

of stigmatizing language in relation to the mentally ill, the depiction of mental illnesses as unsurmountable, and the identification of mental illness with violence and criminality in popular film and literature. Meanwhile, if used properly, media can serve as one of the most important anti-stigma tools through the embracing of an anti-stigma discourse, the promotion of a new approach based on a less sensational media reporting and awareness examples of campaigns that focus directly on the stigma of mental illness with the aim of changing public attitudes to mental illness on a broader level.

**Conclusions.**– If used in a goal directed approach, mass media is a powerful tool to address the stigma surrounding mental health, raising the awareness about the mental health patients suffering and struggle and not pinpointing their difference as a source of violence and social unrest.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PV0238

### **Transcultural medicine, cultural knowledge in the clinical work**

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**Background and aims.**– The interaction of care providers and patients or their relatives is culturally shaped by different norms, values and everyday-world ideas. For example, the understanding of health, illness and death, as well as the demands and expectations of care, can be intercultural. Cultural and linguistic barriers as well as cultural stereotypes can make a goal-oriented treatment more difficult.

**Methods.**– The Academy for Continuing Medical Education offers the curricular training “Transcultural Medicine - Cultural Competences in Clinical Everyday Life in Cooperation with Medical Transcultural Institute in Bielefeld.

Modules are:

- 1 Introduction to transcultural medicine
- 2 Culturespecific specificities of the diagnostics, taking into account cultural-specific examination methods
- 3 Medical Specialties in the Transcultural Context: GENERAL MEDICINE /SURGERY
- 4 FOCUS - NEUROLOGY / PSYCHIATRY
- 5 FOCUS - PSYCHOSOMATIC
- 6 FOCUS - WOMEN'S CURE AND GE-BURTEHILFE / CHILDREN AND YOUTH MEDICINE

**Results.**– The Transcultural Medicine is part of the Study of German physicians and it is settled as part of the medical training.

**Conclusions.**– Transcultural competence is increasingly important in everyday clinical practice. A stress factor because the usual techniques and procedures of the service providers do not reach or even miss their goal and lead to misunderstandings and injuries on both sides. This can lead to misunderstandings in the communication and the psychosocial care of migrants, as well as to problems in diagnostics, therapy and care. We offer since 2015 the Transcultural Training to improve the Treatment of Migrants.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PV0239

### **Relationship between cultural intelligence and emotional creativity with learning english in students**

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**Background and aims.**– The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between cultural intelligence and emotional creativity with learning English in students.

**Methods.**– The research method was correlational. The statistical population of this study was high school schools that 150 students were selected and responded to Ang et al's cultural intelligence questionnaire, Averill's emotional creativity inventory and learning English scores. The data were analyzed by using Pearson correlation formula.

**Results.**– The findings of this study showed that there is a positive and significant correlation between cultural intelligence and emotional creativity with learning English.

**Conclusions.**– Based on the findings, cultural intelligence and emotional creativity are very important and influential factors on learning English language, and also in intercultural relations with people from different languages and cultures.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.

E-PV0240

### **Psychometric properties of the urdu translation of the dissociative experiences scale among a non-clinical sample of Pakistani university students**

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**Background and aims.**– Dissociative disorders are common in Pakistan, accounting for over 10% of admissions in psychiatric wards. Despite this, little attention has been given to the suitability of established psychometric measures of dissociation in this context. The Dissociative Experiences Scale (DES) is a widely used 28-item self-report measure of dissociation that has been translated into a number of languages. The aim of the present study was to examine the psychometric properties of the recently translated Urdu version of the DES among a non-clinical sample of university students in Pakistan.

**Methods.**– A convenience sample of 253 university students in Pakistan completed a short survey comprising of the Urdu version of the DES and the English version of the DES, along with the Urdu version of the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ).

**Results.**– The Urdu version of the DES demonstrated high internal consistency ( $\alpha = .91$ ), cross-language validity ( $r_s = .89$  to  $.93$ ), satisfactory temporal stability over four weeks ( $r = .89$ ), and good convergent validity with the Urdu version of the EPQ's Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism, and Lie subscales. Exploratory factor analysis of the Urdu version of the DES suggested a single factor model was the best description of the data.

**Conclusions.**– These findings provide satisfactory evidence for the reliability and validity of the Urdu version of the DES among a non-clinical sample of university students in Pakistan and it is recommended for further use among Urdu speakers.

**Disclosure of interest.**– The authors have not supplied a conflict of interest statement.