

EW0359

Validation and test-retest reliability of facial expressions basic emotions of baby stimulus

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Introduction Emotional facial expression paradigms of adults have been very used in the literature; however, studies with baby's emotional faces are very few.

Objectives To study the psychometric validity and reliability of a series of basic emotions faces of babies stimuli.

Methods We used 72 photographs of 12 baby faces (6–12 months), both sex and different ethnic groups, expressing basic emotions (happiness, sadness, fear, anger, surprise and neutral) elicited in the laboratory by pre-task defined. A total of 119 subjects of both sexes (63% women) in different age groups (18–65 years) and ethnicities, were invited to evaluate the facial emotional stimuli presented by the computer program SuperLab. They should choose the emotion represented by the photograph. Furthermore, 31 subjects were randomly selected to perform a test-retest assessment after an interval of 20 days.

Results It was observed that 35 stimuli presented hit rate exceeding 70% and 11 between 60% and 50%. The facial emotion of happiness was the most easily recognized, while fear was associated with the lower success rates. Only seven stimuli presented a hit rate lower than 20% (fear). All stimuli, except for one, showed a good reliability test/retest (McNemar test > 0.05).

Conclusion The study offers a series of baby emotional facial stimuli with good validity and reliability for research setting. However, the 30% of stimuli without satisfactory success rate may be problems with stimuli or stimulating task, as it becomes difficult to distinguish the emotion face on the baby.

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EW0360

Does hikikomori exist in Ukraine?

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Introduction The term “Hikikomori” refer to the modern phenomenon—severe (acute, prolonged) social withdrawal (SSW). Recently, there have been increasing reports of Hikikomori around the globe, Ukraine is not an exception.

Objectives To describe epidemiological and psychopathological features of Hikikomori from Ukraine.

Methods Hikikomori was defined as a six-month or longer period of spending almost all time at home, avoiding social situations, social relationships, associated with significant distress/impairment. Lifetime history of psychiatric diagnosis was determined by the M.I.N.I. 7.0. Additional measures was Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), Life experience questionnaire (LEQ), Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory (BDHI), Chaban quality of life scale (CQLS).

Results In total, 65.4% of Hikikomori group (HG, $n=26$) had at least one psychiatric diagnosis, 34.6% had not. Personality disorders (15.4%), PTSD (11%), MDD (7.7%), SAD (7.7%), OCD (7.7%), bulimia nervosa (3.8%) were the most common. Onset of SSW in 41.7% started before 18 y.o. Healthy individuals formed the control group (CG, $n=25$). Individuals with Hikikomori had high

level of alexithymia (TAS-20 $M=71$, $SD=11.6$ vs. $M=60.8$ $SD=13.8$, $P=0.006$). Childhood trauma was reported by 31.8% of CG vs. 52% of HG. Hikikomori had higher trauma index (LEQ $M=3.03$, $SD=0.98$ vs. 2.31 , $SD=1.1$, $P=0.019$), larger number of lifespan traumatic events (LEQ 95%CI 4.57–7.35 vs. 2.8–5.28, $P=0.039$); higher levels of irritability, resentment, suspiciousness, higher aggressiveness (BDHI $M=23$, $SD=6.4$ vs. $M=16.6$, $SD=6$, $P=0.001$), low quality of life (CQLS $M=12.4$, $SD=3.3$, $P\leq 0.001$).

Conclusion Hikikomori exist in Ukraine, SSW quantitatively and qualitatively related to childhood trauma, manifests in adolescence, can be characterized by defined psychopathological features and affects quality of life.

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

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EW0361

Analysis of the factors affecting stigmatization and attitudes toward depression in young and elderly patients

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Objectives Depression is a frequently seen but under-recognized and under-treated syndrome in community. Stigmatization is an important barrier for care-seeking and treatment.

Aims In this study, we aimed to investigate the relationship of sociodemographic factors and attitudes towards depression between young and old age groups in a clinical population.

Method A total of 133 patients (18–88 years old, $n=37$ old-age group, $n=96$ young-age group) with a diagnosis of depression were recruited in this study. All the patients were evaluated with a semi-structured clinical interview and using stigmatization scales.

Results As young and old age groups compared, RHIDO total scores, RHIDO alienation sub-scale scores, social withdrawal subscale scores, and resistance to stigmatization subscale scores were found to be higher in young-age group than old-age group. Except working status, other sociodemographic factors were not found to have any effect on the scores of stigmatization scales.

Regarding the clinical features; number of episodes, comorbid physical disorders and time since first admission had an effect on RHIDO total and subscale scores. Negative attitudes towards depression were seen to be common in all the subjects, but no statistically significant difference was found between young and old age groups.

Conclusion Stigmatization is very common also for depression, and it is found to be related to different features including age, working status, and time since first admission. In order to help for decreasing the negative attitudes and increasing the help seeking behavior, some interventions should be conducted both in psychiatry clinics and society.

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EW0362

Using culture to enhance mental health in a northern Canadian aboriginal population

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Introduction We present three community case studies for how community development and cultural enhancement affected mental health as an epiphenomenon.

Methods An initiative was undertaken in 3 Northern Canadian aboriginal communities to enhance spiritual and cultural fluency and to provide opportunities to healthy interaction among community members. We began each process with a narrative investigation of the community by eliciting stories about perceived problems in the community. We collected further narratives at the end of the intervention about how it had affected people personally. We reviewed the narratives for commonalities and themes using modified grounded theory and dimensional analysis. We measured numbers of patients presenting to behavioral health services with mental health diagnoses, number of people sent to hospital for mental health treatment, and number of suicide attempts. We collected quality of life data using the My Medical Outcome Profile 2.

Results Community development and cultural enhancement efforts reduced all of the variables we were tracking. Follow-up interviews revealed common themes of people becoming more present-centered, feeling higher quality in their relationships; feeling more connected to god, creator, nature, or higher power; feeling more peaceful; feeling more accepting of death and change; and having a greater sense of meaning and purpose. As an interesting side effect, people began to eat more traditional diets and to be more active.

Conclusions Creating opportunities for community interaction and shared community projects and enhancing interactions with spiritual elders resulted in improvement in indices of mental health in three indigenous communities in Northern Canada.

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

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EW0363

Female genital mutilation [FGM] and emotional support: A research study exploring the value and sustainability of offering emotional support to women exposed to FGM

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Introduction Global estimates suggest over 130 million girls and women have undergone FGM. While practiced in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, due to immigration trends it is now prominent in Western society. While studies have focused on physical health consequences, post-2000 a small but growing number of studies have reported on the psychological impact of FGM. This paper reports on a project exploring the mental health consequences of FGM, the effectiveness of therapeutic support, and the sustainability of a new service through training peer mentors.

Objectives To establish and evaluate 3 drop-in clinics, offering emotional support to women who have experienced FGM. Build capacity through training peer mentors to continue the work of supporting women.

Method Community-based participatory research (CBPR) was used for this two-part project. In part 1, 30 women participated, data being collected via the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWS) and follow-up interviews. Part 2 involved the training of 12 peer mentors. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis and evaluation respectively.

Results Improvement was found in the women's mental well-being, with themes (1) Speaking the unspoken (2) Emancipation of emotion (3) Harnessing hope, being identified. Of the 12 peer mentors successfully completing the course, 9 are now volunteering.

Conclusion Mental health professionals are best placed to enable women to address FGM traumas and improve their mental well-being. Additionally, they can raise public and professional awareness and, through research, can help develop more appropriate and sensitive services for migrant women from practicing communities.

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EW0364

Korean public knowledge and perceptions about treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder

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Objective The aim of this study was to examine (1) public knowledge and perceptions about attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and (2) factors influencing the public's decisions to adhere to ADHD pharmacotherapy.

Methods In this study, 396 participants responded to the Internet survey regarding their experiences, beliefs and treatment preferences about ADHD.

Results Two hundred and fifty-two respondents (63.6%) were reluctant to pharmacological treatment of ADHD. The respondents chose the functional impairment of the brain as the main cause of ADHD were favorable to pharmacological treatment and scored significantly high on the ADHD Knowledge Questionnaire. On the other hand, the respondents who regarded ADHD as an overly active personality rather than a disease were skeptical to pharmacotherapy and scored significantly low. The respondents who were acquainted with someone who had been diagnosed with ADHD perceived themselves relatively well informed about ADHD. However, the subjective perception of the degree of knowledge of ADHD was not correlated with the objective score of the ADHD Knowledge Questionnaire.

Conclusion The Korean public is not well informed about ADHD and its treatments. Culturally appropriate psychoeducational strategies based on the media and the Internet are needed. Providing biomedical conceptualization of ADHD to the public may aid with treatment decisions and promote adherence to pharmacological treatment.

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

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EW0365

A systematic review and case report of the Koro syndrome in an intellectually disabled Caucasian patient

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Introduction Koro syndrome has traditionally been considered a culturally bound syndrome, characterized by the delusional belief that one's genitalia are retracting and the anxiety caused by the