

EV0341

Impact of illness course perception on desire for social distance towards people suffering from schizophrenia in Hanoi, Vietnam

L.K. Martensen¹, E. Hahn¹, T.D. Cao², G. Schomerus³, M. Dettling¹, M.H. Nguyen^{1,*}, M.C. Angermeyer⁴, A. Diefenbacher⁵, T.M.T. Ta¹

¹ Charité, Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Berlin, Germany

² Hospital 103, Military Academy of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Psychological Medicine, Hanoi, Vietnam

³ Ernst Moritz Arndt University, Department for Psychiatry, Greifswald, Germany

⁴ Center for Public Health, Center for Public Health, Untere Zeile 13, 3482 Gössing am Wagram, Austria

⁵ Evang, Hospital Elisabeth Herzberge, Department of Psychiatry-Psychotherapy and Psychosomatic, Berlin, Germany

Introduction In Vietnam, as well as in other low and middle-income countries, stigmatization and discrimination of mentally ill patients is highly prevalent.

Objectives It is important to identify determinants of stigmatization in a socio-cultural context as they may reveal anchor points for anti-stigma efforts.

Aims This population based study conducted in urban and rural Hanoi aims to explore whether public perception of prognosis and course of illness concerning people with symptoms indicating schizophrenia have an impact on the desire for social distance, an important factor of stigmatization.

Methods Based on a population survey using unlabelled vignettes for schizophrenia carried out in the greater Hanoi area in 2013, a sum score of the Social Distance Scale was calculated. A regression analysis was carried out to examine the impact perception of prognostic factors on the desire for social distance. The stratification of the sample ($n=455$) was representative in terms of gender, age, urbanity and household size to the Hanoi population according to the 2013 census.

Results Factor analysis revealed three independent factors of prognosis perception:

- 1. lifelong dependency on others;
 - 2. loss of social integration and functioning;
 - 3. positive expectations towards treatment outcome.
- Both negative prognostic ideas (1,2) were significantly correlated with more desire for social distance in schizophrenia.

Conclusion Stronger desire for social distance was observed among people with negative expectations about the prognosis of persons suffering from psychotic symptoms. Thus, our study indicates a link between social acceptance and ability to maintain a social role in the Vietnamese society.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.671>

EV0342

Stories of exceptional survivors who visit aboriginal healers: Cross-cultural lessons for psychiatry

L. Mehl-Madrona

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

Introduction Indigenous communities exist within most countries. These communities often have their own informal and invisible (to their mainstream neighbors) systems of health care. We wondered what happened to people who approached traditional community healers for help with mental health problems.

Methods We interviewed 100 people who had received mental health diagnoses from conventional practitioners and then sought traditional community healers for help. We compared them to a matched population from a computer database who did not seek traditional healers. Patients who visited the healers did statistically significantly better than the comparison group. Panels of naïve graduate students evaluated patient interviews and picked themes that consistently emerged. Scenarios were developed to rate patients along these dimensions from “1” to “5”. New panels did the ratings. Comparisons were made between these 2 groups of people, and those who improved with healers had more change from before to after treatment on the dimensions of Present-centeredness; Forgiveness of others; Release of blame, bitterness, and chronic anger; Orientation to process versus outcome; Sense of Humor; Sense of Meaning and Purpose; and Faith and Hope. The patients who worked with the healers had a new and plausible (to the patient, his or her family, and the healers) explanation for why he or she got well, including a story reflecting a belief about how he or she can stay well; supportive community who believes in the person’s cure.

Conclusions The treatment provided by conventional healers produces measurable changes in several parameters associated with improved mental health.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.672>

EV0343

Mental health consequences of bride kidnapping in the Kyrgyz republic

E. Molchanova^{1,*}, T. Galako²

¹ American University in Central Asia, Psychology, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

² Kyrgyz State Medical Academy, Psychiatry, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

* Corresponding author.

The consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) in the Kyrgyz Republic have often remained outside of both police officers’ and mental health care specialists’ attention. Statistical data on gender-based violence in the Kyrgyz Republic are underestimated, given that the majority of victims prefer not to seek help at all. One of the types of GBV in the Kyrgyz Republic is bride kidnapping, which is still very popular in rural areas of the state. Brides, that were kidnapped, present common behaviors and symptoms, such as an submissiveness, idealization of a husband, numbing, permanent desire to please a mother-in-law and other relatives of higher status in the family. Problems with the urogenital system, such as signs of urethritis and cystitis, vaginal itching, menstrual irregularities are also very common among daughters-in-law who were brutally kidnapped and had been experiencing violence from members of their families. Authors present an algorithm of dealing with the problem, which has been already implemented as a pilot project in one of the regions of the state.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.673>

EV0344

Reflection of local and universal historical time in symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia

E. Molchanova^{1,*}, R. Tsoy², I. Sim³

¹ American University in Central Asia, Psychology, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

² Kyrgyz State Medical Academy, Psychiatry, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

³ American University in Central Asia, Psychology, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

* Corresponding author.

Psychopathological signs reflect general and significant phenomenon, the whole “extract” of a particular historical time, consisting of a bizarre set of events, influential characters twisted in an individual history of a patient. Except detailed “real” clinical picture reflecting socio-political events, authors consider formatting mechanisms of “unreal” content of hallucinatory-delusional symptoms. In such cases, main heroes are mythological characters for example gins or intimidating heroes of modern movies like vampires and zombies. Events in the social sets, such as Facebook and Instagram are also reflected in experiences of patients. Authors focus their attention on a paradox of logical reflection of events in the context of delusional symptoms versus paralogical interpretations. Research is based on clinical cases, and shows up a spectrum of mechanisms of how events are either included or ignored in the forming a content of psychopathological experiences.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.674>

EV0345

Mental health stigma among Oman Medical Speciality Board (OMSB) residents

S. Musharraf^{1,*}, W. Al-Ruzaiqi², S. Al-Adawi³

¹ OMSB, psychiatry, Muscat, Oman

² OMSB, Child health, Muscat, Oman

³ SQUH, Behavioral medicine, Muscat, Oman

* Corresponding author.

Background Arab/Islamic culture such as those in Oman has been prescribed to be part of “collective culture” where family is central to one’s identity. It is not clear how mental illness is perceived among young doctors in Oman in the light of modernization and acculturation.

Aims Explore the socio-cultural teaching impact on attitudes towards mental health problems among Omani physicians.

Method The consenting residents were asked to fill self-reported questionnaire Attitudes towards Mental Health Problems (ATMHP). It measure: external shame (beliefs that others will look down on themselves self if one have mental health problems); internal shame (related to negative self-evaluations); and reflected shame (believing that one can bring shame to their family/community). Socio-demographic information was also sought, including age, gender and previous contact with a person with mental illness.

Results One hundred and seventy residents filled the questionnaire. The response rate was >80%. The majority were female. It showed elevated scores in indices of external shame and reflected shame. However, having a history of mental distress or having contact with a person with mental illness have moderate indices external shame and reflected shame.

Conclusion This study suggests that medical education has little eroded societal teaching among physicians under training in Oman. Thus, their attitude toward mental disorder appears to be expressed in term of external shame and reflected shame, which, in turn, encapsulate cultural patterning of shame and the centrality of family identity in Oman. Such socio-cultural teaching could lay groundwork for further research to mitigate mental illness in Oman.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.675>

EV0346

Performance of cognitive measures and affective ranges in clients marked with spirit possession in Oman

S. Musharraf^{1,*}, Y. Al-Kalbani¹, S. Al-Adawi²

¹ OMSB, psychiatry, Muscat, Oman

² SQUH, Behavioral Medicine, Muscat, Oman

* Corresponding author.

Background There is a dearth of studies that have explored cognitive performance in different grades of spirit possession.

Aim This study was undertaken to investigate two areas: the first was to explore whether there is a difference in demographic characteristics among presently defined grades of spirit possession in Oman: total possession (TP), partial possession (PP) and symbiotic possession (SP) seen in the Omani society. The second was to compare cognitive performance among the different grades of possession. Assessment criteria for these three groups included indices of current nonverbal reasoning ability, attention/concentration and recall, and those measures calling upon executive functioning.

Results In terms of socio-demographic characteristics, being female, having low education and being in a particular age group are strongly associated with participants classified as TP. In contrast, the SP group endorsed more history of trauma. The three groups showed performance variation in current nonverbal reasoning ability, attention/concentration and recall, and executive functioning, with TP appearing to have poorer performance on these measures compared to PP and SP.

Conclusion Previous studies have investigated whether spirit possession is a pathological state or a culture-specific idiom of distress. To our knowledge, this is the first study that has examined performances in cognitive measures among different types of possession. The entrance of possession trance disorder and dissociative trance disorder into the psychiatric nomenclature warrants more studies of this nature.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.676>

EV0347

Psychometric of questionnaire about cultural factors comorbidity of obsessions and major depressive disorders in Iranian samples

G. Nikpour^{1,*}, A. Homayouni²

¹ Department of Psychology, Allameh Tabatabaai University, Tehran, Iran

² Department of Psychology, Bandargaz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bandargaz, Iran

* Corresponding author.

Background and purpose Cultural signs may be found among people that speak a local dialect or live in a specific region or historical period. These cultural signs could influence psychopathology. The aim of this study was to design and validate a questionnaire that could evaluate the cultural factors causing concurrent obsessions and major depressive disorders in Iran.

Materials and methods To design the questionnaire, 10 psychologists and psychiatrists who were members of academic boards were questioned by an open questionnaire. Then, the answers to the questions were classified and based on exploratory factor analysis the questionnaire containing 11 factors and 79 questions was confirmed. Internal homogeneity was analyzed by Cronbach’s alpha.

Results The results of Cronbach’s alpha for all factors showed that the highest reliability was 0.90 and the lowest was 0.42. In exploratory factor analysis using Varimax rotation 11 factors were extracted that predict 47.3% of the scale variance. 25 factors were extracted of which 14 had less than three items, therefore they