

EPV0347

Psychopathology and treatment of Prader-Willi syndrome in adulthood: About a clinical case

G.M. Ruiz Martinez*, A. Alvarado Dafonte and L. Soldado Rodriguez

Mental Health Unit, Complejo Hospitalario de Jaen, Jaen, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Prader-Willi syndrome is a congenital disease caused by a genetic alteration of chromosome 15, described by doctors Prader, Labhart and Willi in 1956. It's a rare disease (prevalence 2.8/100,000) and it occurs equally in both sexes and in all races. This disorder produces changes in hypothalamic function that can lead to muscle hypotonia, short stature, a compulsion to eat, and a lack of satiety. At the psychopathological level, the clinic is very varied, being mainly important the psychomotor retardation in different degrees and behavioral problems; especially in the behavioral phenotype. Affective and psychotic symptoms are also frequent.

Objectives: Psychopathology and treatment analysis through a clinical case.

Methods: 40-year-old patient undergoing mental health follow-up since adolescence with a diagnosis of paranoid personality disorder. No medical history of interest. He was admitted to the hospitalization unit for serious behavioral alterations in a context of probable paranoid ideation towards the neighborhood. In the psychopathological examination, marked cognitive rigidity, high impulsivity and very low tolerance to frustration stand out, showing a hostile and defiant attitude. Poorly structured paranoid ideation. Presents obsessive-compulsive behaviors (scratching). Hyperphagia and obesity.

Results: Psychometric assessment (Weiss-IV): total IQ 61 (mild mental retardation). Genetics: deletion 15 q11-q13 of chromosome 15), confirms Prader-Willi diagnosis. Remission of behavioral disorders, suspiciousness and heteroaggressive behaviors with treatment with monthly depot paliperidone (150 mg).

Conclusions: Knowledge of the clinical and morphological characteristics of this syndrome would allow an early diagnosis and treat its possible complications as soon as possible. Antipsychotic treatment is effective in the management of behavioral and psychotic symptoms.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Treatment; genetics; prader-willi; PSYCHOPATOLOGY

EPV0348

Prevalence of psychological disorders among caregivers of children with intellectual disabilities and motor disabilities in Shiraz

F. Bakhshisamarin^{1*}, S. Mirzaei², F. Ansarizangakani³, L. Mousavi⁴ and A. Sorifijini⁵

¹Psychiatry, hospital, Tehran, Iran; ²Psychology, sanandaj University, sanandaj, Iran; ³Psychology, orumieh University, orumeih, Iran;

⁴Psychology, azad University, shiraz, Iran and ⁵Psychology, arak University, arak, Iran

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: The prevalence of mental disorders plays an important role in identifying the state of mental health of the community and estimate the required facilities at any time.

Objectives: Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of psychological disorders in caregivers of children with intellectual disabilities and motor disabilities in Shiraz.

Methods: The research was descriptive and cross-sectional survey. The statistical population consisted of all mothers of children with disabilities who were admitted to welfare centers and clinics of Shiraz in 2019. Of these families, 35 mothers with children with intellectual disability and 35 mothers with children with motor disability were selected as the sample group. SCL-90-R (1976) was used to collect of data. For analyze the data, MANOVA test was used.

Results: The results of this study showed that the most common psychological disorders in caregivers of children with intellectual disability were aggression (hostility), hypersensitivity to interpersonal relationships, anxiety and depression, and in caregivers of children with motor disabilities were physical complaints, sensitivity to interpersonal relationships, paranoid thoughts and anxiety.

Conclusions: According to the findings of this research, it can be concluded that caregivers of children with special needs in terms of mental health are not in a favorable situation, which is due to the lack of proper adaptation with the disability of their child and the failure to meet their needs.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Prevalence; psychological disorders; intellectual disabilities; motor disabilities

Mental health care

EPV0349

Occupational stress and mental suffering among emergency staff

F. Dhoubi¹, N. Kotti¹, R. Masmoudi^{2*}, A. Hrairi³, K. Jmal Hammami¹, M. Larbi Masmoudi¹, J. Masmoudi⁴ and M. Hajjeji¹

¹Department Of Occupational Medicine, HEDI CHAKER hospital, SFAX, Tunisia; ²Psychiatry A, hedi chaker hospital, Sfax, Tunisia; ³The Department Of Occupational Medicine And Work-related Pathology, University hospital Hedi Chaker Sfax, SFAX, Tunisia and ⁴Psychiatrie "a" Department, Hedi Chaker Hospital University -Sfax - Tunisia, sfax, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: In emergency departments, workers regularly report unfavorable working conditions. It's a stressful workplace with excessive workloads, high demands on patient care including exposure to violence, time pressures and overcrowding.

Objectives: -Identify the prevalence of violence, psychological distress and job stress in the emergency department. -Investigate risk factors of aggression among emergency department staff.

Methods: This study is a descriptive-cross sectional analysis study conducted on emergency department staff. Data were collected through a questionnaire including sociodemographic information, circumstances of the aggression, the Karasek questionnaire, and the GHQ-12 (General Health Questionnaire).

Results: Our study included 62 health workers. Half of the population were physicians. The prevalence of assault was estimated at 59.6%. Psychological distress was noted in 64.5% of cases. Occupational stress was estimated at 75.8%. The most common type of assault was verbal aggression (86.4%). The aggressor was most often an accompanying person. The occurrence of violence was not associated with the worker's psychological distress or job stress. On the other hand, we noted an association between aggression and variable work schedule.

Conclusions: Violence against healthcare workers in the emergency department is an important phenomenon. Preventive actions should be taken to improve health professional wellbeing at work.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Work stress; psychic suffering; emergency staff; violence

EPV0350

Personal restoration and feelings of guilt with victims of forced displacement in the colombian caribbean

E.P. Ruiz Gonzalez*, M.J. Arcos Guzman, M.N. Muñoz Argel, A. Uribe Urzola and J.D. Velez Carvajal

Psychology, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Monteria, Colombia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Forced displacement has been shown as a direct consequence of civil wars and armed confrontations, its effects on the victims are evidenced in the material, physical health and psychosocial effects (Mendoza, 2012; Pavas & Díaz, 2019; Ramos, 2018). It is common to identify in victims the presence of a post-offense emotional discomfort, which is recommended to work as a way of forgiveness for the achievement of personal restoration (Prieto & Echegoyen, 2015).

Objectives: For this reason, the results of the study are presented, which has aimed to analyze the relationship between personal restoration and feelings of guilt with victims of forced displacement in the Colombian Caribbean.

Methods: A correlational study has been carried out with a sample of 40 (n = 40) subjects of which 52.5% are men and 47.5% women, the mean age is 57.52 ($\sigma = 13.591$), all with a history of forced displacement; to the data collection has been used the CAPER instrument of Rosales, Rivera and Garcia (2017) ($\alpha = .592$).

Results: There is a positive bilateral correlation between the variables studied ($r = .000$; $p = .829$), the greater the personal restoration, the greater the sense of guilt is also manifested.

		Restoration personal	Guilt
Restoration personal	Pearson correlation	1	.829**
	Sig. (bilateral)		.000
Guilt	Pearson correlation	.829**	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.000	

Conclusions: For therapeutic work in personal restoration with victims of forced displacement, it is important to also include the feeling of guilt, which is presented as post-offense emotional distress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Personal restoration; feeling of guilt; forced displacement; victim

EPV0352

The impact of experiences of violence on the physical and mental health of a portuguese sample

G. Esgalhado* and L. Ferreira

Psychology And Education, University of Beira Interior, Covilha, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Violent Experiences result in economic and social costs for society, impacting on emotions in families, on health (both physical and mental), and overall quality of life, causing potential damages. Thus, it becomes relevant to do research on this impact, aiming at raising awareness and promoting prevention.

Objectives: The purpose of the study is to estimate the impact of experiences of violence on both physical and mental health taking into account variables such as age, gender, and marital status.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study sampling 1407 Portuguese speaking adults, with an age average of 42 years old (DP=17.28). The measures used were: The SF-36 questionnaire to assess quality of life, physical and mental health, and the Experiences of Violence Questionnaire.

Results: The sample was divided into two groups (victims and non-victims). The group of participants that were not subjected to violence presents more positive results. In relation to the comparison between genders, it was verified that males present more positive results having into account all dimensions SF-36 when compared to women. Also, older participants (53 years old or more) presents lower results of general health.

Conclusions: Violence and health, increasingly related due to the impact it has on the subjects' physical and mental health and quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Experiences of Violence; mental health; Physical health

EPV0353

Trauma: Harmful effect of diagnostic labeling and iatrogenic intervention for the recovery process

C. Martín Villarroel*, L. Carpio Garcia, J. Matsuura, M. Sánchez Revuelta, G. Belmonte García, J. Dominguez Cutanda, M. Fernández-Torija Daza and E. García

Psiquiatria, Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Toledo, Toledo, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: We know the coexistence of traumatic factors (loss of affective relationships, experiences of abuse, extreme risk