the doctors believe that this is too late. 68% of the doctors agree that
the society does not have enough knowledge about dementias.

50 patients’ caregivers completed the surveys: 26% – AD, 28% –
vascular dementia, 46% – non-defined. The first contact with their
doctors varied greatly among different dementia patients: AD –
waited for 2.8 y, vascular dementia – 1.46 y, non-defined – 0.87 y.
Even though patients’ caregivers indicated that they received
enough information from their doctor, they admitted that they had
no or not enough knowledge concerning the disease before. They
also highlighted that it was hard to find information in Lithuanian
language.

Conclusion: The research showed that people do not have
enough knowledge about dementias and have limited access to
information. This is one of the main reasons why the diagnostics
is late. Considering the mental health is a stigmatic topic in the
world, the fact that people do not know about the dementias might
be the problem in the whole world.1

Reference
1. https://www.nia.nih.gov/newsroom/2016/03/worlds-older-population-grows-
dramatically

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PS10

Obsessive-compulsive behaviour tendencies among medical students in Poland
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Aim: Determination of a need for educational program, focused
at students' knowledge and awareness of OCD.

Introduction: As medical students, we are familiar with terms
such as professional burnout and workaholism on an every
day basis. However other psychiatric disorders seem to be still stigmas-
tized and not well perceived for this profession. It does not mean
that they do not exist among future physicians.

Gabbard and Mayers believed that perfectionism is one of
the most common personality traits for medics. Moreover, they
assumed that perfectionistic physician might perform more often
“obsessive triad”. Namely: self-doubt, guilt feelings, exagger-
ated sense of responsibility. Those personal features can lead to
obsessive-compulsive behaviour. Authors also suggest that those
traits are already widely pre-existing for medical students. How-
ever no studies supporting this thesis were conducted.

Methods: Anonymous self-completion questionnaire, com-
pleted by students from different faculties who study at the Polish
universities. Questions based on structurized clinical questioner
designed by the Polish psychiatrists (dr Bryńska and Wolańczyk,
2005).

Results: The questionnaire was completed by 855 students out
of whom: 393 medical students (46%), 53% (454) students declared
performing specific acts, although not purposely or despite their
will (e.g. checking if the door are locked, cleaning hands, count-
ing. Only 49.6% (194) of medical students answered positively, in
respect to 56% (259) non-medical students. Persistent thoughts and
fantasies, which are not wanted but occur very often and persist-
tently return – admitted 53.5% (457) questioned. Among the future
doctors only 43.5% (170) confirmed to have those thoughts. In con-
trary to 63% (287) non-medical students.

Conclusion: At first glance it seems that medical students less
frequently admit to perform compulsive behaviour or to have
obsessive thoughts. But what is the cause? Are they less prone to
those behaviours? Or, as Gabbard and Mayers suggest, they have
to be seen as “perfect” in front of themselves or others? To answer
those questions further research is needed.

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PS132

Assessing the prevalence of HBV and HCV infections in children under going hemodialysis and the related risk factors in a children’s Medical Center
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Aim: Assessing the prevalence of HBV and HCV infections in children under going hemodialysis.

Introduction: Chronic hemodialysis is a life saving process in
patient with end stage renal disease. Hemodialysis patients are
at high risk for viral hepatitis infections due to the high num-
ber of blood transfusion sessions, prolonged vascular access and
the potential for exposure to infected patients and contaminated
equipments. Approximately 8% and 20% of hemodialysis patients
have B hepatitis and C hepatitis respectively and this data varies
from country to country. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C
virus(HCV) infections are important causes of morbidity and mor-
tality in hemodialysis patients.

Methods: Based on the information gathered from the 149
hemodialysis children files, some special questionnaires were filled
in, the obtained data was assessed and analyzed in SPSS software.

Results: A total of 149 hemodialysis patients with mean age
8.8(range: 0.24–16.74) years were enrolled in the study. Out of the
total 149 patients, 74 were male and 75 were female. The majority of the patients (51 people) were in the 7–10 years age range. After
glomeropathies (34 cases – 22.8%),reflux nephrophaties(24 cases –
16.10%) were the main reasons in charge of renal impairment in
our study population.

The results of our study in hemodialysis patients referring to
the children’s Medical Center of Iran from 1991 to 2009 sug-
ests that prevalence of B and C hepatitis were both 2.04%and the
prevalence of the concurrent infections (B and C hepatitis) were
2.72%.

Conclusion: This study confirms that the prevalence of B and C
hepatitis among hemodialysis children referred to children’s med-
cial center are much lower than the adult hemodialysis patients
in Iran and worldwide. This might indicate the higher health stan-
dards and the absence of intravenous drug abuse and unsafe sex
among our study population. Screening donated bloods, treating
anemia with erythropoietin, avoidance of dialyzer reuse, assigna-
tion of dedicated dialysis rooms, machines, and staff for infected
patients, new disinfection methods, screening the patients before
entering dialysis program and vaccination of susceptible patients
and staff all have been referred to as means of limiting hepatitis
transmission within our dialysis unit.

The results of this study can be used in health programming and
budget allocating for this group.

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