

EPP0740

The effects of illness perceptions on their medication attitudes among patients with schizophrenia.J.-Y. Syu^{1*} and E.C.-L. Lin²¹Nursing, Chiayi Branch, Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Chiayi, Taiwan and ²Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1049

Introduction: Antipsychotics are the primary treatment for patients with schizophrenia. However, medication non-adherence rate of schizophrenia patients is high. Illness perceptions have been identified as critical indicators to influence patients' medication adherence and treatment process. Knowledge remains unclear about the effects of illness perceptions on medication attitudes among patients with schizophrenia.

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the effects of illness perceptions on medication attitudes among patients with schizophrenia.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in a regional teaching hospital in southern Taiwan with a convenience sample of 200 patients with schizophrenia recruited. Two self-reported scales, Illness Perception Questionnaire-Revised (IPQ - R) and Drug Attitude Index - 10 (DAI - 10), were used to assess patients' illness perceptions and medication attitudes. Positive illness perceptions mean patients believe their illness acute, noncyclical, fewer consequences and emotional representation. And have more personal control, treatment control, and illness coherence.

Results: Patients' illness perceptions were negative, with a little illness identity. Most of them believed that illness is more chronic and cyclical, causing negative consequences, lower self-control, and negative emotional expression. However, they thought treatment is moderately helpful for illness control, and the treatment effect is moderate. Multiple regression analysis showed that positive illness perceptions and negatively emotional representation could predict better medication attitudes.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that psychiatric mental health professionals could assess the illness perceptions of schizophrenia patients to influence their medication attitudes. Moreover, developing evidence-based interventions to improve their positive illness perceptions and decrease negative illness perceptions is needed.

Keywords: illness perceptions; medication attitudes; schizophrenia

EPP0737

Resentment and forgiveness with victims of forced displacement in three cities of colombia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1050

Introduction: The armed conflict in Colombia manifests and lasts as barbarism in the contemporary world (Zuleta, 2006). Against this background, it is possible to identify among the victims the prevalence of pathologies associated with traumatic events such as

forced displacement (Andrade, 2008). Studies indicate a harmony between resentment and other psychosocial effects (Arcos, Muñoz, Uribe, Villamil, Ramos, 2018).

Objectives: The results of the study are presented, which has aimed to analyze the relationship between resentment and forgiveness with victims of forced displacement in three cities of Colombian.

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 evidence of a positive bilateral correlation between the variables studied ($r = .000$; $p = .681$), the greater the personal restoration, the greater the feeling of guilt.

Conclusions: It is important that the intervention processes

Correlations			
Forgiveness	Forgiveness		Resentment
	Correlación de Pearson	1	,681**
	Sig. (bilateral)		,000
Resentment	Correlación de Pearson	,681**	1

** . The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral).

designed for the victims of forced displacement focused on forgiveness include in their content elements associated with resentment.

Keywords: armed conflict.; Resentment; forgiveness; forced displacement

EPP0740

Achieving holistic care for the mentally ill: The need for more caregiver support groups in Africa.A.J. Ogunmodede^{1*}, J. Ogunmodede², O. Buhari³ and O. Adegunloye³¹Dept Of Behavioural Sciences, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN, Nigeria; ²Dept Of Medicine, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN & University OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN, Nigeria and ³Dept Of Behavioural Sciences, UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN & University OF ILORIN TEACHING HOSPITAL, ILORIN, Nigeria

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1051

Introduction: Caregiver support groups provide an avenue for interactions among the caregivers of the mentally ill, where they share their fears, hopes and uncertainties about their ill relatives. They are a means to be "heard" by care providers, a platform for psychoeducation as well as an avenue for participation in clinical decision making and formulation of patients' care plans. In most parts of Africa, such support groups do not exist and where they do, they are poorly structured and poorly funded.

Objectives: This review was aimed at examining the concept of caregiver support groups for the mentally ill globally as revealed in the currently available body of knowledge, as well as raise awareness for the need for such groups in Africa

Methods: A review of related literature was done using appropriate key words and search engines.