

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ethics; debate; multidisciplinary; ethical code

EPV0764

Hospitalization in Psychiatry: Patients' experiences at Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital in Morocco

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Introduction: Hospitalization in psychiatry is marked by the use of care without consent.

We therefore proposed to study from this perspective the feelings and opinions of patients on such an experience.

Objectives: The objective of this work is to explore the experiences of patients and their perception of the effects of this hospitalization, through 3 fundamental ethical principles: Autonomy, beneficence and non-maleficence.

Methods: This study will be conducted at Arrazi Psychiatric Hospital, in patients at the end of their stay, via a questionnaire.

Results: A total of 122 patients attended the study. A very large proportion of patients were satisfied with the premises, space planning, and had knowledge of a structured planning of the organization of care. A senior doctor was identified by 95% of them. Eighty five per cent were free to move around in the hospital. The information on the care offered was perceived by 83.7%. The rates are lower with respect to clear explanations received on the disease, the effects of drugs and the type of hospitalization.

Regarding the feelings experienced during the stay, 83% of people who spoke mentioned a painful experience. The feelings that prevailed were a feeling of helplessness, fear, worthlessness. On the other hand, a majority of patients expressed that the hospitalization had protective effects towards themselves and towards others, but that it wasn't justified.

Conclusions: These results suggest that autonomy and beneficence are respected. Therefore, an attention should be paid to various information given during the stay.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychiatry; Ethical perspectives

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the impact of shared medical decision making on patient satisfaction in psychiatry

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Introduction: The era of the paternalisation of the patient is over, gradually giving way to new models, in particular that of "shared

medical decision making", with the aim of responding to the growing desires of the patient and giving priority to his autonomy.

Objectives: to establish the influence of the new active position of the patient in the therapeutic process on the satisfaction of the psychiatric patient.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study that took place over a period of 5 months from April 2019 to August 2019 in two university hospital psychiatry departments of Razi Hospital in Tunisia. The questionnaire was administered outside any period of hospitalisation, in order to increase the reliability of responses. We used a pre-established form including socio-demographic data, clinical data concerning the patient's mental disorder followed by a patient satisfaction questionnaire regarding the quality of care received in a psychiatric setting.

Results: The patients interviewed in our study reported a good level of satisfaction (67.5%) with their involvement in the therapeutic process. However, 45.5% of the patients expressed dissatisfaction with the information provided to them by their doctor about their mental health status. The majority of the subjects surveyed expressed satisfaction with the quality of the interviews conducted during hospitalisation (71%) and with the time spent with the doctor (67%).

Conclusions: Despite the fact that providing information to patients with mental health problems is a key element of patient satisfaction, not enough doctors actually include it in their daily practice.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psychiatric care; shared medical decision making; the therapeutic process; the satisfaction

Forensic Psychiatry

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Hospitalization time is associated with weight gain in forensic mental health patients

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Introduction: Previous studies have found substantial weight gains in forensic mental health patients (FMHP) during hospitalisation. However, previous studies have not compared in- and outpatients, thus the weight change could be a general change over time. Research on the association between proportional hospitalization time (PHT) and weight change is lacking.

Objectives: To investigate the association between time hospitalized and weight change among FMHP.

Methods: Retrospective cohort study including FMHP with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder treated in the Region of Southern