of violence and the construction of research and extension projects to the community.

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Issues of self-regulation of children with mental retardation

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Matured self-regulation system is considered to be one of the crucial factors for the success in life and that explains the interest to this issue from researchers, belonging to varied psychological disciplines.

According to the Nikolaeva's (1991) model, self-regulation system consists of three levels: the level of self-regulation of mental states, the level of activity self-regulation and the motivational level.

The research aim was to describe maturing of self-regulation of children with mental retardation comparing with their normally developing peers.

The sample consisted of 39 children with the slightest degree of mental retardation in the age from 7 to 10 years, attending public school, and of 59 their normally developing peers.

The research methods included the Luria's neuropsychological test battery, adapted by Semenovitch (2008) for the first level of self-regulation, analysis of school results for the second level and Guinsburg's and Louskanova's tests of learning motivation for the third one.

According to the test results all the subjects were referred as having high, medium and low degree of self-regulation. All the children with mental retardation had the low degree.

The research shown that for normally developing children the defects of the first self-regulation level were compensated by maturing of the third one. As for the children with mental retardation, they had more severe defects in the first level, and maturing of the third level also delayed, so there was no compensation of their problems. That fact should be considered when working out intervention program for those children.

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Magnitude of resource and reputational concern impact generosity and deception in children

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Introduction In a bargaining process, there are factors impacting the outcome (i.e. gain versus loss). Of the important factors is the informational asymmetries between bargainers which could provide a more powerful position for whom has information that the other partner has not as well as magnitude of resource.

Objectives Thus, in a modified two-round, 4 trials (different magnitudes) bargaining paradigm, we investigated deception in children when there is no chance of deception revelation (first round) and when there is a chance of deception revelation (second round).

Methods One hundred and forty one healthy schoolchildren (90 boys and 51 girls) between age of 7 and 12 participated in the current study. We designed a modified version of the bargain-

ing paradigm based on the experimental design by members of the junior faculty workshop in the conflict management division at the 1995 academy of management meetings in Vancouver, BC. Variables included earning amount, deception frequency, real generosity and pretend generosity.

Results Using paired-samples T-test we showed that there were significant differences between two rounds in earning amount, deception frequency and real generosity. We administered separate one-way ANOVA with repeated measure on 4 different conditions (bank amounts). We found that, the main effect of condition was significant for real generosity (in both round), for pretend generosity (in first round) and for deception amount (in both round).

Conclusions We found that revelation (reputation concerns) decreases deception and increases generosity. Moreover, lesser magnitudes increase generosity and decrease deception and vice versa.

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Clinical profile of patients hospitalized for delirium

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Introduction Delirium is a common clinical syndrome characterized by acute disruption of all cognitive and behavioural functions.

Objectives – Draw up an epidemiological and clinical profile of patients hospitalised for delirium;

– Assess different pathologies involved.

Methods We conducted a retrospective and descriptive study, in the neurology department at Habib Bourguiba university hospital, Sfax, Tunisia, at the period from 2009 to 2013. We included 52 patients hospitalised for delirium. Socio-demographic and clinical data were collected from patient files.

Results The mean age was 66.5 years. The majority (73.1%) were elderly patients (>=60 years). Sex-ratio (M/F) was 1.73. It was the first episode in 96.2%.

Medical histories were cardiovascular in 55.8%, endocrinal in 25%, neurological in 11.5% and psychiatric in 13.5%. The beginning of the signs was brutal in 55.8% of cases. The reported symptoms were: disorientation in time and space (76.9%) and behaviour disturbance (63.5%), memory disorder (23.1%), headaches (26.9%) and hallucinations (17.3%). Organic etiologies were noted in 75% of cases: vascular 42.30%, metabolic 11.50%, infectious 11.5%, tumoral 3.9% and iatrogenic 3.8%. Delirium grafted on dementia was retained in 5.8% of cases.

Conclusion Delirium is associated with increased mortality. Its prevention is essential and requires recognition of risk situations.

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EV0922

Hydrocephalus and psychiatric disorders: About a clinical case

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Introduction Hydrocephalus is a neurological disease caused by excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid following an abnormal secretion, circulation and absorption. It is considered the most common reversible cause of dementia but still an underestimated cause of psychiatric disorders.

Objectives Highlighting the possible association of hydrocephalus in some psychiatric disorders and know how to adapt the management of this co-morbidity.

Clinical Vignette He is Mr O.Y, aged 27, unmarried, his parents divorced, lives with his mother. He had surgery in 2012 to the orthopedic service for disabling scoliosis. No significant psychiatric family history. Discovery of a tri ventricular hydrocephalus in 2011 requiring regular monitoring neurology.

Indeed Mr O.Y followed the CMP for a mood disorder requiring antidepressant treatment based. The evolution of disorder was marked by the installation of a hallucinatory and delusional syndrome motivating several hospitalizations and relapses iterative partial response to various therapies.

Mr O.Y was received a ventricular shunt within the sound hydrocephalus.

The postoperative course was marked a progressive amendment acoustic verbal hallucinations and delusions of persecution.

The conduct was to gradually reduce the dose of antipsychotic (Risperdal) to the stop. No recurrence pathological productions.

Conclusions Psychiatric disorders may mark the evolution of hydrocephalus. Share against the indications and side effects of some psychotropic drugs, the management of this co-morbidity may be difficult. Further studies are needed to better elucidate causality for this association and to develop appropriate therapeutic consensus.

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Alcohol consumption, smoking and substance use in first and final year of nursing school

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Aims To describe the use and abuse of alcohol, cigarettes and street drugs in nursing degree students of Alfredo Pinto nursing school at federal university of state of Rio de Janeiro.

Methods cross-sectional and descriptive data of first and final year students enrolled in a nursing degree course. One hundred and seventeen students took part in a questionnaire, providing sociodemographic information and completed the alcohol smoking and substance screening test (ASSIST). A double variant and chi-squared analysis and Fisher's exact test was performed.

Results One hundred and seventeen students participated. Of the first year students 82% (n=73) were woman; 61% (n=54); 18–20 years old; 43% (n=38) were white and 40% (n=36) had parents that identified as Roman-Catholic. The students in their last year: 89% (n=25) woman; 54% (n=15) aged between 21–23 years old; 70% (n=20) are white and 71% (n=20) have roman-catholic parents. That is a high prevalence of alcohol use: 84% (n=75) in the first year and 78% in the last year had used alcohol. 24% (n=21) had smoked during their first year and 18% (n=5) during the last year. It was found that the consumption of street drugs during early years of university is correlated to the age (P=0.033) and the religious orientation by parents (P=0.047).

Conclusion Universities responsibility towards their students, and students involvement with their learning process are factors that lead to changes in attitudes, beliefs and knowledge that are so