mental well-being are consistent with our hypotheses and provide support for the convergent and criterion-related validity of the scale.
Conclusions: The C-RIDI has satisfactory psychometric properties. The study results support its internal consistency, convergent validity, criterion-related validity, and factorial validity.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Chronic illness and disability; emotional adjustment; Psychosocial adaptation; Chinese

Research methodology

EPV0582

The use of big data in psychiatry – the role of pharmacy registries

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Introduction: Administrative databases (AD) are repositories of administrative and clinical data related to patient contact episodes with all sorts of health facilities (primary care, hospitals, pharmacies,…).The large number of patients/contact episodes with pharmaceutical facilities available, the systematic and broad register and the fact that AD provides Real-world data are some of the pros in using AD data.
Objectives: To perform a narrative review on the role of Big Data pharmaceutical registries in Mental Health research.
Methods: We conducted a narrative review using MEDLINE and Google Scholar databases in order to analyse current literature regarding the role of BigData pharmaceutical registries in Mental Health Research.
Results: Administrative variables like drug names and prices may be used and linked to other clinical variables such as patients disease, in-hospital mortality, length of stay,(…). The use of electronic medical records may also contribute to systematic surveillance approaches like local or national pharmacovigilance strategies, identification of patients at risk of developing complications and software pop-up warnings related to medication dosage, duplication and lateral effects. The use of Big Data pharmaceutical registries allows to create predictive epidemiological models regarding drugs lateral effects or interactions and may help to perform pharmacovigilance phase 4 clinical trials. Its use may be applied to the optimization of clinical decision, monitoring of drug adverse events, drug cost and administrative monitoring and as surrogate measures of quality care indicators.
Conclusions: Big Data use in pharmaceutical registries allows to collect large and important clinical and administrative data that may be later used in Mental Health care and research.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Big Data; Psychiatry; Pharmacy; Database

EPV0584

Efficacy of armodafinil on reducing excessive sleepiness in patients with shift work disorder: A systematic review protocol

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Introduction: Previous studies have demonstrated that night-shift work is associated with adverse effects impacting physical and psychological health, including the Shift Work Disorder (SWD). SWD is a circadian rhythm disorder characterized by sleepiness and insomnia, resulting from working a shift other than the traditional daytime-shift. Armodafinil, a modafinil longer-lasting R-isomer, is approved for SWD treatment. Due to its pharmacodynamic profile, it may result in more sustained wakefulness during night-shifts than Modafinil.
Objectives: To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing the efficacy of Armodafinil vs Modafinil and/or placebo on reducing SWD excessive sleepiness.
Methods: Will follow PRISMA guidelines. A systematic search will be conducted on PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and ClinicalTrials.gov databases. RCTs comparing Armodafinil with Modafinil and/or Placebo for SWD treatment will be included. No language nor date restrictions will be applied. Outcomes of interest are prespecified as follows: the primary endpoint will be objective sleepiness; secondary endpoints will include subjective sleepiness, adverse effects, awareness, reaction time, memory and cognition. Retrieved studies will be independently screened for eligibility by two reviewers. Disagreements will be solved by consensus or by a third reviewer. Primary studies methodological quality will be assessed and data extracted independently using a standardized extraction-form.
Results: Data will be described and reported as narrative text and summary tables. Heterogeneity of the included studies will be assessed and, if possible, a meta-analysis will be conducted.
Conclusions: It is expected that this systematic review and meta-analysis favours Armodafinil over Modafinil and placebo in the treatment of SWD.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Armodafinil; Shift Work Disorder; Sleepiness; Sistematic Review

Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders

EPV0585

Paraphrenia phantastica. A case report

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