Introduction: Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is common in survivors of acute life-threatening illness, but little is known about the burden of PTSD in survivors of stroke attack.
Objectives: This study estimated the prevalence of PTSD in post-stroke in the elderly and to look for the factors which are correlated with it.
Methods: Participants were outpatients of Psychiatry B department in Hedi chaker University Hospital Center in Tunisia, over the age of 65, hospitalized in psychiatry for a major depressive episode, recruted between 2000 and 2015. The data was collected using a pre-established sheet containing socio-demographic information, the clinical and evolutionary characteristics of the depressive episode and the therapeutic data concerning the depressive episode.
Results: 30 patients were included in this study with an average age (69 Y) and sex ratio (0.66). More than half (53.3%, 16 patients) had a history of chronic somatic disease. The average length of hospitalization was 26 days. The most frequent reason for hospitalization is sadness of mood (43.3%) with cognitive impairment as the predominant clinical symptomatology (40%). 93.3% of the population received as treatment an antidepressant mainly Fluoxetine (50%).
Conclusions: clinicians should be mindful that PTSD can be a devastating mental health condition and should consider screening for PTSD in stroke survivors.

Keywords: PSTD; stroke; Elderly

EPP0947

Tokophobia or post-traumatic stress disorder ? about a tunisian case

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Introduction: Pregnancy and delivery are considered to be an important transition stage in a woman's life. Although this experience is emotionally rich, it varies from one person to another and each woman goes through it in her own way.
Objectives: discuss the psychiatric outcomes after a childbirth with somatic complications.
Methods: case report
Results: Mrs X is a 32 years old woman, she has no particular history of illness until she gave birth to her son. He is now three and a half years old and he is an outpatient at the child and teen psychiatry department in a Tunisian hospital. After her delivery, Mrs X had several physical and psychological complications. She was hospitalized in the cardiology department for cardiomyopathy of Meadows for three weeks among it one week in the medical reanimation ward because she needed respiratory assistance. Furthermore, she suffered of left femoral head's necrosis for which she was operated, and a total hip prosthesis replacement was done. Psychologically, Mrs X. presented a postpartum depression which resolved in its own after 9 months. Ever Since the childbirth, the patient presents symptoms concording with post-traumatic stress disorder and symptoms that may be linked to a specific phobia (fear of birthchild or tokophobia).
Conclusions: In addition to the usual health care provided to women during pregnancy and after childbirth, looking for mental health disturbances and eventually referring them for psychiatric assessment is important specially for women who have experienced traumatic events during the pregnancy or the delivery

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0948

Spousal abuse and psychological repercussions

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Introduction: Spousal abuse (SA) against women, by its frequency and its consequences on the health of the victims, is a public health issue. For this reason, the role of the physician is essential not only in the care of victims but also in the screening of psychological repercussions.
Objectives: To study the risk factors associated with the development of post-traumatic stress disorder(PTSD) in women victims of spousal abuse(SA).
Methods: Descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study conducted at the National Health Fund of Sfax(CNSS)on 110 women who consulted during the months of October and November2019.The sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the consultants were collected using a pre established form.We used a 10-item scale,the "Women's Experience with Battering Scale" (WEBS),to screen women for SA.PTSD was assessed using a PCLS scale(17 items).
Results: (SA)was estimated at 57.3% in our population.The average WEBS score among abused women was 30.92.The prevalence of PTSD in abused women was 63.5% and the average PCLS score was 48.8.The somatic($p=0.049$)and psychiatric($p=0.005$)histories in the women who had experienced(SA) were related to the development of PTSD.The PCLS score was significantly associated with the WEBS score($p<.0001$ and $r=.76$).The type of violence experienced (physical, psychological, sexual and material) was correlated with the development of PTSD;(p were respectively: <.0001; <.001; 0.02; <.0001). Similarly, repeated violence was strongly related to it($p<0.001$).
Conclusions: It seems clear that the(SA)experienced by the women had a psychological impact through the development of PTSD.In addition,several other risk factors inherent to women can be incriminated in this disorder for which systematic screening remains a necessity in order to allow an apdate care.

Conflict of interest: No significant relationships.

EPP0949

Therapeutic interventions for PTSD – current evidence on the the role of psychedelics.

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Introduction: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is often a chronic condition, despite the existence of evidence-based treatment options. Psychotherapy is the designated first line treatment for PTSD, although high rates of psychiatric and medical comorbidity are observed among patients who have undergone treatment. The psychoactive properties of psychedelics may be of particular interest within a substance-assisted psychotherapy approach, offering new treatment opportunities for this debilitating disorder.
Objectives: Review current evidence, therapeutic context, and possible mechanisms of action of different types of psychedelics in the treatment of PTSD.
Methods: Literature review using Medline database.
Results: 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)-assisted psychotherapy appears to be a potentially safe, effective, and durable treatment for individuals with treatment-refractory PTSD. Based on a small number of studies, ketamine administration appears to result in temporary symptom relief and may, in combination with psychotherapy, lead to lasting reductions in PTSD symptoms. Although these have not yet been investigated in controlled studies, it is known that psilocybin and LSD induce psychoactive effects that could as well contribute to the psychotherapeutic treatment of PTSD.
Conclusions: The use of psychedelic compounds within a substance-assisted psychotherapy framework offers a novel method for pharmacotherapy-psychotherapy integration, although there is still much to learn from both a clinical and neurobiological perspective. It is necessary to generate more data regarding the safety and efficacy of psychedelics, in addition to research on cost-effectiveness, its use in mental health care infrastructure and also regarding the training of specialized therapists.

Keywords: psychedelics; MDMA; Ketamine; Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

EPP0950

Rorschach test with exner cs in assessing damage and trauma in suspected cases of abuse. Traumatic intrusions in thinking: Ptsd and adaptation disorder

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Introduction: This study wants to identify elements that could be informative in diagnosis and prognosis process of all those subjects who, following traumatic experiences, may develop PTSD, or even show signs of a more general and pervasive adaptation disorder, allowing a more precise damage assessment.
Objectives: In this perspective, the analysis of the Rorschach test according to the comprehensive system of Exner, reading Structural Summary and the analysis of the constellations, allows to make interesting inferences, in all the descriptive areas associated with the key variables as regards not only the cognitive area (Processing >> Mediation >> Ideation) but also the affective and relational area (Interpersonal Perception >> Self-Perception >> Controll >> Affect), so as to have a picture of the functioning of these subjects and, to be able to plan a more functional therapeutic plan.
Methods: It is based on a sample of 29 subjects, 20 women and 9 men with an average age of about 35 years (54-14 years), who came to the attention of the clinic, at the request of the reference psychiatrist for diagnostic personality assessment. All subjects complained of various kinds of discomfort, affective-relational difficulties and anxious-depressive symptoms.
Results: The results that emerged, in line with the initial hypotheses, converge in describing a personality style, not very resilient that could suffer in overcoming difficulties and in the search for new equilibrium.
Conclusions: It's emphasized how the weight of a traumatic event like abuse can evolve into an adaptation disorder,strongly affecting the functionality of the subjects and their social integration.

Keywords: abuse; damage assessment; Rorschach; adaptation disorder

EPP0953

A new player in the field: Methylphenidate in post-traumatic stress disorder treatment

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Introduction: Currently available psychotherapies and psychotropic drugs for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are poorly effective in a substantial proportion of patients. Dopaminergic dysfunction plays a prominent role in the pathophysiology of PTSD: intrusions, avoidance symptoms, anhedonia and emotional numbing. Dopamine reuptake inhibitors can be studied as novel drugs in PTSD treatment.
Objectives: Explore methylphenidate as a promising drug in PTSD treatment.
Methods: Case report presentation based on the review of clinical notes and non-systematic review of the PTSD therapeutics state-of-the-art.
Results: A 72-year-old Portuguese male, a veteran of the Angolan War, sought medical attention four years ago after the death of his brother, which had happened three years before the consultation. The clinical picture consisted of re-experiencing the war and the loss of his brother, flash-backs, nightmares, irritability, a fear of losing control, inner dialogues with occasional intra-psychic voices, emotional numbing with the impossibility of developing loving relationships with his relatives, feelings of unreality, an episode of dissociative fugue and complaints of episodic forgetfulness and time warp. He was diagnosed with PTSD with dissociative symptoms, based on DSM 5 clinical criteria. He was initially treated with SNRIs and risperidone, with little improvement. A year ago, he suffered a flare-up, with suicidal ideation. He was prescribed methylphenidate 36 mg, with progressive improvement, persisting mild PTSD residual symptoms.
Conclusions: There is enough evidence of the dopamine involvement in PTSD, although research on dopaminergic drugs is scarce. Methylphenidate may be promising in the treatment of at least some individuals that haven't responded to current psychological and medical interventions.

Keywords: post-traumatic stress disorder; methylphenidate; Dopamine