

Table 1

Criterion	Therapeutically oriented unit 2015	Emergency psychiatric unit 2015	Significance Chi-squared test*
Staffing level in total (full time equivalent)	100%	158%	
Service time of board certified therapeutic staff/ Service time in total*	34.4%	16.6%	p<0.01
Mean daily cost weight with regard to PEPP remuneration by using a hypothetical base rate	0.89	1.09	
PEPP remuneration in total p.a.	100%	120%	
Service time imaged by OPS procedures/ Service time in total*	21.3%	57.4%	p<0.001

Disclosure of interest Activity as a speaker, Janssen-Cilag GmbH.

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EV0929

The integration of yoga theory and practice into a general practice of psychiatry

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Introduction Yoga is an ancient system of concepts and practices designed to address problems of the mind and body, codified during the few centuries BCE in India. Yoga has become increasingly popular in the West during the past half century, and its practice in various forms is now widespread. Along with mindfulness-based techniques, yoga is increasingly seen as compatible with Western therapeutic methods of approaching physical and mental illness.

Objectives To introduce the audience to the yoga model of the mind, and to show how it is both compatible with and complementary to Western models, including psychoanalytic and cognitive behavioral.

Aims We will explore how this ancient system can be introduced into clinical practice, and in what ways it can accelerate the process of psychotherapy and psychological change.

Methods This talk will include a review of yoga theory, including the causes of suffering and its resolution. We will explore road-blocks in treatment and how daily practices can accelerate the process of growth and change.

Conclusions Yoga can be a very helpful adjunct to a psychiatric practice, in addition to medications and psychotherapy.

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

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EV0930

Protective effect of saikosaponin B₂ on damage of cultured SH-SY5Y cells in vitro introduced by hydrogen peroxide

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Objective To investigate the effect of saikosaponin B₂ on the damage of cultured SH-SY5Y cells.

Methods 10% calf serum including volume fraction 0.05, 0.10, 0.20 saikosaponin B₂ (10^{-4} mol·L⁻¹) were added respectively into the SH-SY5Y cells, which were then treated with 140 μmol·L⁻¹ hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). 10% calf serum group and blank serum without H₂O₂-treated group were as the model group and the control group. The effect of saikosaponin B₂ was observed by morphological identification, colorimetric MTT assay.

Results Both saikosaponin B₂ of 10^{-6} mol·L⁻¹ and 2×10^{-6} mol·L⁻¹ can relieve the damage of SH-SY5Y cells and increase the survival of the cells.

Conclusion saikosaponin B₂ can protect the cultured SH-SY5Y cells from damage induced by H₂O₂.

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

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EV0931

Procrastination as a personal factor in young patients with mental disorders

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Introduction Many of contemporary studies of procrastination were conducted with healthy students. Only a few investigators analyzed procrastination's connection with personal features (self-esteem), socio-psychological parameters (aggression, well-being). Researchers do not consider procrastination as a personal factor in patients with different mental disorders. Most of procrastination's researches are related to affective spectrum disorders (depression), often found in the student's environment.

Objectives Male and female students (aged 18–25). Normal group–61. Experimental group – 54 patients of psychiatric clinic, divided to diagnosis: schizophrenia F20.01, bipolar disorder F31 and personality disorder F60.

Aims Study of procrastination combined with personal characteristics (self-esteem, aggression) on young people: normal and with endogenous pathology.

Methods Procrastination assessment scale-students (PASS) by L.J. Solomon, E.D. Rothblum; Rosenzweig Picture Frustration Test; E. Wagner's The Hand Test; Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale; Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale; Self-esteem by Dembo-Rubinstein. Multiple linear regressions were used as method of data assessment.

Results Assessment of obtained data allowed to distinguish some different models of connections parameters of PASS and other tests. These models differ in comparing groups. Healthy students: multidimensional model of communication procrastination and personality parameters harmoniously combined personal and socio-psychological parameters. Schizophrenia: fewer models, mostly one-dimensional structure (identified only communication based on personal parameters). Bipolar disorder: one or two dimensional model (include mainly characteristics of aggression and self-rated health). Personality disorders: some mono and multi-dimensional models, their structure and content are very close to normative sample.

Conclusions Procrastination is considered as a common phenomenon at young people.

Connections PASS and personal features differ according to disease.

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

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e-Poster Viewing: Pain and treatment options

EV0932

Depression Among Chronic Pain Patients

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Introduction Patients with chronic pain are more likely to develop depression, which is associated with decreased function, poorer treatment response and poor quality of life.

Objective This study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression in patients with chronic pain.

Methods This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among clinically diagnosed chronic pain patients from the pain management ward of La Rabta hospital in Tunisia over a period of six months.

Sociodemographic and clinical data were obtained from patients' interviews and medical records.

The Beck depression inventory (BDI) was used for screening depression diagnoses and the Visual analogue scale (VAS) to assess the severity of pain.

Results The sample included 102 patients with a mean age of 46.4 ± 10.4 years. The majority of the patients were females (72.5%, $n = 74$), married (83.3%, $n = 85$) and being employed (58.8%, $n = 60$). The prevalence of depression was (40.1%, $n = 41$). The mean duration of pain was 3.6 ± 1.5 years. The severity of pain was mild in 28 cases (19.3%), moderate in 36 cases (31.3%) and severe in 38 cases (49.4%). Depression was significantly associated with the duration of pain ($P < 0.01$). A positive correlation was observed between pain severity assessed by VAS and BDI ($r = 0.521$, $P = 0.001$). Depression was significantly associated with the duration of pain ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions Depression is frequent in patients who suffer from chronic pain and it was significantly associated with the duration and the severity of pain. Antidepressants and psychological therapies can be effective and should be delivered as part of a multidisciplinary pain management plan.

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

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EV0933

Treatment of pain: Results of a behavioral intervention

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Introduction Chronic pain and its estimate in general population varies widely depending on the area and population studied. It is concluded that exerts effects on both physical and mental health, either in the patient or his family, in addition to its social cost

to influence activities of daily living, employment and economic welfare of a significant proportion of the general population, constituting one of the main reasons for medical consultation.

Aim Hypothesis: The painful perception is an operant behaviour. Subjects Six subjects (S): 5 females and 1 male, aged between 56 and 72 years Diagnosis ICD-10: R52.2 chronic pain of neuropathic origin. Material soundproof booth with audiometer Maico MA52.

Methods design Experimental single case.

Independent variable: behaviour modification treatment by differential molding using auditory stimulation as discriminative stimulus. Dependent variable: pain perception scale of 0-100%. Analysis comparisons using non-parametric test, significance at $P < 0.05$.

Results Table 1.M (Media), SD (Standard deviation)

Conclusions Six replications of behavioural experiment were performed. All show statistical significance. Generalization occurs in 83%. The hypothesis is confirmed and effectiveness of the treatment protocol was concluded; however the line of work should continue.

Table 1

	Start session		End session	
	M	SD	M	SD
S1	65.42	26.74	6.41	19.91
S2	52.08	23.60	27.08	21.36
S3	90.53	10.49	63.91	26.16
S4	52.49	17.88	23.53	15.00
S5	71.01	14.44	15.38	9.93
S6	35.71	25.59	10.44	20.12
	Signs test (start/end)		U Mann-Whitney (base line/daily life)	
	Z	P<	Z	P<
S1	-2.041	.0412	-3.537	.0004
S2	-2.598	.0094	-3.031	.0024
S3	-3.015	.0026	-0.014	.9885
S4	-3.175	.0015	-3.315	.0009
S5	-3.328	.0009	-2.951	.0032
S6	-2.214	.0269	-4.609	.0001

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EV0934

Study of the interactions between magnesium, ketamine and morphine on acute nociception in rats

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Objectives Study is aimed at evaluating the effects of ketamine and magnesium sulphate on acute nociceptive pain in rats and examining whether magnesium sulfate added to ketamine or morphine-ketamine combination produces higher level of analgesia.

Methods Analgesic activity was assessed by tail-immersion test in male Wistar rats (200–250 g).