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**Introduction** Suicide is a major public health issue.

**Objectives** Mentalization is a form of imaginative mental activity about others or oneself that may shed light on the phenomenology of suicide.

**Aims** To assess the role of a number of variables in suicide risk.

**Methods** Participants were 156 (73 men and 83 women) adult psychiatric inpatients (age range = 18/74 year). Most of the patients had a major mood disorder (26.3% BD-I, 3.2% BD-II, and 11.5% MDD), psychosis (16.7%), or a schizoaffective disorder (20.5%). All the patients were administered the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) for assessing diagnosis and suicide risk, and the Impact of event scale, Mentalization Questionnaire, Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. Some patients (18.6%) were admitted for a recent suicide attempt and 34.6% had attempted suicide in the past.

**Results** At the MINI, 44.9% of the patients resulted at a moderate to high risk of suicide, and 55.1% at no or low risk of suicide with no difference for sociodemographic variables (sex and age) and diagnosis, but they differed for mentalization and symptoms of intrusions and avoidance caused by a traumatic event. Groups also did not differ for self-reported childhood trauma. Only mentalization was independently associated with higher suicide risk, and patients with moderate to severe risk of suicide were 1.7 times more likely to report more mentalization deficits than those with no or low risk of suicide.

**Conclusions** Our study supports the notion that the investigation of mentalization among patients may help in proper assessment of suicide risk.

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

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**EW0467**

### Effectiveness of treatment of young psychotic patients on psychotherapeutic inpatient unit

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**Introduction** The psychotherapeutic unit for psychotic patients in Psychiatric hospital Sveti Ivan, Zagreb, Croatia provides psychotherapeutic and psychosocial treatment for mostly young psychotic patients. Psychotherapeutic program has basically psychodynamic frame and patients participate in small and medium groups. Also, they participate in workshops based on cognitive behavioral principles (anti-stigma, self-concept, emotion, relationships, goals, stress), psycho-education, therapeutic community, work and occupational therapy, recreational therapy.

**Aim** The aim of this study was to determine effectiveness of this comprehensive program during hospitalization of individuals with first psychotic episode on psychotherapeutic ward. We evaluated the possible changes during treatment in attitudes towards drugs, in quality of life, insight and self-esteem.

**Methods** Participants were 37 individuals with first psychotic episode, average age: 25.1. They fulfilled: Drug attitude inventory (DAI-10), The World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL), Insight scale and Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale at the beginning of treatment and at discharge from the hospital.

**Results** Results show tendency of more positive attitude towards drugs at discharge, as well as tendency of better self-esteem, statistically significant more satisfaction with physical health ( $P=0.004$ ), psychological health ( $P=0.004$ ) and with environment ( $P=0.001$ ), and statistically significant better quality of life ( $P=0.000$ ). There was no significant difference in insight.

**Conclusion** During psychotherapeutic treatment of individuals with first psychotic episode, positive changes were observed. So, our findings indicate importance of implementing such a comprehensive program in treatment.

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### Change in attitude towards psychotherapy in the course of clinical practice: Qualitative analysis of experience of students from various health care fields

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**Introduction** A stigmatizing attitude towards psychiatry and psychotherapy still prevails in Lithuania. It is evidenced by a variety of patterns, especially by a controversial social opinion about a person suffering from mental disorders.

**Objectives** To investigate the experiences of students in Psychiatry and General Practitioner Residency studies and those in Bachelor's and Master's degree programs of Psychology who during their clinical psychiatric practice joined a multi-professional team at the Stress Related Disorders Department as temporary members; and to analyse how their attitude towards psychotherapy changed in the process.

**Aims** To analyse students' feedback about their experiences and involvement into the activity of the multi-professional team at the Stress Related Disorders Department (day care) during their clinical psychiatric practice.

**Methods** Qualitative research methods based on phenomenological sociology were employed in the study. Students responded to five questions in writing during interview. Collected qualitative research material was analysed while applying content analysis.

**Results** Eighteen subthemes were obtained and they were matched with the following nine main thematic codes: (1) past, present, future; (2) difficult beginning: "birth"; (3) childbirth pain; (4) childhood challenges; (5) birthing team; (6) adulthood; (7) mourning; (8) joining the team; and (9) future prospect.

**Conclusions** Clinical psychiatric practice develops a multidisciplinary attitude towards psychiatry including both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical treatment while using individual and group psychotherapy. Significant experience and attitude of health care students changed during clinical psychiatric practice as they acquired deeper understanding of the meaningfulness of psychotherapy.

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