

Introduction An important aspect to consider in chronic patients on psychotropic medication is their physical health status. Along with an aging population and the side effects of the medication it is key to identify complexities of their physical health that may be troubling the patient or can potentially effect the patient.

Objectives Using the standards for inpatient mental health rehabilitation services highlighted by AIMS Rehab.

we will assess if the current method used to highlight any physical health concerns are being met for the new patients admitted in to the unit from January 2016 to September 2016.

Aims Evaluate the quality of physical healthcare in Margaret Laurie House (Surrey and Borders NHS trust Rehabilitation unit).

Methods We designed a spreadsheet to capture the standards as outlined in 'physical healthcare' section of the AIMS Rehab document.

We obtained the relevant patient data using the System One electronic patient record. The system contains an embedded template where physical health parameters are entered so we were able to simply copy the data from these sections. We then translated this information into an Excel spreadsheet format.

Results The analysis of the data remains as work in progress at the current time. We anticipate low compliance with the 8 outlined standards (9.1.1–9.2.2). These were all considered type 1 standards; according to the AIMS rehab guidance the expectation is that the service must meet 100% of these standards. Upon re-audit we aim for 100% compliance.

Conclusion Work in progress-to be updated.

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

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e-Poster Viewing: Research Methodology

EV1193

Psychometric properties of the Arabic version of adult hope scale

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Introduction The adult hope scale (AHS) was developed as measure of hope with a 12-item using an 8-point Likert-type scale (Snyder et al., 1991). Although there is an Arabic version of AHS, it is not identical to the original version in terms of the number of items response.

Objectives To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the AHS in undergraduate sample.

Methods The participants were undergraduate Kuwaitis (1000 males and 1000) females. The mean age of the males was (20.25 ± 0.05) years, and for females was (19.96 ± 1.44) with a significant age difference (t = 4.22, P < .000). The Arabic version of the AHS was administered to participants. The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the AHS with Life Orientation Test (LOT-R), oxford happiness inventory (OHI), and Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), while the divergent validity of AHS were assessed with Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) and the beck anxiety inventory (BAI).

Results Internal consistency was satisfactory for the AHS (Cronbach's alpha = 0.83) for males and (Cronbach's alpha = 0.81) for females. The results revealed no significant gender differences on happiness (F = 1.68, P > .05). Principal component analyses (PCA) showed that a three-component solution explains %54.56 of the total variance for males and 51.99% for females. The AHS positively correlates with the following variables: SWLS (r = .43), LOT-R

(r = 0.40) OHI (r = .49) while the AHS correlates negatively with BDI-II (r = -.49) and with BAI (r = -.39).

Conclusions This study provides evidence for the reliability and validity of the Arabic AHS for Kuwaitis.

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

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Measuring affective attitudes towards health among adolescents

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Introduction Affective attitudes play a significant role in health behaviors. However, comparing to cognitive attitudes, affective attitudes are much less investigated.

Objectives To study affective attitudes towards health among adolescents, we measured associations between words related to health and positive/negative emotions.

Aims We used the modified Etkind Color Test (Etkind, 1980) as a new measure of affective attitudes.

Methods Subjects (n = 79, Mage = 14.34 ± 1.21, 35 males) ranked 8 colors from Lüscher's color test (1971) from best to least associated with each of 13 words related to health (e.g. sport, risky behaviors) and 6 words related to positive and negative emotions. To calculate an association between an emotion and a health-related word we used a scoring algorithm, similar to Palmer's and colleagues MCA score (Palmer et al., 2013).

Results Means of associations between words and positive emotions were assessed: my body (0.74 ± 2.02), environment (1.17 ± 1.82), eating (1.23 ± 1.98), health (1.60 ± 1.78), risky behaviors (-1.14 ± 2.14), family (2.13 ± 2.00), sport (2.02 ± 1.86), sleep (0.74 ± 1.85), school stress (-0.95 ± 1.89), hygiene (0.91 ± 1.85), medicine (0.61 ± 1.95), psychological well-being (1.11 ± 2.24), illness (-0.43 ± 1.39). Positive emotions had inverse relation with risk behaviors, illness and school stress and direct relation with the rest 10 factors.

All correlations between negative and positive attitudes towards health related words were significant and negative (-.223 < r < .559), except two (medicine and illness).

Conclusions The modified Etkind Color Test describes semantic space of affective attitudes towards health. It showed that adolescents mostly did not have ambivalent attitudes towards health related factors.

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

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Confirmatory factor analysis of the frost et al multidimensional perfectionism scale-24 (F-MPS 24)

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Introduction The F-Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale is a widely used instrument to assess perfectionism trait. The original scale comprises 35-items that measure the six dimensions