

Objectives: -Identify the prevalence of violence, psychological distress and job stress in the emergency department. -Investigate risk factors of aggression among emergency department staff.

Methods: This study is a descriptive-cross sectional analysis study conducted on emergency department staff. Data were collected through a questionnaire including sociodemographic information, circumstances of the aggression, the Karasek questionnaire, and the GHQ-12 (General Health Questionnaire).

Results: Our study included 62 health workers. Half of the population were physicians. The prevalence of assault was estimated at 59.6%. Psychological distress was noted in 64.5% of cases. Occupational stress was estimated at 75.8%. The most common type of assault was verbal aggression (86.4%). The aggressor was most often an accompanying person. The occurrence of violence was not associated with the worker's psychological distress or job stress. On the other hand, we noted an association between aggression and variable work schedule.

Conclusions: Violence against healthcare workers in the emergency department is an important phenomenon. Preventive actions should be taken to improve health professional wellbeing at work.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Work stress; psychic suffering; emergency staff; violence

EPV0350

Personal restoration and feelings of guilt with victims of forced displacement in the colombian caribbean

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Introduction: Forced displacement has been shown as a direct consequence of civil wars and armed confrontations, its effects on the victims are evidenced in the material, physical health and psychosocial effects (Mendoza, 2012; Pavas & Díaz, 2019; Ramos, 2018). It is common to identify in victims the presence of a post-offense emotional discomfort, which is recommended to work as a way of forgiveness for the achievement of personal restoration (Prieto & Echegoyen, 2015).

Objectives: For this reason, the results of the study are presented, which has aimed to analyze the relationship between personal restoration and feelings of guilt with victims of forced displacement in the Colombian Caribbean.

Methods: A correlational study has been carried out with a sample of 40 (n = 40) subjects of which 52.5% are men and 47.5% women, the mean age is 57.52 ($\sigma = 13.591$), all with a history of forced displacement; to the data collection has been used the CAPER instrument of Rosales, Rivera and Garcia (2017) ($\alpha = .592$).

Results: There is a positive bilateral correlation between the variables studied ($r = .000$; $p = .829$), the greater the personal restoration, the greater the sense of guilt is also manifested.

		Restoration personal	Guilt
Restoration personal	Pearson correlation	1	.829**
	Sig. (bilateral)		.000
Guilt	Pearson correlation	.829**	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.000	

Conclusions: For therapeutic work in personal restoration with victims of forced displacement, it is important to also include the feeling of guilt, which is presented as post-offense emotional distress.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Personal restoration; feeling of guilt; forced displacement; victim

EPV0352

The impact of experiences of violence on the physical and mental health of a portuguese sample

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Introduction: Violent Experiences result in economic and social costs for society, impacting on emotions in families, on health (both physical and mental), and overall quality of life, causing potential damages. Thus, it becomes relevant to do research on this impact, aiming at raising awareness and promoting prevention.

Objectives: The purpose of the study is to estimate the impact of experiences of violence on both physical and mental health taking into account variables such as age, gender, and marital status.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study sampling 1407 Portuguese speaking adults, with an age average of 42 years old (DP=17.28). The measures used were: The SF-36 questionnaire to assess quality of life, physical and mental health, and the Experiences of Violence Questionnaire.

Results: The sample was divided into two groups (victims and non-victims). The group of participants that were not subjected to violence presents more positive results. In relation to the comparison between genders, it was verified that males present more positive results having into account all dimensions SF-36 when compared to women. Also, older participants (53 years old or more) presents lower results of general health.

Conclusions: Violence and health, increasingly related due to the impact it has on the subjects' physical and mental health and quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Experiences of Violence; mental health; Physical health

EPV0353

Trauma: Harmful effect of diagnostic labeling and iatrogenic intervention for the recovery process

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Introduction: We know the coexistence of traumatic factors (loss of affective relationships, experiences of abuse, extreme risk