

Results The residential units were mainly in the community ($n = 17$, 73.9%), and had QuIRC mean scores above 50% in the following dimensions : living environment, self-management and autonomy, social inclusion, and human rights. Service users' level of activity (TUD) at 8-months did not differ between intervention and control groups. At 8 months, all QuIRC dimensions scored higher in the Intervention group, without reaching statistical significance. Pre- post-tests comparison showed a significant increase in the knowledge acquired by the staff.

Conclusions The intervention had impact on the staff's knowledge without reaching significant change of users' activity and quality of care of the units.

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

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EW0673

Differences in symptom expression between Vietnamese and German patients utilizing a psychiatric outpatient service using the PHQ

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Objective Despite a large body of work on somatic symptom presentation among people of Asian descent, research has shown heterogeneous results. Examining symptom presentation in clinically and ethnically well-characterized populations constitutes a first step towards better understanding differing patterns symptom of presentation. This is the first larger study aiming to compare Vietnamese and German psychiatric outpatients regarding symptom presentation.

Methods 110 Vietnamese and 109 German patients seeking psychiatric treatment at two outpatient clinic services in Berlin were asked to complete the patient health questionnaire (PHQ). Comparisons of Vietnamese and German patients were conducted using independent t -tests. The somatic symptom module (PHQ-15), the depression module (PHQ-9) and the original PHQ-modules examining anxiety and psychosocial stress levels were compared for both groups using multivariate analysis. Categorical variables were evaluated using χ^2 analysis. Cronbach's alpha was calculated separately for both groups and all PHQ modules.

Results Vietnamese patients endorsed significantly higher levels of somatic symptoms overall and on individual somatic items, such as pain-related disturbances. Yet, German and Vietnamese patients did not differ in terms of depression severity. Vietnamese patients with fewer German language skills showed a significantly higher tendency for somatization. While German patients showed higher total scores on the anxiety- and stress-modules of the PHQ, this difference was not statistically significant. Vietnamese and German patients showed comparable Cronbach's alpha for all subscales.

Conclusion As data was collected from both groups upon the first visit to an outpatient clinic, the symptoms reported could be reflective of culture related symptom awareness when feeling discomfort in the context of mental illness.

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

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Development and investigating the effectiveness of an integrated school-based program for changing attitude toward substance abuse based on philosophy for children components and emotional intelligence

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Background Substance abuse in the youth is one of the major problems of any society. The research purpose was the development of a program for changing female adolescents' attitude toward substance abuse and evaluating its effectiveness.

Methods To develop the treatment, important variables influencing in shaping attitudes toward substance abuse were selected. Afterwards, structural equation modeling approach was conducted for examining the relationship among variables (emotional intelligence, critical thinking, caring thinking and reasoning) and identifying significant paths and variables. Based on these variables, a program developed for changing students' attitudes. To evaluate effectiveness of programs a pretest-post test design with the control group was used. Random sampling was carried out for selecting 26 students attending senior high schools in district 2 of Tehran. Then, sample randomly assigned in experimental and control groups. Experimental group exposed to philosophy for children intervention in the form of community of inquiry. Control group didn't receive the intervention. The data were collected from Nazari's questionnaire for attitude toward substance abuse.

Results ANCOVA revealed that based on a composite score of attitude toward substance abuse (adjusting pretest effect), there is a significant difference between two groups at 0.99 significance level (partial = 0.329, $P < 0.001$, = 11.28).

Conclusions It is recommended that the school based program should be used for developing and strengthen the students' attitude based on exploring itself, rather than simply giving awareness about substance abuse. In this treatment, rather than highlighting accumulating knowledge, put emphasis on, thinking, decision-making, and management of emotions.

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Medical assistance in dying: The Canadian experience

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Canada is in the midst of implementing new and rapidly evolving policies on medical assistance in dying (MAID). Following the landmark Canadian Supreme Court *Carter v. Canada* ruling in February 2015, the former prohibition against physician-assisted death was deemed to violate the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Court provided until 2016 for development of national legislation and policies that allowed for physician-assisted dying in cases of "grievous and irremediable" illness and "intolerable suffering". This session will review shifting public, societal and medical concepts regarding assisted dying and the Canadian experience