

patient's inability to govern his person and property were made. The most common pathology underlying this cognitive impairment was dementia (57%).

Conclusion Our results reflect the aging of Portuguese population and the increased prevalence of dementia. The evaluation of the capacity for self-governance will be increasingly required in our clinical practice and demands a holistic approach to the patient while taking into account the preservation of his autonomy, dignity and rights.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.853>

EV0524

Epidemiology of depression in Azerbaijani urban female population. Cross-cultural comparison of depression incidence/prevalence indicators

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Introduction The aim is to determine the prevalence and incidence of depression for an Azerbaijani female sample and explore the impact of cultural factors on depression.

Objectives To determine: the optimal cut-off point of ZDRS; the point prevalence and 3 month incidence of depression; risk factors for depression. To compare the depression prevalence in the two language groups of the Azerbaijani population (Azerbaijani-speaking and Russian-speaking) for determining possible impact of cultural factors on depression.

Methods The first screening with ZDRS (Az) and ZDRS (Ru) were carried out with 1500 research participants, who filled out the questionnaires at their homes. All the screened subjects who score 40 and more on ZDRS were examined by MINI. True-positive and false-positive results were defined. Ten percent of the screened subjects, who score less than 40 on ZDRS were randomly chosen for clinical interviews to define true-negative and false-negative results. According to the analysis the optimal cut-off point of ZDRS in the Azerbaijani female population was found with the definition of its sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value. Based on the optimal cut-off point of ZDRS, point prevalence and incidence of depression was determined in Azerbaijan. The follow-up screening was conducted to determine the 3 month incidence of depression.

Results The determined prevalence and incidence of depression will be reported with the optimal cut-off point of ZDRS.

Conclusions The results of the current study suggested that the ZDRS was a valid tool for use in screening patients with depression disorders but need a modification.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.854>

EV0525

Social stigma and disclosure of diagnosis among women with breast cancer in Azerbaijan

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Objective The current practice in medical and surgical care of women with breast cancer in Azerbaijan is to hold back disclosure of cancer diagnosis unless the patient actively asserts full disclosure. This study aimed to serve as a pilot, to appraise the level of anxiety and depression in women diagnosed with breast cancer and explore ways to develop approaches to further elucidating the important issue of cancer information disclosure.

Methods The subjects in the study were women recruited consecutively with confirmed oncological diagnosis of breast cancer ($n = 23$; mean age = 50 (SD ± 11 ; range 27–73 years) and who were scheduled for mastectomy. All the subjects consented to be directly interviewed. The interview comprised of a socio-demographic questionnaire and inquiry regarding the subjects' understanding of the nature of their breast condition. All the subjects were also administered the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) in Azerbaijani. The patients who knew their diagnosis of cancer were ascertained subsequently from the record ($n = 11$ [42.3%]).

Results There was a significant correlation between anxiety scores ($P = 0.006$) and anxiety/depression scores combined ($P = 0.009$) with the level of subjects' awareness regarding diagnosis of cancer; the correlation was not significant for depression scores alone ($P = 0.068$).

Conclusions The findings are consistent with studies from culturally similar regions and reflect the need for improvement on disclosure, patient participation, and family support in treatment of women with breast cancer.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.855>

EV0526

Increased prevalence of psychosis in patients who get admitted with atrial fibrillation with worse outcomes

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Objective To determine trends and impact on outcomes of atrial fibrillation (AF) in patients with pre-existing psychosis.

Background While post-AF psychosis has been extensively studied, contemporary studies including temporal trends on the impact of pre-AF psychosis on AF and post-AF outcomes are largely lacking.

Methods We used Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) from the healthcare cost and utilization project (HCUP) from year's 2002–2012. We identified AF and psychosis as primary and secondary diagnosis respectively using validated international classification of diseases, 9th revision, and Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes, and used Cochrane–Armitage trend test and multivariate regression to generate adjusted odds ratios (aOR).

Results We analyzed total of 3,887,827 AF hospital admissions from 2002–2012 of which 1.76% had psychosis. Proportion of