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Introduction Akathisia is probably the most common and one of the most distressing of the movement disorders associated with antipsychotic drugs. Little is known about its prevalence and its risk factors in real-world psychotic and bipolar patients to date.

Objectives The main objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of akathisia and to determine the risk factors and the treatments associated with it in a sample of Tunisian patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective or bipolar disorder.

Methods Seventy-four patients with schizophrenia, schizoaffective or bipolar disorder were included and assessed with a validated scale: the Barnes Akathisia scale (BAS). Ongoing psychotropic treatments were recorded.

Results The global prevalence of akathisia (as defined by a score ≥ 2 on the global akathisia subscale of the BAS) was 20.5%. Akathisia was significantly more common in patients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder than in patients with Bipolar disorder (27.5% vs 9.4%; $P=0.049$). However, the prevalence of akathisia did not differ according to sex, age, the illness duration, the presence of a comorbid anxiety disorder, the number of antipsychotics used, the type of the used antipsychotic (first vs second-generation), the antipsychotic chlorpromazine-equivalent total dosage, the use of benzodiazepines or anticholinergics, or the reported drug compliance.

Conclusions Akathisia seems to be more common in some psychiatric disorders than in others such as schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder. Longitudinal studies would be required to draw any firm conclusions concerning the factors involved in the emergence of akathisia.

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EW0658

The relationship between parenting stress and parenting styles with coping strategies in adolescents: The moderating roles of emotional regulation and mindfulness

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Object The aim of this study was to investigate the moderating role of emotional regulation and mindfulness in the relationship between parenting stress and styles with coping strategies.

Methods The method in this study is correlation. Statistical population consists of all adolescents in 2016, from among which 400 individuals were selected in a multi-stage cluster sampling method from different areas of Tehran and completed Adolescent Coping Scales, Parenting Stress Index, Baumrind parenting styles Inventory, emotional regulation checklist of kids and adolescents and of kids' and adolescents' mindfulness measurement. The data were analyzed using multivariate regression and Pearson correlation in SPSS-22.

Finding The results showed the mindfulness and emotional regulation play a moderating role in the relationship between parenting stress and coping strategies ($P>0.0001$) as well as the relationship between parenting styles and coping strategies ($P>0.0001$).

Conclusion Despite the poor parenting stress and parenting styles, if the adolescents have emotion regulation and mindfulness skills can reduce the negative effects of inappropriate parenting.

Keywords Parenting stress; Coping strategies; Parenting style; Emotional regulation; Mindfulness

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EW0659

From Hampstead to Norwich: Ritual violence or coaching?

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Introduction Video-recorded disclosures of two siblings emerged describing ritual violence activities in a Hampstead “cult” including human sacrifice murder. The UK court processes judged that the mother “coached” the children to make false allegations. In parallel, Marie Black, Jason Adams and Michael Roger were found guilty of child sexual abuse purely based on historical accounts of five children.

Objectives The presentation outlines two cases that illustrate the “unbelievable” nature of organized child abuse and what aspects make court rulings “unsafe”.

Aims The presentation aims to compare the Hampstead where the videos were watched by 4 million individuals world-wide with the little that is known about the “Norwich Three” case due to court reporting restrictions.

Methods Materials posted on websites, books and videos were reviewed alongside discussions with whistle-blowers, relatives and friends of people involved.

Results The disclosures in the Hampstead case were very extreme but similar accounts can be found in books by Sara Scott (UK) and De Camp (US). Those accused of sexual abuse claim that the children have been coached by their mother to make these allegations—the view that the judge adopted. In the Norfolk case, 7 of the 10 defendants were cleared of child sexual abuse allegations but three individuals were found guilty. It remains unclear what the basis was for the conviction as the disclosures could have been classed as the result of “coaching”.

Conclusions Anyone operating in forensic settings should familiarise themselves with the “hall of mirrors” that cases involving child sexual abuse routinely constitute.

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Preliminary study for the Italian validation of the screen for cognitive impairment in psychiatry (SCIP)

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Introduction The screen for cognitive impairment in psychiatry (SCIP) is a brief, accessible scale designed for detecting cognitive deficits in psychiatric disorders.

Objectives The objective of this study is to test the SCIP's validity as a cognitive test by comparison with standard neuropsychological scale using the Pearson's correlation.

Aims Test the convergent and discriminant validity of the SCIP within the Italian SCIP validation project.

Methods Patients between 18 and 65 years who are in a stable phase of the disease, diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective

disorder or bipolar I disorder were enrolled in this study, from the community mental health department of Ferrara.

Results The tests were administered to 110 patients (mean age: 45 ± 11.4) and to 86 controls (mean age: 35 ± 12.6) of both sex. SCIP presents high correlation with the R-BANS total score ($P < 0.01$) and the subscales (verbal learning test-immediate, working memory, verbal fluency test, verbal learning test-delayed, processing speed test, $P < 0.01$). There are significant differences ($P < 0.01$) in all SCIP dimensions between patient and control group (Table 1).

Conclusions Our analysis confirm the results of the English, French and Spanish version of the SCIP regarding convergent and discriminant validity. The SCIP represents a valid, simple and brief screening tool for the cognitive evaluation of patients with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders.

Table 1

SCIP subscales	Neuropsychological battery test(s)	Domains	r
VLT-I	RBANS	Immediate Memory	0,64*
WMT	RBANS	Attention	0,32*
	TMT A	Time for task	0,27*
	TMT B	Time for task	0,34*
VFT	WCST	Perseverative errors	0,31*
	RBANS	Language	0,50*
VLT-D	RBANS	Delayed Memory	0,52*
PST	RBANS	Visuospatial/Constructional	0,00
	RBANS	Attention	0,26*
	TMT A	Time for task	-0,47*
	TMT B	Time for task	-0,44*
	WCST	Perseverative errors	0,28*
Total score	RBANS		0,51*

VLT-I: verbal learning test-immediate; WMT: working memory test; VFT: verbal fluency test; VLT-D: verbal learning test-delayed; PST: processing speed test; R-BANS: repeatable battery for the assessment of neuropsychological status; TMT: trail making test; WCST: Wisconsin card sorting test. $P < 0.01$.

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EW0661

Effects of switching antipsychotics in 80 outpatients: A descriptive analysis from a mental health community

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Introduction In the general practice, psychiatrists widely prescribe antipsychotics for several conditions as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and behavioral disorders among others.

Aim and objectives The aim of this study is to describe the clinical and sociodemographic features of typical patients receiving antipsychotics and their effects after switching to long-acting treatment.

Methods A descriptive analysis of 80 outpatients collected from a mental health clinic in Santander (Spain) was performed. All patients were taking antipsychotics at baseline, both oral and intramuscular, and were switched to a different long-acting antipsychotic drug.

Results At baseline, 24 patients were taking oral medication and 56 intramuscular. There were 37 females and 43 males. There were no gender differences in the final treatment, but Palmitate Paliperidone (71.3%) was the most prescribed drug, followed by intramuscular risperidone (16.3%) and long-acting aripiprazole (11.3%). We found gender differences regarding cannabis ($P = 0.002$), alcohol ($P = 0.004$) and tobacco ($P = 0.043$) consumption, being their use more common in males. In regard to diagnosis, schizophrenia was predominant in both gender groups, whereas

delusional and behavioral disorders were more frequent in females. There were no significant differences in the reason of switching, but the inefficacy was more common in males and the side effects in females. At the switching, females were significantly older than males ($P = 0.003$). We found significant differences before and after switching regarding the number of admissions, emergency visits and length of stay.

Conclusions Antipsychotic benefits are individual and unpredictable. When switching, some other different factors should be taking in account, not only regarding medication.

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EW0662

Association between smartphone addiction proneness and poor sleep quality in Korean university students

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Background The number of Korean smartphone users exceeded 40 million in 2015, in which roughly 1 in 5 university students were expected to be addicted to their smartphone. Of importance is that smartphone addiction negatively affects physical and mental well-being and health. Sleep problems associated with smartphone is also a serious public concern; but the evidence is lacking. The aim of this study is to investigate the association between smartphone addiction proneness and sleep problems in Korean university students.

Methods We conducted an online-survey which received responses from 608 university students. All participants completed questionnaires on the Korean smartphone addiction scale (K-SAS), the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), and personal characteristics. Based on the scores of the K-SAS, university students were classified into two groups—the addiction proneness group and the normal-user group.

Results The addiction proneness groups had a higher PSQI score than the normal-user group (7.5 vs. 6.7, P -value < 0.0001). After adjustment for potential covariates (i.e., age, income, and smoking), PSQI scores was significantly increased in the addiction proneness groups (Beta coefficient = 0.69; 95% CI: 0.29 ~ 1.09). The risk of sleep problems was more increased in the addiction proneness groups (odds ratio = 1.99; 95% CI: 1.33 ~ 2.98) than the normal-user groups.

Conclusion We found that the smartphone addiction proneness was associated with sleep problems in university students. Although our findings are further confirmed by elucidating causal relationships between smartphone uses and sleep habits, smartphone addiction proneness may be a risk factor for poor sleep quality.

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Methylphenidate challenge followed by therapeutic drug monitoring in adults with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Clinical effects and its predictors