

women (86%) and 25 men (14%). In this case, the most common age range was 36–50 years, both for women and for men.

Conclusions The epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients with changing of mood assessed by the emergency service are described from a naturalistic approach.

Which Chi² we will discover if the population who has been taken between woman and man is significant and with the median, we will also determine if the age ranges are enough significant to confirm our hypothesis.

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

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EV620

Atypical psychosis in emergency: A case review

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The authors describe the presentation of a case of atypical psychosis in the emergency services, and describe the unusual clinical features of manifestation of psychotic disorders.

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EV621

Gender difference among psychiatric patient's profile in emergency department

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Introduction Over the past 40 years, services for psychiatric patients have become increasingly deinstitutionalized, shifting away from inpatient facilities. As a result, patients seek other avenues for treatment, including outpatient facilities and community resources. Unfortunately, those resources have also become increasingly constrained by widespread budget cuts, leaving patients with the health care system's last remaining safety net—the emergency department (ED).

Because EDs are seeing increasing numbers of patients, hospital administrators have recognized the importance of improving throughput and the quality of care delivered in EDs.

The aim of this report is to investigate the gender difference among patient's profile in psychiatric emergency room, assessing the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics, reasons for attendance and practices.

Methods Retrospective and observational study, conducted at Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, during a three month period. Statistical analysis of data with "SPSS 21".

Results During the three months period, a total of 2309 patients were admitted in Psychiatric ED, 1485 female and 824 male.

Regarding clinical data, the authors are expecting to find different psychopathology among male and female, as well as psychiatric comorbidities, diagnoses after discharge, treatment conducts, social support and different rates of psychiatric comorbidities.

Conclusions Factors such as patient's vulnerability, defined by socio-demographic elements, characteristic as the type and severity of their mental illness, social support, treatment adherence, with significant implications of prognosis, costs and care. The conducted

study enabled us to outline a profile of male and female psychiatric patients in ED.

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

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EV624

"Flakka": An emerging trend or a mass media phenomenon? Presence of alpha-PVP in samples submitted to a drug checking facility

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Introduction New psychoactive substances (NPS) are drugs that have recently become available, are not worldwide regulated, and often intend to mimic the effect of controlled drugs. α -Pyrrolidinopentiophenone (Alpha-PVP) is a potent stimulant cathinone that is thought to act inhibiting dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake. It has been associated with hallucinations, psychosis and death.

Objectives To explore the presence of Alpha-PVP from the samples handled to, and analyzed by energy control.

To determine whether it is a new trend in recreational settings.

Methods All samples presented to energy control were analyzed. Samples in which alpha-PVP was detected using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry were selected for study.

A Google trend analysis was also performed to assess the media impact of alpha-PVP.

Results From a total of 20,062 samples, 33 contained alpha-PVP (0.16%). The samples containing alpha-PVP were mostly sold as such (40%) despite a significant proportion being sold as MDMA (15%). Google trend analysis showed an abrupt increase of alpha-PVP searches in 2015 reaching 50% of the MDMA-ones.

Conclusion Our results suggest presence of Alpha-PVP in the drug market may be increasing, especially as adulterant of other drugs. Severe side effects might be even more serious considering that a significant proportion of users may ignore which substance they are actually using. However, the total amount of alpha-PVP analyzed remains small, and does not support the alarming reports published in media.

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

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EV625

Frequent attendance: A clinical and epidemiological study

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Background Frequent attenders (FA) are patients who attend a health care facility repeatedly. The frequency of frequent attendance at emergencies department has been defined as 4 or more