

reliability and excellent test-retest reliability. Receiver operating characteristic analysis revealed that the area under the curve was 0.83, indicating excellent ability to detect triggers of suicidal ideation. With a cutoff point of 2, the sensitivity and specificity were 0.86 and 0.67, respectively.

**Conclusions** The TSII can be completed in 5 minutes and is perceived as easy to complete. Moreover, the inventory yielded highly acceptable parameters of validity and reliability.

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

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## EW617

### Suicidal ideation among former prisoners of war's wives – a longitudinal dyadic study

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**Introduction** The long-term associations between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicidal ideation (SI) among ex-prisoners of war (ex-POWs) has recently been exemplified. Several studies have revealed the toll of war captivity on secondary traumatization' (ST) of ex-POWs' wives. However, a question remains regarding the possible SI among ex-POWs' wives.

**Objectives** Understanding of SI phenomena among wives of severely traumatized ex-POWs in a longitudinal dyadic designed study.

**Aims** Assessment of SI among ex-POWs' wives and the longitudinal associations with their husbands' PTSD. We also aim to assess the moderating role of the couple's dyadic adjustment in these associations.

**Method** A sample of 233 Israeli couples (142 ex-POWs couples and a comparison group of 91 veteran couples) completed self-report measures at two time points: T1 30 (2003–4) and T2 37 (2010) years after the 'Yom Kipur' 1973 war.

**Results** Surprisingly, no significant differences were found between ex-POWs wives and veterans' wives, with and without husbands' PTSD, in SI at T1 and T2. Only among ex-POW couples, an increase in the husband's level of PTSD and SI was related to a more moderate increase in their wives' SI between T1 and T2. Interestingly, the more a wife reported positive dyadic adjustment, the more moderate the increase in her SI between T1 to T2, regardless of the study group.

**Conclusions** Suicidal ideation among ex-POWs' wives is closely related to their husbands' PTSD and is moderated by their perception of marital adjustment.

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

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## TeleMental Health

## EW618

### Online destigmatization of schizophrenia: A Romanian experience

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**Introduction** Mental illness stigma existed long before psychiatry, although sometimes the institution of psychiatry has not helped enough in reducing either stereotyping or discriminatory practices. Stigma of mental illness involves problems with knowledge, attitudes, and behavior and has important negative consequences for patients and their families. As new technologies become more reliable and accessible, mental health specialists are developing new and innovative methods through which they may provide services. Internet has an important role in the delivery of information because of its ability to reach a large number of people in a cost-effective manner.

**Objectives** In order to reduce stigma an online platform with relevant information about schizophrenia was developed. Simultaneously a social media campaign to increase awareness was launched.

**Methods** A multidisciplinary team of psychiatrists, web-developers, IT specialists and designers developed the platform [www.schizophrenia.ro](http://www.schizophrenia.ro). The platform is intended to be simple and with a great visual impact and it gathers general information about schizophrenia. The social media campaign used emotional messages like "Diagnosis is not the end of the road" or "I'm a person not a diagnosis" combined with high impact images.

**Results** From 1st January to end of September 2015 the platform had about 22,500 users and about 70,500 page views. The social media campaign had a reach of approximately 9700 people in just 2 months.

**Conclusions** The World Wide Web is increasingly recognized as a powerful tool for prevention and intervention programs and could also play an important role in destigmatization campaigns.

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

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## EW619

### Therapist-guided internet-based cognitive-behavioural therapy for adult obsessive-compulsive disorder: A meta-analysis

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**Introduction** Cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) is the first-line psychological treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, most individuals suffering from OCD do not receive CBT. An innovative approach to improve access to evidence-based care is the use of the Internet to deliver effective treatments. Therapist-guided Internet-based cognitive-behavioural therapy (iCBT) involves the administration of structured online lessons that provide the same information and skills typically taught in clinician-administered CBT, often with email support from a therapist. Accumulating evidence on iCBT for OCD has been produced, but a meta-analysis has not been conducted.

**Objectives** Through meta-analytic methods, the present study summarized evidence on iCBT for OCD.

**Aims** Efficacy on OCD symptoms and comorbid depression versus control conditions at post-treatment and follow-up was evaluated.