

wide economic crisis. There exists a positive correlation between the evolution of homelessness in Girona and unemployment both in Spain ($r = 9.4, P < .001$) and in Girona ($r = 9.5, P < .001$).

Conclusion The effect of the economic crisis affects the people who are socially excluded in a direct way. These results prompt the investigation of the causes of homelessness, which in many cases are attributed to the responsibility of the individuals.

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

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EV0837

“It is safer to sell marihuana than heroin or cocaine and you make more money” qualitative study about drug traffic and consumption in Girona (eastern sector)[☆]

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Introduction Font de la Pólvera is a neighbourhood located on Catalonia, which has been one of the most important points of sale of heroin and cocaine in the country. The sale of drugs was also affected by the economic crisis, changing the behaviour pattern of patients with drug dependence.

Objective To describe the changes in drug trafficking in this region and how these influence their consumption.

Methods The investigation is carried out by the harm reduction outreach team, who selected, with a non-probabilistic method, a sample of 6 drug users. An in-depth semi-structured interview was conducted.

Results From 2006 to 2012, there existed up to 19 points of drug sale of heroin and cocaine. There are currently 2. The reasons behind the decrease are:

- the demand for cocaine decreases;
- the sporadic consumption of heroin decreases;
- with the decrease in demand, drugs lose quality.

With the housing bubble in Spain and the rise in foreclosures on behalf of banks, empty flats proliferated in the area, which were eventually occupied illegally. This fact prompts the production of cannabis.

Conclusion Many of the strictly punitive actions in the control of narcotics lead to the dealers coming up with new ideas and new patterns of consumption which complicate the intervention of the teams working in the territory.

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

[☆] The inverted commas refer to a sentence uttered by an interviewee during the investigation.

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Characteristics of 23 cases of animal hoarding in Catalonia (Spain)

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Introduction Animal hoarding is considered an under-reported problem, which affects the welfare of both people and animals. Few reports on animal hoarding are available in scientific literature, particularly outside North America.

Objectives We designed a study to analyse cases of animal hoarding in Catalonia.

Aims We wanted to expose the presence and consequences of this disorder in our area and to check for cross-cultural similarities with previous studies in other countries.

Methods Data was obtained retrospectively from 23 case reports of animal hoarding in Catalonia collected by city councils and the Catalanian police from 1992 to 2015.

Results Thirty-three people (20 women and 13 men) and 1521 animals, mainly dogs and cats, were involved. Most cases ($n = 13$) involved a sole animal hoarder. Most cases ($n = 14$) were chronic (lasting longer than 5 years). Object hoarding co-morbidity was found in most cases ($n = 17$). All hoarders were over 40-years-old, with half of them aged over 65. Only in 4 cases was an intervention by the healthcare system reported. Most of the hoarders (9 out of 13) actively opposed animal removal. In more than 50% of cases, the hoarder's personal care, health and financial situation were precarious. No awareness of the impaired welfare of the animals was found in most cases.

Conclusions To the author's knowledge, this is the first study on animal hoarding in Catalonia and one of the few available in Europe. Our results are aligned with previous research, adding evidence of cross-cultural common elements of animal hoarding.

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

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EV0839

Huntington disease, to have or not to have: That is the question – the importance of psychiatric symptoms

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Introduction Huntington's disease (HD) is an autosomal dominant inherited neurodegenerative disorder, beginning in adulthood. HD represents the majority of patients who present the triad of motor, cognitive and psychiatric symptoms. The last two may be early manifestations, but the clinical diagnosis is based on motor symptoms and a positive genetic test for CAG repeat extension. The remaining patients that are negative for the HD genetic mutation may have HD phenocopies.

Objectives Illustrate the role of psychiatric assessment, discuss the psychiatric and behavioural manifestations, and management.

Aims Illustrate the challenge of diagnosing HD in psychiatry.

Methods A literature search was performed on PubMed database. The patient clinical record was reviewed.

Results We report a case of a 49-year-old male with a family history of HD (mother, uncle, cousin). He was diagnosed with a psychotic disorder fifteen years ago, hospitalised twice and thereafter treated as an outpatient with fluphenazine long-acting injection. He was a symptomatic for ten years. During the last year, he started showing dysphoria, marked irritability, stammering, inappropriate behaviour, poorly structured paranoid delusions, mild cognitive impairment and lack of insight. This was correlated with the beginning of functional impairment, both professionally and socially. Further assessment was performed: neurological evaluation, head CT scan and the genetic test was negative. He is clinically stable under haloperidol long-acting injection.

Conclusions HD is a rare condition which is frequently under diagnosed, especially in early stages, due to lack of recognition of psychiatric symptoms. HD-like disorders should be considered if the clinical picture is obvious, but HD gene test result is negative.

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