

Conclusions: Caregiving affected family carers on multiple levels with predominantly negative consequences. Priorities identified by carers need to be considered and acted upon if community-based care is to become an effective option.

Keywords: Stigma; family care; Belarus; Eastern Europe

EPP0662

Sociodemographic and clinical profiles comparison in an acute hospital unit after a decade (2006-2007 vs 2017-2018)

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.991

Introduction: It has been recently proposed that diagnoses traditionally framed in axis II of the DSM and diseases related to the elderly are progressively replacing serious mental illness in acute inpatient wards.

Objectives: To study the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of the patients in an acute psychiatric unit, and to compare them between a ten-year period.

Methods: Observational, descriptive, and retrospective study that analyzes the data recorded in the discharge reports from the acute ward of the Hospital Provincial de Castellón.

Results: Among the studied patients, we found statistically significant differences regarding gender, age, readmission rate, and stay duration between the two periods. In the most recent one (2017-18), more women and elderly have entered, with shorter stays and fewer readmissions. In both periods, the most prevalent psychiatric diagnoses are by far serious mental illness (bipolar disorder, schizophrenia). By grouping the diagnoses into five broad categories (serious mental illness, dementias, personality disorders, drug misuse, and others), we found significant differences in their distribution. Lately, more personality disorders and dementias were admitted as the main diagnosis, while serious mental illness and substance use disorders increased their prevalence as accessory diagnoses.

Conclusions: The research carried out allows us to conclude that the clinical and sociodemographic profile of patients admitted to an acute unit is changing. It would be advisable to investigate the causes that motivate it and modify the devices to adapt to this new reality.

Keywords: Psychiatric diagnosis; epidemiology; acute unit; sociodemographic and clinical changes

EPP0663

Prevalence of mental health issues amongst slovak and international medical students at university of pavol jozef šafárik: A cross-sectional study.

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.992

Introduction: The prevalence of mental health issues amongst domestic and foreign students in Slovakian medical schools and any differences between them is currently unknown.

Objectives: The goals of this paper are to determine the prevalence and extent of mental health issues among medical students at Pavol Jozef Šafárik University (UPJŠ) in Kosice, Slovakia and to determine if there is a difference between domestic and foreign students' mental health at UPJŠ.

Methods: A combined questionnaire utilizing well-known sources was distributed to UPJŠ medical students to self-assess their levels of anxiety, depression and hedonic capacity (Zung, 1965; Zung, 1971; Snaith et al., 1995). Two-tailed T-tests and regression statistical analyses were applied to determine the significance of the data and any differences.

Results: 27% (n=319) and 25% (n=300) responses were collected from domestic and foreign UPJŠ medical students, respectively. 57% of domestic and 74% of foreign students screened positive for either anxiety, depression, or a combination. The 17% increased rate of anxiety and/or depression amongst foreign students when compared to domestic students was statistically significant (P<0.001). The differences between the two groups regarding hedonic tone were not statistically significant.

Conclusions: The prevalence of mental health issues amongst domestic and foreign UPJŠ medical students is much higher than the worldwide average. The higher rate of anxiety and depression observed in foreign UPJŠ medical students when compared to domestic students may be due to a reduced social support system as well as studying in a foreign country. These data suggest special support may be necessary for medical students studying abroad.

Keywords: mental health; Depression; Anxiety; hedonistic capacity

EPP0666

To value the model of psychiatric hospital admission, from 2013 to 2017 in local health service in a 240.000 people area of northern Italy

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.993

Introduction: Psychiatric Patients Admissions in Mental health Service of Treviso (Italy) were compared from 2013 to 2017. Trends of Admissions take onto consideration, the presence of Mental Health Service for Outpatients Care.

Objectives: To point out the distribution of Diagnosis made in Different Years for different patients ages.

Methods: For every patient has been considered the following date : Sex, Age, Marital State, Profession, Psychiatric Diagnosis, Days of Admission, Geografic Origin and KInd of Admission (Voluntary / Involuntary).

Results: It is noticeable the different percentage of Psychiatric Diagnosis in 2013 rather than in 2017. In 2017 it happened a more amount of Psychiatric Admission of Subjects with Substance Addiction Related Disturbs (Alcool included) and Atypical Depression Syndrome and Borderline and Cluster B Perrsonalóity Disorders. Lower amount instead was verified for Diagnosis of Schizofernia, Neurosis and Oligofrenia. Beside it was noticed, an earlier onset of Psychotic Sindrome in Young people often related with Substance Abuse. In the 2017 besides was lower the amount of Involuntary Admission (T.S.O. in Italy) compared with 2013.

Conclusions: Different distribution of Diagnosis is explained by the Evolution Diagnosis Orientation (from D.S.M. IV to I.C.D. 10) About the increased Diagnosis of Substance Addiction Disturbs