

² Eastern Maine Medical Center, Family Medicine Residency, Bangor, USA

* Corresponding author.

Introduction We present three community case studies for how community development and cultural enhancement affected mental health as an epiphenomenon.

Methods An initiative was undertaken in 3 Northern Canadian aboriginal communities to enhance spiritual and cultural fluency and to provide opportunities to healthy interaction among community members. We began each process with a narrative investigation of the community by eliciting stories about perceived problems in the community. We collected further narratives at the end of the intervention about how it had affected people personally. We reviewed the narratives for commonalities and themes using modified grounded theory and dimensional analysis. We measured numbers of patients presenting to behavioral health services with mental health diagnoses, number of people sent to hospital for mental health treatment, and number of suicide attempts. We collected quality of life data using the My Medical Outcome Profile 2.

Results Community development and cultural enhancement efforts reduced all of the variables we were tracking. Follow-up interviews revealed common themes of people becoming more present-centered, feeling higher quality in their relationships; feeling more connected to god, creator, nature, or higher power; feeling more peaceful; feeling more accepting of death and change; and having a greater sense of meaning and purpose. As an interesting side effect, people began to eat more traditional diets and to be more active.

Conclusions Creating opportunities for community interaction and shared community projects and enhancing interactions with spiritual elders resulted in improvement in indices of mental health in three indigenous communities in Northern Canada.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2232>

EW0363

Female genital mutilation [FGM] and emotional support: A research study exploring the value and sustainability of offering emotional support to women exposed to FGM

S. McAndrew*, T. Warne, P. Mulongo

University of Salford, School of Nursing Midwifery Social Work & Social Science, Salford, United Kingdom

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Global estimates suggest over 130 million girls and women have undergone FGM. While practiced in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, due to immigration trends it is now prominent in Western society. While studies have focused on physical health consequences, post-2000 a small but growing number of studies have reported on the psychological impact of FGM. This paper reports on a project exploring the mental health consequences of FGM, the effectiveness of therapeutic support, and the sustainability of a new service through training peer mentors.

Objectives To establish and evaluate 3 drop-in clinics, offering emotional support to women who have experienced FGM. Build capacity through training peer mentors to continue the work of supporting women.

Method Community-based participatory research (CBPR) was used for this two-part project. In part 1, 30 women participated, data being collected via the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWS) and follow-up interviews. Part 2 involved the training of 12 peer mentors. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis and evaluation respectively.

Results Improvement was found in the women's mental well-being, with themes (1) Speaking the unspoken (2) Emancipation of emotion (3) Harnessing hope, being identified. Of the 12 peer mentors successfully completing the course, 9 are now volunteering.

Conclusion Mental health professionals are best placed to enable women to address FGM traumas and improve their mental well-being. Additionally, they can raise public and professional awareness and, through research, can help develop more appropriate and sensitive services for migrant women from practicing communities.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2233>

EW0364

Korean public knowledge and perceptions about treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder

I. Shon^{1,*}, B. Nam²

¹ Keyo Hospital, psychiatry, Uiwang, Republic of Korea

² Konkuk University, Psychiatry, Chungju, Republic of Korea

* Corresponding author.

Objective The aim of this study was to examine (1) public knowledge and perceptions about attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and (2) factors influencing the public's decisions to adhere to ADHD pharmacotherapy.

Methods In this study, 396 participants responded to the Internet survey regarding their experiences, beliefs and treatment preferences about ADHD.

Results Two hundred and fifty-two respondents (63.6%) were reluctant to pharmacological treatment of ADHD. The respondents chose the functional impairment of the brain as the main cause of ADHD were favorable to pharmacological treatment and scored significantly high on the ADHD Knowledge Questionnaire. On the other hand, the respondents who regarded ADHD as an overly active personality rather than a disease were skeptical to pharmacotherapy and scored significantly low. The respondents who were acquainted with someone who had been diagnosed with ADHD perceived themselves relatively well informed about ADHD. However, the subjective perception of the degree of knowledge of ADHD was not correlated with the objective score of the ADHD Knowledge Questionnaire.

Conclusion The Korean public is not well informed about ADHD and its treatments. Culturally appropriate psychoeducational strategies based on the media and the Internet are needed. Providing biomedical conceptualization of ADHD to the public may aid with treatment decisions and promote adherence to pharmacological treatment.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2234>

EW0365

A systematic review and case report of the Koro syndrome in an intellectually disabled Caucasian patient

A. Pastor Romero*, E. Guillot de Mergelina, L. Borredá Belda, J.F. Pérez Prieto

Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia, Psychiatry department, Valencia, Spain

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Koro syndrome has traditionally been considered a culturally bound syndrome, characterized by the delusional belief that one's genitalia are retracting and the anxiety caused by the

perception of imminent death. Although it is widely regarded as an epidemic in South-east Asia, there are some isolated cases in other cultures as well.

Objectives We present a Koro case study and a systematic review, focusing on the presentation and its treatment, in order to make visible this syndrome to Western culture and provide the tools to identify it.

Aims To provide an overview of Koro's presentation, phenomenology and treatment. We also want to clarify the nosology classification of this syndrome and its influence in the reported cases.

Methods We begin describing a new case of Koro syndrome: a Spanish male presented an acute psychosis, the patient had an intellectual disability and a family history of mental illness. A systematic review was done based on articles published in Pubmed following the PRISMA guidelines.

Results From 117 studies, only 29 met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed on several epidemiological and clinical characteristics. We found that Koro syndrome is more often presented as a result of intoxication or as a part of a previous known psychotic disorder. Cases involving patients sharing their delusion have been only reported in Asia.

Conclusion No specific data could be obtained about epidemiology and pathogenesis, as our conclusion about Koro syndrome was based mainly on few case studies. Pharmacotherapy and social support may be effective in ameliorating the symptoms.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2235>

EW0366

Describing and comparing quality in psychiatric care across the globe with the QPC-Instrument

A. Schröder*, L.O. Lundqvist

Faculty of Medicine and Health, University Health Care Research Center, Örebro, Sweden

* Corresponding author.

Introduction There is a lack of cross-cultural comparison of patients and staff perceptions of quality of care in the psychiatric care. One reason is the absence of standardized instruments.

Objectives The international research programme "Quality in Psychiatric Care" aims at adapting the instrument QPC versions for patients and staff to different international settings.

Aims The aims are to test the psychometric properties and equivalence of dimensionality of the different language versions of QPC and also to describe and compare the quality of inpatient, outpatient and forensic in-patient psychiatric care across different countries.

Methods The QPC is a family of self-reported instruments from the patients' perspective. In this programme, we used different languages versions in three areas for patient and staff; inpatient (QPC-IP/IPS), outpatient (QPC-OP/OPS) and forensic inpatient care (QPC-FIP/FIPS).

Results The Danish versions for QPC-FIP and QPC-FIPS show that the confirmatory factor analysis revealed that the factor structure was equivalent to the original Swedish version. Patients rated the quality of care generally lower than staff and lowest in the participation dimension. The Indonesian version of QPC-IP is under analysis. The first result show that patients rated the quality of care lower than Swedish inpatients and lowest in the discharge dimension. Several studies in Indonesia are still ongoing as well as in Brazil and Spain.

Conclusions There are few standardized instruments for measuring quality of care in the psychiatric care. Therefore, QPC is expected to make an important contribution to the development in this field.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2236>

EW0367

Emotional expression and culture: Implications from nine Arab countries

B. Abu-Hamda, A. Soliman*, A. Babekr, T. Bellaj
Qatar University, Social Sciences Psychology, Doha, Qatar

* Corresponding author.

Introduction There is a notion that emotional expression is universal, yet it is subject to cultural variations. Research in this field has studied cultural extremes in European, American and East Asian cultures. However, very little is known about the differences in emotional expression in the Arab subcultures.

Objective Exploring the differences between the emotional reactions among the nine Arab subcultures.

Aims (1) Examining the cultural differences in emotional reactions; (2) examining the differences between Muslim and non-Muslim individuals; (3) exploring the differences between Arabs and non-Arabs.

Methods Several real life scenarios including 15 different stressful situations and 15 non-stressful situations were presented to 40 individuals from the nine Arab subcultures. The participants were aged between 18 to 40 years of age. The subjects were randomly classified into groups depending on whether they were Arabs or non-Arabs and according to whether they were Muslims or non-Muslims. The subjects' emotional reactions were measured by means of Likert-like items.

Results The results showed that there were no significant differences among the nine Arab subcultures in their emotional reactions to the non-stressful situations. However, there were significant differences among the Arab subcultures in the stressful situations. Moreover, both religion and ethics were strong predictors of the differences in the emotional reactions that varied between subjects in their cultural group. The Arab Muslims tended to express more anger but the Arab non-Muslims expressed more sadness.

Conclusions Emotional expression is impacted by ones' cultural background and is particularly influenced by religion and ethics. Although Arab countries share the same language, they express emotions differently.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.2237>

EW0368

The improvement of mental health competences and skills on a Brazilian Federal University

D. Soria^{1,*}, J.D. Cabrial¹, B.C. Marinho¹, N. Romeiro¹,
A. Mendes², R. Mello¹, T.V.C. Vernaglia¹

¹ Federal University of State of Rio de Janeiro, Nursing Medical Surgical, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

² Nise da Silveira Psychiatric Institution, Culture Point Madness on the street Loucura Suburbana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

* Corresponding author.

Background The extension project "UNIRIO is madness: the improvement of mental health competences and skills." work since 2015 with "Ponto de Cultura Loucura Suburbana" on the promotion of mental health and culture style in Brazil. The project work on the development of psychosocial rehabilitation for psychiatric patients, their families and the community.

Aims Participate on the production and execution on the artistic/therapeutic workshop that demystify the social stigmatizing vision about psychiatric patients.