

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.862>

EV0533

A literary exploration of British cultural attitudes to psychiatry during the late 1800s and their development over the following century

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Introduction British psychiatry was in its embryonic stage in the late nineteenth century. Early psychiatrists employed radical treatments with little success and not much is documented about public attitudes. Using fictional depictions of madness and physicians allows us to explore cultural attitudes to psychiatry at the time.

Objectives First, to analyze the portrayal of madness and physicians in the island of Dr. Moreau and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; second, to use this to provide insight into the public opinion of psychiatry and third, to evaluate the development of attitudes using twentieth century media.

Aim To provide an insight into the social perspective of mental illness in the late nineteenth century and consider its evolution over the last one hundred years.

Methods Two famous, well-received novels of the time were chosen for analysis. Historical knowledge of the period was sought using JSTOR, NHS Scotland's The Knowledge Network and Google Scholar. Novels and media depictions were analysed in relation to the scientific understanding at the time.

Results The novels show two ways of control: surgical (Moreau) and chemical (Jekyll). Both are unsuccessful, as were physician's attempts in reality. The narrators' concerns mirror the cultural anxiety at the time surrounding containment and treatment of mental illness. Media portrayal of cruel, unsuccessful treatment continues throughout the twentieth century.

Conclusions Nineteenth century cultural attitudes to mental illness show a distinct anxiety and concern with barbaric treatments and their inefficacy. Despite psychiatric progress, the media have continued to portray mental illness and its treatment in a negative light, suggesting continued levels of societal concern.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.863>

EV0534

Demographic characteristics of the cohort of patients, receiving out-patient psychiatric help in regional medical consultative and diagnostic center of sub-arctic territory

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The analysis of mental health 5356 patients referred to the out-patient reception of a psychiatrist in the structure of the regional

consultative diagnostic center. The structure of the patient, the psychiatrist received increased by 14.0% the proportion of initial applications (59.6%). The number of men has decreased in absolute terms, 1.84 times, and the relative by 10.4%, which led to the formation of a clear trend dominance of the female population of the territory. Men are turning mainly in the active working age 18–44 years (54.2%), while women are turning mainly aged 50 years and older (59.3%). This is explained by the peculiarities of the physiological, mental and emotional state at a certain age period of the female orgasm, as well as the prevailing female population of the region (5.6%) over the masculine. Statistically significant difference on the prevalence of urban agriculture is not set. Reduction adopted children under the age of 17 years from 62% to 16% is a result of filling in the municipalities vacancies child psychiatrists and can be evaluated as a positive result of the dynamic development of mental health services. At present, it formed the objective necessity of the development of community mental health as a result of growth in the number of mental illnesses. But this comes at the expense of lighter forms (outpatient options). Most exacerbations do not require compulsory hospitalization, as a rule.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.864>

EV0535

Structure of psychic sphere pathology of patients of the regional medical consultative and diagnostic center of sub-arctic territory

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In the structure of pathology 5356 psychiatric patients according to nosology forms, the first place ranking diagnosed by a psychiatrist of the regional advisory diagnostic center occupy organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders (F00–F09) to 48.2%. The second place ranking occupied by neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (F40–F49) to 37.8%. This pathology includes various phobic, anxiety, depressive, hypochondria, obsessive-compulsive, dissociative (conversion), somatoform disorders, as well as response to heavy stress and adjustment disorders. The combination of anxiety and depression observed took place in 70.0% of patients. The majority of patients with anxiety disorders only part of the symptoms is found, however, and they are extremely painful. These people are in most cases not immediately come to the attention of psychiatrists, moving from a general practitioner to a neurologist, cardiologist and doctors of other medical specialists. They have initially diagnoses as vegetative-vascular dystonia, and then diencephalic crises, etc. The third rank place took patients with mental retardation - the proportion of an average of 1.3%. Mental disorder primarily characterized by impaired ability, manifested in the ripening period, provides a common level of intelligence: cognitive, speech, motor and social abilities. For the most part the clinical manifestations of these patients there are two groups of disorders: (1) Disorders of cognitive functions (memory, intelligence, learning, attention); (2) perception of disorder, the content of the thoughts, emotions and behavior.