

attendances/annum. FA are few in number but they produce a high number of attendances.

Aims To determine prevalence of FA, mean attendances/year generated by FA and frequency of visits by months.

Methods A retrospective study was performed on psychiatry's emergency department database from January until December 2013. FA was defined as those with ≥ 4 attendances at emergency services in a year.

Prevalence of FA, attendances' prevalence, diagnosis' prevalence, Mean attendances generated by FA and frequency of visits by months were analysed.

Results Among 4824 attendances we found 181 FAs (5.98%). Men represented 50.80% and women 49.20%. FA presented a mean of 6.33 attendances/year, while non-FA presented a mean of 1.29 attendances/year.

In accordance with frequency of visits by months, it was observed that number of attendances was increased in April and May, in both FA and non-FA.

Conclusion Prevalence of FA was 5.98%, FA generated a 23.74% of attendances. Most prevalent FA' diagnoses were: anxiety disorder, personality disorder non-specified and schizophrenia.

FA at emergency department contributes to overcrowd them. For this reason, it is important to take into account these results to develop new strategies to improve FA' attention and prevent its occurrence.

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EV626

Patients' characteristics related with risk of being restrained in acute psychiatric hospital in Romania

A. Mihai^{1,2,*}, M. Crainic¹, M. Mocan¹, I. Alexiev¹, A.P. Sărmăan³, A. Mihai^{2,4}

¹ University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Iuliu Hatieganu", Medicine, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

² Institute of Psychotherapy and Personal Development (IPPD), Psychology and Psychotherapy, Targu Mures, Romania

³ University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tg Mures, Medical Asistent, Gh Marinescu 38, Tg Mures, Romania

⁴ University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tg Mures, Psychiatric Department, Gh Marinescu 38, Tg Mures, Romania

* Corresponding author.

Seclusion and restraining in acute psychiatry wards is used when patients tend to harm themselves, other patients or staff members. Seclusion and restraining decision-making is a complex process based on risk of aggressivity, patient's diagnosis, history of violent incidents, staff experience, hospital internal regulations and national mental health law.

The aim of this study is to evidenciate the patients' characteristics, which could be predisposed to restraining procedure in acute psychiatric setting in Romania.

Material and method This is a two years retrospective study conducted on a total of 1000 patients (56.9 females, 43.1 males) randomly selected, admitted in acute psychiatric hospital. From these on 100 patients restraining techniques were applied.

Results and discussions Out of the restrained patients male, younger usually suffering of personality disorder were more frequent restrained. Statistical analysis of restrained group characteristics comparing with larger group of the total patients admitted showed no significant differences between these two groups. Regressive analysis on different clusters found a higher risk to be restrained for patients with agitation and recurrent depressive disorder, male, from urban area. This study draws attention to the importance of a good study design and proper methodology.

Conclusion The factors which influence the risk of being restrained in acute psychiatric setting are more related with behavior characteristics than diagnosis or demographical items.

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

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EV628

The prevalence of the burnout syndrome among population examined at the psychiatric emergency department for attempted suicide

E. Perju^{1,*}, E. Gallois²

¹ Reims, France

² Psychiatry, 10, rue Corvisart, 75013 Paris, France

* Corresponding author.

Introduction The intention of this study is to show the frequency of the burnout syndrome among the population seen at psychiatric ER for the most severe complication of the burnout, the suicide attempt.

Objective (a) To demonstrate the frequency of burnout among the population examined at psychiatric ER for suicide attempt.

(b) To establish a correlation between the frequency of burnout and:

- the socio-demographic characteristics;
- the psychiatric follow-up;
- the type of personality found.

Methods Descriptive study on a sample of 92 patients examined at psychiatric ER between 01/02/2014 and 01/06/2014 after a suicide attempt, seen by a single doctor. The patients received the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI).

Results The frequency of burnout among the population consulted for suicide attempts is 8.7%. The limitations of this study were: the use of MBI questionnaire only by one doctor and a collection of data carried on a certain period of time.

I managed to characterize the population seen after the suicide attempt induced by the burnout: 88% women; 25% foreign population working in a context with many responsibilities; the predominance of obsessive personality – 50%, followed by anxious personality type – 25%; the suicide attempt was done by a population without psychiatric history and without psychiatric follow-up – 75%; the studied population is divided between patients working in a high responsibility environment – 36% and patients working in the social or the public environment – 63%.

Eighty-eight percent of patients were brought in after their first suicide attempt.

Conclusion Despite the fact that until now a unanimous definition has not been formulated on the CIM-10, the burnout syndrome is one of the most popular disorders.

The problematic is real, considering that this syndrome, which starts with a psychological distress, can escalate to a self-aggressive behaviour.

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

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Case report of autointoxication with nutmeg committed by a suicide attempter

S. Petrykiv^{1,*}, L. de Jonge², P. Michielsen³, M. Arts⁴

¹ GGZ Friesland, Emergency Psychiatry, Leeuwarden, Netherlands

² UMC Groningen, Epidemiology, Groningen, Netherlands

³ GGZ West Noord Brabant, Psychiatry, Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands