

over the years. The portrayal of psychosis turned out to be mostly positive in the broadsheet newspapers and mostly negative in the tabloid papers.

Conclusions: The social stigma attached to schizophrenia and psychosis is poignantly reflected in the Flemish newspapers. The fact that a comparable disorder such as autism is depicted in a much more favourable way than schizophrenia indicates that a more positive image of schizophrenia is not only desirable but also achievable. Psychosis gives mixed results, a finding up for discussion.

Keywords: Stigma; psychosis; schizophrénia; autism

EPP1137

The effects of horticultural therapy on the functionality of psychotic patients employed in the green unit of the psychiatric hospital of Thessaloniki Greece

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1354

Introduction: Horticultural therapy is used as alternative treatment option in rehabilitation programs for patients suffering from chronic mental disorders. In Greece, the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki was the first that organized a Rehabilitation Program approved by the Greek Ministry of Health, the “Green Unit - Monada Prasinou”.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of horticultural intervention on the functionality of patients employed in the Green Unit of the Psychiatric Hospital of Thessaloniki.

Methods: The Mini-ICF-APP Social Functioning Scale was used to evaluate the functionality of the patients. Horticulture therapy included actual gardening and other agricultural activities. The sample consisted of two groups, 22 inpatient of the Green Unit and 22 patients of outpatient units as a control group. The majority of the patients suffered from Schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Both patients’ groups were evaluated over 12 months (May 2018- May 2019).

Results: At baseline evaluation, the patients of the Green Unit patients presented higher scores only in the mobility and endurance subscale. A year later there was a statistically significant difference in all thirteen subscales. Shortly, the patients were rated as more consistent, organizational, social, flexible, responsible, more confident and enterprising, more adaptable and more able to take care of themselves.

Conclusions: The results suggest that horticulture as a therapeutic method had beneficial effects in all dimensions of patient functionality confirming the hypothesis that such programs should be a priority in the effort of psychosocial reintegration of patients suffering from chronic mental disorders.

Keywords: Horticultural therapy; Rehabilitation; Functionality; schizophrénia

EPP1138

Parent-child communication and inner dialogues in the self-awareness of children with disabilities

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1355

Introduction: Analysis of problems arising in communication between parents and their children with disabilities is a part of biopsychological examination of disease.

Objectives: The study was aimed at exploring the parent-child communication in children suffering from chronic neurological disorders in order to organize the optimal psychological rehabilitation.

Methods: The study consisted of two stages: 1) CAT (Bellak) and drawing tests, performed by child; 2) experiment involving both parent and child, making up a story together (CAT-H, parallel to the task performed by the child). Parents filled in a questionnaire on their communication with the child; its results were compared to the situations of real communication. Other methods used included: observation, analysis of family situation and child’s development; coding of communicative elements; analysis of the story by the method by N. Burlakova (Burlakova, 2001). The study involved 34 persons: 17 children (aged 7–10) + 17 parents (15 mothers, 2 fathers). The dyads were studied when the children received treatment in the hospital (resided in the hospital together with the parent). **Results:** 1) Activity of the child together with the parent revealed several communicative patterns, which correlated differently to the estimation of communication by the parent. 2) The types of inner dialogues in children were discovered, which gave concrete expression to the inferiority feeling caused among others by the communication in the parent-child dyad. 3) The organization of the research enabled to follow the “production” of dialogues of self-awareness in children with chronic diseases.

Conclusions: The conducted research enables organization of individualized psychological and psychotherapeutical aid.

Keywords: parent-child communication; children with disabilities; self-awareness; inner dialogues

EPP1139

Psychiatric stigma in patients with comorbid HIV infection

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1356

Introduction: HIV-positive patients with schizophrenia spectrum disorders experience burden of double stigma. Comorbid pathology may alter structure of stigma and shall be considered in development of individual destigmatization programs.

Objectives: Study of psychiatric stigma features in HIV-positive and HIV-negative patients with schizophrenic disorders.

Methods: ISMI (Ritsher et al., 2003), PDD (Link et al., 1991) – to study stigma in 70 patients divided into three groups with respect to

their diagnosis (I — F20.x, II — F21.x, III— F2x+HIV); BPRS (Overall & Gorham, 1962) – to assess psychiatric status, RSAS (Eckblad et al., 1982) – to assess anhedonia. Dispersion analysis (Kruskal and Mann–Whitney tests), Spearman and Pearson correlation were used.

Results: Patients with comorbid HIV-infection showed increased level of perceived stigma, although they resisted the stigma internalization better than others did (Table 1).

Table1. Differences in stigma structure (M±S.D.)	F21.x(I)	F20.x(II)	F2x+HIV(III)
PDD	2.05±0.43	2.07±0.45	2.42±0.48*
Alienation	2.60±0.49*	2.47±0.57	2.02±0.82
Stigma resistance	2.61±0.34**	2.41±0.47	2.18±0.63
*p<0.05 **p(I–III)<0.05			

Patients with schizotypal disorders and patients at early stages of HIV infection experienced the most alienation and frailty to internalization of stigma (Tables 1, 2).

Table2. Correlations of ISMI, RSAS, and PDD, BPRS indexes, HIV stages (p<0.05)	HIV stage*	PDD	BPRS total score
Social anhedonia		0.5	0.4
Alienation	–0.4		0.6
Stigma resistance	–0.5	0.4	
*Patients being in 2-4 clinical stages of HIV-infection were included in the study			

Correlation relationship between social anhedonia and perceived stigma ($r=0.5$, $p<0.05$) observed in patients with HIV infection.

Conclusions: Comorbid HIV infection in psychiatric patients contributes to the psychiatric stigma structure. Differentiated approaches in rehabilitation of HIV-positive mental patients should be used.

Keywords: stigma of mental illness; Internalized stigma; HIV infection; Schizophrenia spectrum disorders

EPP1140

Psychoeducational groups for relatives of patients with cognitive impairment: Effect on the psychological state of caregivers

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1357

Introduction: The Cognitive Disorders Unit carries out sessions of Psychoeducational Groups (PG) for caregivers of patients diagnosed with cognitive impairment (CI). The aim is to educate about the disease, improve the caregiver's self-care and learn how to take better care of the sick.

Objectives: Analyze the profile of the caregivers that participate in PG and assess changes in their psychological state.

Methods: Subjects: 110 caregivers of patients diagnosed with mild-moderate CI who have participated in PG. Methodology: socio-demographic data of the caregiver and patient are collected. The following scales are passed: General-Health-Questionnaire (GHQ-12), Global-Deterioration-Scale, Barthel-Index. 5 sessions of 90 minutes are carried out every fortnight. An opinion questionnaire and the GHQ-12 are administered at the end of the sessions.

Results: 86% of caregivers are women: 37% spouses and 55% daughters; mean age 57; 92% of patients live with the caregiver. 62% of caregivers present some kind of psychological disorder that is significantly reduced ($p=0,0003$) after some sessions. After PG: 65% of caregivers are able to further enjoy their daily activities 46% improve concentration capacity 42% improve sleeping and mood. Opinion Questionnaire Results: 98% of caregivers are satisfied with the activities, the topics addressed and their applicability.

Conclusions: The participants in PG were mostly daughters of patients, with average age 57, and living in the same household. Participation in PG improves the information and skills of caregivers, and reduces psychological disorders by improving their mood, their ability to concentrate, their quality of sleep and enjoyment of daily activities.

Keywords: psychoeducational; group; relatives; cognitive impairment

EPP1141

Horticultural rehabilitation programme: Effects on schizophrenia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1358

Introduction: Horticultural therapy is a professional practice that is increasingly used in a lot of mental health rehabilitation programs. This therapy was introduced in the Comunitary Rehabilitation Service of INAD, considering its beneficial results in patients with severe mental disorder in combination with the usual rehabilitation program.

Objectives: We would like to study the benefits of this therapy compared to the usual in our patients.

Methods: This is an explanatory study for the purpose of establishing the association between the application of a Therapeutic Horticulture Program and the Clinical Symptomatology of Schizophrenia. A