

² University of Minho, department of applied psychology, Braga, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Research has shown that PTSD is prevalent among firefighters and police forces and that Quality of Life (QoL) is seriously compromised in individuals suffering from PTSD. However, QoL studies with these professionals are scarce. This study results from a screening program held by the Portuguese Red Cross (PRC) aiming to analyze predictors of QoL. Participants were 95 firefighters and municipal police officers. They answered the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist (PCL-5) in order to evaluate the prevalence of PTSD symptoms, as well as measures of social support (3-Item Oslo Social Support Scale) and QoL (EUROHIS-QOL-8). From the results, there were no group differences regarding total PTSD, social support or QoL and 10% of participants reported enough symptoms to PTSD diagnostic. Social Support and PTSD explained 25% of QoL variance, PTSD symptoms explaining 10% (negative beta) and, in the second step, social support explained 15%. The results suggest that it would be important to include QoL as an outcome measure in clinical and research work in these populations, with special attention to PTSD and social support.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1895>

EV911

Posttraumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression in victims of road traffic accidents



K. Medhaffar^{1,*}, I. Feki¹, I. Baati¹, R. Sellami¹, D. Trigui¹, S. Moalla², H. Keskes², J. Masmoudi¹

¹ Hédi Chaker university hospital, Psychiatry "A", Sfax, Tunisia

² Habib Bourguiba university hospital, orthopaedic, Sfax, Tunisia

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) are most probably the leading cause of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in developed countries but it remains under-estimated.

Objective – To determine the prevalence of PTSD in our population.

– To determine the relationship between PTSD, anxiety and depression.

Method This is a cross-sectional study which involved 120 road traffic accidents victims, followed in the outpatient orthopedic department of Sfax in Tunisia. We assessed the severity of the injuries by the AIS scale, post-traumatic stress by the PCL-S and anxiety and depression by the HADS scale.

Results Our population was relatively young (average age ≈ 37 ans). In our population, AIS score (assessment of the severity of injuries) was higher than 3 in 62.5%. According to the HADS score, 36.7% suffer from depression and 27.5% from anxiety. In our series, the prevalence of PTSD in road accident victims was important: 54.17%. The risk factors identified were: female gender ($P=0.043$); rural origin ($P=0.015$); and the handicap caused by the accident ($P=0.013$). Concerning comorbidities, anxiety and depressive disorders were significantly associated with PTSD ($P=0.000$).

Conclusion Psychological consequences of RTA such as PTSD, depression and anxiety are not easily apparent. These people who have suffered from the most severe emotional shock are often neglected and/or forgotten.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1896>

EV912

Emotional disorders in displaced residents from antiterroristic operation territory



V. Mykhaylov^{1,*}, A. Kogyna²

¹ Kharkov, Ukraine

² Kharkiv National medical university, psychiatry, Kharkiv, Ukraine

* Corresponding author.

Objective To study developmental peculiarities of emotional disorders in displaced residents from Antiterroristic Operation Territory (ATOT).

For conducting of research, 60 persons who were transferred from ATOT were involved.

Methods of research Clinical methods, psycho-diagnosical methods (Hamilton scale of depression [HDRS], Spylberger scale of anxiety, Mini-Mental State Examination [MMSE]), quality of life test (Mezzich I., Cohen N., Ruiperez M., 1999), statistical methods. The results that we got showed patho-psychological syndromes diagnosed in the persons of displaced residents from ATOT: astheno-depressive (75.9%), astheno-anxiety (82.5%), astheno-phobic (13.2%), astheno-hypochondriacal (3.3%). Results of the psycho-diagnostic investigations showed up that in men the indices of a reactive anxiety (average score: 37.7 ± 3.0) were higher than the indices of a personal anxiety (average score: 32.6 ± 2.9). In women, the indices of a personal anxiety (average score: 38.6 ± 2.9) were higher than the indices of a reactive anxiety (average score: 34.7 ± 3.0). An average score on the HDRS in men: 17.0 ± 2.3 points, in women: 18.0 ± 2.3 points. On the life quality scale, investigation of the individuals did not reveal any substantial differences among men and women. In the lowest level, the scales were evaluated as follows: "Psychoemotional state", "Interpersonal interaction" and "Overall comprehension of the life quality".

Conclusion The multimodal based system of psychotherapeutic correction of depressive spectrum disorders and associated disorders in persons who were transferred from ATOT were developed which demonstrated a significant improvement in 73,3% of patients.

Reference not available.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1897>

EV913

The relationship between internal and external resources, coping strategies, PTS and death-anxiety of elderly caregivers' Philippine immigrants and local workers after the Gaza war



P. Ron

University of Haifa, school of social work, Haifa, Israel

Introduction Wars are a part of the Israelis' population daily experience along the years. The immediate victims of such events, the general population, as well as the work immigrants, are at high risk of suffering distress, acute stress disorder etc. as a reaction to the traumatic events.

Objective There would be a relationship between internal resources, social support, and reduction of the participants' PTS and death anxiety levels. The tendency to use problem-focused coping strategies would reduce the participants' PTS, and the death anxiety levels.

Aims To examine the relationship between internal resources, social support, coping strategies and the PTS and death anxiety of Philippine immigrants in comparison to those of local workers taking care for the elderly after the Gaza War.