EPV0584

INTIMATE PSYCOLOGICAL VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE

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Introduction: Alcohol and Drug use is an important Public Health problem, it has a negative impact on the cognitive and individual behavior. IPV has been frequently connected to drug alcohol and drug use.
Objectives: The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between IPV and alcohol abuse.
Methods: An observational and descriptive study was carried out using the internet platform "google forms", after requesting the informed consent of each of the participants, we collected the data of affiliation and the Test of Identification of Disorders due to Alcohol Consumption (AUDIT) with the Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT) was applied to identify individuals with a pattern of harmful consumption of substances harmful to health as alcohol and drugs.
Results: The total sample was 851, it was classified according to age, sex, marital status, level of education, urban or rural population, and whether they had suffered any type of violence associated with alcohol abuse. The mean age: 26 - 27 years old. The results according to the AUDIT TEST: 562 (66%) reported not having suffered any type of violence, 289 (34%) reported some type of violence, 157 (18%) psychological violence, 10 (1%) psychological violence and patrimonial violence, 16 (2%) psychological and sexual violence.
Conclusions: This study established an important population who has suffered Psychological Violence. Other types of Violence has been determined. it is important to highlight that these results showed an important information to work on prevention. Further studies are an urgent need.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0585

Characteristics of patients admitted to a Psychiatric Home Hospitalization Unit and burden felt by caregivers

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Introduction: Severe mental illnesses characterized by periods of relapse that require intensive resource management. Caregivers of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder patients feel a considerable burden of care (Tanna *et al.* Ind Psychiatry J 2021, 30(2):299-304). The main objective of Hospital at home for psychiatric patients is to provide intense care to patients with severe mental disorders at home as an alternative to acute admission (Alba et al. Rev Psiquiatr Salud Ment. 2019, 12 (4) 207-212).
Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe the characteristics of patients attended at the Psychiatric Home Hospitalization Unit of our hospital (HAD-CAEM) and to assess the of burden of care that caregivers feel while giveing care to this patients.
Methods: Data were collected retrospectively at admission and discharge of all patients treated at HAD-CAEM between August 2018 to March 2022. Incomes of patients who met DSM-5 criteria for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder. Severity of disease and patient's level of functionality was evaluated with the global assessment of functioning scale (GAF) and the Clinical Global Impression Scale (CGI). Burden Caregivers was evaluated with The Zarit Caregiver Burden Scale (ZCBS). Statistical analysis was performed by using SPSS program.
Results: 109 patients were included in the study. 49.5% were women. The mean age was 48 years (SD 18.47 years). 44% met criteria for schizophrenia, 25.7% for depressive disorder, and 30.3% for bipolar disorder. Most of them lived with their own family (47.7%); had secondary education (51.4%) and were unemployed (33%). 81% had a history of at least one admission to an acute psychiatric unit.
The mean duration of admission in HAD-CAEM was 33.8 days (SD 15.72 days), with a mean follow-up of 8.75 visits (SD 3.58 visits). The mean CGI severity item at admission was 4.36 and there was an improvement at the time of discharge according to the CGI improvement item (mean CGI-I=2.43).
The GAF scale on admission was 46.74 (SD 11.2) and on discharge 64.24 (SD 13.85), showing an improvement of 17.5 points at discharge ($p<0.001$).
The mean ZCBS of the sample was 48.21 (SD 15.11). Mean ZCBS in Schizophrenia group (n=22) was 46.13 (SD 16.53), in depressive group (n=18) was 43.61 (SD 12.89) and for bipolar group (n=17) was 55.76 (SD 13.19). A statistical test is performed with ANOVA, showing significant differences between groups ($p=0.039$). Post-hoc analyzes show significant differences between bipolar disorder group and the depressive disorder group ($p=0.04$). No significant differences are found between the other groups.
Conclusions: Caregivers of schizophrenia, depressive and bipolar disorder patients feel a considerable burden of care. ZCBS was administered to the caregivers on the last day of admission, when the patient presented clinical and functional improvement. More studies are needed to support these results.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Virtual Reality in the acute psychiatry ward: a pilot study

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