

Objectives Rating the profile lipid and the prevalence of obesity in patients registered as disorder mental severe in treatment with antipsychotics.

Aims/methods A descriptive study was performed taking as variables to take into account levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, weight and size.

Results Of the 28 patients included in the study 7 refused to perform the corresponding measurements. Of the 21 remaining, 3 showed values higher than 150 mg/dl triglycerides and cholesterol figures higher than 200 mg/dl. Other 3 patients presented hypercholesterolemia without alteration of triglycerides and 2 hypertriglyceridemia without elevation of the cholesterol. Concerning the IMC, found that 7 patients presented overweight (BMI >25 and <30) and 5 patients obesity (BMI >30). Of the 8 patients with lipid disorders, 2 had prescribed treatment with risperidone (oral or injectable) more quetiapine, 2 oral risperidone as monotherapy, risperidone 1 more amisulpride, 1 quetiapine more aripiprazole, quetiapine 1 in monotherapy and 1 injection invega more oxcarbazepina.

Conclusions We found lipid alterations in a 38.1% of patients and a BMI greater than 25 in a 57.14% of 21 patients who agreed to the study. The most prescribed antipsychotic among these patients were risperidone (5 patients) followed closely by quetiapine (4 patients).

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EV0862

Waiting for the child cleft lip and/or palate surgery: Differences between mothers and fathers' experiences

V. Guerriero^{1,*}, A. Gnazzo¹, G. de Campora¹, E. Vegni², G.C. Zavattini¹

¹ Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Clinic and Dynamic Psychology, Roma, Italy

² University of Milan, Department of Health Science, Milano, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Literature on parents of children affected from cleft lip and/or palate has described the risk of higher levels of stress and anxiety during the pre-surgery period. To the best of our knowledge, just one study has empirically investigated the differences in the psychosocial adjustment of both mothers and fathers, but information on the pre-surgery period were not given. Given that, the aim of the current study is to evaluate the psychological functioning of both parents waiting for the child operation.

Method Data from 34 Italian parents (F=18; M=16; Mean age = 36.62, SD = 6.07) of children affected by cleft lip and/or palate (Mean age = 12 months; SD = 13.75 months) were collected during the pre-hospitalization visits. The following questionnaires were administered, respectively to mothers and fathers: PSI-SF, MSPSS, PACQ, DAS and FACES-IV.

Results Data shows no significant differences between fathers and mothers on the total score of each variable taken into account. Differently, significant differences emerge on the "Self Blame" PACQ subscales.

Conclusions Mothers and fathers seem to share the same psychological experience during their child pre-surgery period. To note, our preliminary data highlight the maternal perception as featured by a greater sense of guilty for the child's disease. The feeling of guilt may be a risk factor for the parental ability to cope with the experiences of the child's illness, influencing parental care giving and parent-child relationship.

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Couple satisfaction and parenting stress in parents of children with ASD

V. Guerriero^{1,*}, I. Fioravanti¹, M. Petrillo², M. Di Renzo², G.C. Zavattini¹

¹ Sapienza University of Rome, Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Rome, Italy

² Istituto di Ortofonologia, IdO, Rome, Italy

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Literature on parents' adjustment in families with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) children highlights on one hand that raising a child with ASD represent a higher stressful experience comparing to families of children with other disabilities and families of children with typical development. On the other hand, a recent systematic review on relationship satisfaction of these parents stressed the very lower levels of couple satisfaction in parents raising a child with ASD. Given that, the aim of this study is to investigate the association between relationship satisfaction and parental stress in a sample of parents of ASD children.

Method 70 parents were recruited (34 = M and 36 = F) to sign the following self-reports: Parenting stress index-short-form (PSI-SF), to assess stress relative to parental role, and dyadic adjustment scale (DAS), to assess couple satisfaction.

Results The analysis showed no differences between mothers and fathers respect to investigated variables. Negative correlations between almost all subscales of the PSI-SF and the subscales of DAS emerged. Moreover, from the regression analysis performed, it can be concluded that the values of the total score of the DAS predicts the PSI-SF total score.

Conclusions In accordance with and building on the achievements of previous studies, these data illustrate a positive influence of couple adjustment on parental stress in parents of ASD children, supporting the hypothesis that relationship satisfaction emerge as a protective variables in the process of parental adaptation.

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EV0864

Justinus Kerner and mesmerism

S. Häfner

CELENUS German Clinic of Integrative Medicine and Rehabilitation, Behavioral Medicine and Psychosomatics, Bad Elster, Germany

Introduction The German physician and poet Justinus Kerner (1786–1862), Swabian public health officer in Weinsberg, is well known as an allround, even an epoch-making personality in his time and a natural scientist typical for late romanticism. His greatest merit is not due to his poetic scripts, but to his scientific work. This begins with his medical dissertation "Observata de functione singularum partium auris", a mine of experimental behaviourism.

Objectives The aim of this study is to evaluate the influence of Franz Anton Mesmer (1734–1815) on Kerner's way of treating patients.

Methods A literature research was done on Kerner and mesmerism.

Results Kerner's first contact with animal magnetism was in 1797, when he was magnetized and healed by Dr. Eberhard Gmelin, one of the first mesmerian doctors in Germany, because of his nervous stomach. With the "Seeress of Prevorst" the author ventured to advance into deep layers of the soul unknown so far. During the years 1826–1829 Justinus Kerner treated Friederike Hauffe (1801–1829), the "Seeress of Prevorst", at his Weinsberg domicile. In the year 1829 he published the description of her life and disease with the title "The Seeress of Prevorst, being revelations concerning the inner-life of man, and the interdiffusion of a world of spirits in the one we inhabit".