

EPP0491

Covid 19- consideration on separation and mourning ritualS. Cerino^{1*} and A. Amati²¹Sphere, ECOS - EU, Massa Martana, Italy and ²Psychiatry Department, University of Magna Graecia, Naples, Italy

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Introduction: During COVID 19 epidemic it has been interesting to observe the gradual transformation of the daily routine into death, sorrow and pain. The moment of transition from life to death was really changed by distressing for survivors who had to face with unexpected ways to live their mourning.

Objectives: The paper would like to analyze the mourning ritual during COVID 19 epidemic.

Methods: During COVID 19 tragedy victims and survivors have been first associated by the infection and then dramatically separated by its effects. It has been necessary to re-elaborate new procedures of separation from deceased, as far for laws prohibitions it was no longer possible to use the traditional ones.

Results: So a leaving "ritual" re-emerged very similar to the "crying ritual" of the Southern Italy folkloric culture. The traditional wailers have been substituted by the windows flash mobs trying to replace the forced absence of "pietas", with a moment of positive sharing of physical distance between life and death, using sounds, songs, tools that always, in farming culture help to exorcise and take away death.

Conclusions: The relevant starting powerlessness to face the fast disease diffusion, its intrinsic seriousness, inspired surprising capabilities of immediate reaction and active mobilization in response to the attack suffered by Koerper and Leib (in Heidegger sense) which actualized in the research of a new "separation" dimension. In the end, as psychiatrists, we have to notice how this collectivization practice is actually a big distress container and wonder where and how this distress will finally arrive

Keywords: Mourning; Ritual craing; Grief; covid 19 emergency

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Arts-based research in psychiatry: A way to the examination of the popular beliefs about mental disordersF. Pavez^{1,2*}¹Escuela Internacional De Doctorado, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain and ²Suicide And Mental Health Research Group, University of Otago Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand

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Introduction: Research about the depictions of psychiatry and mental disorders in popular culture has been scarce and often lacks systematized research strategies. However, this tendency has changed in the last few years and it is now possible to find articles which investigate the social representations of mental illness through the analysis of the media, music, films, and other artistic manifestations. One possible indication of the emerging relevance of this topic is the inclusion of the MeSH term 'Medicine in the

Arts' in the database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine in 2018.

Objectives: To understand prevalent ideas regarding mental illness and psychiatry in a specific time and place by using artistic and cultural productions as data sources.

Methods: Content and Thematic Analysis

Results: In this communication I present examples from the content and thematic analysis of 7,777 Spanish Punk Songs (1981-2010) referring to psychoses, suicide and related behaviors, and other interesting issues for the psychiatric field.

Conclusions: The study of the products of popular culture can give us information about common ideas present in the social imaginary regarding mental disease. One advantage of this type of study is the public character of the data. In addition, the fact that artistic productions persist over time enables access to information which could not be gathered through other qualitative research designs. In this way, the products of popular culture could be seen as what I call 'cultural fossils', which can be 'traced back' to the historical time in which they were produced.

Keywords: medicine in the arts; social meanings of psychiatry; art-based research; depictions of mental disorders and psychiatry

EPP0491

The perceptions of turkish immigrants towards discrimination and racism during the last ten years: An empirical analysis of quantitative survey data

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Introduction: Turkish people immigrated to Germany initially as guest workers since the 1950s. Even though some Turkish immigrants resist to integrate culturally in order to preserve their traditions, those who immigrated during the last ten years considered themselves as part of the German society. It is hypothesized that Turkish immigrants experience more discrimination in the labor market and in education life since the early years of immigration. In addition, they feel more discriminated in comparison to immigrants from other nations.

Objectives: This paper aims to investigate the perceptions of Turkish immigrants towards discrimination in their daily lives. Besides, the relationship between being discriminated and having mental disorders is investigated.

Methods: 125 participants aged between 18 to 70 years were surveyed through a specific questionnaire. Moreover, face to face interviews were held to gain more insights into participants perception of discrimination. The relationship between being discriminated and having mental disorders was analyzed.

Results: The preliminary findings illustrate that while the perception of the elderly Turkish immigrants towards discrimination is higher, the younger immigrants feel more integrated and in the society. Turkish immigrants mostly experience discrimination in education life (27.3 %), labor market (30. 8%), and while house seeking (50.3 %). 38.5 % participants also indicate that they felt very depressed and stressful after they experienced discrimination during the last ten years. Turkish immigrants (58 %) feel more discriminated in comparison to other immigrants.