

vention of coronary events should include a greater concern for mental health as well.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1406>

EV422

Prevention of postoperative delirium - A prospective nurse-led intervention on surgical wards in a general hospital

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Objective Delirium is a frequent postoperative complication in older and cognitively impaired patients in general hospitals. Delirium is associated with prolonged hospital stay as well as with an increased risk of nursing home placement after discharge. We wanted to study whether the implementation of a specialized delirium nurse on a surgical ward leads to a reduction in the frequency of postoperative delirium.

Methods In an open-label study on two surgical wards of a general hospital, first the prevalence rate of postoperative delirium in patients older than 70 years was assessed (March to August 2011). During the following intervention phase (September 2011 to June 2012), a trained geriatric nurse implemented delirium-preventative measures in accordance with the Hospital Elder Life Program (HELP). The second surgical ward provided standard treatment as usual as an in-house control.

Results Overall 20.2%, 95% CI [14.6, 26.4] of patients on both wards without special intervention developed postoperative delirium. By implementing preoperative screening measures and specific interventions by a delirium nurse, the incidence of postoperative delirium was reduced to 4.9%, 95% CI [0.0, 11.5]. The interventions were validation, improving sleep quality, cognitive activation, early mobilisation, improving sensory perception and optimising food and fluid intake. Most important predictors of postoperative delirium were Mini Mental Status Exam results, age and preoperative infection.

Conclusion The establishment of a specialised delirium nurse as well as the implementation of simple preoperative care measures increased postoperative attention, cognitive activation and is associated significantly with reducing risk of postoperative delirium in older and cognitively impaired inpatients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1407>

EV423

Prevention, early detection and effective treatment of the psychological disorders in asthma and chronic obstructive lung disease

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Background Chronic respiratory diseases which embrace asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are common conditions in the population. In a large number of cases, they are diagnosed very late. Statistics of deaths, especially in the case of COPD, are underestimated because morbidity and mortality can be

affected by other comorbid conditions, for example cardiovascular disease.

Objective The objective of this analysis was to find out the correlation between the psychological distress and social factors in patients with asthma and chronic obstructive lung disease.

Methods A literature analysis on this topic was performed. Asthma and COPD impair not only physical functioning of patients but also affect their psychological state. Mood disorders and cognitive function impairment are more often observed in this group than in the general population. It has been proven that the coexistence of psychological dysfunction significantly worsens the functioning of patients (affects, among others, their work, family and social lives) and has an impact on the course of the treatment of the somatic illness. First of all, patients with cognitive deficits have greater problems in applying treatment recommendations. Accordingly, it seems to be important to pay more attention to the problem of mental disorders in patients with obstructive lung diseases.

Conclusions There is a clear need for a multidisciplinary approach that will enable prevention, early detection and effective treatment of the psychological disorders in that group of patients.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1408>

EV424

Beneficial effect of mindfulness based art therapy in patients with breast cancer - A randomized controlled trial

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Background Mindfulness based art therapy induces emotional relaxation in cancer patients and is a treatment known to improve psychological stability. The objective of this research was to evaluate the treatment effects of MBAT for breast cancer patients.

Methods Twenty-four breast cancer patients were selected as subjects of the study. Two groups, the MBAT group and control group with 12 patients each, were randomly assigned. The patients in the MBAT group were given 12 sessions of treatments. To measure depression and anxiety, low scales of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) was used. Health-related quality of life was evaluated using the European organization for research and treatment of cancer quality of life questionnaire (EORTC-QLQ-C30). The treatment results were analyzed using Ancova and two-way repeated measures Anova.

Results The results showed that depression and anxiety decreased significantly and health-related quality of life improved significantly in the MBAT group. In the control group, however, there was no significant change.

Conclusions MBAT can be seen as an effective treatment method that improves breast cancer patients' psychological stability and quality of life. Evaluation of treatment effects using program development and large-scale research for future clinical application is needed.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1409>