

EPV0499

Consent in emergency psychiatry : a literature review

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Introduction: The fundamental principle of medical ethics is based on the principle of autonomy, of which consent is part, in addition to the right to information and the free choice of caregiver by the patient. In the psychiatric emergency department, the psychiatrist is confronted in his daily practice with the decisions of outpatient or hospital care, sometimes without the consent of the patients, in particular when the disorders hinder their capacities for self-assessment and judgment or when there is a vital prognosis involved.

Objectives: It is therefore important to know certain basic legal rules in order to better manage these emergency situations.

Methods: Literature review

Results: Patients requiring care in the emergency department present particular challenges to ensuring valid consent. Patients often present in a crisis situation and their abilities may be altered by, for example, psychoactive substances or impaired judgment. These patients are cared for by clinicians who may have to make urgent decisions based on incomplete information. The emergency department can be a disorienting and frightening environment for patients. The following aspects of consent: autonomy and capacity, are particularly relevant to care in emergency departments.

Conclusions: The interplay between emergent need, presumed incompetence, implied consent, and societal interest, as well as the individual details of each case, are all important in making the right ethical and legal decision in an emergency situation. given, because the emergency situation does not allow any delay in the decision-making process.

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EPV0500

Phenibut intoxication in a patient on methadone substitution therapy: A case report

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Introduction: Phenibut is a synthetic γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) agonist used to treat symptoms of mental disorders like anxiety and insomnia. The substance is licensed and widely used in Russia. Its recreational use is increasing in many countries as it is easily accessible online. In a recent years, several case reports of phenibut intoxication and withdrawal have been published worldwide.

Objectives: We present a case report of intoxication with phenibut in a patient with psychoactive substances use disorder on regular methadone substitution therapy.

Methods: A 40-year-old male was hospitalized for the first time in the psychiatric ward due to intoxication with phenibut. Before admission, he was confused, with incoherent speech. Bradypnea

and somnolence were observed. A urine screening test was positive for methadone and benzodiazepines, while there was no information on phenibut intake at that time. After receiving naloxone, the patient became agitated and haloperidol was introduced.

Results: The main symptoms of phenibut intoxication, which have also been described in other cases, are cardiovascular effects, insomnia, anxiety, agitation, hallucinations, and reduced level of consciousness. In our case, a more heterogeneous clinical picture of intoxication was observed, due to the simultaneous use of methadone and other PAS.

Conclusions: The availability of various synthetic substances available online is constantly increasing. Their use is most common in the population with substance use disorders, in patients on substitution therapy and in patients with mental disorders in general. The clinical picture of intoxication can thus be very diverse and atypical, which requires increased attention from clinicians.

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EPV0501

Workplace Violence Against Nurses Working In Mental Hospitals In Oman: a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Workplace violence (WPV) has been a persistent problem that is underestimated and generally disregarded by the public and professional organisations, and it has been noticed that the highest number of these assaults are directed towards healthcare workers.

Objectives: The aim of the study is to determine the prevalence of workplace violence against nurses in psychiatry hospitals in Oman and to explore the determinants contributing to the workplace violence

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study was conducted at two tertiary mental health care hospitals (Al Masarra Hospital and Sultan Qaboos University Hospital) in Muscat, Oman between October, and December of 2021. Participants were asked to complete the Workplace Violence in the Health Sector to assess level of violence, as well as a sociodemographic survey.

Results: This study included 106 participants with 80% response rate. The Majority of participants aged between 30-39 years. Of this study, 52.8% were female and most of the participants are Omani (73%) and working in inpatient (80%). The highest type of violence experiences was verbal violence 86.8% followed by physical violence 57.5%. Most physical violence incidents 26.4% took place during weekdays with highest incidences happened during morning shifts (34%) followed by afternoon shift (25.5%).

Conclusions: Current study revealed a relatively high prevalence of WPV among nurses working at psychiatric hospitals in Oman. Future studies needed to explore the predictors of violent among nurse. It is important to invest in the prevention of WPV by constant training of workers in mental hospital in Oman on how to respond to violent psychiatric patients.

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