

Results Prevalence rate of probable PTSD screened by the PCL-5 was 2.7%. Further investigation showed that depressive, anxiety and somatic symptoms among them was 21.6%, 8.7% and 21.7% respectively.

Conclusion Appreciable positive relationship was found ($r=0.65-0.70$; $P<0.001$) between these variables in the deployed military servants. Therefore, it is recommended that military servants should be screened on all above mentioned conditions along with PTSD, in order to see full picture of co-morbid problems.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1312>

EV0983

Predictors of post-traumatic stress disorder in military personnel deployed to peacekeeping missions

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Background The following study shows that PTSD, depression and anxiety present actual and urgent problem in military field. These disorders appear to be highly co-morbid that results in much more complicated treatment process and outcome. Service members of Georgian armed forces participate in various international peacekeeping operations on the regular basis, though there are no researches conducted so far to provide evidence for mental health problem prevalence in Georgian deployed military personnel.

Method Collection of the data took place during the period of 2014–2015 years after six months of service members returning from the international peacekeeping mission back to their homes. The sample for this research were represented by 2799 servicemen who actively engaged in ISAF peacekeeping missions. All of them were male, with average age: $M=29.3$ ($SD=6.3$). The data for the following research were collected using self-administered assessment measures, namely PCL-5 for PTSD screening and PHQ for depression and Anxiety and somatic complaints assessment.

Results PTSD appeared to be significantly predicted by range/level of anxiety and depression symptom urgency, nevertheless after joint/combine integration of these variables in one regression equation, just symptoms of depression remained as statistically reliable explanatory factor for the significant percentage of the somatic symptom range variation.

Conclusion It would be wise to recommend mental health care specialists particularly to bear in mind the possibility of co-existing depression and anxiety symptoms in patients with PTSD.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1313>

EV0984

Religious beliefs and post-traumatic growth following stillbirth in a sample Moroccan women

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Introduction While research on religious beliefs as an adjustment is on the rise, less is known regarding such process following stillbirth and no study has been conducted on a sample of Moroccan women.

Objectives The aim of the present study is to extend the current literature by:

– identifying a typology of Moroccan women who experienced stillbirth based on several dimension of religious coping strategies;

– examining whether these profile differ on grief, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and posttraumatic growth (PTG) symptoms.

Methods One hundred Moroccan women who experienced stillbirth were recruited through a Moroccan public hospital. At 6 weeks following stillbirth, they completed questionnaires assessing Religious Coping Strategies (RCS), PTSD, PTG, anxious and grief symptoms.

Results Five clusters were identified: one with high level of plead and religious avoidance coping strategies, one with high level of interpersonal coping strategies, one with multiple religious coping strategies, one with discontent religious coping strategies and one with low religious coping strategies. High levels of psychological symptoms were found in the 5 cluster and PTG symptomatology was as associated with increased RCS.

Conclusion Our findings suggest that, while religious beliefs and practices as a coping strategy do not protect from short-term psychopathological symptoms in the immediate aftermath of stillbirth, they play an important role in the development of positive reactions. As PTG symptoms have been reported be a protective factor for long term psychiatric symptomatology further longitudinal studies focusing in this area is warranted.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1314>

EV0985

Post-traumatic mania symptoms: About one case

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Introduction Psychotraumatism can constitute for some people a real existential fracture, a real upheaval of the psychic organization. Immediate psychological reactions can vary from one-off and temporary reactions to far more severe and sometimes enduring reactions.

Material and methods We collected the case of a patient who was hospitalised in April 2015 for manic symptoms in the immediate aftermath of a terrorist attack, with a review of the literature.

Clinical case This is Mr. A. F., aged 38, with a personal history of AVP and a shooting wound following a terrorist attack. He had presented a psychomotor instability and an exaltation of the mood in the immediate aftermath of an ambush.

Behavioural problems were identified by the psychiatric team during the group debriefing conducted at the HMPIT emergency room. During his hospitalisation, a chemotherapy based on thymoregulators, neuroleptics and anxiolytics was introduced.

The evolution was marked by a significant regression of the manic syndrome after ten days, and the installation of a post-traumatic stress condition (PTSD). At the end of eight months, the patient was able to resume his work with long-term thymoregulatory treatment, a ban on weapons and safety posts.

Conclusion Manic episodes are rarely observed as an immediate post-traumatic reaction. Their occurrence does not prevent the subsequent installation of PTSD. Has psychic trauma revealed a latent psychosis? Is it a trauma-induced mood disorder?

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1315>

EV0986

Clinical features of PTSD and adjustment disorders in refugees from the zone ATO

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Aim To study clinical features of PTSD and adjustment disorders in refugees from the zone ATO.

Methods We have a complex psychopathological and psychodiagnostic research 156 refugees in volunteer center in Kharkiv.

Results Among the IDPs observed, 75.9% have violations of adaptation: long-term depressive reaction and predominant disturbance of other emotions. The men reactive alarm indicators (average – 37.7 ± 3.0), were higher than trait anxiety (average – 32.6 ± 2.9). On the contrary, women figures trait anxiety (average – 38.6 ± 2.9) were higher than reactive anxiety (average – 34.7 ± 3.0). Severity of depressive symptoms also slightly prevailed in women. The mean score on the Hamilton scale for men was 17.0 ± 2.3 points, women – 18.0 ± 2.3 points.

Test results on a scale of quality of life showed no significant differences between men and women. We have developed a medical and psychological support system to correct the neurotic disorders in refugees.

Conclusions The majority of people who left the ATO zone have psycho-emotional disorders of different severity and require a further correction in the specialized medical institutions.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1316>

EV0987

Complex trauma, somatoform dissociations & energetics therapy

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Introduction Mental health professionals find it very challenging to provide counselling and therapy when confronted with disclosures of ritual, satanic and extreme abuse. Psychometric and muscle testing can facilitate diagnosis and healing in this context. Psychiatrists of renown such as David Hawkins and Colin Ross have embraced and written about energetic medicine in their practice.

Objectives The presentation explains how somatoform dissociations are tell-tale indications of abuse and neglect of early childhood trauma and how 'Energetics' therapy facilitates healing.

Aims Delegates will learn to recognise somatoform dissociation symptoms, understand advances and limitations of psychometric assessment tools, appreciate energetics approaches as an adjunct to other intervention methods and gain an insight into the origins of complex trauma.

Methods Two case studies are used to illustrate causes, impact, diagnosis and healing of complex trauma.

Results A set of psychometric assessments helped to unravel a chilling revictimisation crime series. 'Twice Exceptional' characteristics were very high IQ coupled with Dyslexia, very weak auditory memory and psychic capabilities. In another case that stemmed from extreme abuse of ancient, commercial and high-tech vari-

eties muscle testing and energetics therapy lead to a remarkable recovery.

Conclusions Psychometric and muscle testing can inform diagnosis, therapy and healing. Energetics can be used to bring about profound healing for those who have repressed severe trauma. This method has many advantages in that parts of it are easily learned, it is non-invasive, has no side effects, gives patients control over their reactions, eliminates triggers and offers healing.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1317>

EV0988

Prefrontal cortex neurochemical changes in single prolonged stress as a model of post-traumatic stress disorder: In vivo magnetic resonance spectroscopy at 9.4 T

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Purpose Single prolonged stress (SPS) is an animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Until now, it has not been known how PTSD develops from the first exposure to traumatic events and neurochemical differences between acute/single stress and PTSD-triggering stress. The object of this study is to determine neurochemical changes in prefrontal cortex of rats using in vivo proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) at 9.4 T.

Method and Materials Male Sprague-Dawley rats ($n=11$; mean body weight: 200–220 g) were used. The SPS was used in this study. Rats were restrained for 2 h and then immediately forced to swim for 20 min in water (20–24 C). After a 15 min recuperation period, rats were exposed to ether until anesthesia occurred. MRS was performed 30 min before SPS, 30 min after the stressors, 3 and 7 days after the stressors to investigate time-dependent changes on metabolites levels in the PFC. Acquisition of MRI/MRS was conducted at four time points using 9.4 T Agilent Scanner. Concentration of metabolites was quantified by LCModel. A one-way ANOVA test with Tukey's HSD post-hoc test was used for statistical analyses.

Results The SPS resulted in altered absolute metabolite concentrations for GABA [F(3,0)=1.450, $P=0.035$], glutamate [F(3,0)=3.417, $P=0.026$], glutathione [F(3,0)=3.759, $P=0.018$], NAA [F(3,0)=3.919, $P=0.015$], total choline [F(3,0)=7.584, $P=0.000$], total NAA [F(3,0)=3.760, $P=0.018$], total creatine [F(3,0)=3.248, $P=0.032$] and glutamine/glutamate [F(3,0)=3.552, $P=0.023$] among the four time points.

Conclusion PTSD in human is associated with decreased neuronal activity in the PFC. In this study, SPS decreased glutamate (excitatory) and total choline (membrane turnover) on day 7.

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

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2017.01.1318>

EV0989

Mental disturbances on anti-terrorist combatants in Ukraine

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In Ukraine, the significant participants of the "Anti-Terroristic Operation" (ATO) need to provide a system of psychiatric, psychotherapeutic assistance. The 6 groups of disorders:

– non-pathological reaction (Z65.5);